

TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE



ANNUAL RECORD 2017



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Editorial

The year has been notable for its several anniversaries, which we have celebrated with due pomp and no little circumstance. It is 700 years since the foundation of King's Hall out of which Trinity was eventually to rise in 1546. We publish the speech given by the Master at a Feast held on 25 May 2017 to mark the occasion, which provides a vivid history of King's Hall itself. We also publish a feature by John Marenbon on the universities in the fourteenth century. Readers may be surprised (and some, no doubt, disappointed) to discover the purpose behind the foundation of King's Hall: it was endowed specifically to supply the King with civil servants and the country with men-of-affairs. The advancement of 'learning' was very much a side issue. John invokes the spirit of Cardinal Newman to praise Trinity's subsequent drift towards "uselessness" and the cultivation of knowledge "for its own sake". In these austerity-driven times, we can only hope that our present rulers and masters heed his plea and keep his faith.

We also celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the admission of women to Trinity: first, as graduate students (1976); then as Fellows (1977); then as undergraduates (1978). We publish a memoir from the '76-ers', members of that brave cohort who woke up one morning to find themselves miraculously transported into the middle of a Victorian boys' public school. Fortunately, the boys (and a few of the masters) proved to be gracious and at least semi-civilized – so the experience turned out to be positive on all sides. Both individually and collectively, the '76-ers' came to advance that transformation in the public relations of gender, which has been so marked a feature of the last two generations; and the College progressively withdrew whatever reservations it had about persons of the female persuasion. Yet it is possible to wonder if the generosity of spirit shown in these recollections does not owe something to the passage of time. Can the '76-ers' really have been so unconcerned at the quality of the food and the condition of the plumbing in the 1970s when they arrived?

Like all ‘revolutions’, the admission of women to Trinity has a long prologue and a still-to-be concluded epilogue – both of which raise questions about how ‘revolutionary’ it really was. Boyd Hilton, the College historian, digs into the archives to examine how the Fellowship’s fateful decision in 1974 came to be made. In fact, at the time, there was very little dissent and the motion passed with broad support. However, in earlier days, it was not always so. In 1969 – between the sixth-century Synod of Mâcon, which (allegedly) debated whether women had souls, and the 1974 vote – the College had deliberated on whether women should be allowed to dine as guests at High Table. It was then that much *sturm*, and even some *drang*, became manifest. Fundamental principles were cited and irreducible positions taken up. Tempers frayed and words were used which it would be too ‘incorrect’ for this column to repeat in our own more enlightened times.

A particular concern was what status should be accorded to Fellows’ wives and what restrictions placed on the number of times that they might dine – and whether such status and restrictions should also apply to Fellows’ mistresses. Nonetheless and eventually, the walls of Trinity’s male exclusivity were breached and, following that, it was only a matter of time before women were offered full membership of the College. After all, if they were allowed within the inner sanctum represented by High Table and the Parlour, what mysteries did male members of the College have left to preserve?

Yet, as ‘minorities’ have found worldwide, gaining a foot in the door does not always guarantee an open reception. It is a sobering thought that, forty years on, only one-sixth of Trinity’s Fellows should be female and one-third of its junior members. The imbalance partly reflects the strong orientation of the College towards science and maths, which generations of prejudice at home and school have decreed not to be subjects for ‘girls’. But it does not have to be so and, with the support of committed individuals, it is beginning not to be so. We feature an account of her life *scientifique* by Val Gibson, Professor of Physics and Head of the High Energy Physics Group at the Cavendish Laboratory. Last year, Val also received the Athena Prize of the Royal Society for her contribution to diversity reflected, not least, in the summer school that she holds every year in Trinity on the STEMM subjects. Val and other Fellows have formed a committee partly to celebrate ‘the Fortieth’ but, also, to advance the longer-term expansion of opportunity that the admission of women was meant to achieve. We report

on its activities as also those of the Trinity Women's Network formed among alumnae for the same purpose.

That our female members, while short in number, may be exceptional in talent is further attested by the Chapel Address prior to the Commemoration Feast given this year by Maudie Fraser. Maudie recounts her experiences working with, and providing reportage on, the refugees tragically thrown onto the world by the political crisis in the Middle East. Her example is inspiring and draws attention to a third purpose that Trinity may have besides providing the king with counsellors and pursuing 'useless' knowledge: namely, serving the needs of society.

Maudie graduated as recently as 2015 and her voice speaks for the younger generation sustaining the College and carrying forward its future. Once more, that younger generation has done us proud. Last year, I indicated that I might not be able to celebrate with you Trinity's annual triumph at the head of the Tripos table since the University was threatening to take the table away or, at least, to conceal what might be on it. However, I am pleased to report that better judgement finally prevailed – not least under pressure from the undergraduates themselves who did not wish their own considerable (and expensive) achievements to remain hidden – and Tripos results were published again, allowing Baxter and Tompkins Tables to be constructed. The result, you may not be surprised to hear, was that...Trinity came top. The percentage of Firsts (41.6) was slightly down on last year but the statistics reveal one especially gratifying feature. We have become habituated to Trinity leading in maths and science, which it has done since time immemorial. But, this year, Trinity led the way in Arts and Humanities too.

Yet whether we shall be able to stay there in future years is a question seriously raised by this year's report on admissions. The impact of 'Brexit' is becoming clear with declining interest from Europe and a record number of students refusing our 'offers' to go elsewhere. Taken together with Gove-induced confusion in the A-level results, May-induced confusion over student visas and Johnson/Hammond/Corbyn-induced confusion over tuition fees and loans, the entire future of higher education in this country is beginning to look parlous – which not even Trinity's best efforts may be able to turn.

Nonetheless, the College will continue to do what it can. We are steadily increasing provision of our own bursaries and scholarships to both undergraduates and

postgraduates. This year, *inter alia*, we have welcomed a new Postdoctoral Society consisting of members of the latest generation of researchers, holding postdoctoral awards across the University but unattached to colleges, and offered them a home and use of our facilities. Responses have been very enthusiastic and we reprise the first report of the Society's activities. Elsewhere, the scheme for the College to fund a range of new 'post-docs' in the University's departments has also continued to progress.

In welcoming mood, we also note the appointment of Professor Stephen Toope as University Vice-Chancellor. He is a past student at Trinity and will now be an Honorary Fellow.

Unfortunately, however, the corollary to welcoming in the new is to say farewell to the past. This year we lost one of our Fellows whose distinction reached far beyond the walls of academe and was etched also in the halls of public affairs. Sir Elihu ('Eli') Lauterpacht was an international lawyer of great renown whose practice helped to define (and re-define) borders and boundaries across the world. However, he maintained a strong connection with Trinity and the life *academique*, teaching and founding a research centre in the name of his father (also a leading international lawyer). Philip Allott offers a personal reflection on his former tutor and colleague of many years, which stands beside public tributes that have been many and properly fulsome.

Philip also provides a serious reflection, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, on memory and the life *intellectuelle*. It takes us to many of the landmarks of twentieth-century history, which Philip saw with his own eyes but which now are disappearing beneath the fog of the twenty-first. Reflection, too, is called for by two of our other contributions both of which touch on the fragility of fame and distinction. A recent book on the subject prompts memory of a 'Trinitarian' who, fifty years ago, would have been widely celebrated. Louis Harold (Hal) Gray had an international research laboratory named in his honour and also gave his name to a key unit of measurement in his own scientific field. Yet, recently, the chief archivist at the Cavendish Laboratory, where he did his early work, claimed never to have heard of him; and the once-eponymous laboratory has now scrubbed his name from its boards. *Sic transit gloria*.... Gray's 'sin' is simply to have spent his life working in a field – therapeutic radio-biology – that has now become unfashionable and largely overtaken by alternative treatments.

The other case of ‘lost celebrity’ was achieved by self-design. Our former Master, Sir Michael Atiyah, remembers a late colleague and contemporary whom he rates of outstanding ability and who, belatedly, had his name attached to Nobel Prize-winning research. However, Ron Shaw eschewed the bright lights and, in the mid-1950s, took a post at Hull University which he never left. Like his colleague, Philip Larkin, he thoroughly enjoyed provincial obscurity, which enabled him to develop his own life and interests as he chose – especially in southern and eastern Europe where, it would seem, he made almost as large an impression on bars and cafes as on seminar rooms. In later years, he also produced a Maths Blog especially noted for its eccentric blend of wisdom and wit. Michael remembers a delightful character who lived his life exactly as he wished and very much to the full. When it comes our time to pass under the Lychgate, as Mr Churchill put it, I am sure that most of us would wish that the same could be said about us.

On which thought, I shall take my leave of you for another year: with Season’s Greetings and Very Best Wishes for 2018.

David Washbrook (2008)





COMMEMORATION

CHAPEL ADDRESS

THE HEALTH OF THE COLLEGE

THE MASTER'S RESPONSE ON BEHALF
OF THE COLLEGE

THE FOUNDING OF KING'S HALL





Commemoration



Chapel Address in Commemoration of Benefactors on 23 March 2017 by Maudie Fraser (2012)

Good evening,

We've just remembered some of Trinity's most notable benefactors and the contributions they have made to this college. And while we rightly celebrate these people's contribution to where we are today, I think we all understand Latin well enough to know that benefaction is about more than material and financial contributions; it is about doing good, and bringing benefit to a place, in innumerable and immeasurable ways.

Everyone who passes through Trinity – student, fellow or staff – is, in their own way, a benefactor of the college. Trinity has become, and remains, a centre of academic excellence and ground-breaking thought because it is a space where people from all over the world gather to share their thoughts and ideas, and help refine and shape their own and each other's. Here, we view difference of opinion as a positive, where a constructive debate between two ideas can create much more than the sum of its two halves.

Archibald Hill, an undergraduate and graduate student of Trinity, and later Junior Research Fellow here, recognised the value of different ideas and knowledge from different places and the need to protect them, becoming the founding Vice President of the AAC in 1933. The AAC – the Academic Assistance Council – was established to provide support and facilitate asylum for academics at risk in or exiled from their home countries. Now known as CARA – the Council for At-Risk Academics – the organisation has worked across

several continents to help thousands of academics escape danger and continue their research. Albie Sachs, a prominent South African anti-apartheid leader helped by CARA, thus underlined the importance of its work: “An intellectual driven from his or her homeland by repression and intolerance, enabled by Cara to share ideas and values with welcoming hosts, improving skills. Through living the principles of free enquiry, we become natural apostles of peace, and understanding and of internationalism at its best.” The legacy of advocating for academic internationalism, established at Trinity by Archibald Hill, continues to this day. Less than six months ago, our former Master, Lord Rees, condemned the government’s proposed immigration curbs for failing to recognise and protect the internationality of academia, and highlighted the negative effect that such measures to restrict this sharing of knowledge will inevitably have on academic progress.

And I think that the reason I was invited to give this address is because the work I do also recognises this value. I graduated from this college in June 2015, and three months later went out to the Greek island of Lesbos to volunteer, helping refugees arriving on the island – at that time at a rate of about five thousand a day. After several weeks volunteering on the island – helping dinghies land on the beaches; handing out food and water, and helping run a busy transit camp – I left the island with a refugee family. I travelled from Greece to Germany, following the ‘Western Balkans route’ incognito as a refugee, sleeping in camps and crossing borders through rivers at night – just as every person I was travelling with was forced to do.

I documented my experience of the journey on a blog as I went along. I wanted to present, to the people of Europe, and the UK specifically, one person’s experience of this journey; I wanted to reclaim from the sensationalist mainstream media rhetoric the faces behind the figures and the names behind the numbers; present humans rather than ‘swarms’... It’s all too easy to distance ourselves from other humans, using these differences of thought and opinion as a barrier, and building them up. By transgressing that perceived binary between ‘Self’ and ‘Other’ for a European audience, I aimed to challenge that perception of distance and difference, and to remind us all that, whatever language we speak and whatever our cultural thinking, we all feel, and suffer, and love the same.

And love was the strongest feeling I was left with from that journey. At the most trying times, what kept me going was the people I was with. Practically,

the families who took me in helped me into camps, where I lacked the necessary Greek registration document as identification. But far more significantly, it was only the sense of companionship – no, of friendship – and belonging that firmed my resolve to follow this journey to the end. People often ask me whether I felt scared at any point. Of course I did. I felt scared of the aggressive police, especially in Hungary; I felt scared when, in Croatia, my passport was discovered and I was ejected from the camp in the middle of the night and left alone in a muddy field 30km from any town, losing contact with my first family; and after that I felt scared at every camp and border that the same thing might happen again. I never once felt scared of the people I was with. On a train through Hungary, feeling more fear than ever in my life of the police, I was taken in by an Afghan family. As I lay down, on their insistence, between two blankets that they had carried from the last camp and now tucked tenderly around me, I felt the most profound sense of protection I have ever experienced.

By both groups, I was immediately treated as a member of the family. They drew no arbitrary borders between us, nor resented my privileged position; they saw me as a person – and a vulnerable one, on my own – and wanted to protect me and be my friend. I explained as best I could that I was there to help the people of Europe understand what they were suffering – and they saw the positive potential of this, to approximate ourselves through understanding. And the refugees I have spoken to – which over the last eighteen months is some hundreds – really do want to become active participants in their new host communities. I spent the third year of my degree here living in Brazil and Argentina, enjoying the legendary Latin warmth and sociability. When I am with Syrians and Afghans, I feel that same sense of relaxed, natural friendship and inclusion that I first felt in Brazil.

I'm currently working on a project writing radio dramas with Syrians resettled across Europe. Our initial concept was to broadcast the scripts on an Arabic channel, to create a listener community of Arabic-speaking refugees globally and share the stories of specifically Syrians all over the world. At the very beginning of our first writing workshop in Aberdeen, three weeks ago, we explained this to the group, who immediately told us that no, they wanted their pieces broadcast in English – they wanted to use this as a means to communicate with their host community of Scotland and the UK, and to let these countries know both why they have come here, and how grateful they are for being welcomed.

I arrived, with my Afghan family, at their final destination in Germany on the 17th October 2015. I went to visit them in their new home the following March, having spoken to them almost every day of the intervening five months, and I spent four of the most fun-filled and joyful days with them; despite the complications of a language barrier, we have become very close. New friends, brought together by the most unfortunate of circumstances. Culturally, yes, we have different axes, different experiences, different perspectives. But, far from alienating us from one another, sharing and discussing these has actually brought us closer and helped us to understand, appreciate and respect each other in a more uninhibited way than friendships rooted in shared cultural experience.

Collective wisdom is greater wisdom, and the greater the differences in experience between two people, the more they have to contribute to and learn from each other. None of us can experience everything, so we must listen to and share with people who have experienced different things, the better we might come to know the world as a whole, and the wiser and more open we might become as individuals. I don't know of anyone who hasn't grown as a person after working with refugees, meeting people who have lost everything – including family members, friends, and home – seen more traumatic sights than we can comprehend, suffered physically, mentally and emotionally, travelled halfway across the world against all odds, and are still smiling and asking us if we're ok.

While it's easy to worry about what this country – and Europe more broadly – might have to provide to any refugees they take in, it is actually far more constructive, and more uplifting, to think about what these people might bring *us* – an opportunity, rather than an invasion. Instead of seeing potential drains on the State, we might look at potential cultural benefactors, bringing the opportunity of a new age of cultural understanding. Born out of tragedy, a chance to come to know those with whom we have suffered historic misunderstandings and resentments; a chance to bring together different cultures and create future hybrid generations that bridge the long-standing gap between East and West.

I could draw on many examples of refugees who have made obvious, concrete contributions to their host nations – of whom perhaps the most famous are Albert Einstein and Steve Jobs, who were first- and second-generation refugees in the United States. These were two extraordinary people, who made

extraordinary contributions to how the world is today, who were enabled to do so by a country deciding to give them safe refuge. Had they and their families been turned away at the border, we wouldn't today have the Theory of Relativity, and we wouldn't have Apple. These are exceptional cases, but the positive contribution of immigration/refugees can be much more subtle, low-key, personal, than this.

Last Saturday, I volunteered as a waitress at a new pop-up restaurant in London called *Imad's Syrian Kitchen*. Imad is from Damascus, where he ran several successful restaurants and juice bars. When many of these were destroyed in the war and his home became too dangerous, Imad left Syria and travelled across Lebanon, Turkey and Europe – cooking, on his journey, for up to 400 fellow refugees at a time – finally arriving in the UK in late 2015. Just before arriving, Imad spent two months sleeping on the streets of Calais. Every day, he cooked meals for the local residents, which he offered them free of charge. He told me that, when he first arrived, the locals were hostile to him and to other refugees; they didn't want them in their town, they didn't want them sleeping on their street, and quite frankly they didn't really want them in their country. They didn't understand them, they didn't trust them, and they didn't like them. When Imad set up a miniature kitchen on the street with a single gas cylinder, and started handing out food, people began to take interest and approach him. He used food as a means to connect with the people around him, and by the last of the sixty-four days he woke up on a cold pavement in Calais, he was a well-loved figure in the community, and the many local residents who had eaten his food and spoken to him had come to learn a lot about Syrians, both their tragedy and their hospitality.

Imad has spent the last year working in England as a car salesman – an ok job, but not his role in the world. He has missed bringing people together over food, and hearing chat and laughter around his table. Determined to bring his gift to the UK, Imad teamed up with some young Londoners, and last week *Imad's Syrian Kitchen* opened for business. Serving for two weeks, every space at every sitting sold out before the end of the press night, and demand remains high; these have become some of the most sought-after tickets in London. The atmosphere is warm, the food is exquisite, and Imad is in his rightful place in the kitchen, gathering people around his table to laugh and talk once more. The shift I worked was the day after the opening night, and Imad hadn't yet

been to bed – he had driven home, to the other side of London, stayed up all night making falafel for the next day, and driven back. He is serious about giving people the best, takes the utmost pride and pleasure in what he does, and it shows.

Imad is a true cultural benefactor. He has brought with him his favourite elements of his home culture, and is determined to share them with the people of London – in his words, his new home. Everywhere he has travelled, he has reached out to the local people and shared with them a taste of Syria, quietly and smilingly cutting through the negative stereotypes they may have picked up from the press. Imad’s sell-out success is remarkable, but his story and his will to thrive in a new host community are not. The many refugees coming to Europe, driven towards us by the cruellest of circumstances, carry with them great energy, great sacrifice, great wisdom – wisdom that they can impart to enhance *our* community. And we should take the time to celebrate the contributions they can make to where we are tomorrow – the true spirit of benefaction.



Simon Nixon (1989) proposed the health of the College at the Commemoration Feast

Master, Fellows, Scholars, Distinguished guests...

It is a great honour to be here tonight and to be asked to propose this toast. I am particularly grateful to the Master for this wonderful opportunity to introduce my wife to Trinity. It’s also wonderful to catch up with my former tutor Dr. Doug Kennedy and my former director of studies Dr. Boyd Hilton who are both here at high table, two people without whose wisdom and guidance and – if I’m honest – indulgence, I certainly would not be here now.

We all have our different reasons for having chosen Trinity. Some were drawn by the splendour of the buildings, others perhaps by the prestige of joining a college that has produced six prime ministers and 32 Nobel laureates, others by its current dominance of the academic league tables.

I chose Trinity primarily because my history teacher advised me it was the only college big enough and broad-minded enough to overlook my embarrassing D in Maths A level. Sure enough, I consider myself forever in the debt of Dr. John Lonsdale who put me at my ease in my interview by noting approvingly that at least there was no risk of my switching to physics for Part 2.

My time as a historian at Trinity proved the perfect training for my career today as a columnist for the Wall Street Journal and The Times. Essentially, my life is dominated by two weekly essay crises. Where I used to try to make sense of the past, my job is to try to make sense of the present – although I remain enough of a historian to believe that we will never fully understand where we are today without some understanding of how we got here.

I spend much of my time these days travelling around Europe, reporting on and analysing the various crises afflicting our continent. My fascination with Europe began here at Trinity. One of my clearest memories of my first term was crowding around a small television that a friend had in his room – very unusual in those days – to watch the news of the Berlin Wall coming down.

It was an extraordinarily exciting time. I remember how some enterprising members of college hitch-hiked to Berlin and reappeared in the bar a few days later holding a piece of the Wall. For my part, I headed to Eastern Europe at the first opportunity, taking advantage of a college travel grant to explore the region in the summer of 1990. I fear that I still owe the college a report of that trip. I'm hoping that my words tonight might be accepted in lieu?

My over-riding memory of that trip was the difficulty of finding places to eat and drink, even in central Prague and Budapest. In the last couple of years I've returned to both Prague and Budapest for the first time since 1990 and the transformation is quite remarkable. It is wonderful to see these cities restored to their proper place at the heart of Europe.

Of course, Cambridge has undergone something of a transformation in those years too. When I was an undergraduate, the only choices for eating out seemed to be curry or kebab. Now the first thing that strikes you on returning is the profusion of restaurants everywhere. Apparently the town has more Michelin-starred restaurants than Oxford. That's 800 years of rivalry ended right there.

As a journalist, I've been lucky enough to have a ringside seat during some momentous years for our continent: from the excitement of the decade or

so prior to 2007, when Europe's economic landscape was transformed by the building of the single market and introduction of the euro; to the disaster of the global financial crisis and the eurozone debt crisis that followed which threatened to sink the EU's single currency; to the current political crises facing Europe as it grapples with Brexit, mass migration and instability on its borders in the Middle East and Ukraine.

These are complicated times – a far cry from the heady optimism that we all felt in 1989. Back then, the US President proclaimed a new world order and someone wrote a book entitled “The End of History” – though I note that the author was in fact a political scientist. Now history is back and the world order is under strain. Perhaps the Brexit vote and the election of Donald Trump will etch itself on the memories of many of your times at Trinity the way the fall of the Berlin wall did for me.

Across the world, the values of liberal democracy that were supposed to mark the end of our historical journey are being questioned. Many are asking whether this new world order is really protecting their interests: from aggressive neighbours, terrorism, the destabilising effects of globalisation and new technology. They fear that the institutions that underpin this liberal democratic order have been colonised by self-interested elites.

That makes this a fascinating time to be a journalist. But also a troubling one – because alongside this questioning of the liberal democratic order has been a loss of trust in journalism. We live in an era of hybrid warfare, fake news and alternative facts in which emotional truth – what people perceive to be true – is sometime more highly valued than what is actually true. As historians, we were taught that facts are sacred, yet today it often seems that all facts are contested.

It seems to me that the only way we can restore public trust in our institutions is to redouble our commitment to stick to evidence and strive for objectivity in all that we do. This has always been the hallmark of a Cambridge education and a Trinity education above all. Empiricism was Trinity's gift to the world and the world needs us to keep that candle alight today.

Finally, to end on an optimistic note, we should remember that even in the midst of great upheaval, the seeds of future success may be sown. We Trinity folk should appreciate that better than most.

As GM Trevelyan tells us in his wonderful history of the college that I trust is still given to scholars, Cambridge in the early 1540s was an anxious place. England

had just made a decisive break with Europe. Many of the foreign students upon which the town's fortunes hinged had left, no doubt worried whether their rights would be guaranteed. Worse, the King's ministers, trying to plug a hole in the budget, were urging Henry VIII to seize the wealth of the Cambridge colleges.

Fortunately, Henry had belatedly learned an important lesson in life: he listened to his sixth wife. She urged him instead to use wealth already seized from the church to endow a great new college.

For this act of far-sightedness, and for the generosity of so many benefactors, we all owe a debt of gratitude. And it is my privilege to ask you to join me in drinking to the continued health of Trinity.



**Response on behalf of the College
by the Master, Sir Gregory Winter,
23 March 2017**

I would first like to welcome Mr Simon Nixon (1989) our Speaker today with his wife Hermione. In Trinity Simon had an eventful time – he flirted with getting a third (at least according to his supervisors) and then got a first; he succeeded in becoming President of the Cambridge Union; he was punched in the face

by townies in Bridge Street and by a fellow student in College after an argument about fire extinguishers, and then accidentally set his bed on fire.

Life calmed down after leaving Trinity, and Simon worked in investment banking. He was a founder editor of the magazine Moneyweek, but not, I have been warned, the billionaire founder of MoneySuperMarket of the same name... but no less welcome for it! Simon is now a columnist for The Times newspaper and the Chief European Commentator of the Wall Street Journal. This places him a key position for informing and potentially influencing both UK and American readers about the forthcoming political and financial storms this side of the Atlantic.

Thank you Simon for proposing the health of the College and reminding us that in every problem there may be an opportunity just waiting to be exploited. Earlier this evening Maudie Fraser gave the address at our Service of Commemoration for Benefactors. Maudie only graduated from the College in 2015, and travelled with a refugee family across Europe. After listening to her I came away much like the wedding guest in the Rime of the Ancient Mariner “of a sense forlorn, a sadder and wiser man”. Thank you Maudie for a memorable address.

At the service we admitted Bruce Dunlevie as a Fellow Benefactor of the College. Bruce came here as a Rice Exchange scholar in 1977 for a year to study history, and after an MBA at Stanford Business School went on to a career as a venture capitalist. In 2003 Bruce and his wife Elizabeth endowed the Dunlevie Fund in College. This fund supports the Rice Exchange Dinner, a feast that brings together students and the Fellows. The Dunlevie Fund also provides grants for undergraduates to do something life enhancing and unaffordable (within the limits of a few hundred pounds), leading to great deliberations and much tut-tutting in Council when the applications come for approval. Many thanks Bruce, particularly on behalf of our students.

This evening we also welcome several other College guests who have come to our attention through some achievement or public recognition, or perhaps through their generous support of the University or the College.

Winnie Kwan (1991, economics), is in the financial industry and while running a global investment corporation in Hong Kong set up a fund to raise the quality of life for underprivileged children in Asia through a variety of projects in education and health.

Harry Hampson (1984, Chemical Engineering), has a senior role at JP Morgan, and has been involved in the development of digital media and e-commerce. His wife Rachel (1986, Medical Sciences) became a business and social entrepreneur, and set up and ran a successful Italian restaurant in London.

We are glad that Mel Giedroyc (1987, MML), here with husband Ben Morris, was able to get permission from the “Big Cheeses” to escape early from rehearsals. When at Trinity she claims to have spent a lot of time in Footlights and the ADC but not much time studying. She now keeps the bailiffs at bay by a variety of comedy TV appearances, and recently in a deadly serious saga called “The Great British Bake Off”.

David Verey (1969, English), here with his wife Emma, became Chairman of the investment bankers Lazard Brothers, and also of the Art Fund which has supported museums in the acquisition of international contemporary art. David is a long-standing member of the College's Finance Committee, responsible for our investments, and from which he has recently retired. David we are very grateful to you for keeping a sharp eye on our Senior Bursars for the last 25 years.

Stephen Evans-Freke (1970, MML and Law), here with his partner Barbara has immersed himself into the financing, founding, running and growing of early stage biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, and also into supporting University research into stem cells. I am glad to see that he has recovered so well from the attentions of the surgeons after his fall from the tower of his ancestral home of Castle Freke in Ireland.

Lord Arbuthnot (1971, Law), started as a practising barrister, then became Conservative MP and then Chairman of the Defence Select Committee for nearly ten years, before retiring as MP and entering the House of Lords in 2015. Before retiring as MP he publicly declared his atheism, referring to the pressures on a Conservative MP to keep quiet about not being religious. James, welcome back to a world where your views and your faith (or lack of it) are entirely your own business.

I would like to thank all our guests for accepting our invitation, and also to thank all those who have supported the University or College. Last year we had donations of £3.5 M to the College – and we are very grateful to our donors for their generosity.

As storm Brexit approaches, it becomes even more important for the College to build on our links to foreign members and institutions. Last year I met alumni in Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bangkok, Washington and New York, and will be undertaking similar visits in the next couple of years. In Singapore we were delighted to host a dinner for the Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, a Trinity man who had been a senior wrangler when a student. In Bangkok our ambassador Mr Brian Davidson, also a Trinity man, kindly hosted a reception at the embassy. We are very grateful to those who attend our events, and especially to those who host meetings and provide venues.

I would now like to offer some congratulations.

Congratulations to Toby Henley Smith, the incoming President of Trinity College Students' Union and team on their election, and thanks to the outgoing Martin Freimuller and team for their work over the last year. Likewise thanks to the BA Committee President Filip Szczypinski and team who remain in position until the end of next term.

From the New Years Honours List 2017 congratulations to Fellow Shankar Balasubramanian on his knighthood for services to science and medicine, and to alumna Lorna Williamson on her OBE. Congratulations also to Fellow Greg Hannon on being awarded one of the first £20M Cancer Research UK Grand Challenge Awards and to alumnus Sir David Richards on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal and Privy Councillor.

Congratulations to Sally Bradley has clocked up another hockey blue, to Nicole Weckman who appeared again in the women's Varsity rugby at Twickenham, and to Sam Henry Pressling who is now a rugby full blue.

Congratulations to our athletes who took on our Oxford sister College Christ Church across a range of sports and won 13/5. A good time was had by all – too good for one or two Christ Church students, who were found naked by the Dean in Great Court in the early hours of the morning !

Congratulations to Imogen Grant and Hugo Ramambason who have made it into the Blues Boats racing Oxford on April 2nd on the Tideway.

Congratulations to the men's second crew on setting their exploits of two bumps and two row-overs in the Lent Bumps to verse. Some lines are quite good and really capture the rhythm of the stroke:

*Rhythm we built then by the meter, swinging
Through at the finish with newfound thrust; with a lift
Off the catch our blades went in cleaner, springing
Back off our footplates, our backs to the gust.*

If enough sportmen did the same, we could have a College wide poetry knock out competition between different sports.

Congratulations to the College Choir which has sung to over 25,000 people on a 13-concert tour of Australia and Hong Kong, won the prestigious 'Recording of the Year' in Australia, ahead of no less than the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra,

and broadcast the B Minor Mass live on the BBC and recorded it for release on CD later this year. And many thanks to the Choir for their fine performances this evening in Chapel and in Hall.

Finally congratulations to our students who last summer scored 45.1% firsts and placed Trinity, once again, at the top of the Tompkins Table. Last year the Table seemed doomed, as Cambridge University Students Union, Cambridge University and the Colleges, with the exception of Trinity, had all lined up to abolish the public display of class lists. However, early this academic year, the students had a referendum and reversed their position, but subject to an easy opt-out for individuals. This left the University rather exposed, as it could no longer claim that it was responding to student demands. Subsequently and not surprisingly the University lost the ballot of members of Regent House. The class lists will therefore remain public, hopefully with easier opt-outs for individuals, and the Tompkins Table is safe for the moment.

Many thanks and congratulations to those students who rescued the Collegiate University from error, without any help from Mr Putin. And many congratulations to whomever designed the question on the student ballot paper so deliciously parodied in the student on-line magazine “The Porter’s Log”: “Do you think Cambridge should or should not not keep class lists with a non-optional opt-in opt-out system no longer not in place. Yes or No”.

Last year I ended the Commemoration Speech on the issue of Trexit. This followed from a spoof article in said same Porter’s Log on the prospects of Trinity College leaving the University. I am afraid that my speech triggered a letter of complaint about my treatment of controversial and divisive subjects such as Trexit in the Annual Record. So I had better say no more about Trexit (or even Brexit), but will instead comment on another controversial and divisive subject – geese.

Several Colleges on the Backs have problems with geese fouling the grass and footpaths, and if nothing is done it will get only worse as each new generation of birds returns to its original breeding grounds. The Guardian newspaper (11 March 2017. “Gaggle of Cambridge University students criticize geese-cull plans”) carried an article to the effect that the plans made by King’s College did not commend themselves to student activists.

In the meantime we have been making our own plans. Our Junior Bursar has left out two large rubber coyotes near the river, each apparently caught in the

act of defecating on the lawns. I think this has caused more of a shock for the Fellows than the geese, but the theory is that this will somehow encourage the geese (but not the Fellows) to move up-river to King's. But if this isn't sufficient, I can reassure our own activists, that when the time comes, we will arrange for Trinity geese to be transported to a happy holiday home on one of our tenanted farms (Manor Farm, proprietor Mr Jones).

That is the end of my speech and dinner, I hope you enjoyed the dinner at least, for that we can thank the Catering and serving staff, and especially our new Head Chef Mr Jon Whiteley who started only a month ago and who hasn't yet had a nervous breakdown. Finally please stand for the toast in memory of our Benefactors,

“In Piam Memoriam Benefactorum”.

The Founding of the King's Hall

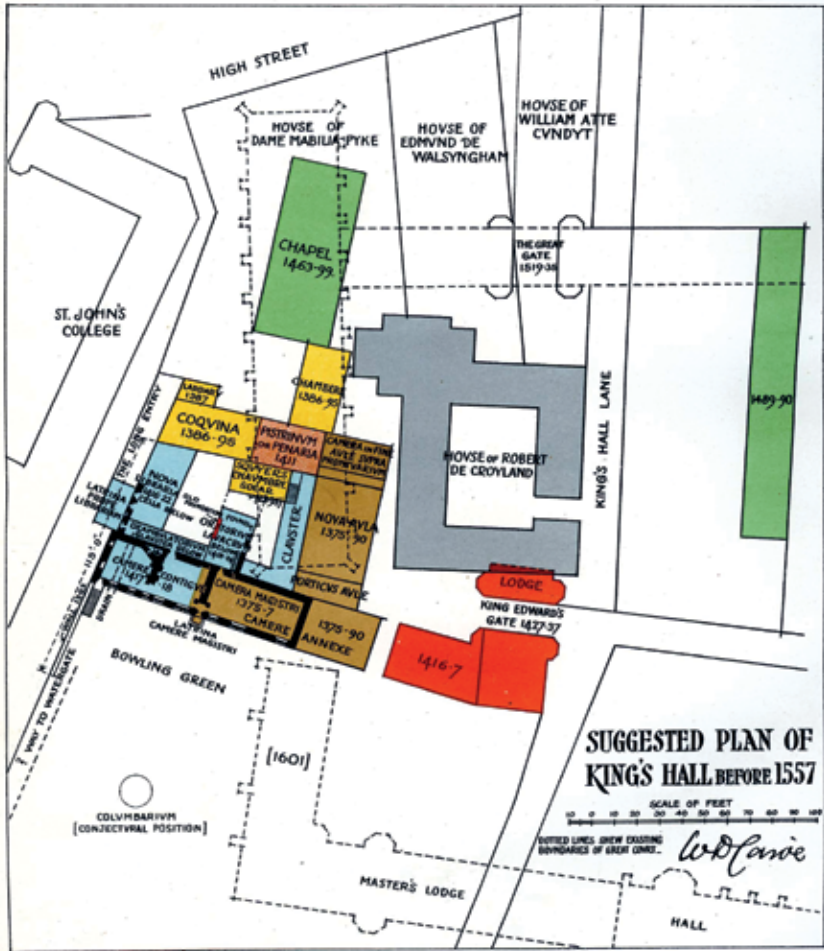
Based on the speech by the Master on 25 May 2017 at the feast to celebrate the 700th anniversary of the first step in founding of the King's Hall.

In 1546, Henry VIII took over two Cambridge Colleges, the King's Hall and Michaelhouse, and merged them to form a new College, the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity. The two Colleges that had been merged had both been founded in the reign of King Edward II. According to one source, Edward II was a “worthless King”. He “had a wave of favourites or hangers-on at Court of whom the worst were the Suspenders and Piers Gaveston”.¹ Edward was forced to abdicate and “shortly afterwards horrible screams were heard” and “the next day [he] was horribly dead.”

Nevertheless between fleeing from the Scots at Bannockburn, and concluding a worthless peace agreement with the French, Edward II found a few moments on 7 July 1317, to issue a writ to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire.² Said writ directed the Sheriff to pay, from Crown funds, for the maintenance of a warden and a number of scholars the King would send to the University of Cambridge. These were children from the Chapel Royal, typically 14 years old.

It is a mystery, particularly to Oxford men, why King Edward II sent his scholars to Cambridge rather than to Oxford, the older, larger (and at that time) more prestigious university – there was then a single small College in Cambridge

COMMEMORATION



(Peterhouse) compared to four Colleges in Oxford. Was his primary motivation to favour Cambridge, or to settle scores with Oxford?² More specifically was there an element of pork barrel politics (to use a metaphor not yet invented) involving John Hotham, our local Bishop of Ely and at that time also Lord High Treasurer? Or was Edward II displeased at the tough line being taken by Oxford University on the Preaching Friars? Or was Edward II still furious at Oxford University's refusal in 1312 to intercede on behalf of Piers Gaveston, who on

returning for the third time from exile without permission was executed by the barons under their “three-strikes-and-you-are-out” policy for Kings’ favorites.

Ten scholars arrived the same year and by 1319 there were thirty-two of them. At first the scholars were placed in rented houses or hostels, the crown providing their meals, rent, a bed and some clothing in the form of tunic, gown and hood. The scholars may well have been billeted together in the house of Robert de Croyland, “amid the fields and orchards, two storeys high, with its walls of wood and roof of thatch”, its location corresponding to the quadrant of Great Court lawn outside the Chapel.³ The house was flanked on one side by a lane (King’s Childers Lane) from Trinity Street that ran through to a dock by the river.

As members of the Chapel Royal the scholars got to travel, all expenses paid. They might be ordered to attend the King at Court, or even on the battlefield. College records show that in 1319 a contingent of the King’s Scholars was summoned to Court at York for Christmas. They travelled by boat to Spalding, cart to Boston, and boat to Lincoln and York. One scholar was arrested for joining in a common assault with the Preaching Friars of Pontefract and disappears from our records.⁴ In fact the Preaching Friars keep popping up in medieval history stirring up trouble – they even tried to stop the King’s Hall using the water in their conduit under Great Court and it is entirely understandable that Henry VIII did away with them.

By the end of Edward II’s reign, payments from the Sheriff for the upkeep of the Scholars fell into arrears. Fortunately Edward III didn’t mess about – he ordered the Sheriff to make the due payments on pain of arrest, and he purchased a house for the scholars. In 1337, the letters patent declare, “the King, to the honor of God, the Virgin Mother, and all the Saints, and for the weal of the souls of his father, himself, his wife, his children, and his forefathers, established in perpetuity in the University a College of a warden and thirty two scholars (who had been maintained there by his father) and for their reception gave them and their successors for ever in free and perpetual alms the house he had purchased for that purpose”.⁴ The house was that of Robert de Croyland, and it served as a nucleus for further purchases of land and building, by which means the new College, the King’s Hall (*aula regis*) was enlarged.

The King’s Hall seems to have been an agreeable place – if we ignore the fevers from the fens and the waves of Black Death, which in 1349 took sixteen Scholars. The College had its own baker and brewer, and kept pigeons, swans and bees.²

The medieval year had a regular pattern – feast days enlivened by visits from wandering minstrels – and all the thrills of the medieval custom of hocking. On hock-Monday (the second Monday after Easter Sunday) parish women roamed the streets hocking – catching men with ropes to extract a small ransom (usually a donation to parish funds). The King’s Hall seems to have entered into the spirit of the time and encouraged the practice – the King’s Hall accounts itemize annual payments made to “gaggles of women” on hock-Monday, possibly for a meal and said to be a reward for their charitable exertions. The day after, hock-Tuesday, men of the parish got their chance to go hocking.

The King’s Hall prospered and became established as the first royal “colony” in an English University.² The colony’s primary export was educated clerks, particularly in civil law, for pressing into the service of the church and country. As befits a colony, the crown kept control on the levers of power; scholars were appointed by writ of privy seal and every warden was a crown appointment. Income came from crown sources and its expenditure had to be justified annually. From time to time there would be a purge of the unworthy.

Otherwise the royal touch was light, and the college allowed to evolve. Probably more by accident than design, the College found itself in the vanguard of educational innovation.² After graduating from the University some scholars continued their academic studies at the King’s Hall; others became fully-fledged college lecturers and/or augmented their income by acting as personal tutors for private pupils taking University study. In what seems to have become an academic free market, the College came to include scholars at all stages of their career, living a common life and sharing one household. A scholar in the King’s Hall could pass through the entire educational process within the walls of the same institution.

The University clearly benefitted from the support of Edward II for the King’s Scholars. In 1318, petitioned by Edward II, the Pope recognised Cambridge University (*universitas cantabrigiensis*) as a *studium generale*, an approved institution of higher education.^{2, 5} The scale of Edward’s support was huge – the 32 King’s Scholars represented nearly half of the College scholarships in Cambridge University, and the King’s Hall was the largest of the Cambridge Colleges in the 14th century. As importantly, the royal imprimatur seems to have drawn other wealthy benefactors to Cambridge.² The first was Hervey de Stanton, Edward II’s Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1324 he founded and endowed Michaelhouse, the College with which the King’s Hall was later

merged. By 1350 wealthy benefactors had established four further Colleges in Cambridge – Clare Hall (1326), Pembroke Hall (1347), Gonville Hall (1349), and Trinity Hall (1350). In the period from 1317 to 1350, six colleges or their precursors were established in Cambridge and only two in Oxford [Oriell (1324) and Queens (1341)].

In these circumstances, the condemnation of King Edward II as “worthless” by Sellar and Yeatman, both authors from Oriell College Oxford, is an understandable Oxford perspective.¹ I think a Cambridge perspective on King Edward II would have to be much kinder to be fair.

To conclude, the establishment of the King’s Scholars in Cambridge University on 7 July 1317 was not only the first step in the synthesis of Trinity, but continued to shape the College and the Collegiate University for years afterwards, and to their great benefit.

Sources

1. **WC Sellar and RJ Yeatman**, *1066 and All That* (Methuen & Co. 1930).
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3. **GM Trevelyan**, *Trinity College: An Historical Sketch* (printed by Trinity College, Cambridge 1990).
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5. **P. Allott**, *Trinity Minds 1317–1945: an intellectual account of Trinity College Cambridge* (printed by Cambridge Independent Press).





ALUMNI RELATIONS & DEVELOPMENT

ALUMNI RELATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ANNUAL GATHERINGS

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS





Alumni Relations & Development



Dr Michael Banner, Chair of Alumni Relations & Development

I'm delighted to report on a successful year for the Alumni Relations & Development Office.

Over the summer, we hosted 365 alumni in College from years 1981–83 and members who matriculated up to 1952 for their Annual Gatherings. We look forward to welcoming those members who matriculated between 1984–1986 and 1978–1980 in 2018. In June, 228 alumni and their families enjoyed Songs from Winnie the Pooh with Alexander Armstrong (1989), and Rachel Marshall (1989), while this year's TrinTalk: Medicine & Technology, featured presentations by Sir Gregory Winter (1970), Professor Sir Shankar Balasubramanian (e1994), Professor Rebecca Fitzgerald (e2002), and Dr Jem Rashbass (1980).

We began the second year of celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of women being admitted to College with two exceptional photographic exhibitions. The Trinity Women's Network marked the occasion with a special concert and dinner in College in September. A number of other events took place at the College and elsewhere in the UK throughout the year, and we were delighted to see so many alumni join us on these occasions.

Further afield, our itinerary of overseas meetings and events saw Fellows and staff meet alumni in Singapore, Hong Kong, USA, Kuala Lumpur, China, New Zealand, Brussels and Ireland, to name just some of the places we visited.

Over the past financial year we raised in excess of £4m, surpassing all previous efforts. This year 13.5% of our alumni chose to support us – representing your greatest ever level of support for Trinity. In 2018 a more detailed review of our fundraising efforts will land on your doorsteps in the form of the *Annual Report*.

Continuing to look ahead, in the coming months, you will receive information on how to join our new ‘Trinity Members Online’ platform, an internet portal that gives Trinity alumni around the world the chance to connect, reconnect, and network. The success of this tool will depend on alumni joining and using it, so please do sign up when you receive the email. In addition, we hope that you will share your updates on our social media channels ([@Trinity1546](https://www.facebook.com/trinitycollegecambridge) / [Linkedin page](#)). Our website: <http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/alumni> is a source of all alumni news and information.

On the staffing front, Matthew Feast joined the team as Alumni Events Coordinator, Jayne Vaughan-Lane replaced Jane Murphy as the new Alumni Administrator, while Kate Glennie left to join St Edmund’s College. After several years of service, Mary Priddey joined the Judge Business School. We wish Mary, Kate, and Jane well in their new endeavours.

We approach 2018 eager to expand on the foundations and relationships we have built over the last decade or so. We hope that you will continue to take the time to engage with the College wherever you are and to support it however you can.



Alumni Associations



Trinity Business and City Association Ihab Makar (1979)

TBCA has had a very good year in 2017, building on the two major initiatives launched since 2015 to broaden its appeal:

The first initiative, the widening of its constituency from the purely financial to all those in the business world, was consolidated in 2017 by a programme of both business and financial events. Interestingly, it was noted that attendees to each event came from both communities, demonstrating the breadth of interest of alumni, and helping integrate these two alumni communities.

The second initiative launched last year, the TBCA Distinguished Speaker Series, has gone from strength to strength, with a full programme of highly respected figures, drawing very positive alumni feedback and strong attendances. The first half of the year featured a “media season”: a 360-degree view of the sector featuring a quartet of speakers, addressing respectively the business and content aspects of the written word and moving images. On the business side, Simon Fox, the Chief Executive of Trinity Mirror Group, spoke insightfully about the difficult business issues facing the newspaper business in the internet era, whilst Giorgio Stock, head in Europe of CNN’s parent company Turner, spoke to the same issues in television. The content and editorial aspect was addressed by Geordie Greig, Editor of the Mail on Sunday, and on the television side by Sir Peter Bazalgette, former President of the Cambridge Union and now Chairman of ITV. Sir Peter brought a particular depth of experience, having pioneered much of the popular programming that defined television the turn of the century, and having led the development of the independent production sector.

Moving beyond media, Doug Gurr, Cambridge alumnus and Head of Amazon in the UK, gave a fascinating inside account of Amazon, the dominant force in online retailing, focusing less on its achievements than on future new directions, including groceries, drone delivery and artificial intelligence. An equally engaging address came from John McFarlane OBE, Chairman of Barclays, having previously led Standard Chartered, ANZ and Aviva, in each

of which he had led remarkable turnarounds. Complementary views to both events respectively will come in our final meetings this year, with an investment banking perspective from Viswas Raghavan, head of banking at J.P. Morgan in Europe, and Steve Hatch, Head of Facebook in the UK and Northern Europe. A remarkable growth story, Facebook now has two billion active users on its platforms for an average of fifty minutes a day, and has led the revolution in how society communicates.

The Association intends to continue the series with equally distinguished speakers next year. The committee would like to acknowledge its debt to the Master, for his collaboration in this series.

A core goal of the Association is allowing networking between Trinity alumni, and the Distinguished Speaker Series is an excellent platform for that. Each event is followed by a reception, giving the opportunity for alumni to meet each other. The series thus provides nine networking opportunities over the year, helping create the bonds that knit together the alumni community.

In the same spirit, the Association has been pursuing its initiative in mentoring, a pilot first event having brought several senior alumni to Cambridge to meet undergraduates, which has laid the foundation for a second larger-scale event.

The Association's finances are in good health, with each event in the last financial year to July 2016, and since then, having covered its costs. This is a reflection of the consistently high attendances events have commanded, with each event at or near full capacity.



The First & Third Trinity Association David Jones (1958)

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 Club. The Association exists to support the Club both financially and practically. Socially, the Association holds a black tie Biennial Dinner in College (September 2018 will be the next), 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.

Of particular note this year was the 50th anniversary reunion, in College, of the 1967 1st and 3rd first eight, which had rowed Head of the Lents and Head of the Mays in that year, going on to win the Ladies Plate at Henley and beating the Blue Boat at the Cambridge Regatta. The event included an outing in the afternoon of 26th June, followed by a most enjoyable dinner in College and breakfast next morning. Almost all of the original crew managed to attend and made a most impressive sight on the afternoon row.



The 50th Anniversary Reunion of the 1967 1st and 3rd First Eight.

The crew at this reunion comprised Richard Church (1964), Peter Conze (1965) who had coached the boat at Henley, Christopher Daws (1966), Jim Cobbe (1965), Nick Blackford (1964), Tony Pooley (1964), Mike Tebay (1964), Paul Wilson, a post-graduate student in 1967 who had coached the boat, and Martin Fitzgerald (1964). Missing from the original crew were Mike Smith (1964) who was injured, and the original stroke, Joss Cadbury, who died many years ago.

The degree to which the Association remains deeply involved in the activities of the Boat Club is demonstrated by the assistance provided financially to purchase the latest women's eight "Queen Elizabeth 1" and the countless hours provided by alumni in helping with coaching.

The Association remains very active under the watchful eyes of its managers, Dan Darley (1994) and Rich Dewire (1996), to whom the membership owes a huge vote of thanks. Contact with the Association may be effected through the website www.firstandthirdassoc.org or through assoc@firstandthird.org



Trinity Engineering Association **John Yeomans (1975)**

Our mission is to foster closer ties between engineering alumni and students, particularly for informal assistance in career choices. That we do primarily through two meetings a year, in Trinity.

The focus of our October 2016 meeting was a panel of recent alumni, discussing the whys and wherefores of their career choices, and offering advice to the current members of college. It was the first time we have run an event like this and the reviews we received were very positive, so we are following the feedback of several students and running a similar event this year, in October 2017.

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, and to some degree that continues individually throughout the year if relationships have been set up. Up to now, though, we haven't had a good means to address questions that arise from students

during the year, as they get involved in applying for jobs. Six months to the next meeting is too long to wait! The solution: obviously, social networks, but not everyone wants to publish their innermost career questions on Facebook. So TEA has worked with the Alumni Relations Office to set up a new Trinity platform, where engineering students can be put in touch with alumni acting as mentors. It is now starting to roll out, and we hope will be an important plank of future TEA's activity.

The other evening event was a debate in February. Four alumni, Peter Davison, J P Moorhead, Will Cramer and Nick South, under the Chairmanship of Christie Marrian, debated the motion "This house believes engineers should follow an engineering career" subtitled 'Seduced by the City or Engineered to Perfection?'. Their backgrounds embrace the City, private equity, chemical engineering, patents, government policy, and technology consulting and product development, and more. A lively discussion and question and answer session followed the talks by the proposers and opposers, and the motion was narrowly defeated.

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



Trinity College Choir Association Douglas Paine (2000), Chairman

The highlight of the Association's activities this year was undoubtedly the TCCA Gathering, which took place in College on Saturday 1 July 2017.

A total of 58 former Choir members attended the event, with their guests, from across the generations: matriculation years ranged from 1953 to 2013, with the largest groups from 1981, 1989 and 2000. It was a privilege to sing Evensong with the current choir, directed by Stephen Layton, who tolerated the ageing ranks with magnanimity. The music included Purcell (*Remember not, Lord, our offences*), Howells (*Collegium Regale*), and an appropriately spirited performance of Bach's *Der Geist hilft*.

TCCA members, and the current Choir, were then treated to a magnificent dinner in Hall, with a sung grace (Hilton's *Confitemini Domino*), and ending with several rounds of (reasonably), close harmony.

The event was a great success, and it is hoped to hold another Gathering in 2021.

During the last academic year, the TCCA provided a Choir (of past members of the College Choir), to sing at the Annual Gathering on 15 July 2017 for those who matriculated in 1981–1983, directed by Stephen Johns (1982), and Tim Lole (1981). On 13 November 2016, the College Choir and members of the Association joined forces under Stephen Layton to sing Fauré's *Requiem*.

On 5 December 2016, the Trinity Alumni Carol Service was held at St Sepulchre's in Holborn and, again, sung by a TCCA Choir organised by Tom Dupernex (2000).

On 26 January 2017 the TCCA held another well-attended London drinks event, at the Lord Raglan near St Paul's. Another such event is planned for 1 February 2018 and all TCCA members are most welcome.

Lastly, but certainly not least, Duncan Parry (Choir volunteer, 1993), has stepped down from the committee and we thank him for his contributions over the years.



Trinity Women's Association **Ellie Davies (1999)**

Now in its third year, we are delighted with the support and interest the Trinity Women's Network (TWN) has continued to garner from alumnae, Fellows and students of all academic disciplines and walks of life. We held two fantastic events in 2017, in London and Cambridge respectively, and were excited to see new faces to the TWN on both occasions.

Our now annual event for International Women's Day took place on 9th March, and was kindly hosted by Trinity alumnus Ron Mobed (1977), CEO

of the scientific publishing behemoth Elsevier. We celebrated inspiration and innovation in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM), with speakers including alumnae Clare Wildfire (1983), who studied Maths at Trinity and currently works for Mott MacDonald leading the European arm of the engineering firm's cities initiative, and Dr Amanda Talhat (2006), who followed her undergraduate degree in Natural Sciences with a PhD in Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology and is now at Pepsico driving innovation via experimental research. Trinity Fellow, Professor Valerie Gibson (e1994), Head of the High Energy Physics Research Group at the Cavendish Laboratory, gave a frank and funny account of her illustrious career, and offered an inspiring set of mantras to those supporting and furthering the careers of women in the STEM world. Questions to the panel were answered with candour and creativity, and those non-scientists present were given some great tips on where to go for the "dummies" guide to STEM. After the talks, we enjoyed several hours of networking over drinks and canapes, generously sponsored by Ron and Elsevier.

On September 9th, some 70 TWN members including the Master and a number of Fellows congregated in the College Chapel for a recital of poetry and music composed by Trinity alumnae. As was pointed out, this was the first poetry reading in College ever to feature work solely by Trinity's female poets, and we thrilled to the moving, mischievous and mesmeric poems of Professor Angela Leighton (e2006), Sophie Hannah (Fellow Commoner in the Creative Arts, 1997), Rebecca Watts (2001), and Emma Jones (2002). Many of the poems we heard feature in the College's newly-published anthology of work by Trinity poets (and many audience members took advantage of the autograph-collecting opportunities at the drinks party afterwards), and there was a feeling of enormous pride in our talented alumnae. Joanna Sleight (1995), a composer and mezzo-soprano, performed the premiere of her new song cycle; five poems by Robert Browning set to music for voice, cello and piano – by turns tempestuous, playful, poignant and desolate, it was a romantic tour de force, offset perfectly by the Chapels' wonderful acoustic. Drinks in the OCR and dinner in the Old Kitchen were enormous fun and rounded off a highly successful, and as ever, enlightening and inspiring event.

As new generations of alumnae complete their degrees and make their way out into the world beyond Cambridge, we are delighted to see ever-increasing numbers of Trinity women being celebrated for their talents and endeavours, and are proud of the growing numbers of stories we can tell.

We are looking forward to next year's TWN gatherings, including our International Women's Day event on 7th March 2018, which will focus on the City and Professional Services industries, particularly consulting, law, accountancy and recruitment. We hope to see as many alumni there as possible.



Celebrating 40 Years of Women at Trinity **By Anne Toner (2001)**

In 2016-2017, Trinity has been active in celebrating the forty years since the admission of women to the College. This is the first of three years of commemorative events, recognizing the first women arriving as postgraduates in 1976, as Fellows in 1977, and in 1978 as undergraduates.

Celebrations were inaugurated in 2015, forty years after the College statutes were changed so as to admit women, with a photograph, gathering together current women students and Fellows, under a portrait of Elizabeth I, installed in Hall for the Michaelmas Term.

These important anniversary events are designed to mark women's admission as College members, but also initiate conversations relating to diversity in higher education more broadly.

It was wonderful to see in October more than 70 alumni, Fellows and students gathered to celebrate the 1976 anniversary of postgraduate women's admission to Trinity. The speakers at the event were Dr Ann Ewing, Jane Hamblen and Professor Lynne Pepal – all part of the 1976 cohort – with Trinity Fellows, Professors Sarah Worthington (e2011), and Valerie Gibson (e1994), and alumnae Dr Sarah Teichmann (1993), and Su-Mei Thompson (1984). Participants, including other 1976 women, shared memories about the arrival of women in the College and also discussed best practice from around the world regarding women's participation at all levels of higher education and across professions.

In May, Trinity joined efforts with University of Cambridge Equality and Diversity to continue this conversation as a public event, 'Women making Waves in Education'. This panel discussion, hosted by Bridget Kendall, Master of Peterhouse, explored women's experience in education, from school age

through to postgraduate careers and into leadership roles beyond University. Two Trinity Fellows participated – Professors Catherine Barnard (e1996), and Valerie Gibson – along with Kate Evans, CEO of Anglia Learning Multi-Academy Trust, Professor Sucheta Nadkarni from the Judge Business School, Dr Rob Wallach, Director of Postdoctoral Affairs at Cambridge University, and Cambridge undergraduate Helena Eccles, who as founder of the ‘Think Future Study’ has researched student attitudes towards gender equality and the workplace. The audience participated in the room and beyond, via social media including a live tweet wall.

It is important to acknowledge the crucial work being done by Trinity Fellows, students and alumni, alongside the College’s Admissions team including the School Liaison Officers, to promote women in education, particularly in science. Trinity hosted for the first time in 2016 a residential course for women considering studying science, technology, engineering, maths or medicine (STEMM). This was organised by Professor Gibson and is now an annual event. The alumni group Trinity Women’s Network hosted a ‘Women in STEMM’ event in London, as part of its dynamic annual programme. Su-Mei Thompson who is CEO of The Women’s Foundation, dedicated to the advancement of women and girls in Hong Kong, returned to Trinity in March, invited by TCSU Women’s officer, Raniyah Qureshi and Trinity FemSoc President, Beth Cloughton. With Dr Clare Walker Gore (e2016), they hosted a screening of The Women’s Foundation campaign film about gender stereotyping, provoking a wide-ranging discussion.

The year also saw the realization of two visual arts projects related to the 40th anniversary. We were immensely fortunate to have in residence the late documentary film maker, Eugenio Polgovsky Ezcurra, as Visiting Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts. The College commissioned him to take a series of photographic portraits of women Fellows. These photographs celebrate the vital role that women play in the life of the College, and they recognise its diversity. The twenty photographs were exhibited in the Wren Library, curated by Dr Alyce Mahon (e2000), and in Hall for the University Open Days, and they include a portrait of the first woman Fellow at Trinity, Marian Hobson (e1977).

In August, the innovative exhibition ‘Pairings’ was launched, involving the whole College community. Those who live, work and study, or studied, in Trinity were invited to send ideas – a photograph and a text – about something,

someone, or somewhere that inspired them in the College. Participants had the opportunity to work in collaboration with the artist Dr Wendy McMurdo and with the guidance of the organisers Fiona Holland and Dr Clare Walker Gore. The responses that emerged are fascinating, unusual, informative and often deeply moving. These pairings, of photograph and text, were exhibited under the Wren Library and can be viewed online: <https://web.trin.cam.ac.uk/pairings/> 'Pairings' will be exhibited again in October in the antechapel, opening the next year of our celebrations.



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 either for dinner or for wine. (Please note that there are likely to be a few occasions each year on which MAs cannot be accommodated in this way – e.g. special dinners or other College entertainments.)

We regret that, for reasons of space, MAs exercising this privilege may not bring guests, except that once a year an MA may apply for permission to bring (and pay for) a guest. 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) or by email (catering@trin.cam.ac.uk) or by telephone (01223 338547, between 9 am and 4 pm, Monday to Friday). Please also let us know if there is/are any Fellow(s) whom you would particularly like to meet when you come to dine (though of course we cannot guarantee that they will be able to dine on the night when you come). Dinner is at 8 pm during Full Term and at 7.30 pm in vacation; sherry is available in the Fellows' Parlour half-an-hour beforehand.

Please note that a gown 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 6.

Annual Gatherings

Annual Gatherings were held in 2017 for matric years up to 1952 and 1981–1983. The speakers were Bryan Birch and William Morris, respectively.

Future gatherings are planned as follows. As announced previously, we have reluctantly agreed that we must ask members to pay for bed and breakfast if they stay overnight in College when attending a Gathering. For the Gatherings to be held in 2018, the charge will be £50.00.

2018

Saturday 14 July

1984–1986

Saturday 15 September

1978–1980

2019

1962 – 1964

1987 – 1989

2020

1968–1971

1996–1998

2008–2010

Alumni Achievements 2016–2017

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

- 2010 **M S Acikgoz** Brunel Research Fellowship, Royal Commission of Great Exhibition of 1851 2016; Clare Hall Junior Research Fellowship 2016.
- 1997 **S Adhikari** Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society 2017.
- 1975 **B Ahmed** appointed Chief Justice of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court 2017.
- 1978 **C J Allen** Councillor for Education, Council of the Royal Geographical Society 2017.
- 1997 **S S Amrith** awarded a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship 2017.
- 2008 **C M Bryant** retained the Mental Calculations World Championship title 2017.
- 1991 **N H M Caldwell** Professor of Information Systems Engineering, University of Suffolk 2016.
- 1967 **A C Cassidy** Silver Medal of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale 2016.
- 1970 **N P Chotiros** *Acoustics of the Seabed as a Poroelastic Medium* 2017.
- 1968 **T Clement-Jones** Chair of the Board of Ombudsman Services 2017; Chair of the Council of Queen Mary University London 2018.
- 1996 **R B Cooke** The Ambassador Prize, Institution of Chemical Engineers 2016.
- 1991 **E L Currie** *Fashion and Masculinity in Renaissance Florence* 2016.
- 1985 **J G da Silva** Gold Medal, The Institution of Structural Engineers 2017.
- 1974 **D Dasgupta** Distinguished Fellow, The Energy & Resources Institute, India; Senior Visiting Fellow, Council for Social Development and Indian Council of Social Science Research; Advisory Board, Climate Change, Management and Finance, Imperial College Business School.
- 1971 **J H Davenport** Cyber Security Fulbright Award 2016; Vice-President (Chair of the Academy Board) British Computer Society (since 2014).
- 1964 **L de Arrizabalaga y Prado** *Varian Studies Volume One: Varius* 2017.

- 1976 **B Deb-Roy** Head, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, India 2017.
- 1997 **P J Duffy** CBE for services to border immigration policy and border security 2017.
- 1995 **T A Erskine** awarded UNSW Canberra's Dorothy Green Award for research excellence 2016.
- 1962 **C J D Fell** Chairman, Australian National Fabrication Facility; former Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of NSW.
- 1968 **P B Geiger** *Intentional Intervention in Counseling and Therapy: Goals and process in client engagement* 2017.
- 1981 **A J T George** MBE for services to research participants and ethical governance of clinical research 2017.
- 1999 **B Ghosh** EMpower future leaders' list (Financial Times) 2017.
- 1987 **D M Goodman** Director of Development, New Florida Majority 2017.
- 1982 **J C Goodwin** *A Pilgrim's Guide to Sacred London* (co-authored) 2017.
- 1991 **R W Goold** CBE for services to drama 2017.
- 1947 **P M Green** *The Iliad* (trans.) 2015.
- 2009 **B C D Guyot-Rechard** *Shadow States: India, China and the Himalayas, 1910–1962* 2016.
- 1991 **I C Hare** (former Fellow) QC 2017.
- 1980 **A D Hodgkiss** *Biological Psychiatry of Cancer and Cancer Treatment* 2016.
- 1986 **D A Howard** appointed Provincial Superior of the Jesuit British Province 2017.
- 1976 **W A Kerr** appointed Trustee of the Board of the Royal Parks 2016.
- 1980 **T J King** Listener Crossword (sets as Encota) published in The Times 2017.
- 1969 **R Kirby** Professor Emeritus National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan 2017.
- 1971 **R G Knight** *Slavs in Post-Nazi Austria: Carinthian Slovenes and the Politics of Assimilation, 1945–1960* 2017.
- 1979 **W K Hon** *Data Localization Laws and Policy: The EU Data Protection International Transfers Restriction Through a Cloud Computing Lens* 2017.

- 2001 **L Lek** Geomancer, film opening at Jerwood Space, London, and national tour 2017.
- 2004 **A S Matikkala** *The Roulette of Honour – the Highest Finnish Orders to Foreigners 1941–1944* 2017.
- 1979 **C I McCracken** winner of the Blue Danube International Opera Conducting Competition 2017.
- 1955 **B Medhurst** BEM for services to the community in Yelverton 2017.
- 1988 **J E Morgan** produced the Dame Vera Lynn 100 album 2017.
- 1970 **D Natzler** Clerk of the House of Commons 2015.
- 2011 **Y Nie** awarded the Linguistic Society of America’s Bloch Fellowship 2017.
- 1955 **C E Parker** Royal Horticultural Society Banksian Medal 2016.
- 2006 **S P Passi** Forbes 30 under 30 list 2017.
- 2008 **R E Payne** (former Fellow) awarded the Jacques Barzun Prize in Cultural History 2016.
- 1981 **R W Pearce** Circuit Judge 2015 [a correction to the 2016 edition].
- 1990 **J L B Pochin** produced the Dame Vera Lynn 100 album 2017.
- 1963 **D E Potter** appointed Honorary Chairman, Planet Computers Ltd 2017.
- 1985 **M E Powell** *Perform To Win: Unlocking The Secrets of the Arts for Personal and Business Success* 2016.
- 1959 **W L A Pryor** Clerk in Holy Orders & The Presbyterate as well as the diaconate.
- 2014 **Mr H Ramambason** University of Cambridge Boat Club President 2017.
- 1964 **R P Reiss** *Sceptical Christianity* 2016.
- 1970 **D A S Richards** Lord Justice of Appeal 2015; Privy Councillor 2016.
- 1971 **M J A Rowe** Fellowship of the Royal Photographic Society (FRPS) 2016.
- 1998 **U Saif** winner of a British Council Alumni Award in the Professional Achievement category 2017; included in *The Muslim 500: the World’s Most Influential Muslims* 2015 & 2016.

- 1969 **S I Shankman** *Turned Inside Out: Reading the Russian Novel in Prison* 2017.
- 1999 **W Shan** Vice President of the Judicial Case Academy of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China.
- 1994 **E F Shuckburgh** *Climate Change* (co-authored) 2017.
- 1977 **G J Sinfield** President of the First-tier Tribunal, Tax Chamber 2017.
- 1982 **R Singh** appointed Judge of the Court of Appeal 2017.
- 1988 **S Singha** *Architecture of Rapid Change and Scarce Resources* 2012; *Autotelic Architect: Changing World, Changing Practice* 2016; *Women in architecture: Critical Concepts* 2017.
- 1976 **G B Souza** *The Commentaries of D. García de Silva y Figueroa on his Embassy to Shāh 'Abbās I of Persia on Behalf of Philip III, King of Spain* 2017.
- 2012 **M J P Sullivan** Junior Research Fellow in English at Christ Church, Oxford 2017.
- 1983 **T G Tan** co-discovered the exoplanet LHS 1140b.
- 1992 **R-J Temmink** QC; elected to the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company 2017.
- 1957 **J G Thompson** *Spain, Guard my Bones* 2017.
- 1978 **P Tompkins** Master, Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers 2016–17.
- 1970 **H Trenchard** Lieutenant of the City of London 2015.
- 1983 **J R Turner** Deputy High Court Judge 2017.
- 1997 **T R Vasby-Burnie** appointed Vicar, St George's Church, Shrewsbury 2016.
- 1959 **B W Vickers** *The One King Lear* 2016.
- 1992 **J C Vincent** Circuit Judge 2016.
- 1947 **G S Whyte** Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur 2015.
- 1960 **R Wielebinski** Karl Schwarzschild Medal, German Astronomical Society 2017.
- 1981 **C L Wright** ordained as a Uniting Church Minister 2016; presented with the Charles Sturt University Medal as Bachelor of Theology graduate 2016.

Donations to the College Library

In the period from 13 September 2016 to 25 September 2017, the following members of the College gave the Library the books named, which they have written or edited or translated:

J Barnes. *Programming in Ada 95.*

J Barnes. *Nice numbers.*

R Baxter. *An accidental academic.*

A Bevan. The physics of the B factories; edited by A. Bevan, B. Golob, T. Mannel, S. Prell, B Yabsley.

T Brittain-Catlin. *Gothic revival worldwide: A.W.N. Pugin's global influence;* edited by Timothy Brittain-Catlin, Jan De Maeyer, Martin Bressani.

J Cox. *Sarum Chronicle*, with two articles by John Cox.

M Fass. *Salute me when you see me!*

D A Finch-Race. *French ecocriticism: from the early modern period to the twenty-first century.*

R Flechner. *The Irish in early medieval Europe: identity, culture and religion;* edited by Roy Flechner and Sven Meeder.

B Freund. *The making of contemporary Africa: the development of African society since 1800.* 3rd edition.

T Denvir. *Carl Adam Petrie: life and science;* Einar Smith; translated by Einar Smith and Tim Denvir.

C B H Garraway. *Practitioners' guide to human rights law in armed conflict;* Daragh Murray; consultant editor Charles Garraway [and others].

HRH Prince Ghazi bin Mohammed bin Talal. *A thinking person's guide to Islam: the essence of Islam in 12 verses from the Qur'an.*

D R Gordon. *Magic light.*

D R Gordon. *The collected poems of Dane R. Gordon.*

T Hamilton. *Pierre de L'Estoile and his world in the Wars of Religion.*

J Harding. *Distant snows: a mountaineer's odyssey.*

- J P Hess.** *A letter to Melinda: the Edwards family and their link to Elmwood, West Virginia.*
- A Hodgkiss.** *Biological psychiatry of cancer and cancer treatment.*
- M Howe.** *From torpedoes to The Sound of Music.*
- M Howe.** *A Lancashire legacy: the provenance and descent through three centuries and nine generations of a Lancashire family heirloom.*
- M Howe.** *Separata: the armorial bearings of Her Serene Highness Princess Adelaide zu Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg, titular Queen Consort of Portugal.*
- M Howe.** *Royal robes, ranks, coronets and coronations.*
- G Johnson.** *Printing and the mind: seventeenth-century transformations* (exhibition booklet); text by Gordon Johnson and Margaret Willes.
- J Khalfa.** *Poetics of the Antilles: poetry, history and philosophy in the writings of Perse, Césaire, Fanon and Glissant.*
- R Knight.** *Slavs in post-Nazi Austria : Carinthian Slovenes and the politics of assimilation, 1945–1960.*
- Sir Elihu Lauterpacht.** *International law reports, volumes 165, 166; edited by Sir Elihu Lauterpacht and others.*
- A J Larner.** *A-Z of neurological practice: a guide to clinical neurology;* Andrew J. Larner, Alasdair J. Coles, Neil J. Scolding, Roger A. Barker.
- A J Larner.** *Cognitive screening instruments: a practical approach;* edited by A.J. Larner.
- A J Larner.** *Dementia in clinical practice: a neurological perspective.*
- A J Larner.** *Diagnostic test accuracy studies in dementia: a pragmatic approach.*
- A J Larner.** *A dictionary of neurological signs.*
- A J Larner.** *Neuropsychological neurology: the neurocognitive impairments of neurological disorders.*
- A J Larner.** *Teleneurology by internet and telephone: a study of medical self-help.*
- A J Larner.** *Transient global amnesia: from patient encounter to clinical neuroscience.*
- G Leadbetter.** *The Fetch.*

P Matthews. *God's wild flowers: saints with disabilities.*

P Matthews. *Pope John Paul II and the apparently 'non-acting' person.*

N McCrery. *Hear the boat sing: Oxford and Cambridge rowers killed in World War I.*

S Meeder. *The Irish in early medieval Europe: identity, culture and religion;* edited by Roy Flechner and Sven Meeder.

B Morris. *One state, two states: resolving the Israel/Palestine conflict.*

C Nettlefold. *The Chamberlain legacy.*

U Phadke. *Camels, tigers & unicorns: rethinking science & technology-enabled innovation;* Uday Phadke, Shailendra Vyakarnam.

A Poole. *The Portrait of a Lady;* Henry James; edited by Michael Anesko. (Cambridge edition of the complete fiction of Henry James; general editors Adrian Poole [and others]).

J Ramsden. *Send Golden Syrup.*

R Reiss. *Sceptical Christianity: exploring credible belief.*

J Rhodes. *Terrier of Llanthony Priory's houses and lands in Gloucester 1443;* compiled by Richard Steymor and Robert Cole; translated, augmented and continued to 1672 by John Rhodes.

J Rigg. *Still an ordinary spectator: five more years of watching sport.*

A Rudolf. *European hours: collected poems.*

G Speake. *Rightly dividing the word of truth: studies in honour of Metropolitan Kallistos of Diokleia;* edited by Graham Speake and Andreas Andreopoulos.

E Wagstaff. *Writing the real: a bilingual anthology of contemporary French poetry;* edited by Emma Wagstaff and Nina Parish.

M Warner. *Business networks in East Asian capitalisms: enduring trends, emerging patterns;* edited by Malcolm Warner, Jane Nolan and Chris Rowley.

M Warner. *The diffusion of western economic ideas in East Asia;* edited by Malcolm Warner.

R D B Williams. *The roof-climber's guide to Trinity.* Omnibus edition.



COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

FIRST & THIRD TRINITY BOAT CLUB

FIELD CLUB

STUDENTS' UNION AND SOCIETIES

COLLEGE CHOIR





College Activities

First and Third Trinity Boat Club

By Isabel Vallina Garcia (2012)

Women's & Overall Captain 2016-17

Overall, the Club has had a challenging year with some incredible and promising results, but also some less successful outcomes. However, all of our crews showed commitment, enthusiasm and determination and worked extremely hard throughout. It has been a particularly successful period for the lower boats, both in the women's and the men's sides. It is very exciting to have such depth in our squads, since lower boats are after all the future of the Club and represent an opportunity to rebuild a solid core of skilled rowers that can bring First & Third future success. The Women's side has had a very strong year, with W2 going up 2 in both Lent and May Bumps (being now officially unbumpable), and with W1 having an exceptional Lent Bumps Campaign where the crew went up 3 in the Bumps Chart – up to 5th on the River and in shot of Headship once again! Things were a bit tougher for the Men's upper boat, and although the results were not what the crew had been hoping for, they trained hard and gave it their best shot.

The year started off with high hopes and expectations, with members of both sides committing to a hard training schedule and with intentions to capitalise on our usual, strong novice programme. The senior men had a good term coached by Tom Rose and entered two boats in Senior Fairbairns. As for the women, the squad had a tough term plagued by illness and injuries. Although there were ups and downs – unfortunately perhaps more downs – the squad made it through working together as a team and entered a IV in Senior Fairbairns. At the end of the day, what defines us as individuals is how well we rise after falling – and the women were determined to rise together in Lents, supporting and helping

each other along the entire way. The squad was lucky to have the support of numerous First & Third alumni who dedicated their time to coach us, including Emily Booker, Michael Thornton, Barney Plummer, Julia Attwood and Gonzalo Garcia. We also had Ed Parkhouse, an exceptional sculler, who played a major role in our training plan and development.



NW2 crew after Emma Sprints with their WLBC (Keval Haria) and the Women's Captain (Isabel Vallina Garcia).

However, Michaelmas term is mainly about the novices: finding new members who can embody the values of First and Third and keep the club alive. This year, we had a very successful novice term – our LBCs, guided and supported by the one and only Neil Talbott, did a very good job at recruitment and kept the boathouse full and incredibly busy during the entire term. For the first time in a very long time, the women's side had a NW3. Both NW1 and NW2 won their divisions in Emma Sprints, did extremely well in Clare Novices and came second in Novice Fairbairns. As for the novice men, we had 5 boats this term. NM1 won their division in Clare Novices and came first in Novice Fairbairns. NM2 was also the fastest second novice men's boat in Novice Fairbairns. To promote the integration between the novice and senior members of the Club, we ran a Parents system where novices were grouped with senior members that acted as mentors.

The New Year started off with our traditional training camp, which this time was held in tropical Spain! A solid First & Third contingent consisting of a total of 36 club members (including a good mixture of senior and novice rowers equally representing both sides of the club), headed over to Tui in Galicia; where sunny weather, paella and a 20km long and 0.5km wide navigable river awaited us. We were warmly hosted by the Club do Miño; who looked after us and made

our stay comfortable, memorable and enjoyable. Highlights of training camp include racing against other Spanish and Portuguese teams in a Regatta (which happened to be the Spanish equivalent of a 6km head-race), where the women's crew took by accident the blades of over half of the Spanish Rowing National Team; visiting the beautiful medieval towns of Tui, Valenca and Santiago the Compostela; and eating a gigantic paella. The camp was very successful; allowing many quality miles of rowing, giving participants the opportunity to go out in small boats; and providing us with ample space for side-by-side racing. The novices underwent a very solid technical development and strong, new friendships were formed between the different members of the Club.



Women's Squad at Training Camp after racing at a Regatta.

On returning to College, there was no time to lose. Lent Bumps were fast approaching and it was time for our training plan to switch up a gear! The Men's side had a good term and they entered three boats in Lent Bumps. M1 was a bit unlucky and went down 2 after being bumped by Peterhouse and Christ's, whilst both M2 and M3 went up 2 bumping Darwin and Selwyn, and Clare Hall and LMBC respectively. The women's side had a very exciting term. Not only did we have extremely committed W1 and W2 crews, but also, for the first time in a very long time, we had the numbers to organize a W3! Unfortunately W3 did not qualify for the Bumps races, but W1 and W2 had an incredibly successful Bumps week. W1 went up 3 after bumping Pembroke W1, Emmanuel W1 and Christ's W1, whilst W2 went up 2 after bumping Darwin W2 and Murray Edwards W2; hence the women's side was officially unbumpable! What is more, W1 raced in our new, shiny Empacher "Queen Elizabeth I".



W1 Lent Bumps Crew – Up 3 (bumped Pembroke, Emmanuel & Christ's).

At the beginning of Lent term, W1 started off as a relatively inexperienced crew with an uncertain future and an unsat boat. Winter-head-to-head was a bit of a struggle, being cold, long and miserable as usual. However, since then, the crew stepped up their game quite a bit. On the first day of Bumps W1 was excited but very nervous. We knew Girton would go all out for us, so we had to go hard off the start and get Pembroke. Nothing really went according to plan that day... It all started when W1 forgot the bung and our coach Sam Bell attempted to throw it at us as if it were a javelin whilst Keval (our cox), pretended by putting his hand up whilst smiling charmingly at the umpires, and it continued as we rowed in overexcited mode along the course and up to Grassy. However, our energy and enthusiasm won the battle. We heard the whistles and pushed hard until the Pembroke cox asked us to please stop. We had bumped. First bump and up to 7th on the river! The following day we started under the bridge chasing Emma and expecting a long hard row. However, we were all very surprised to note that by Grassy we already had 2 whistles on them! Unfortunately W1 had a few bad strokes at the Plough and they pulled away from us, so we rowed over. On Friday however, we had a clear objective: W1 was going hunting. We went off hard at the start, somehow kept a rate of 38ish even after the rhythm call, we had good corners and started gaining on Emma. One whistle, then two and into the Reach we went. We were moving. This was it – Keval called a Bumps push and we bumped (literally), into Emma W1. Tough, gutsy row and well deserved Bump – W1 was once more 6th on the river! On the last day of Bumps, W1

was chasing Christ's and we felt even more determined. We set off hard of the start and left Emma behind. Initially we stayed within station to Christ's, but at the Plough we started to gain on them. We stepped up a gear and went into the Reach. We could hear a gigantic FaT contingent screaming at us from the bank and we could not let them down. One whistle, then two – it was time to finish it. We took a Bumps push and... FaT W1 was 5th on the river once more! I would like to thank our Lents coaches, particularly Sam Bell and Harry Veysey, for their support and encouragement!

After Bumps, the women entered two boats (W1 and W2), in WeHoRR. This was a fantastic experience and a very enjoyable day for all participants. Big thank you to Simon Blackburn, Colin Grant, Tom Rose and Jon Davies for their support and help with the organization!



W1 crew racing at WeHoRR.

During this period, the club's trialists were training for the Boat Races. This year First & Third had numerous rowers and coxes representing the Club. Imogen Grant, who learnt to row at First & Third three years ago now, successfully made the step up into the Blue Boat and also won the Boat Race against Oxford by 11 lengths. Her crew now holds the new course record. An incredible achievement particularly this year, where the competition in CUW was fierce and the Women's Blue Boat was perhaps the strongest the squad has ever had. Another member of First & Third, the cox Hugo Ramambason, also achieved his Blue Colours; although the crew unfortunately lost the Boat Race against Oxford.

6 boats from First & Third competed in this year's May Bumps (4 from the Men's Side and 2 from the Women's Side); including the Friends Boat (also referred to as W3!), Mays was successful for the Men's Side lower boats, with M4 blading, the Friends Boat going up 3 and M2 going up 1. The Friends Boat not only went up 3, but they also managed to Overbump Emmanuel M3 on the last day; ending ahead of the same Clare M3 crew that had bumped them earlier on in the week! However, things were not as lucky for M1 (down 4), which consisted of relatively young and inexperienced crew. This clearly was not the result that the crew was hoping for, but they should be happy that they trained hard during the entire term and gave it their best shot.



The Friends Boat racing in May Bumps.

The women's side had incredibly determined W1 and W2 crews who committed to a hard training schedule; who pushed their limits; and who challenged themselves to become faster, stronger and technically better. W2 went up two after an exceptional Bumps Campaign with a couple of epic rows and well-deserved Bumps – an extremely exciting result for the women's side lower boats; which, this year, has been unbumpable! We have not had such a strong W2 for quite some time, and this success would not have been possible without Preeyan Parmar's and Matthew Crowe's fantastic coaching and dedication, or without Sofia Taylor's support.

As for W1, after having gone up three in Lent Bumps, our expectations were high. Unfortunately, this time our hunger for greenery was not satisfied and we went down two after being bumped by Maggie and Christ's – but of course, not without putting up a fight! We lost the battle to Maggie (this time), and Christ's decided to challenge us (as an attempt to get over their wounded pride after we bumped them last Lents). But we are not the sort of crew that sits around and licks its wounds – instead, on the last day of Bumps W1 fired up and had a solid row-over. As Women's Captain, I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to train and race with exceptional rowers, but also with very good friends and I am extremely proud of what we have achieved together. Our boat hasn't always been the most sat and our rowing hasn't always achieved the ultimate technical finesse; but we have shown determination and aggression on the water and we have fought for every inch together! I feel incredibly grateful and lucky to have been part of this Mays Crew and I cannot thank enough all the members of the women's squad for their enthusiasm, commitment and dedication this entire year. I am particularly grateful to a series of people who have been key to the development of the women's side this term: Keval Haria, for being a great WLBC; and W1's incredible coaching trio (Sam Bell, Imogen Grant and Preeyan Parmar), without whom the smooth running of the women's side would not have been possible. Thank you so much to all of them for believing in us and for making us realize that we can do it!

I would also like to thank all those other members of First & Third that have been incredibly supportive and helpful throughout the entire year; particularly Nick Kingsbury, Jake Rowe, Ben Jarman, Chloe Edwards, Blanka Kesek, Lydia Bass, Matt Griffiths, Rob Stroud, Jon Glass, Tom Rose, Dan Darley, Jon Davies, Peter Ford and Sean Collins.



First & Third Club photo before Mays Dinner.

As the outgoing Women's & Overall Captain, I cannot thank the Club enough for such an incredible year. It has been a pleasure and a real honour to be head of a Club that feels more like a second family to me. Thank you particularly to the entire of the women's side for the hard work, passion and drive. And thank you for making my experience as Women's Captain such an enriching, unforgettable and memorable experience! It has been a pleasure to lead a squad with so many exceptional women (and men), whom I look up to and respect, who constantly impress me with their hard work and achievements and who inspire me to become a better Captain and rower. Thank you so much to this year's committee for all the great work – it has been a ride! And with that it gives me great pleasure to wish next year's Captains (and the full new committee), the very best of luck!

I look forward to continuing to celebrate First & Third's success in the future and to painting the river navy blue and gold again!

Rah, Rah, First and Third!

Field Clubs

By Matthew Hassall (2014)

This Field Club season has been one both of continued success and unprecedented engagement, and has proven once again that Trinity remains both the most talented and the most welcoming Cambridge College for sport.

After a summer of high-tech upgrades to Field Club systems, we welcomed a monumental intake of freshers with the traditional Freshers' Sports Day on the first Saturday of Michaelmas. The injection of fresh blood was very welcome for the many teams who lost key players to graduation and the world beyond Trinity over the summer, and especially for men's rugby, who put out a side over half-full of debutants in the opening fixture that very afternoon.

Michaelmas term saw some sterling triumphs, many of which you will read about in these pages. Particular tribute should be paid to Tennis Men I, who won their division for the loss of only a single set (thanks in no small part, of course, to a talismanic former captain who just so happens to be writing this piece!), to Lacrosse Mixed I, who also won their division, to Netball Mixed I, who delivered a Division One title and went on to seal the League and Cuppers double, and to the brand-new teams who wasted no time living up to the Trinity name in college competition. With a 5-a-side football, table tennis, and climbing forming in Michaelmas, we are surely the biggest and strongest College sports society Cambridge has ever seen, competing in twenty-five different sports, often on multiple fronts, this season.

In Lent term, the Field Club year went from strength to strength. In the words of our hardworking groundskeeper Darren, "Old Fields has been used more this year than I can ever remember", a testament to the friendly atmosphere cultivated at the Field Club by a smiley and generous set of captains. The annual exchange with Christ Church, Oxford was hosted by Trinity this year for a match that was bigger and certainly brasher than it has ever been before. As sports including water polo and croquet made their debuts in the expanded fixture, Trinity swept the visitors before them in a resounding 12½–5½ victory to reclaim the shield lost for the first time in Oxford last year. We were as welcoming to our visitors off the pitch as we were merciless on it, opposing teams coming together for a sumptuous Formal Hall before heading to the College Bar for a night enjoyed by all, and especially by certain Christ Church students who are going to live long in the Dean's memory!

Easter term opened with a hard-fought encounter between the Field Club's current students and the Field Club Association's alumni. The students have never lost this fixture, but the alumni came closer than ever to an upset. A sterling comeback late on in the rugby proved that youth, when paired with student diets, can't always outrun experience, but Football Women I saw the students home for a tense 5-4 win, celebrated in great humour on both sides over a barbecue.

With the sport itself winding down in time for May Week, and the Field Club boasting an impressive haul of silverware including Cuppers triumphs in mixed netball, swimming, men's hockey, and two in climbing, the Club celebrated Trinity's best and most committed sportspeople with the award of Colours to individuals (whose names you will now be able to find in the new Colours Book), and Team of the Year to Climbing. Though pushed closely by Hockey, with three Cuppers finals and one win, and Mixed Netball, with a double, Climbing were deserved winners. Newly-formed this year, and never before having competed for the College, the team under the astute leadership of Veronika Siska and Daniel Malz took their training sessions to London, stormed to Cuppers triumphs in both Michaelmas and Lent by huge margins, and took home individual Cuppers prizes in both women's competitions for Veronika Siska and Alice Kirk.

It has been an exceptional sporting year for Trinity, reflected both in the results our teams have secured in competition and by the genuine warmth and cohesion of the Field Club spirit. With such a talented and passionate set of incoming captains and officers, and with an active position at the heart of College life, next year's Field Club season will only be better!

Trinity College Badminton Club

By Saachi Sen (2013)

Badminton has had another wonderful year at Trinity College. The Men's I team, captained by Jowan Atkinson, have enjoyed not one but four university players, and gave an extremely strong performance coming top of the college league in Michaelmas term. The Women's I team, captained again by Natalie Underwood, also performed well, impressively placing third in the intercollege first division. The club has had a great year for recruitment, needing to expand the Men's I and II to over 8 players each, thanks to a large intake of exceptional players. While finding ladies badminton members has been traditionally



Trinity College Mixed Cuppers Team

Left – Right: Chuyi Yang, Saachi Sen, Natalie Underwood, Timo Sprekeler, Conrad Yap, Jowan Atkinson.

more difficult, more women have joined up recently, so that the Women's II team- captained by Charlotte New, the incoming Women's I captain – could be founded last year, and this year has continued to train. The Men's I welcomes fresher Richie Yeung as its incoming captain.

As well as success in the intercollege leagues, Mixed Cuppers proved successful with the Trinity team reaching the semifinals for the second year in a row. Individual players including Sahil Mali and Timo Sprekeler have done extremely well in University badminton, playing as a Men's II pair in Oxford-Cambridge Varsity and winning the majority of their matches. In addition, after four years competing for Trinity Women's I, Chuyi Yang has this year trained with the Cambridge University badminton club, demonstrating her improvement as a player and her and determination.

Next year the badminton teams hope to maintain this high level of competition, going onwards an upwards in their league and cuppers positions. It's been a wonderful and enjoyable year.

Trinity College Climbing Club

By Veronika Siska (2014)

Beginnings

When Daniel and I decided to found the Trinity College Climbing Club last spring, we felt like it had been long overdue – after all, even John’s has their own climbing club! Fortunately, members of the college seemed to agree: just after our first year, we already have more than 100 subscribers on our mailing list and dozens of members (both graduate and undergraduate), attending our events. Thanks to our enthusiastic members, we were also successful: in the year of its inception, Trinity Climbing has won both rounds of Cuppers.

Activity: sessions, trips and random

During our first year, the club focussed on small-scale, but regular events: weekly training sessions at the local indoor gym, Kelsey Kerridge; and termly trips to the Castle Climbing Centre in London. The weekly sessions attracted many climbers and it was especially rewarding to see a number of Trinitarians trying out climbing the first time! Our trips were a nice opportunity to get outside Cambridge and do slightly more involved forms of climbing, involving ropes and much higher walls. We are very grateful for the support of the Field Club and Trinity, which made the trips possible.

Future

We are looking forward to our second year and hope that the club will grow both in terms of membership and activity. Our newly elected captains, Alice Kirk and Melchoir Chui, are aiming to keep up the current activities, and ideas of an outdoor trip to Peak District or hiring a trainer for some climbing lessons have been floating around. Given the promising start, we are looking forward to what the next year has in store for Trinity Climbing!

Trinity Women’s Football Club

By Jess Hyde (2015)

Trinity College Women’s Football (TCWAFC), has had a very promising season, with many new players making their debuts after a large part of our team graduated last summer. As a result, the 2016–17 season has been one of team building and great improvement, as players have progressed from complete beginners to confident footballers. Results this season were mixed, with the



Trinity College Women's Football Team 2016–17.

highlights being a good run in the Plate, maintaining our status in the First Division, and a well-fought 2–1 win against Christ Church, Oxford in the annual sports day.

As outgoing captain, I would like to thank the girls for their commitment, sportsmanship and fantastic attitude towards the team this year. Special thanks and recognition go to: 'Most Improved Player' Lauren Sendles White, who came to play a crucial role in central midfield, 'Player of the Season' Flora Charatan, who contributed regular goals and assists, and Rebecca Wylie and Edith Franklin, who have been incredibly committed to the team for the past two years and will be greatly missed in defence next year. I know that the team is in very safe hands with next season's captain, Farzana Huysman, who has been a key player in recent years, and will be a brilliant leader with her energy and enthusiasm. My thanks also go to the Field Club, which has continued to support the team in any way possible, particularly in providing an excellent kit this year. I look forward to following the progress of the team next season, as TCWAF goes from strength to strength.

Trinity College High Table Cricket Club

By Cameron Petrie (2011)

Trinity College High Table Cricket Club had a truncated season this year, with only three completed fixtures, as several of our favorite games were cancelled due to bad weather or absent opposition. Unusually the season began with a match against the College Undergraduate team, who were keen for the opportunity to bowl at their respective directors of studies. The Undergrad team was probably the strongest fielded all season and they ran out comprehensive victors, chasing down our 100 all out in ten overs for the loss of no wickets! We fared better against Clare Hall, who managed to chase down our total in the final over of our evening 20/20 match, and we might have actually won had we managed to keep the ball on the pitch when bowling. The only long-format declaration game of the season was against the Jesus College Long-Vac side. We managed to set an imposing 200+ score and although we managed to contain Jesus for most of their innings, with two overs to go all three results were possible (win, loss or draw). An excellent late wicket for TCHTCC saw the Jesus number 9 and 10 bats opting for the nobler course and blocking their way through. Highlights of the match included 100 not out by Matthew Samson, and 50 not out by Mark Surridge.

Men's Hockey

By Vladimir Vankov (2013)

This has been an exciting year for hockey, with the most notable achievement being winning men's coppers! The year started out well, with a huge number of freshers giving hockey a go at the start of Michaelmas term. Only a few stayed



Trinity College Men's Hockey team.

on, but those that did showed lots of promise. We managed to secure a coach for training this year, which proved to be very helpful. We booked the St John's hockey pitch a few times to make the most of training, however the issue of not having a reliable pitch we can use on a regular basis remains an obstacle to frequent training.

The annual match against Christ Church Oxford (which was played at home this year), resulted in us winning, as usual. Hopefully they can provide better opposition next year! For the first time in many years, Trinity managed to get to the cuppers finals in all the categories of hockey – men's, women's and mixed. However, only the men managed to obtain the trophy. In terms of league, we started out in Division 2, which was funny to begin with since we really should be a Division 1 team. We saw some victories of 10–0 and better. However, later on players lost interest due to games being too easy and as a result we didn't manage to get promoted. At least next year the league matches will start out easy! Best of luck to next year's captain Dan Westoby in maintaining a large new player intake and getting us promoted in league.

Mixed Lacrosse

By Jack Eastwood (2014)

Mixed Lacrosse has always been a sport of passionate play, but one that lacked any real sense of focus. Though we take a rather Kiplingesque approach to life in the Trinity Mixed Lacrosse team, it is good to celebrate success, and this year has been one of those years. Floundering in the 3rd Division where the ball never seemed to stay off the floor, victory after victory saw us top the league and rise to the uncharted heights of the 2nd Division. It was then that the team realized its hidden talent. With true verve we faced the likes of Homerton and Emmanuel, teams soundly humiliated as one shot after the next flew into the goal behind them. This was a league competition against all 8 other colleges. To win is difficult: to win and remain unbeaten in every single match during the first two terms is a magnificent achievement. Every single player in the team contributed and unlike so many other colleges we put a team in the field each Sunday morning which was, well, a team. Rahul Dev and Henrik Sachs, at the back, spent the games picking the pockets of the opposition with the amiable skill of the Artful Dodger, while Nathaniel Trueman, an accomplished player, ghosted into tackle after tackle to then come away with the ball leaving the oppositions attack to dissolve. David Morris was totem around which the team



Trinity College Mixed Lacrosse Team.

danced, acting as the visual centre of the TCMLC universe both on the pitch and in 'Life' in general. Tilly Eno and Lizzie Withers controlled the centre of the pitch like demented puppet masters, both showing great technical skill. Lizzie defied the many grueling nights at Cindies and her goal count suggests that, perhaps, more of the team should be drinking VKs if we want to be crowned overall champions. Beside her, Naemi Melvin, Garance Biosse-Duplan and Lara Dillingham proved maestros of the short pass, unpicking defences like a locksmith on holiday, whilst Jack Dawson ranged around like an untamed mastiff pouncing on the loose ball and shaking the opposition with crunching tackles. On the right, Hannah Street danced round the opposition with all the grace of a gazelle and set up crucial goals in key matches to the frustration of the opposition. Finally at the heart of the team was my co-captain Judy Sayers, roaming the mid-field with more than a hint of menace.

It was with this team that we rose from 3rd to 1st division over the course of two terms. Despite a heavily depleted team we managed to reach the quarterfinals of Cuppers. It is in light of this great success that we hope to progress, under new captaincy, to new heights. We strive to be a sport for the many and not the few, and continue to look earnestly for sponsorship for kit and new recruits at every twist of the stick.

Mixed Netball

By David Morris (2014)



Trinity College Mixed Netball team.

Having lost in the final of Cuppers and finishing runners up of Division 1 in the previous year, targets were set high from the start.

The squad is made up of many the highly-skilled Ladies' Netball team, and a pool of Trinity's most athletic gentlemen. The former captain, Marcus Clover, was missed after he graduated at the end of the previous year, leaving a very large gap to fill within the first team. Thankfully, new players were quick to get involved and make a name for themselves.

There were changes to our general style of play and, by the end of the season, the team functioned like a well-oiled machine, often far ahead of the competition, with an obvious awareness of how to play to win. Many victories came as a result of intelligent play: keeping possession; taking calculated decisions and playing conservatively rather than forcing a risky pass or shot; and, when transitioning from defence to attack, passing through key channels, taking advantage of the generally tall height of the team.

With these changes in strategy and the finals experience of many of our players, we reached our targets, both topping Division 1 and winning Cuppers, clearly cementing our place as the best Mixed Netball team in Cambridge.

It had been a long time coming for many of our players, but with much of the team leaving this year, the future is exciting but uncertain for Trinity College Mixed Netball. Many first years joined this year, and among them, the incoming Captain, Garance Biosse-Duplan (2016), will determine what direction the team takes.

It has been wonderful serving as captain of the team for the past two years, in which we have only lost one game (the fateful Cuppers Final of last year), in that time. I will be around to see the exciting developments, and look forward to winning it all again next year.

Trinity Pool Team

By Sam Shepherd (2013)

Sadly the Trinity pool table was removed over the summer of 2016, putting the team on the back foot right from the start. I don't really want to be criticising TCSU, but I shouldn't hide what has been a main feature of the year for us: that despite my many communications with TCSU about getting a new pool table and despite their many promises about getting one, at the time of writing in June 2017 it still hasn't been purchased. Their latest promise is to get one for the start of the next academic year, so hopefully they will at least deliver on that.

Now to the good news of the year. With several new players joining, replacing those who had graduated, our team was a good prospect to win our division right from our first league victory against Robinson 2. We did have a number of close matches, such as the win against Jesus 1, but a strong and consistent performance saw us to a total of 6 wins out of 7. This was enough to top our division, and win promotion back to the first division for 2017–18. I was pleased that several of our players also got involved in some of the University wide pool singles tournaments – a special mention to Alan Sun who reached the quarter-finals in the largest of these. I myself played regularly for the University's first team this year, and was in Cambridge's winning varsity team. Imagine what we can do next year with a pool table!

Rugby Union

By David Morris (2014)

College rugby across the entire university has been struggling in recent years, with many colleges unable to regularly produce a full set of 15 starting players, never mind substitutes. However, while many teams have observed slowly decreasing player numbers, TCRUFC has been growing. By the end of the season, approximately half of the squad were first years, which bodes well for the future success of the club.

Michaelmas term saw the start of a weekly 10 km team run, which helped keep our players moving towards the end of matches when our opponents were beginning to falter, and this year also welcomed the beginning of the tradition of a post-match social.



Trinity College Rugby team.

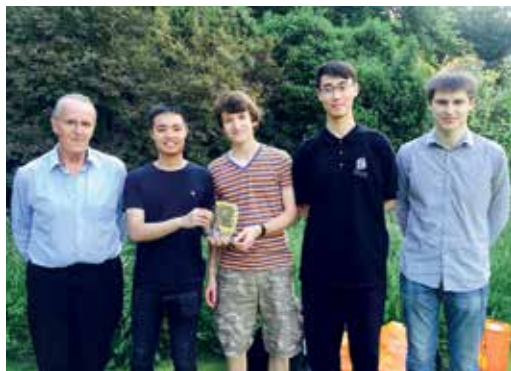
The increasing frequency and attendance of these team-oriented events is likely to be the cause behind the impressive year of recruitment, due to the growing sense of friendship and camaraderie that is as apparent off the pitch as it is when playing.

In terms of results, lingering injuries to key players meant that, while still competitive, we often failed to finish our chances, occasionally leading to losses that did not feel deserved. Even though the team remained roughly halfway up Division 3 in the league, it feels as if the club is moving in a positive direction, such that we will hopefully see promotion into Division 2 in the near-future.

It is an exciting time to be involved in Trinity College Rugby, with three players playing rugby union at a university level, and five playing rugby league. The talent is present as it has been for years, and the increasing team spirit is likely to convert that talent into more representative results next year. I'm excited to see where the team can go under the incoming Captain, Andrew Camshell (2015), and Vice-Captain, Hilary Foord (2016), who between them have well over a decade of rugby experience.

Table Tennis

By Damon Zhong (2015)



The newly formed table tennis club put in an enthusiastic performance in this year's college league, standing in 4th out of the 18 college teams that participated. Our first team drew with Downing and won the rest of their games this season, ending up in first place in Division 2.

Our first team could not replicate its success in Cuppers, however, getting knocked out in the quarterfinals by a strong Darwin team who were the winners of Division 1 college league.

Overall, this year we had a great turnout of both casual and competitive players, and I hope that we will have another eventful season next year.

Trinity College Tennis Club

By Ravi Willder (2014)

It has been an extremely successful year for Trinity College Tennis Club, lead by Captain Ravi Willder, with a record amount of first years getting involved in training and matches for the college. Trinity I made a mockery of their Division 2 status, winning all 5 matches played in the Michaelmas College League (against Churchill, Pembroke, St Catz, Robinson and King's). This means promotion is secured to the pinnacle of collegiate tennis, Division 1, with an aggregate score of 29-1 to Trinity across the five matches.

In Division 5, Trinity II fared less well, although it was a promising season that bodes well for next year. The team was unlucky to come up against very strong Emmanuel and Christ's II sides, and pushed both of these colleges close without much to show for it. A 6-0 walkover against a Catz team towards the end of



Trinity Firsts in action against Christ Church.

the season meant that the threat of relegation was warded off with a final 4–2 victory against Jesus II's, and hopefully the team can continue their ascent towards the upper echelons of collegiate tennis next year.

Cuppers was the focus for both teams in Lent Term, with two teams entered into a large main draw. The First's comfortably won their first knockout match 9–0 against Jesus, but were then outclassed by a John's team boasting a team exclusively of university players in the second round. The Seconds fell into the Plate Competition after a first-round loss, where they proceeded to be beneficiaries of walkovers against the Clinical School and King's, ensuring a semi-final to come at the end of Easter Term!

Trinity College Tennis Club also has a long tradition of playing 'friendlies' (although the intensity present would refute such a categorisation!), against our sister college Christ Church, Oxford, and against a team of lawyers from the Bar. The Christ Church match was won 6–0, while Trinity also edged the Bar match 5–4 in a tense affair. The latter concluded a very successful season for the team, with the promotion to Division One the crowning glory. Mentions must go to Matt Hassall, Daniel Blower, Duncan Wallace, Alexander Wettig and Kerem Ergene for some absolutely first-class performances for the first team, while for the Seconds Captain Felix Schlichter, Oliver and Barnabas Janzer, Charlie London and Keshav Manju also acquitted themselves extremely well. Next year the captaincy will pass from the retiring Willder (who by this point has exhausted all the trick shots in his repertoire on the hallowed Astro Courts of Grange Road) to the maverick Evgeny Roskach, who will hopefully lead the team to further glory while also inspiring new and old Trinitarians to pick up a racket.

The Students' Union and College Societies

Trinity College Students' Union

*Toby Henley Smith (m.2015), TCSU Welfare Officer 2016–17,
TCSU President 2017–18*

In October 2016, TCSU welcomed 212 new members to the place we call home. Divided into 93 “College Families”, the older years took the Freshers under their wings and taught them what it means to be a Trinitarian. We laid on a Freshers’ Week that included a trip to our favourite local pubs, a hog roast on the South Paddock, and a party (with kind permission from the Fellows), in a marquee in Nevile’s Court.



TCSU’s 2016 Committee meeting the new cohort.

Michaelmas came and went, and before long it was already time to elect a new TCSU Committee. Three candidates for President and three for Vice-President meant a fierce hustings in the bar, balanced perfectly by Magpie and Stump’s “Presidential Games”: a more light-hearted arena for the 6 hopefuls to argue in.



The beautiful marquee in Nevile’s Court.



Freshers' Hog Roast on the South Paddock.



The Presidential Handover from Martin (left) to Toby (right).



TCSU goes to The Maypole.



A five-pennied Green Formal dessert.

Your humble Welfare Officer became your humble President at a Handover Bop, whilst the ambition of this year's intake was clear: first-years filled 11 out of the 15 available positions.

We continued the work of the previous committee, hosting more "Green Formals" – vegetarian formals using locally sourced ingredients – which have proved extremely popular.

The JCR's low usage prompted a discussion on how to make it a better space. TCSU funds have been allocated to turn the Upper JCR into a fully-fledged games room and move the TV room down into the Lower JCR.

The despair of parents of students that live far from Cambridge, when twice a year they load the contents of a Trinity room into the car only to have to bring it back again in 5 weeks, will soon be relieved thanks to TCSU's push for a sustainable storage option to be available for the hardest-to-transport items. After a few years stuck on this same issue, solutions are finally being found and should be implemented next year.



The 2017 TCSU Committee.

Our committee is about more than just the big projects though: all of them work closely with their CUSU counterparts for the ongoing student campaigns, as well as taking on their own projects. Our Welfare Officers are often the first people students turn to when they need support, and our Access Officer has worked hard throughout the year with school visits, interviewees, and open days.



Trinity students chatting to a familiar Cambridge constituency candidate.

Easter began with the shock news that Trinitarians would be heading to the polls once again, but this time for more than the mere JCR committee. To prepare our students for their General Election decision (frustratingly in the midst of their exams), we hosted the Cambridge constituency candidates right

here in Trinity. Our students had the rare opportunity to get to know each of the MP-hopefuls personally and ask the questions that mattered to them.

The year was rounded off with the annual TCSU Garden Party on the Fellows' Bowling Green. It boasted a jazz band, Pimm's, ice cream, candy floss, popcorn and, of course, excellent company. It wasn't long afterwards that we had to say our goodbyes to another group of graduands, and start looking towards A-level results day when we'll know who we'll be welcoming into the group of m.2017.

Trinity College BA Society

By Filip Szczypiński, BA President (2010)

After the committee handover in the Easter Term 2016, we started off with the BA Society Annual Garden Party held at the end of the May Week. Graduates gathered in the Fellows' Bowling Green to relax over a sumptuous selection of Spanish tapas, Italian snacks, and traditional English sweets, not forgetting about the sparkling wine and Pimm's. Entertainment, ranging from the elegant Fourier Quartet to garden games such as croquet, together with excellent summer weather, hopefully kept all the guests happy! Over the Long Vacation, we went berry-picking in the nearby Burghley Estate, bat-hunting with a sonar on the river Cam, and played Krashball Bubble Zorb Football on the College sporting grounds (followed by winding up the Trinity Clock with Dr Hugh Hunt). We tried to keep the BA Society busy with social activities that many of us lack when Cambridge gets empty and I think we succeeded!



Top row (from left): Olga Zadvorna (First Year Rep), Ryan Turner (LGBTQ+), Olivia Tidswell (Women's), Rory Little (Ents), Lydia Heinrichs (Ents), Eszter Pósz (First Year Rep); bottom row (from left): Talia Pettigrew (Ents), Ravi Solanki (Treasurer), Filip Szczypiński (President), Rozi Vőfély (Secretary), Mark Burrell (Liaison and Welfare), Sofia Taylor (Catering). Absent: Brieuc Lehmann (Sports) and James Manton (Computing).

The Michaelmas Term started with Freshers' Week, when the new graduate students were welcomed to the BA Society. Although our traditional English High Tea Party this year took place under the Wren Library Cloisters due to traditional English inclement weather, the College Families met and formed strong ties that in most cases lasted for the entire year. The marquee in Nevile's Court was extremely busy with the BA Society events throughout the week, particularly during the always popular Wine and Cheese Reception and the International Food Night

(this time catering for vegetarians and vegans as well!). More informal activities, such as punting with strawberries or walking to Grantchester, provided us with a relaxing mingling atmosphere, which is often difficult to find in that hectic time of the year. Soon after the Freshers' Week, we were excited to have Eszter Pócs and Olia Zadborna join our committee to represent the first-years.



Trinity BA Society on the exchange with Magdalen College, Oxford. Taken by Parwana Fayyaz on the top of the Magdalen College tower.

Throughout the rest of the year we had a variety of events that we hope were enjoyed by many – events grand and small, sporty and relaxing, in mornings and evenings, loud and quiet. The academic life of the BA Society bloomed last year thanks to the evening seminar swaps with students from other colleges and the lunchtime BA Seminars attended by many Trinity Fellows. On the cultural side,

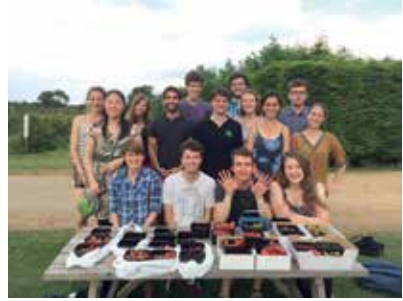
the monthly book club provided many of us with an excuse to read non-academic writing. We went to the BBC Proms, the Royal Opera House, *Matilda The Musical*, and hosted the popular Cambridge-themed Murder Mystery Party. Our functions satisfied multiple tastes, ranging from chocolate, cheese, and ice-cream food tastings to gin, whisky, and wine alcohol tutorials (the success of the last spawning the Trinity College Wine Society!). The annual exchange with Oxford was more special last year thanks to the incredible hospitality of our hosts at Magdalen College and Christ Church, who invited us for a formal dinner and a brunch,



The BA Society weekly trips to Parkrun in the Milton Country Park. Taken by Briec Lehmann (Sports Rep).



Sofia Taylor (Catering Rep) preparing for the classy BA Society Annual Garden Party.



The BA Society berry-picking at the Burghley Estate over the Long Vacation.

respectively. The weekly trips to Parkrun in the Milton Country Park got many of us moving and beating our personal bests throughout the year. Last but not least, the superb BA Dinners were the weekly highlight of the graduate social life at Trinity. Thanks to all the hard work put in by the Catering Department over the last year, they outperformed any other college's formal dinner in Cambridge (and I have been to all of them by now), in the quality of the food, presentation and atmosphere. The year was full of events which we – as the committee – found extremely exciting and hope that the entire BA Society loved them too!



Krashball Bubble Zorb Football on a sunny day over the Long Vacation 2016.

We focused more on welfare activities throughout the year, which led to the organisation of very well-received Mental Health Workshops and monthly Welfare Evenings, such as finger-painting and origami night. Our Women's Officer organised special focus groups and pot lucks for the Trinity women and the LGBTQ+ Officer worked actively with 1TQ and other MCRs to make

everyone feel welcome at Trinity. Recognition of their efforts resulted in a constitutional change that established Welfare, Women's and LGBTQ+ Officers in the core BA Committee, thus showing how important equal opportunities and diversity are to the BA Society.

I would like to thank the entire BA Committee for all their hard work and I hope you still had a lot of fun when making the BA Society a great place to be! The BA Survey feedback shows overwhelming appreciation for the work you have done, which would not have been possible without your dedication and enthusiasm. I would also like to thank Trinity College for the continuous support of the BA Society. Our special thanks go 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. Finally, we wish the incoming BA Committee and the new president, Mark Burrell, all the best for the coming year!

Trinity Music Society

By Susie Hill (2015)

The Trinity College Music Society has had a busy and exciting year, putting on over 60 events between October 2016 and June 2017. In the Michaelmas Term, the 'Bach at Trinity' series, a year-long celebration of the complete organ works of Johann Sebastian Bach and of the 40th anniversary of Trinity College's chapel organ, was launched. Organised by Senior Organ Alexander Hamilton, it began with a recital by Robert Quinney and since then we have had 22 organists come to Trinity; the final recital was given in June by David Goode, and it was also recorded by the BBC for broadcast on Radio 3.

We have been delighted with the success of the Recital Series in the Old Combination Room on Monday evenings. Particular highlights include a concert given by Matilda Lloyd (trumpet), and Cameron Richardson-Eames (piano), who performed music by Giles Swayne, and Peter Maxwell-Davies, a recital of Eastern European Music for violin by Stephanie Childress and Karolina Csáthy, and an evening of Lieder sung by baritone Ian Cheung, accompanied by Frankie Postles.

In Chapel, there have been several wonderful concerts, from Ešenvalds' haunting 'Passion and Resurrection' in October, to a semi-staged performance of Mozart's 'Magic Flute' in March, to a thrilling performance from the Cambridge University Symphony Orchestra in May. Once again, Owain Park organised a fantastic Cantata Series, consisting of four late-evening concerts on Wednesday evenings in February and March. Owain Park, Alexander Hamilton and Joseph Deery all

directed a Bach Cantata with soloists, choir and chamber orchestra, and on Ash Wednesday, the series concluded with a stunning performance of Buxtehude's 'Membra Jesu Nostri' alongside the Cambridge University Viol Consort. The Lent Term also saw the change of committee, with Kate Apley and Krishnan-Ram Prasad as the outgoing Presidents, and Karolina Csáthy, Susannah Hill and Christopher Moore taking over as the incoming Presidents.

The Trinity Singers, a choral society run by TCMS and conducted by committee members Alexander Hamilton and Christopher Moore put on two concerts this year; in Autumn, Howard Goodall's 'Eternal Light – A Requiem' and in Spring, a programme of beautiful English Romantic choral music by Elgar and Vaughan, including the 'Five Mystical Songs' with baritone Humphrey Thompson.

Alongside the work with the Trinity Singers, we have greatly enjoyed organising two outreach events for children this year; 'Come and Sing at Trinity' in February, and 'Come and Play at Trinity' in June. The two events were completely free and enabled over 120 children to take part in exciting days of music-making. The Come and Sing concluded with a short informal performance of Louis Armstrong's well-known song, 'What a Wonderful World', and 'Siyahamba', a South African hymn, and the orchestral day included music from 'Pirates of the Caribbean' and 'Beauty and the Beast'; we had a real range of young instrumentalists, including three budding trombonists! We are delighted that the feedback from parents has been so positive, and once again, we are looking forward to continuing this work next year.

In the Easter Term, a particular highlight was a new Masterclass Series with professional musicians; this included a masterclass on orchestral conducting with Jonathan Brett, a masterclass on solo singing with Susan Gritton, and a masterclass on ensemble singing with David Hurley. Both participants and audience learnt a lot through these opportunities and this is something we hope to continue.

Finally, the year ended with the annual May Week Concert, which was a very memorable occasion once again. Under the baton of Alexander Hamilton, Trinity College Chamber Orchestra played music by Ireland, Rutter and current Trinity student, Christopher Moore. The second half of the concert consisted of the infamous Operetta, 'A Crown Fit for a King' directed by Matthew Smith, and included songs from musicals such as 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang', 'Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat' and 'Hercules'.

Trinity Filmmaking Society

By Jack Wearing (2013)

The Trinity Filmmaking Society (TFS), has enjoyed a successful first year. Founded in Lent term by Jack Wearing and Florrie Priest, the society was set up to provide student filmmakers – especially directors, writers, and producers at Trinity – with a dedicated source of funding. Accordingly, the society has contributed to six films this term, all produced by current Trinity students. Two of these have been completed, and were screened to acclaim at the fourth *Cambridge Shorts* night at the ADC; the other four are currently in pre- and post-production.

Both of the films that have been completed so far dealt, in very different ways, with LGBT+ themes. The first, *Who's For The Game ?*, was directed by Sam Hobson, a history student in his third year at Peterhouse, and produced by TFS president, Jack Wearing. Hobson is an experienced student filmmaker; after graduating, he will be moving to LA to study at the prestigious USC film school. He had completed three other films during his time at Cambridge, including *Vaudeville*, which garnered comparisons to Samuel Beckett at the third *Shorts* event and was lauded by *Varsity* as “funny, well-directed and poignant” for its nuanced examination of masculinity. *Who's For The Game?* reflected Hobson's interest in gender and history, focussing on the romantic relationship of two men in 1915, one of whom is torn between the impulse to serve his country at war and his desire to escape with his lover to America. Starring Benedict Clarke and Joe Sefton, the film was praised by *Varsity* for its aestheticism, “its beautiful final shot being one of the most memorable of the evening.”

The second film, *If Not, Then What ?*, was directed by Aaron Kilercioglu, a first year at Fitzwilliam College, and produced by TFS committee member and Trinity first year Lina Fradin. Having previously produced *Depravity*, directed by veteran student filmmaker Patrick Brooks, this film was Kilercioglu's Cambridge debut as writer and director. The film dealt with a woman's attempts to define her identity and relationship through imaginative experimentation after beginning her first same sex relationship. The film was a successful first effort from Kilercioglu, praised for getting the audience “invested in the characters and their relationships” and for the “skilful cinematography” of DoP Stephen Allwright, who also worked on *Who's For The Game ?*

Three films to which TFS contributed are now in post-production: *Very Recent History*, directed by Fitzwilliam alumnus Bekzhan Sarsenbay, and two films by Niamh Sauter-Cooke, an HSPS finalist at Sidney Sussex: *Lent* and *Fish Things*. *Very Recent History* explores alcoholism and the loneliness of student life, and stars Claire Takami Siljedahl; she also stars in the Murakami-esque *Fish Things* as a woman who turns a man she has slept with into a fish. Sauter-Cooke's other film, *Lent*, is a film about relationships, friendship, and expectations, and the mood of Lent term at Cambridge. The final film to which TFS has contributed, *Duplicity*, is in pre-production, and will shoot over the summer. Written and directed by Nathan Miller, a Trinity alumnus, and produced by TFS secretary Florrie Priest, the film will be formally ambitious, with a complex non-linear narrative about twins changing places.

Wearing and Priest leave the society in the capable hands of Lina Fradin and Lillian Crawford (who has recently spent a term as the Film Editor for *Varsity*). The society will continue to work with the Cambridge Film Association to produce interesting and ambitious projects.

Trinity College Photographic Society

By Daniel Zhang (2014)

This year the college photographic society focused on darkroom activities. As a society we attended black and white darkroom classes at the B&W basement darkroom in London, and developed our wet-printing skills. The society budget was well utilised in acquiring darkroom materials, such as resin and fibre papers, as well as chemistry.

The society equipment was put to good use as well, the Pentax 67 the society obtained last year and the society's digital camera were taken out on numerous photowalks around Cambridge, and we met many times to discuss influences and favourite photographers, topics included the New Topographics movement in the US, as well as Post-Provoke Japanese personal documentary photography.

The Trinity College Postdoctoral Society

By Maciej Lisicki (2015)

The Postdoctoral Society, born in January this year, started off with over 90 members selected by taking up nominations from Trinity Fellows. Encouraged by the University's Office for Postdoctoral Affairs, the College launched this initiative to recognise and address the problem of postdocs within the University having no college affiliation and thus missing out on the advantages of the collegiate structure. Akin to its older siblings, the BA Society and TCSU, its purpose is to provide the members with space for social and scientific interaction with a particular emphasis on cross-discipline contacts.



Trinity College Postdoctoral Society Committee.

Extraordinary events like the birth of a new Society rarely happen in Trinity and require remarkable organisational effort. Professor Sachiko Kusakawa, acting for the College's Long-Term Planning Committee, took up this difficult task with enthusiasm and created the operational framework for the nascent Society, together with an interim committee of Junior Research Fellows: Dan Larsen as President, Tom Hamilton as Secretary, Yvette Perrott (Treasurer), Micha Lazarus

and Sean Curran (Events Officers). Postdocs enthusiastically welcomed the induction meeting in early January followed by a splendid welcome dinner in Hall for members and sponsoring Fellows. After a couple of events in the beginning of the year, elections were held in March to establish a self-governed structure. The Presiding Fellow, Vice-Master Professor Grae Worster, was joined by a new elected committee comprising Maciej Lisicki as President, Karol Nowicki-Osuch as Secretary and Samantha Hajna as Treasurer. New Events Officers: Barbara Herdy, Simon Hoer, and Trisna Tungadi, were appointed shortly after.

The heart of the Society is the Deighton Room – a centrally located meeting space in College equipped with cosy sofas and an indispensable coffee machine, fuelling accidental chats and planned meetings. Serving as a common room for postdocs, it is used as networking space, a place to work and also to relax after a long day.



Deighton Room.

However, it seems that the Society's most important role in creating a sense of a community is the events that gather the members together. Monthly formal dinners in Hall serve this purpose excellently. The atmosphere of the College is probably best felt at the dimly lit dinner table where new connections are made over a pleasant meal. Apart from that, the members benefit from other privileges including access to the gym and sports facilities, meals in Hall and in the Bar, and invitations to concerts and other College events.

A survey of expectations of postdocs regarding the role of the Society clearly indicated the highly valued role of College dinners but also pointed out the need to provide space for strictly research-related discussions. This has led to the idea of organising Postdocs' Research Talks. The inaugural session was kindly hosted by the Master in his Lodge and, similarly to Fellows' talks, contained a reception and two talks from the different worlds of the physics of black holes by Shahar Hadar, and the history of conspiracy theories by Andrew McKenzie-McHarg. Inspired by this event, we have sought a way to interact with Junior Members of the College, particularly members of the BA Society, hoping to establish a mutually beneficial relation for the exchange of skills and thoughts and to form a closer College community. As a joint initiative of Postdocs and BAs, the project of Trinity Forum was born. The idea of organising a symposium with two sessions of short talks and a networking reception in between, followed by Postdoc Dinner to which all attendees would be invited, has found generous support of the Master who agreed to host it again in the Lodge, and the College Council who provided funding for the project. The Forum was organised on 7 June, attracting over 90 attendees from both Societies. An exciting line up of 20 talks, varying in length from 1-minute turbo talks through 5-minute deep dives to 10-minute research

presentations, was diversified between Arts and Humanities and Sciences. Basing on the audience's votes, three prizes were awarded after dinner to Ruth Lawlor (BA Society), for the 10-minute talk Commandoes, kids and carnal knowledge: Sex with girls in wartime Britain, Paul Rimmer (Postdoc Society), for the deep dive Shedding light on the origin of life and Max Wilkinson (BA Society), for the turbo talk Snapshots of mRNA splicing. The feedback from the Forum was enthusiastically positive, indicating that this initiative might become a joint termly event of both Societies. We hope for research talks events to become a termly tradition and a popular platform for the transfer of knowledge.

The academic year for the Society ended with a Garden Party on the Fellows' Bowling Green on 2 July. Fellows, friends of the Society, a string quartet and generous scoops of Trinity-made ice cream accompanied us on this delightful sunny afternoon. This, however, is not the end of our activities in the summer. We are looking forward to interacting with other postdoctoral societies within the University to build a stronger community and facilitate cross-discipline contacts. It is a good occasion to thank Trinity College for its continued support, in particular those involved in the birth of the Society. We are grateful to the offices of Senior Tutor, Junior Bursar, Works and Catering for the work they have done to help us flourish.

Trinity College Wine Society

Agustin Ferrari Braun, President (2015)

Trinity College Wine Society was founded in January 2017 in order to further the cultured appreciation and discovery of wine in the College, expose students to the intricacies of winemaking, and heighten their knowledge of the different types of wines and wine making regions. We set off in week one of the Lent Term with a thorough lecture on ten different varieties of white wines chosen by our Senior Treasurer, Prof. Stephen Elliott. For many it was also an introductory tasting, at which we were provided with samples of different acids that compose wine in order to improve our understanding of the vitification process. A couple of weeks later, Prof. Elliott did a similar tasting about the main red grape, which provided us with strong basis to explore the world of wine ourselves. After the extremely successful inaugural events, we started with the Cambridge Wine Merchants and external speakers to provide the best wine experience for students at Trinity.

After two terms, we are consolidating ourselves as an important society that provides quality events with an excellent educational experience for an affordable price. All our tastings have completely filled the Old Kitchen and this high interest bears witness to the success of the society. We are extremely thankful to Prof. Stephen Elliott, our Senior Treasurer and the chairman of the College's wine committee, for his continuous support and look forward to the (hopefully similarly successful), next year!

Trinity College Choir

By Paul Nicholson

In September, we welcomed an unprecedented number of new members to the Choir. There were 18 new joiners, making up over half of the Choir! We also welcomed a new organ scholar, Asher Oliver, who had completed a gap year as organ scholar at St George's, Windsor.

In December, the Choir performed Bach's *B Minor Mass* with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, in their annual performance in the Christmas Festival at St John's Smith Square. This was again sold out and greatly appreciated by those



The Choir performing as part of Ottawa Chamberfest, July 2017.



The Choir recording music by Owain Park, July 2017.

present, one reviewer saying that “The Choir of Trinity College can do no wrong ... no one could ask for more incisive attack, more control of volume or greater understanding in terms of the shaping of phrases”.

In January, the Choir and the OAE repeated the concert in a live broadcast on BBC Radio 3 from Trinity College Chapel. The work was then recorded for Hyperion, the culmination of a project which has taken many years of planning. The resulting CD is due to be released at the end of 2017.

The Choir’s Stanford disc, which was recorded in June 2016 at Hereford Cathedral and in the College Chapel, was released in July 2017, and was the Gramophone Editor’s Choice for that month. Gramophone’s reviewer stated: “tea cups are shattered along with prim liturgical proprieties in a recording that reclaims this repertoire as the full-blooded Christian battle cry that it is”. The recording includes Stanford’s *Three Motets* and the *Magnificat for eight-part chorus*.

In July, the Choir made a recording of music written by former organ scholar Owain Park, now published by Novello & Co. The Choir also started recordings of the music of Vaughan Williams and Finzi, which will be completed in Hereford Cathedral in July 2018.

During the summer, the Choir toured to Canada, performing nine concerts in just under three weeks throughout Ontario. The Choir received a warm welcome in cities including Toronto and Ottawa, where they performed as part of Ottawa Chamberfest, and in more rural towns, including at the Music Niagara Festival in Niagara-on-the-Lake and at the Elora Festival. The Choir toured a programme of European choral music, which included Vaughan Williams *Mass in g* and a new work by Owain Park, *The Spirit Breathes*, with text by the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams.

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.



FEATURES

A LIFE IN SCIENCE

THE '76ERS'

HOW WOMEN CAME TO TRINITY

THE KING'S SCHOLARS

LOUIS HAROLD GRAY

RONALD SHAW





Features



A Life in Science by Professor Valerie Gibson FInstP (1994)

When first approached by the Editor to write a feature about my research (high energy particle physics) and other professional interests (women in science and science communication), I wondered how to write a coherent piece about the various strands of my life and work. I decided the only way would be to tell my own story.

My childhood years were spent in Grantham, Lincolnshire where I attended conventional primary, Huntingtower Road, and secondary grammar schools, Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School (KGGs); both previously frequented by a certain Margaret Roberts (later Thatcher). There was never really an epiphany moment when I knew I wanted to become a scientist, although I suppose my interest in the physical sciences was nurtured by the only physics teacher, Rod Lever (excellent name for a physicist), and a strict headmistress who gave extra-curricular lessons in astronomy during Monday lunch times. It was extremely unusual for any of the girls at KGGs to be supported for Oxford or Cambridge entrance exams, and indeed only a few would apply to University. Fortunately, I was one of the few and one of the first generation in my family to go to University; my Mum was instructed by her parents to leave school at 16 and "get a good job".

I studied Special Honours Physics at the University of Sheffield and graduated with one of the top firsts in 1983. During my degree I had been exposed to some

inspirational researchers and teachers, in particular, Fred Combley, David Hughes and Grenville Turner, who sparked my interest in “Big Science”, i.e particle physics and astronomy. It was Fred who handed me an application form to complete for the highly competitive summer student programme at CERN (the European, now World, centre for high energy particle physics research) in Geneva.

The summer of 1983 changed my life forever. Arriving at CERN I was immediately confronted with the recent Nobel-prize winning discovery of the W-boson, the charged mediator of the weak interaction, which was soon followed by the discovery of the Z-boson, the neutral partner to the W-boson. I fell in love with particle physics and also met my future husband (Andy). I was given a physics project to understand the structure of the proton using data from the Big European Bubble Chamber, which now sits in the outdoor area of the CERN museum. The final event that determined my future was meeting Donald H. Perkins, discoverer of the charged pion 70 years ago, a student of Cecil Powell who had worked under Rutherford at the Cavendish Laboratory before moving to the University of Bristol. “Big Don”, as he became known to me, suggested I might consider undertaking a DPhil in Oxford, and by October of the same year, I found myself registered at The Queen’s College with a Hastings Senior Scholarship for coming from the “North” (although I would consider Grantham to be somewhere in the Midlands).

At Oxford I was assigned a fantastic supervisor, Peter Renton, and joined the European Muon Collaboration (EMC), the largest collaboration of its time consisting of more than 100 people, to understand the structure of the proton and the influence of its surroundings by scattering muons (heavy electrons) from various target materials. The EMC had just discovered the “EMC Effect”, which indicated that the momentum distributions of quarks inside the proton are affected by whether the proton is “free”, as in a hydrogen nucleus or “bound” as in an iron nucleus. My research project was to verify, quantify and finally further investigate the EMC effect by comparing measurements from various nuclei (carbon, copper and lead). Indeed, I confirmed that the EMC effect was real and apparent in all nuclei I investigated, and in the process discovered the effect of “nuclear shadowing”. My thesis was completed in October 1986 and is entitled “The Structure Functions of Free and Bound Nucleons in Deep Inelastic Muon Scattering”.

Following my DPhil I secured a CERN Fellowship, which gave me the academic freedom to choose experiments. This opportunity, like Trinity Junior Research Fellowships, is invaluable for early career researchers to form their own research direction. I had the chance to join one of the “big” experiments at the time (UA1 or UA2) to search for the top quark or one of the experiments preparing for the Large Electron Positron (LEP) Collider to further investigate the properties of the W - and Z -bosons. Instead I became fascinated by the question of “Why is the Universe made of only matter?” when equal amounts of matter and antimatter are expected to have been created at the start of the Universe. In order to investigate this question, which has ultimately led to a career-long investigation, I decided to join the NA31 experiment, and was most fortunate to meet another of my mentors Don Cundy (aka “Little Don”). NA31 was scheduled to investigate a phenomenon called “CP violation”, which is directly linked to matter-antimatter asymmetries.

There are three fundamental discrete symmetries of the physical laws of nature: Charge conjugation (C) that changes a particle into its antiparticle; Parity (P) that performs spatial inversion; and Time reversal (T) that reverses the direction of time. CPT is the only combination that is observed to be an exact symmetry of nature at the most fundamental level. Individually, all three symmetries can be violated, e.g. Parity violation, discovered by Chien-Shiung Wu in 1956, can occur via the weak interaction. In 1964, the violation of the combination CP was discovered using neutral K-meson decays and led to the Nobel Prize in 1980 for James Cronin and Val Fitch.

The kind of CP violation discovered in 1964 was linked to the fact that a neutral K-meson (consisting of an s and d quark) can transform into its own antiparticle (\bar{K}^0) and vice-versa through quantum state mixing, but such a transformation does not occur with the same probability in both directions. NA31 were to search for a new form of CP violation, called “direct CP violation”, which would occur in the actual decay of the K-mesons. The search for direct CP violation required a very precise measurement of a single number, which is related to the double-ratio of four decay rates of the K-mesons. I was put in charge of the very precise determinations of what we would expect given the NA31 experimental set-up and the affects of various background K-meson decays. The result, published in 1988, provided the first evidence for direct CP violation, for which we were awarded the European Physical Society Prize in 2005.

Following the discovery of direct CP violation, Little Don suggested I lead an experiment to test the combined CPT symmetry in K-meson decays (at the time there was a hint from other experiments that CPT may indeed be violated). It was a highlight of my career to be completely responsible for all aspects of such an experiment, and to ultimately deliver the result at the 25th anniversary conference of the discovery of CP violation in 1989. Needless to say, I did not discover CPT violation, but did put a limit on the relative mass difference between the K-meson particle and its antiparticle state of $< 10^{-18}$.

My time as a CERN Fellow eventually came to an end in 1989; the next job search had already begun. Andy and I had both secured jobs at Fermi National Laboratory near Chicago; him to continue his search for the top quark (eventually discovered by the CDF and D0 experiments at Fermilab in 1995) and me to continue investigations into CP violation. We had sourced a very fine house in Geneva, Illinois and chosen a fabulous car (a very nice convertible blue Saab) at the Geneva motor show. We were all ready to leave when Andy was offered a Lectureship in Cambridge and we became stuck in the canonical “two-body” problem. Fortunately, the Head of High Energy Physics (HEP) in Cambridge at the time, Janet Carter, had the foresight to offer me 6 months funding whilst I tried to establish myself. We tentatively traded in the house and car in Illinois for a small flat and two bicycles in Cambridge. Thankfully, by the end of 1989, I had secured the Stokes Senior Research Fellowship at Pembroke College and a 5 year SERC Advanced Fellowship.

For the next 5 years, I dedicated my research time to the OPAL experiment at the LEP collider. LEP had just switched on and was running at a centre-of-mass energy of the Z-boson. The Cambridge HEP group was developing a silicon micro-vertex detector to install around the electron-positron interaction point in OPAL for the precision tracking of charged particles. I jumped at the chance to set-up and use the latest CAD tools to design the silicon detectors, and to write all the associated computer software to simulate and reconstruct hits and tracks in the silicon detectors. The first version of the silicon micro-vertex detector with two-dimensional readout (Fig. 1) was installed in OPAL in 1991; we later replaced this with a second version with three-dimensional readout in 1993 and a further version with upgraded geometry in 1995.

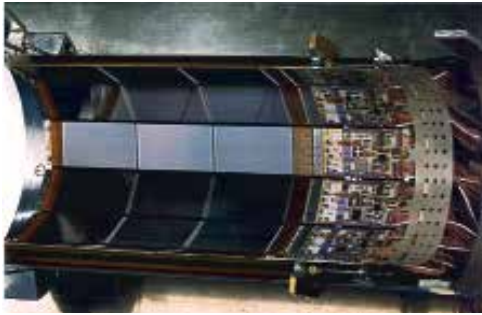


Figure 1: One-half of the OPAL silicon micro-vertex detector, from the Cavendish Laboratory collection.

The inclusion of the OPAL silicon micro-vertex detector was an ideal opportunity to progress my research into matter-antimatter asymmetries through the investigation of the production and decay of hadrons containing a b-quark; the electron charge (e) partner of the top quark). The b-quark is a member of the third generation of quarks and leptons (there are only 3, as measured at LEP). The third generation is intimately linked to CP violation, which can only be accommodated in the Standard Model of particle physics with 3 generations via the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa quark mixing matrix and the introduction of a single complex phase (Fig. 2). Kobayashi and Maskawa received the Nobel prize for this work in 2008.

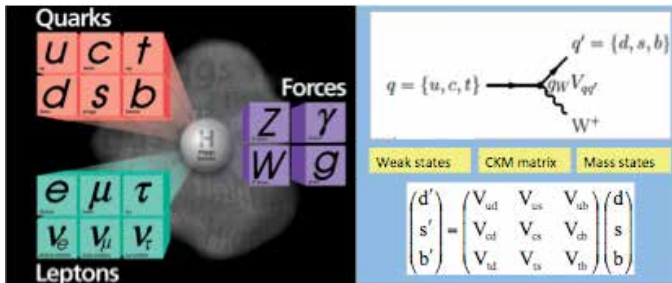


Figure 2: Pictorial representation of the Standard Model of particle physics (left) and the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa quark mixing matrix (right); g_W is the weak coupling constant and $V_{qq'}$ the relevant CKM matrix element.

Hadrons containing a b-quark decay via the weak interaction and have lifetimes of about 1 picosecond (10^{-12} s), thus travelling a few millimetres on average before they decay. The OPAL micro-vertex detector was ideal for the reconstruction of

b-hadron decays and I therefore used it to study in detail the phenomenon of quantum state mixing in the B-meson system (or) and to also search for the newly discovered rare B-hadron “penguin” decays. A “penguin” decay is a term coined by John Ellis to describe decays of hadrons that require a quantum loop in the relevant Feynman diagrams. A beautiful example of B-meson quantum state mixing from the LHCb experiment (see later) is shown in Fig. 3.

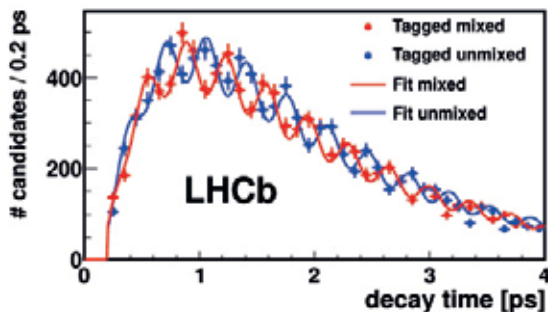


Figure 3: Quantum state mixing observed in the B_s meson system from the LHCb experiment.

In 1994 the Cavendish Laboratory announced that it was planning to fill 6 new Lectureships in open competition. This was my big chance to secure a faculty position, only 60 other applicants to beat, and I did it! I was absolutely thrilled to become a new Lecturer in the Cavendish Laboratory and took the opportunity to start my own research team by joining the newly formed LHCb experiment, which I have now been working on for the last 23 years. LHCb is a dedicated experiment at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) to study matter-antimatter asymmetries and to search for new physics beyond the Standard Model.

I also met Gordon Squires for the first time in 1994. Gordon was a Trinity Fellow, with a research background in neutron scattering and about to retire from teaching and directing studies in physics, and was looking for someone to replace him in Trinity. Gordon, who unfortunately died in 2010, is still very much missed; he was the kindest and most modest of physicists. I especially enjoyed his stories of the people (especially the women) from the Old Cavendish Laboratory. Needless to say, he easily persuaded me and I moved from Pembroke to Trinity in 1994.

Although Trinity admitted women Fellows 40 years ago, there were only 4 other women teaching Fellows when I arrived. I now remain as the most senior woman Fellow, but so pleased to see a further 22 women elected as Fellows since,

although there is still a long way to go to reach gender equality. I remember my first lunch in Trinity when I sat next to another more senior (male) Fellow who asked if I would like to join the Trinity Fellows cricket team. At first I was most taken by his suggestion, only for him to follow with the comment that probably I wouldn't because I am a woman and maybe I would like to help with the teas instead! Thankfully, lunchtime conversations have changed since then.

Celebrating 40 years of women in Trinity has been a delight. I have met so many interesting alumnae, current students and potential future students at various events. I am delighted that our "Women in STEMM Residential" for Year 11 students has been a great success and will be expanded to include earlier years through our "Girls in Science" programme. As a young girl at school, it provides an opportunity that I could have only dreamt of. Our Schools Liaison officers, Terry-Leigh and Caitlin, are so approachable and enthusiastic that it is inconceivable that any student who meets them will not consider applying to Trinity! I have also particularly enjoyed seeing the portrait of Elizabeth I placed in Hall, and the discussion events entitled "Women of Trinity" and "Making Waves in Education", the latter chaired by the Master of Peterhouse Bridgett Kendall. The Photographic Portraits of Women Fellows by the late Visiting Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts, Eugenio Polgovsky-Ezcurra, capture our essence at this special moment in time. Eugenio left us all too soon; his warmth and enthusiasm are sadly missed.

Back to research: In 1994, myself along with two colleagues from Oxford and Imperial College became founder members of the LHCb experiment. Our first task was to seek support from other institutes in the UK and to apply for funding to build the experiment. To cut a very long story short, the UK consortium of the LHCb experiment is now 11 institutes and constitutes about 20% of the collaboration of 1160 members from 73 institutes in 16 countries. The UK (including Cambridge) built two major components of the LHCb detector, the Ring-Imaging Cherenkov detectors used for particle identification and the silicon micro-vertex detector used for charged particle tracking, and is a major contributor to the computing software and physics output. A computer simulation of the LHCb experiment and one of the latest real data events are shown in Fig. 4. During my time on LHCb, I have had the major roles of UK Principal Investigator (2004–2008), Deputy Chair of the Editorial Board, and am currently Chair of the Collaboration Board (the ultimate decision making board of the collaboration with representatives from all 73 institutes).

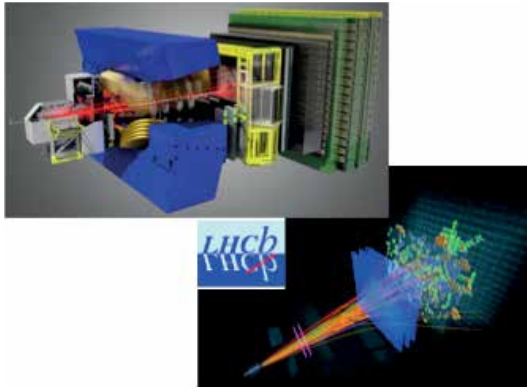


Figure 4: LHCb experiment (computer simulation, top) and a real data event from 2017 (bottom).

The physics output from the LHCb experiment has been over 400 papers since it started in 2011. I would like to mention three areas of my current research that have made significant advances in our understanding of particle physics. The first is the discovery of four- and five-quark states, commonly known as tetraquarks and pentaquarks (Fig. 5). These were predicted to exist in the 1964 quark hadron model published by Gell-Mann, and their discoveries have revolutionized our picture of hadrons.

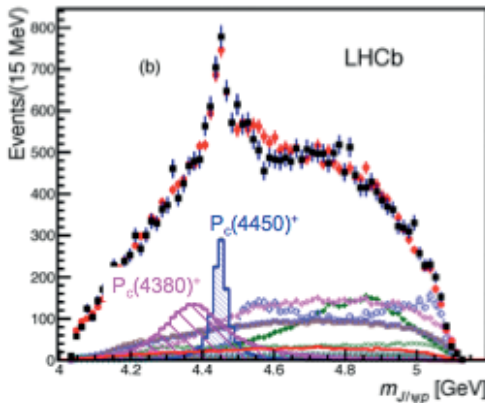


Figure 5: Discovery of the Pentaquarks $P_c(4450)^+$ and $P_c(4380)^+$.

The second is the measurement of the complex phase (ϕ) that is the source of CP violation in the 3 generation CKM quark mixing matrix. Prior to LHCb, the

phase was relatively unknown with an uncertainty of more than 20 degrees. We now know the uncertainty to about 5 degrees (Fig. 6).

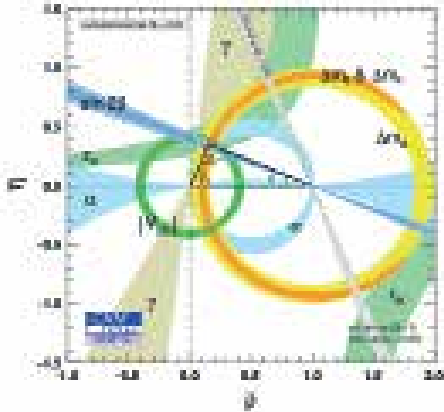


Figure 6: Summary of CP violation measurements expressed in terms of the CKM unitarity triangle.

The final piece of research is the discovery of extremely rare decays of B_s mesons that can decay to two muons in the final state. Although very rare, the decay can be calculated theoretically very precisely, and is very sensitive to new physics entering into the quantum loops. It is expected that 3 in every billion (10^9) B_s mesons produced will decay to two muons; the canonical “finding a needle in a haystack”! Our most recent paper (Fig. 7) presents the discovery of by LHCb near the expected rate and a first measurement of its effective lifetime. This measurement provides one of the most stringent constraints on physics beyond the Standard Model from the LHC to date.

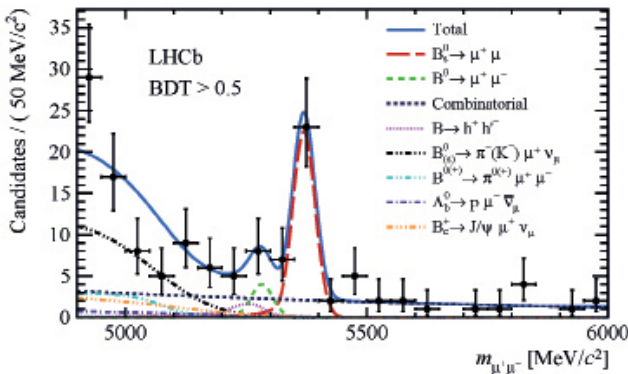


Figure 7: Mass distribution of candidates.

To complete my personal and career history: I was promoted to University Reader in 2006 and to University Professor of High Energy Physics in 2009. In 2013, I was appointed Head of the High Energy Physics research group at the Cavendish Laboratory, which I still head today.

Andy and I married in 1993, once we knew our careers were secure, and we have 2 daughters, Amelia born in 1998 and Lucy in 2002. In both cases, I had to take significant time away from my teaching and research and I returned to work part-time. My personal experiences over the years have led me to be very much a champion of equality of opportunity, particularly for women in science. Those in University departments and related institutes may have heard of the Athena SWAN Charter and the Institute of Physics (IoP) Project Juno. I am proud to say that I was the driving force behind the Cavendish Laboratory's success at achieving Athena SWAN Gold and IoP Juno Champion status. We are the first physics department in the country and the first department in the University to achieve such an accolade. I now Chair the IoP Juno Panel and have been appointed the University of Cambridge Gender Equality Champion for STEMM subjects from October 2017.

Finally, you may recall that I come from Grantham, where a young Isaac Newton went to school before coming up to Trinity. Sir Isaac Newton seems to feature quite a lot in my life: my first office at CERN was situated on Route I. Newton and I currently deliver the University's first year physics lecture course that covers Newton's Laws. My science communication activities have also led me to become a National Trust Board Member for the "Illuminating Newton" programme at Newton's birthplace, Woolsthorpe Manor, and a Patron of the biennial "Gravity Fields Festival" held in Grantham in honour of Newton. The festival celebrates all sciences and art and is truly a hidden gem in rural Lincolnshire. The next one is in September 2018. I hope to see you there, if not in Trinity College!



The '76ers' – Forty Years On by Ann Ewing, Jane Hamblen and Lynne Pepall with Fiona Brindley and Deborah La Gore Kramer

Postgraduate students can be rather shadowy figures. Typically less gregarious than undergraduates, more individualistic, often older and expecting more independence, they have already made the transition from school to higher education, and are usually set on a career path. Maybe that was why the Master and Fellows decided to experiment gently with admission of women to Trinity by starting first with a handful of post-graduates?

In this, Trinity followed the trail blazed by Churchill, Clare and King's Colleges which admitted women from 1972, opening up new possibilities in a university that had moved rather cautiously thus far. The very first female students in the university – five of them – actually lived and studied in a college located in Hitchin, some 30 miles away from Cambridge so that they would neither distract nor intimidate their male counterparts. Opportunities increased when Girton was founded in 1870, Newnham in 1880, and New Hall (now Murray Edwards) in 1954. Welcome, but somewhat slow, progress! In 1910, there were only one thousand female students in Cambridge and Oxford combined. Women were still not admitted to full membership so had to have permission to attend lectures and could not be awarded degrees.

Cambridge finally admitted women to full membership in 1947, some 28 years later than Oxford, and then only after three attempts to win agreement. The first vote in 1897 was vigorously resisted. A second, in 1921, despite coming so soon after the 1914–18 war in which women had shown their ability to take on traditionally male jobs, was also defeated. Finally, in 1947, the vote passed unanimously. In October 1948, the late Queen Mother received the first woman's honorary degree and the first women undergraduates were properly awarded their degrees.

Of course, all this must be seen in context. Overall participation in higher education was very limited until the major expansion of the 1980s. In the mid-1970s, less than 6% of UK school leavers went to university, compared with

c. 40% today¹ and within that group, women were very much in the minority (see Table 1).²

Students obtaining university degrees, UK						
	First degrees			Higher degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1920	3,145	1,212	4,357	529	174	703
1930	6,494	2,635	9,129	1,123	200	1,323
1938	7,071	2,240	9,311	1,316	164	1,480
1950	13,398	3,939	17,337	2,149	261	2,410
1960	16,851	5,575	22,426	2,994	279	3,273
1970	33,571	15,618	51,189	11,186	1,715	12,901
1980	42,831	25,319	68,150	14,414	4,511	18,925
1990	43,297	33,866	77,163	20,905	10,419	31,324
2000	109,930	133,316	243,246	46,015	40,520	86,535
2005	122,155	156,225	278,380	63,035	62,050	125,085
2010	144,980	185,740	330,720	93,375	89,235	182,610
2011	153,235	197,565	350,800	96,280	97,990	194,270

Notes:
 All figures are for students from all domiciles
 Full-time first degree students only

Major breaks in series
 1925 – Excludes higher degrees awarded without further study
 1973 – Includes universities in Northern Ireland
 1994 – Includes former Polytechnics and the Open University from now on
 2000 – Includes students qualifying from 'dormant' status – where a student is not actively studying for their qualification.
 This may be when there is an administrative delay between completion and award. These qualifications were not previously recorded. The main impact is the number of doctorates.

*Sources: Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom 1935 Board of Trade
 Annual abstract of statistics ONS/CSO
 Higher Education Statistics Agency*

Today, more young men than ever are going to university in England, but the gap in entry rates between young men and women has widened to 8.5 percentage points with women a third more likely to go than men. By 2014, women were 24% more likely to gain access to high tariff universities than men.³

Speaking of high tariff universities, let's return to the Trinity story. Picking up the responsibility for the first female entrants was Anil Seal, then tutor for advanced students. Anil selected and admitted the thirteen women who formed the first cohort in Michaelmas 1976, basing his selection, of course, on paper based applications as we were still nearly a decade from the launch of the world-wide-web and further still from omnipresent e-mail. We came from the USA, Canada, Israel, South America, Wales and England and our disciplines ranged

1 Hansard, House of Commons debate, 29th March 1976, vol 908, c. 371W
 2 House of Commons Library, Education: Historical statistics, SN/SG/4252, 27th November 2012
 3 Danny Dorling: Six trends in university admissions, THE, 12 Feb 2015

Dr. A. SEAL
 Tutor for Advanced Students
 Please address all correspondence
 to Tutor for Advanced Students

TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE
 CB2 1TQ
 Tel: (0223) 58201

25th November 1975

Miss L.J. Hamblen,
 1116-B Mariposa,
 Austin,
 Texas 78704,
 U.S.A.

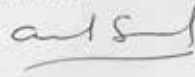
Dear Miss Hamblen,

Now that your admission to the University as a Research Student has been confirmed by the Board of Graduate Studies, subject to certain conditions, I am pleased to be able to offer you a place in Trinity for October 1976, provided of course that these conditions are met and you are finally admitted by the Board.

I shall be sending you further information later in the year. Meanwhile I am enclosing with this letter a copy of the current Regulations for members of the College. I hope that you will consider the relevant sections before accepting or declining this offer. As you probably know, Trinity is admitting women for the first time in October 1976. So you will be something of a pioneer! But I hope that you will find the College a pleasant base for your studies, nonetheless.

An early reply will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. A. SEAL
 Tutor for Advanced Students
 Please address all correspondence
 to Tutor for Advanced Students

TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE
 CB2 1TQ
 Tel: (0223) 58201

16 September 1975

Dear Miss Ewing,

Trinity College will be accepting women postgraduates from 1 October 1976, so we shall be glad to consider your application in due course.

Yours sincerely,



Miss H.A. Ewing,
 39 Woodend Drive,
 Ascot, Berks.

P.S. You may, I think, be the very first applicant. Go luck!

from Anthropology to Divinity, Mathematics to Law, Genetics to History, and Archaeology to Economics. We were a microcosm of the glorious academic diversity of the College.

The decision to admit women was so low key, however, that some important people seemed unaware that Trinity had gone co-ed. College folk lore had it that the Fellows did not want to upset the porters and so delayed telling them about these first Trinity women until the day before term began. That made life rather tricky for the intrepid first arrival who turned up a week early and was firmly re-directed to King's. It also meant that booking a squash court in the Grange Road complex was fraught with difficulty, and as for buying a College scarf (yes, we actually did that in the 70s!), that was an endurance test.

Maybe this cautious testing of the water was wise given the huge changes happening beyond the Great Gate? In 1976, Jimmy Carter beat incumbent Gerald Ford to become President of the USA. James Callaghan became British Prime Minister: his government presided over the great drought and then the great flood of 1976. The Soweto riots marked the beginning of the end of apartheid in South Africa. Petrol cost 59c per gallon in the US, and around 76p in the UK. Moussaka at The Whim cost 50p per serving, and that included rice and chips on the side. The Bank of England interest rate hovered about 14%. Apple, founded by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak, celebrated its first anniversary as did Margaret Thatcher who had been voted leader of the Conservative Party in 1975. Concorde entered commercial service and reduced the flight time from London to New York to around 3 hours. Nadia Comaneci achieved the first perfect score in Olympic gymnastics. Dr Robert Costanza's Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), pinpointed 1976 as the best year ever. It was just a couple of years after the death of Picasso, the confirmation of the UK's membership of the EU through a referendum, and the birth of Blondie, not to mention a year before the 1 May bank holiday was introduced. Sandwiched as they were between the notorious '60s (we were school children then), and the eventful 1980s (we were struggling to establish careers), the 1970s are somewhat overlooked but lots happened in this decade.

Inside the Great Gate, whether or not it was 'the best year ever', 1976 was certainly for the thirteen of us, a watershed year. Six of us were given rooms in the Wolfson Building where the inimitable bedder, Ruth, after an initial period of suspicion, looked after us with warm affection. Two of us were placed in Whewell's Court and faced the daunting task of sharing bath and shower stalls with the male



Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, who entered the Government as an under-secretary in 1932, a year after Lord Avon, leaving Westminster Abbey with Lady Butler yesterday.

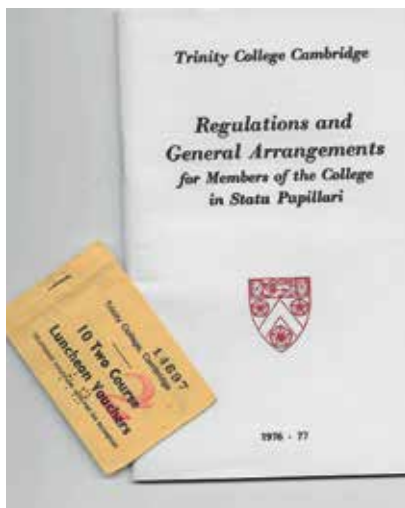
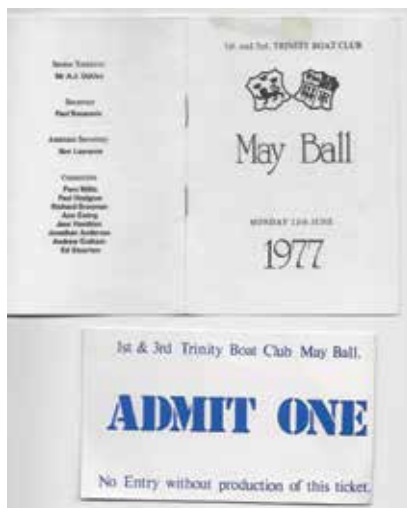
staircase residents. Others chose to live out, including one of our cohort who had the foresight to pick a lovely little cottage in Grantchester.

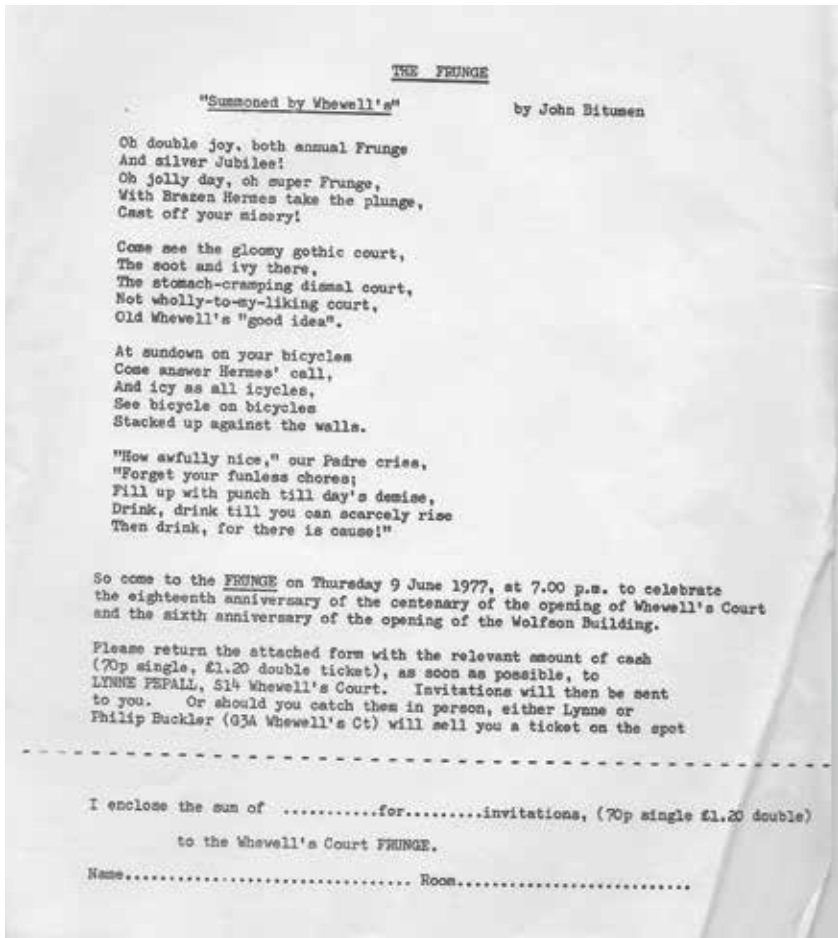
That first year was remarkable. We were invited to formal dinners, receptions, celebrations and events of all kinds. ‘The ladies’ became a collective noun. We relished the welcome, and embraced the opportunities and hospitality made available even if we bridled a bit at the collective noun. The influence of single sex public schools was still very evident: one of our number was invited out to dinner by a fellow student who commented ‘this is the first time I’ve had dinner with a girl.’

As ever, there was some healthy challenge to the status quo at Trinity. As we set out for our first Commemoration Feast, for instance, we met a lively picket line of students who felt the cost could have gone to much better causes. Maybe they were right. But overall tradition has a habit of growing deep roots. The parents of one of our number visited the UK and took the chance to check that their much loved daughter was thriving at Trinity. They were offered rooms, but in separate lodgings of course.

It was a little strange to observe curfew hours as most of us had lived with greater freedom in our undergraduate years. We also struggled with the re-classification of Lady Molly Butler's Jack Russell dog as a 'cat' in order to comply with College rules. But we certainly understood the poignancy of Lord Butler (Rab)'s speech at the Matriculation Dinner in which he offered advice on getting so close to the top only to have his hopes of being Prime Minister dashed.

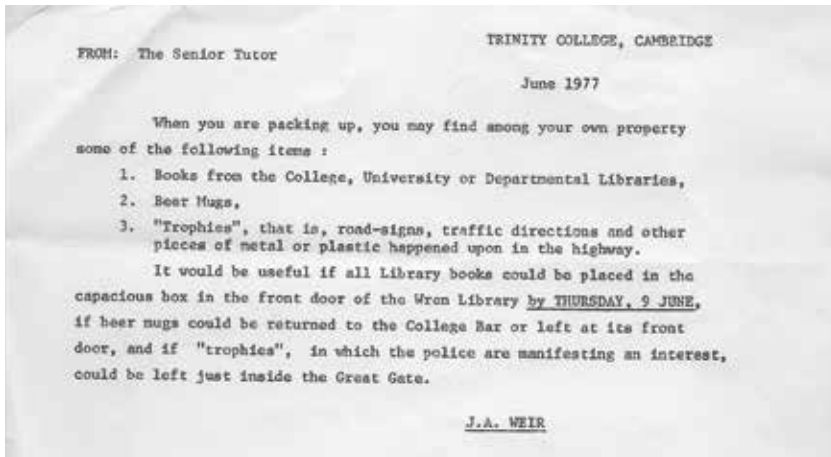
We had found our respective ways to Trinity through different routes. For some it was a deliberate choice. For others, it was a joyous happenstance. There was no doubt that once we arrived, we felt the significance of this new phase for the institution. It was impossible to step into Great Court and not to feel the sense of history. We had no monopoly on a marginal sense of intimidation – most newcomers feel it, independent of gender. How could it be otherwise when you reflect on being part of an institution that hosted Francis Bacon, John Dryden and Isaac Newton, not to mention Byron and his bear? More recent alumni included Bertrand Russell, Wittgenstein, Nehru and Nabokov. Six prime ministers and 32 Nobel prize winners was – and is – a pretty impressive track record. What was even more impressive was the casual insouciance with which Fellows referred to their past students: affectionate yes, but impressed by their later achievements? Not really! Dr Nicholas, who had rooms in Great Court, was a nonagenarian geographer who would regularly invite us back to his rooms





for a post-dinner coffee. He would pull out his survey maps of First World War trenches, and talk about his contemporaries and later students with a vividness that brought them to life.

We threw ourselves into the life of the College, taking part in many sports, notably rowing where our enthusiasm made up for our lack of expertise. The inspiration to take on the rowing and The First and Third Boat Club was Ann Kelley, a dynamic scientist who went on to do pioneering work in her field of



behavioural neuroscience, and was also a gifted athlete. When she heard about the Great Court run, she was determined to be the first woman to beat the clock. Donning her trainers under her formal dress for dinner, Ann duly completed the race within the required time. Before the clock struck again, seven of us were signed up for the inaugural 1st women's VIII.

When HRH Prince Philip came to visit in his role as Chancellor of the University, we were invited to the Neville Court reception. Prince Philip seemed intrigued by the notion of thirteen women in an overall student body of approximately one thousand men and made a joke revealing his quick wit and numeracy but perhaps not one to be repeated in these more decorous times.

Having learnt about the May Week College Ball, another puzzling misnomer as 'May Week' was actually a fortnight in June, we enthusiastically bought our tickets and developed strategies to deal with sleep deprivation. Two of our number joined the organising committee (always a good idea to have a lawyer on board), and still dine out on the story of Elvis Costello's headline appearance in 1977.

That calendar year – 1977 – was also the year of the Queen's Silver Jubilee, with extensive celebrations across the city. The international members of 'The 13' became convinced that Britain was a constant sea of red, white and blue flags in all their many guises. The little post office just across Trinity Street from Great Gate did a particular line in jubilee memorabilia which, once seen, was never

forgotten. In fact, the winners in our competition to find the tackiest jubilee item were a 3-dimensional full-colour plastic relief of the Queen's image and a pair of Silver Jubilee silver sequinned socks.

The undergraduates "go down" in June and we also settled down. After a first year described by Anil Seal as the 'dolce vita', some of us were seeing more clearly the challenge of completing our PhDs, which was, after all, the primary goal for most of us. Other members of our intrepid cohort had by the summer of 1977 moved further afield to new pastures or to academic field work away from Cambridge. Four of the aspiring PhD candidates shared a flat in Trinity Street, over Belinda's, the coffee bar, and next to the old Blue Boar Hotel, where we regularly had to persuade customers that they had taken a wrong turn when entering our new digs.

The spirit of that exceptional first year together *in statu pupillari* moved with us to 15A Trinity Street and helped us balance the demands of aspirational women in 1977. We kept our flat door open to those 'first year Trinity women' who came back on a regular basis. It was the era of 'consciousness raising groups' for women and together we were determined to navigate and contest a world of glass ceilings.

Although there was much that was positive about our experience as Trinity pioneers, there is no doubt that the approach to graduate education in the UK at the time was distinctly 'sink or swim.' There were few taught postgraduate degrees, classes in research methods, mentoring programmes, and the like. Rightly or wrongly, it felt as though the University was geared up for undergraduates and established researchers. If you fell in the middle as a research student, you pretty much had to look out for yourself. That approach works better when land is in sight but for us the landmarks seemed rather foggy. The air was charged with issues of class, gender and social change. We were determined and ambitious to forge ahead but there were many times when we felt groundless. We needed each other to prop ourselves up, to encourage and cajole when the prospect of writing 80,000 words seemed remote, and when constantly being in the minority was – quite simply – exhausting. The value of friendship and support took on new meaning and was extremely important to us all, and has remained so over 40 years.

We are happy to report that 40 years later our first cohort of Trinity women did indeed make significant cracks in those glass ceilings, becoming partners, executives,



surgeons, deans, film makers, endowed professors... It was a feat worthy of note and distinction and we are deeply grateful that the College recognized our promise and achievements last October at a wonderful celebration of 40 years of Trinity women. We are also grateful that the College took the bold step in 1976 of letting us in: it was a brave decision.

Our resolve to reunite and celebrate our cohort was inspired in part by an alumni gathering in the fall of 2015 which echoed the surprise which shook so many at Trinity when we arrived in 1976. The event was in Boston for those Trinity alumni who matriculated in 1975–77. One of our cohort appeared and somehow the fact

that women were in College in 1976 was new news. However, we soon learnt that College planning for a celebration of postgraduate women was in the works and the College responded with swiftness and enthusiasm to our ideas and the 40th anniversary of our arrival at Trinity was celebrated with gusto.

Of the thirteen women admitted to Trinity in 1976, two had sadly passed by 2016. We were able to locate the whereabouts of ten 'First Trinity Women' and five of us made our way back to Cambridge in October 2016 for a glorious weekend of reunion and reflection.

We spotted many notable changes in the physical fabric of the city of Cambridge. What an amazing impact the Science Park, founded by Trinity in 1970, has had on economic prosperity, some of it directly and some as a consequence of associated investment attracted to a hub with such astounding intellectual capital. The population of Cambridge actually fell between 1970 and 1980, reaching around 93,000 in 1976. It is now over 130,000 and continuing to grow. Employment patterns have transformed and house prices have soared, reaching record levels. We spotted Heffers, Fitzbillies, Ryder & Ames, the Copper Kettle, Don Pasquale and a considerably spruced Eagle but suspect that most if not all these businesses are under new ownership. We were sad to see that the Cadbury fruit and nut chocolate bar and cigarette vending machines in Rose Crescent have disappeared, but were relieved that the market retains its largely timeless quality, a few phone accessory stalls apart.

To look back to where we, and the world, were in 1976 and where we are today was thought provoking and positive. Most of us, for instance, travel quite a lot: it is now unremarkable to see a female pilot in a major international airport. That would have been extraordinary in 1976. In retrospect, success is often making the once exceptional unremarkable. We have watched with joy as the first female Trinity fellow was elected in 1977, followed by the admission of the first female undergraduates in 1978. Since then, remarkable women have passed through the Great Gate: we salute you all and take vicarious pride in your achievements. Women are making their contribution in so many powerful and exciting ways. There is so much more to do – the imbalance in STEM subjects, for instance, not to mention major global perils and social injustice – but much has changed for the better and we know that Trinity women will be at the heart of addressing current and future challenges.



How Women came to Trinity: What the Archives say by Boyd Hilton (1974)

Historically, the decision in 1974 to terminate almost forty-three decades of male exclusiveness was momentous. That it did not seem so striking at the time was due partly to the fact that five other all-male colleges undertook the process ahead of Trinity, the trail having been blazed by King's, Clare, and Churchill in 1972, and partly because the change took place with a minimum of fuss and was sanctioned by overwhelming majorities of the Governing Body. Moreover, when the time came for the first women to arrive in October 1976, the College staff seem to have been very far from agog about it. The point is illustrated in a story by a Californian, Deborah La Gorce Kramer, who arrived by prior arrangement three weeks before the start of Term. When she presented herself at the Great Gate, the Porters assured her that Trinity did not take women. She persisted and showed her papers, but it was some time before they would take yes for an answer. The official view had been, clearly, that the Porters did not need to be told about the new dispensation a day before it was necessary. It is hard to believe that any other college would be so laid back in anticipation of a momentous historical turning-point.

Coeducation had been one of many demands made by activists in the wave of student protest that surfaced in the late 1960s. However, a more significant trigger was a Government Green Paper on Equal Opportunities in 1973. Universities were greatly apprehensive of legislative interference, and in this regard Cambridge had much to fear since women comprised only about 17 per cent of its students, whereas in the UK as a whole the figure was 35.7. The matter was urgently taken up by two inter-collegiate bodies and their Standing Sub-Committee, which ensured that the push to admit more women would continue. In fact, it soon became clear that too many rather than too few of the men's colleges were likely to engage in the scramble. As well as destabilising the existing women's colleges, this might lead to a situation where female undergraduates were spread too thinly and unable to form a critical mass in any single college.¹ It followed that 'progress must

1 The Standing Committee initially suggested that mixed colleges should contain a minimum of 25 per cent of women, but once it became clear that there was a bandwagon effect, this had to be changed to a maximum of 30 per cent.



Gareth Jones

be stately, planned, and not haphazard'.² The implication for any college pondering the great alteration was clear: if it did not grab a place in the queue, it might come under pressure to wait for a decade or more, a prospect which seems to have concentrated minds in Trinity.

In October 1973 the Senior Tutor Gareth Jones revealed that he had investigated the experiences of the three pioneer colleges, presumably because he had been asked to do so by Council. He stated that 'there have been no "social problems" at Clare and Churchill' before adding gnomically, 'the evidence about King's is inevitably more murky'.³ This may have been a joke. The issue then disappears from the archives for four months, after which the Council minutes record an informal meeting of Fellows on 12 February 1974, when a motion to welcome the admission of women in principle was carried by 31 to 7. The fact that less than a third of Fellows turned out in term time to discuss the issue is a sign that most felt relatively relaxed about the matter. The next step was to appoint a procedural committee consisting of the Master (Rab Butler), the Vice-Master (Jack Gallagher), Gareth Jones, Tony Jolowicz, Ian Glynn, and James Lighthill. At a meeting of Fellows⁴ on 27 April 1974 the two last mentioned moved that the Statutes should be changed so as to allow women to become members on conditions yet to be determined, and this was carried by 57 votes to 15 with five abstentions. Six of the 15 who opposed the motion were over sixty, having been born before the First World War, but so were twelve of those who voted in favour; all the Fellows under fifty supported it except for three who abstained and four (including Tony Weir), who voted against. Rab Butler voted in favour, probably in deference to what he knew would be a big majority, but he signalled his mild unhappiness by resigning from the procedural committee, as did Gallagher. They were replaced by two firm supporters of the women's cause, John Easterling (the Tutor for Admissions), and Keith Moffatt.

Gareth Jones' position was somewhat ambiguous, since he was one of the five who abstained on the motion to admit women in principle, but then sided with

2 Interim Report of the Committee on the Admission of Women to Trinity College, Council Report Book [CRB], p. 23 (17 January 1975).

3 CRB, p. 58 (5 October 1973).

4 Technically two meetings: a Special College Meeting followed without interruption by a meeting of the Governing Body.

the majority on the second and more formal Governing Body vote to proceed. He had conducted the early negotiations with exemplary thoroughness and fair mindedness, but was probably less committed to the cause than Moffatt, who succeeded him as Senior Tutor in January 1975, and who has since revealed that coming from Edinburgh University he had found the ‘all-male public school atmosphere’ of Trinity alien.⁵ Under him the reconstituted Committee undertook intensive negotiations on the practicalities with various external bodies, before producing extremely full and carefully argued reports in January and March 1975. Two important aspects of their deliberations are discussed below, but so far as the main issue was concerned it was ‘all over bar the shouting’ after the vote of 27 April 1974. Accordingly, in October 1976 fourteen female research students were admitted. The French scholar Marian Jeanneret was elected a Fellow in January 1977. Fifty-two undergraduettes (as they were never called) arrived in October 1978. And no one died.

And in truth there was very little shouting. Of the Fellows, only Patrick Duff showed much disposition to squawk in the last ditch, not always rationally. (A powerful argument against change was that it would be wrong to deprive the women’s colleges of good candidates. Once, after Robert Neild had rebutted that argument by saying it was equivalent to keeping native South Africans out of white universities for fear of depriving the few black colleges of good candidates, an agitated Duff said he greatly regretted that ‘Neild had likened women unto n****s.’)⁶ If there was similar discontent outside the Fellowship, only one manifestation of it reached the archives. One Fabian Clancy of Chorlton-cum-Hardy (matriculated 1934) wrote three times to protest. ‘There is no shortage in supply of good men, there are lots of other places where women can go, old barriers are falling everywhere, men must be left some rights, including the right to belong to a single-sex college as to a single-sex club’. Moffatt sought to mollify him by writing, ‘I have little doubt about which way the Founder of the College would have voted’ (though whether Henry VIII’s vote would have been cast because of his concern for equal opportunities is more doubtful).⁷

The ease with which Trinity went mixed might suggest that the Fellowship was a haven of enlightenment values and almost wholly devoid of prejudice. A more cynical explanation as to why the twenty per cent or so of Fellows who were

5 Keith Moffatt, ‘An eightieth birthday speech’, Annual Record (2015), p. 199.

6 Personal information (Robert Neild).

7 Clancy to Jones, 31 December 1974, Moffatt to Clancy, 7 January 1975, TCC Add Ms. a. 279.

deeply saddened by the prospect of women's membership remained virtually silent on the issue is that the 'battle of the sexes' had already been fought with visceral passion just five years earlier, and on a socially far more sensitive issue than the admission of junior members – the right to invite women guests on to the Holy of Holies (i.e. High Table).

This issue arose as it were from left field, specifically the wave of student protest referred to earlier, and which concerned lifestyle matters rather than Vietnam. Their demands for more freedom over such matters as gate hours and guests seem wholly justified today, while their complaints about inadequate maintenance grants evoke nostalgia – but their overarching claim was for junior members to be represented on Council, as they were in some other colleges and University bodies. The Fellows were determined to resist the last demand, and decided that the best way to do this was to capitulate on most of the lesser points, holding out just long enough to make their eventual surrender look like a wrench. In response to their several surrenders, the College Union President gushed gratefully:

I would like to thank the College Council for its very kind co-operation and understanding... Thanks for the proposed laundromat, more central heating, and ongoing attempts to house more junior members within the walls. The Bar is a great success already [and] the admittance of women into Hall for dinner has certainly made the institution of Hall a more glamorous proposition and as a result of this change, it is now possible for Fellows to take their wives and lady guests into Hall, thereby enjoying the same rights and privileges as junior members.⁸

Unfortunately that last point was premature. In fact the sight of women below the dais had already roused seven younger and mainly non-tenured Fellows to demand equality for the dons, thereby sparking off a prolonged and fierce debate. A questionnaire on the subject elicited 85 often detailed responses, and in a subsequent ballot a proposal to abolish all distinction by sex with regard to Fellows' guests was carried by 48 to 31. This was a much narrower vote than over women's membership later, but a more striking difference was that many on both sides were prepared to let off steam. David Blow, for example, condemned what he saw as 'medieval sexual hang-ups that destroy the quality of college life'. Brian Josephson detected in 'the horrified reactions' around him 'the unfortunate effects of a combined public school and Trinity

⁸ CRB, p. 66 (7 March 1969).



A S F Gow

education on one's relationships with women'. And E.H. Carr sourly defended the reform as a long overdue 'concession ... to the heterosexual minority'. But most of the vituperation came from the other side. Mann lamented a prospect that 'would change the whole character and atmosphere of the High Table and also of the Parlour and Combination Room'. Richard Marlow asked whether Council would pay for him to eat at the Garden House 'any evening I happen to alight upon a female guest at High Table!' Mann and Marlow were both family men and neither was conventionally misogynistic. Andrew Gow and Charlie Broad, who were not family men, were much less restrained. The former admitted that since he no longer went to Hall, 'modesty might counsel me to say nothing about the proposal to admit women to the High Table. Horror however overcomes my modesty... I should regard it as the thin end of one of the too numerous wedges which threaten to disrupt University life as I have known it.'⁹ According to Broad, 'Hall in general, and High Table in particular, should be as free from the presence of women as a well conducted gentlemen's lavatory'. Admittedly Broad was a tease who always spoke for effect, but it is noteworthy that he could get away with such hyperbole. The 'lavatory (lack of)' question was of course wheeled out in a more practical guise as an argument for retaining the status quo, though as the secretary of the Council (John Bradfield) explained, 'we kept the absence of any suitable female toilet accommodation ... out of the questionnaire lest sordid practical details should influence questions of high principle'.¹⁰ For some of the irreconcilables the animus was less against women than against wives, an attitude condemned by Blow as 'barbaric', while for Broad the real problem 'is that of what I will call the non-academic wife'. Yet, as Harry Sandbach countered, 'It would also be absurd if a Fellow might bring his mistress, but not his wife.'¹¹

Gow and Broad did not live to debate the admission of women (still less to see High Table fall under the control of a female Manciple in 2008), but their absence is hardly enough to explain the vastly less tumescent way in which that issue

9 Handed a white feather during the Great War and asked what he was doing to defend civilisation, Gow is alleged (perhaps apocryphally) to have responded, 'Madam, I am that civilisation'.

10 CRB, p. 46 (5 December 1969).

11 CRB, p. 19 (6 June 1969). Chris Morley informs me that a mole in the Fellowship leaked details of this 'conversation' to a Society gossip columnist of the Sunday Times.



C D Broad

was debated. Maybe it is enough to say that donnish steam, having once been expelled, cannot be reinjected. Whatever the reason, the procedural committee under Moffatt had many obstacles to overcome but they were mainly of a practical nature – such as how to slot Trinity into the Group Admission System, how to select research students, and what to do about scholarships and trust funds. Unfortunately there is only space in what follows to consider the two most important issues that they had to deal with: the impact of co-residence on admissions policy generally, and especially on the crucial Arts/Science ratio, and its implications for the traditional all-women’s colleges.

As with equal opportunities, so on admissions, universities were under pressure from government, which wished to limit further expansion while boosting numbers in science and engineering, the aim being to achieve a national target of parity with the Arts (humanities and social sciences). This policy came in the slipstream of Harold Wilson’s ‘white heat of technology’ rhetoric, but was also a reaction against the fact that more and more A Level students were opting for subjects such as English. Within Trinity the sciences were already hitting the 50 per cent benchmark, and there was a strong disposition to at least maintain that level, especially since in Cambridge as a whole the sciences claimed only 45 per cent of undergraduate places. The problem was that significantly fewer women than men applied to read science subjects other than Medicine. At a national level there was no contradiction between wanting *both* more scientists *and* equal opportunities for women, for as A Level statistics demonstrated there was an ample supply of schoolgirls who did well enough in Science A Levels, but Cambridge was looking for exceptional excellence and this posed a problem – especially in Trinity.

Especially in Trinity because the principle that governed its response was that, if the College were to admit women, it should ‘under no circumstances have any ghettos, quotas, or any minimum or maximum numbers, not any special provision made for them’.¹² ‘*Merit and merit alone*’ was an often repeated mantra. As a general principle it was admirable, but it might be argued that in view of the Arts/Science objective a more pragmatic approach would have been helpful.

¹² Interim Report.

After all, King's, Clare, and Churchill had all adopted a quota system as a way of easing the transition. That Trinity completely set its face against even the possibility of doing so was probably at bottom ideological. To understand why, it will be helpful to consider a parallel issue. Trinity was the only college that restricted its junior research Fellowships to persons who were already members. Between 1960 and 1969 the number of candidates averaged 16.6 a year and the numbers elected 4.4, making a success rate of 26.8 per cent. Opponents of this 'Ourselves Alone' rule argued that it was severely restricting the pool of available talent, yet the system was passionately defended on grounds of meritocracy. An open competition with hundreds of candidates would be a lottery, it was argued, whereas Trinity's competition, though small, was perfectly formed to allow every candidate's dissertation to be evaluated with equal thoroughness. Supporters of the closed system (the majority of whom had come up through it themselves) were cleaving here to an atavistic tradition, whether they knew it or not. It had been the Seniors' carelessness in the matter of examining candidates for Fellowships that had led to the 'Revolt of the Ten' in 1786–87, a defining moment in the College's sense of identity. A century later Trinity had insisted that candidates for Fellowships should submit dissertations, so as to show promise of research potential, whereas other colleges still elected Fellows on the basis of examination-type skills. It follows that in the later twentieth century, whereas other colleges merely sought to elect good academics without worrying too much about the *fairness* of their systems, Trinity clung to the idea that a junior research Fellowship was above all a prize to be won in a fair – and therefore necessarily closed – competition. The same ideological commitment to level playing fields obtained in the matter of women's admissions.

A lone plea in favour of pragmatism came from the historian Michael Vyvyan, who had long supported what he called 'bisexual admission', yet during the course of the crucial meeting in April 1974 he changed his mind and voted against.

As it was I voted demonstratively. I thought the motion was introduced in the spirit of 'Comrades we are here to vote, not to talk'. Then after listening to the speeches of Bradfield, Seal and Weir, which were left to all intents and purposes unanswered, I felt as if the exhaustive study of the question and original understanding, at least overt, of the implications were all on the side which was bound to lose... I believe that admission of girls when it comes should be by 'tripsos quotas'... It is important to save the College from a concentration of undergraduates in weak triposes such as History, English, or Part I of some Modern Languages triposes

and to protect such a subject as Engineering in which the value of the course to the undergraduate and to the public cannot be comparatively measured by the class he gets... Higher education is more important in some subjects than in others ... except in the case of the academic élite.¹³

Regarding the availability of women scientists, it is unlikely that many Fellows were as hubristic as Lighthill, who assured a College Meeting, apparently in all seriousness, that once it became known that Trinity meant to admit women, science departments in girls' schools would receive an immediate and propulsive fillip throughout the land. Nevertheless, his colleagues on the procedural committee joined him in expressing confidence that 'the need to protect science on a 50:50 basis despite the preference of women for taking Arts, [and] the need for a significant percentage of women in each college ... can be reconciled with our overriding principle of admission by merit alone'. In predicting an immediate intake of about 55 women of whom 21 would be scientists, they extrapolated from an inter-collegiate working party report which revealed a large pool of women who achieved the highest AAA grades at A Level yet never thought of coming to Cambridge, though their only practical suggestion for tapping that demand was a 'more imaginative use' of conditional offers. The committee were equally confident that 'in the long run the increased supply of places will generate a matching demand', though it may have been a tacit admission of doubt on this score that led Moffatt and Easterling to propose an alteration to the existing formula on admissions from 'about 50 per cent sciences' to at 'at least 50 per cent sciences'. The hubbub this raised among the Arts dons led Moffatt to fear that the whole game might be lost, so when it came to the decisive meeting he moved an amendment to his own motion in favour of staying with 'about'. This was carried by 41–1 (and the resolution as amended by 40–6), but not before the point had been debated for about an hour, three-quarters of which was spent in arguing over whether 'about fifty per cent' meant the same as 'about one half'.¹⁴

By far the most politically correct argument for opposing the admission of women was that it might 'irreparably' damage Newnham, Girton, and New Hall (now Murray Edwards). Many of the Fellows who said this will have been spreading

13 Vyvyan to Glynn, TCC Add Ms a. 279. A susceptible but chivalrous older Fellow, Vyvyan was the only person to refer to women in writing as 'girls'

14 This was the first College Meeting that I attended and my introduction to Trinity's fascination with number theory.



James Lighthill

fake fears, not to say shedding crocodile tears, but others were seriously anxious on that score. Another reason for Vyvyan's change of mind mid-meeting was his belief that the optimists who were driving the policy had seriously underestimated 'the mental reservations and actual submission to pressure of the heads of women's colleges'. It is an interesting point and hard to verify or refute. On the surface Girton and New Hall reacted with far more alarm than Newnham about the prospect of losing their brightest candidates to the new mixed colleges,

in Oxford as well as Cambridge. This may have been because of Girton's less favourable location or because Newnham was more evangelical about the cause of female education – its Principal, Jean Floud, several times mentioned 'positive discrimination', a concept more or less outlawed in meritocratic Trinity. Whatever their private doubts might have been, Floud and her Senior Tutor (Joyce Wells) took the line in public that mixed colleges were to be welcomed, and big ones like Trinity especially because they provided more places for women overall. However, the President of New Hall, a college that filled half of its places from the Pool, was much more pessimistic, especially with regard to maths and science.

My impression is that very few girls (of a standard sufficient to enable them to do well) fail to be admitted, except perhaps in English; put another way, while I think all our admitted girls are good, we would have difficulty filling additional places with good girls. If the four colleges now 'on the brink' plus Robinson were to take a third of women each (and to take fewer would be unfair on women taken), it would be quite possible that the women's colleges would not be able to fill their places.¹⁵

Trinity was probably closer in personal terms to Girton, at any rate while Jones was Senior Tutor. His counterpart at that College, Poppy Jolowicz, was his colleague in the Law Faculty and also the wife of another Trinity Law don Tony, who was a member of the procedural committee. In 1974 Poppy Jolowicz wrote guardedly to Jones on behalf of Girton Council, then added intriguingly in her own hand: 'I have not added anything of my latest idea in the official part of the letter – but do float it – I can only get as my Master in Chancery used to say "A poke in the eye

15 Rosemary Murray to Jones, 5 February 1974, Add Ms a. 279. Robinson was founded as a mixed college in 1977.



Keith Moffatt

with a burnt stick”.¹⁶ The ‘idea’ seems to have been that Girton and Trinity, while remaining separate colleges, should set up a shared residential building on Girton land in Clarkson Road.¹⁷ It is not clear whether this was intended as an alternative to Trinity admitting women, though she did add, ‘we are aware that the flexibility of such a scheme could lead to closer cooperation and further expansion if it was successful’.¹⁸ At the same time, Girton took immediate steps to adjust its Statutes so as to enable men to be admitted as members, a move which came to fruition in 1976.

A curious feature of the debate is that none of the thirty Fellows whose letters have been archived, and neither of the two very full reports of the procedural committee, make mention of the prospect that really terrified the all-women’s colleges, which was not the loss of applicants for admission but the haemorrhaging of their teaching staff. It should be explained that most Teaching Fellows are *also* University Teaching Officers (UTOs), in which case the University bears the brunt of their stipends, *or* they are employed by a college alone (CTOs or, as they were designated then, Non-UTOs), in which case the college bears the whole cost. It was a historic fact that the proportion of women among the whole body of UTOs was very low (10 per cent in Arts, 6.8 per cent in Sciences), an imbalance which placed a very heavy financial burden on the women’s colleges. Since former men’s colleges that went mixed were likely also to appoint women Fellows, they would thereby compete for that scarce commodity, the female UTO.¹⁹ All three of the Women’s College Heads had made this point in writing to Jones. Floud had even tried to extract a promise that Trinity would only appoint females as Non-UTOs,²⁰ though even if forthcoming this would hardly have solved the problem of such persons subsequently becoming UTOs. Yet according to all the surviving evidence as to how the issue was debated, this very real difficulty was glossed over. Perhaps that was what Vyvyan meant by his complaint, ‘Comrades we are here to vote, not to talk.’ It is almost as though the ardent majority deliberately did not want

16 P. Jolowicz to Jones, 4 February 1974, TCC Add Ms a. 279.

17 CRB, p. 12 (22 February 1974).

18 John Davidson recalls that the scheme was given short shrift at the Trinity end.

19 About one half of New Hall’s Lecturers at the time were NUTOs, and their stipends were about half that of a UTO. The Equal Pay Act of 1970 was another financial concern for women’s colleges, though some time was to elapse before substantial progress was made in that direction.

20 Floud to Jones, 8 February 1974, TCC Add Ms a. 279.

to acknowledge the one truly legitimate argument against co-residence. Indeed, the only Fellow who raised the issue in writing was Bradfield, who used it to argue against the admission of women, which he opposed.

At the same time, it is evident that some Fellows could see the elephant in the room clearly enough. Immediately following the crucial informal vote to admit women in February 1974, Alister Sutherland and Anil Seal moved that ‘the College should think seriously and fairly soon about giving further substantial financial help’ to the women’s colleges, and this motion (only slightly amended) ‘was carried with the support of a substantial majority and nem. con.’²¹ In fact, in different ways both the Senior Bursar and the Senior Tutor had stealthily anticipated this move by about two years. Bradfield was passionately attached to Trinity, which necessitated his being passionately attached to the college system, since he knew that in order for Trinity to thrive other colleges must at least survive, and so although as Bursar he was generally happier making money than spending it, he had no doubt where his duty lay. This was why in 1972, when three men’s colleges took the first plunge, he led a move in Council to donate £5k to Newnham for the purpose of expanding its teaching staff, £3k to Girton to top up a recent grant of £2k, and in the case of New Hall, the most needy, £35k over the course of five years. His justification was specifically ‘the shortage of women UTOs and difficulty of financing women NUTOs’.²² Seven years later when Newnham launched an appeal, Bradfield proposed another £10k over five years specifically for ‘the NUTO fund’.²³ And in 1982 New Hall and Newnham each received £80k for Junior Research Fellowships, partly so that they could offer stipends that were competitive with the mixed colleges. Meanwhile, also in 1972, Gareth Jones had won the unanimous backing of the Education Committee for a scheme of joint teaching appointments with women’s colleges. The first fruit of this came in 1975 when a Newnham Fellow and Lecturer (Dr Mary Archer) was offered a Lectorship in Chemistry with Trinity paying 70 per cent of her stipend for slightly less than half of her teaching.

Yet arguably Trinity’s most salutary contribution to the women’s colleges was the tardiness with which it implemented its new open policy at the Fellowship

21 CRB, p. 11 (15 February 1974).

22 CRB, p. 42 (19 May 1972).

23 Bradfield admitted that this last donation was little more than ‘a good-will gesture’, but justified the pittance on the philanthropist’s standard ground that Trinity’s University Contribution (the amount it paid in inter-collegiate tax) would double between 1977 and 1981, meaning that over that same period Trinity would automatically transfer 260k to Newnham alone.

level. Four years elapsed after Jeanneret's appointment before the medic Carol Seymour was imported from Newnham, where she had been a Senior Research Fellow, not a teaching officer. Overall between 1977 and 1990, only six out of 31 people appointed to Teaching Fellowships were women, though in the humanities and social sciences alone the record was a healthier five out of 14. It would almost certainly be self-serving to suggest that Trinity deliberately held back on women Fellows in order to ease the transition for the sake of Newnham and New Hall, but it must have helped those colleges nevertheless.

The Trinity archives are invaluable guides to decision making, but they do not explain why the early cohorts of female undergraduates failed to distinguish themselves in the upper reaches of the Tripos. The fact that, out of over 800 Part II candidates from 1981–82 to 1984–85, as many as 19.4 per cent of men but only 9.5 per cent of women achieved Firsts, is misleading, since the discrepancy is partly accounted for by the fact that twice as many Firsts were awarded in the sciences than in the humanities, and that 61.3 per cent of Trinity women read humanities subjects as against only 24.6 per cent of men. More worryingly, only 8 per cent of women and more than 12 per cent of men got Firsts in the humanities alone, while men did almost twice as well in the sciences. Worse still, women did better in almost all other colleges. A nadir was reached in 1993 when women 'occupied the bottom rung of the ladder out of twenty-four colleges', and it led at once to the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Its central conclusion was that women suffered from a lack of self-esteem. The first explanation was institutional: because more men obtained Firsts simply for being scientists, more men than women won Junior and Senior Scholarships and the right to a permanent room in College, which they were often able to turn into sites of sociability. The second explanation was behavioural:

The sense of disadvantage to which many of [the women] give expression derives largely from attitudes and ways of behaviour on the part of the male majority, which contribute to a lowering of their self-esteem, and to a restraint on their efforts to get the best out of themselves academically. This is reflected and confirmed at undergraduate level by the brute statistics of the Tripos results.²⁴

²⁴ Report of the Committee appointed to consider ways of increasing the representation of women in the College, CRB (15 July 1994).

The third glaring problem was the lack of role models for aspiring female academics, the proportion of women on the Fellowship having shrunk to 2 per cent. It prompted 77 Fellows, marshalled by the Law don Ivan Hare, to urge on Council the appointment of women lecturers ‘irrespective of teaching need’,²⁵ a policy subsequently administered under the influence of Doug Kennedy as Senior Tutor and Adrian Poole. Between 1994 and 2005 twenty women teaching Fellows were elected, of whom seven were scientists, as against twenty-one men over the same period, and in many cases they were engaged, not as replacements for someone else, but as additions to the total complement. At least six of them (all on the Arts side) practised in ‘small subjects’ such as the History and Philosophy of Science and Palaeography, where the teaching requirement in any one college was low, thereby reducing the financial threat to the two all-women’s colleges. Such belated parity could do little to cancel out a historic imbalance, but visually at least a critical mass was arrived at on High Table. Mann’s prediction that the presence of women ‘would change the whole character and atmosphere of the High Table’ proved to be exaggerated, especially as family responsibilities made it difficult for many women to dine in the evening. As for lunchtime, the greater (though gradual) impact was on the character of the food served: somewhat less meat and stodge, somewhat more weeds and seeds. The happiest development was a marked improvement in Tripos performance as compared with their counterparts in other colleges. In the first decade of the new millennium women climbed as high the middle ground, and since 2009 they have never fallen lower than sixth. In 2015 and 2016 they came top, and in 2017 four Trinity women topped their respective Part II lists, three of them in STEM subjects – Computer Science, Chemical Engineering, and Physics. It seems that Sir James Lighthill knew whereof he prophesied.

25 CRB (1 November 1996).



The King's Scholars, Cambridge and Universities in the fourteenth-century by John Marenbon (1978)

The Master's speech, printed here, recounts the foundation, seven hundred years ago, of the King's Scholars and the early history of King's Hall. My aim is to provide an academic context for those events and consider their significance. What and how did students study in the fourteenth-century universities? Did Cambridge differ from other universities? And what was the special significance of King's Hall? Behind my comments lie some of the papers given at the conference organized at Trinity this July to celebrate the centenary, as well as the books mentioned in the note at the end.

Fourteenth-Century Universities

The popular image today of the medieval universities is of religious establishments, populated by churchmen studying Christian doctrine. In fact they were far more complicated, and more worldly, institutions. They stood, indeed, under Church control – though royal power was also important in Oxford and Cambridge. All who studied and taught there, even the novice students in their mid-teens, were *ipso facto* clerics, who enjoyed some immunity from civil justice. But many in the universities were not in holy orders, their careers were often outside the Church, and only a few of them engaged in religious studies. Universities were divided into faculties. The higher faculties were Law (Civil and Canon), Medicine and Theology. Students could enter them only in their mid-twenties, after having studied in the Faculty of Arts (or taken an equivalent course). Most students, however, left after the Arts degree, and many before completing the seven-year course. Arts was therefore always the largest faculty.

It took its name from the seven liberal arts around which the curriculum of the early medieval schools had been based: the 'trivium' of grammar, logic and rhetoric, and the 'quadrivium' of mathematical subjects – arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. But university students were expected already to have studied grammar before they arrived – that is to say, become fluent in Latin, the language of the universities. Work on grammar tended, therefore, to be advanced and analytical, a sort of linguistics. And, until the influence of humanism, in the sixteenth century, the study of the Latin classics at university

was limited, and rhetoric fairly unimportant. The mathematical subjects too, which had never been popular, remained on the side-lines. Logic, however, was central. It was already dominant in the twelfth-century schools, and it remained fundamental when, from the mid-thirteenth century, the Arts course became dedicated to studying the complete range of Aristotle's works, in natural science, metaphysics and ethics. Logic dominated the early years of the course, and alongside the complete Aristotelian logical *organon* were studied newly-developed branches of logic (the *logica modernorum*), dealing, for instance, with reference in sentential contexts ('the theory of the properties of terms') and semantic paradoxes ('insolubles').

The methods of study were similar in all the faculties. Teaching was text-based: on Aristotle for the arts course, Justinian and the canon-law collections in law, various textbooks translated from Greek and Arabic in medicine, and in theology the Bible but – more important – the mid-twelfth-century *Sentences* of Peter the Lombard, a convenient doctrinal textbook, which provided a checklist of problems and orthodox solutions. Studying physics, for example, meant studying Aristotle's *Physics*, though the text would not be seen, as today, as a way of understanding Aristotle, but as a means to learn about the subject. Commentary was, therefore, a way of doing original work: Aristotle's conclusions (or, for instance, Peter the Lombard's) could be questioned, developed or even rejected. The other important element in teaching – and also the main method of examination – was disputation, where students learned to attack and defend theses, using their knowledge of the subject, their analytical ability and the tools their logical training gave them. Although disputations were about questions, rather than texts, the disputational method was also used to explore the set texts and their ideas, so that it is often not at first clear whether a piece of writing is from a commentary on a text or based on a disputation. Disputations were an interactive form of study, which allowed no sharp division between teaching and learning. The lack of such division was also evident in the arrangement of the courses, where students' involvement became more active as they progressed: they began by listening, but progressed to participating in disputations and taking part in the teaching; completing a course involved a period of acting as a Master.

A medieval university education, then, was designed to hone the students' powers of argument, through practice and through a study of logic which ranged far more widely than the subject today. Arts students learned to assimilate, though not uncritically, what was considered the best scientific view of the

world – that established by an ancient pagan (Aristotle) and elaborated by his commentators from antiquity and the world of Islam.

The Faculties of Theology – to which most (but not all) of the famous medieval university thinkers belonged – might seem not to fit this characterization. They were quickly taken over in large part by members of the religious orders, especially the Dominicans and Franciscans, who were not allowed to take an Arts degree. But they had all studied the same texts in their own houses of study, often in the same university towns, and so the theology students and masters shared the intellectual formation of the Arts students, with its emphasis on logico-linguistic analysis. And it was two Dominicans, Albert the Great and Thomas Aquinas, who did more than anyone to establish Aristotelian thinking throughout the curriculum – to the extent that Aquinas’s *Summa Theologiae*, a textbook of *theology*, was used by Arts masters in order to understand Aristotelian ethics in strictly neutral, non-Christian terms.

Cambridge

There are some striking facts that suggest that the fourteenth-century University of Cambridge was, as it is now, one of the leading centres of learning in Europe. The medieval term for a university in the proper sense, able to confer degrees which gave the right to teach anywhere else, was *studium generale*. In 1317, probably in connection with founding the King’s Scholars, King Edward II petitioned Pope John XXII to confirm the privileges of Cambridge. The Pope’s response clearly established Cambridge as a *studium generale*, although it was already recognized as one by custom, a status it shared with universities such as Paris, Bologna, Padua and Oxford. And it was in even more select company since, up until the mid-fourteenth century, only Cambridge, along with Paris, Oxford and the papacy’s own *studium* at Rome, were allowed to have Theology Faculties. Indeed, by the end of the thirteenth century Cambridge had faculties of Arts, Theology, Medicine, Canon and Civil Law, a range shared only by Oxford, since at Paris the teaching of civil law was forbidden. Cambridge can also boast an extensive set of statutes antedating any from Oxford or Paris.

Despite these external signs of prominence, what is known of intellectual life in medieval Cambridge is disappointing. The University lacked the famous thinkers who adorned Paris, Oxford and many of the new universities set up in the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It owed its few masters of any obvious intellectual distinction to the custom among the Dominicans and Franciscans of



B.10.1, f.1r, c. 13th century Bible.
Courtesy of the Wren Library,
Trinity College Cambridge.

sending some of their Oxford theologians to Cambridge. According to a plaque in Sidney Sussex College, which occupies the site of the medieval Franciscan convent, the greatest of them all, Duns Scotus, taught for a period in Cambridge – but recent historians are sceptical, as they are about the idea (for which there is at least circumstantial evidence) that the Dominican Robert Holcot first gave his enormously popular commentary on the Book of Wisdom as lectures here. It may be that the less well-known theologians whom historians now link to Cambridge – men such as Adam of Ely, Robert Halifax and Roger Roseth – are undeservedly neglected. And the work done by Rodney Thomson, cataloguing Aristotle commentaries in Cambridge, has raised the possibility of identifying some writings by Cambridge Arts Masters. Despite Damian Leader’s well-written book on the University’s first three centuries, the intellectual life of medieval Cambridge remains mostly uncharted. But it clearly was not a major centre for philosophy or theology (and even less for medicine).

The King's Scholars

In the Middle Ages, however, as now, universities had practical as well as intellectual purposes. It was in this way especially that fourteenth-century Cambridge was important, and the foundation of the King's Scholars had its significance.

The strictly academic concerns of Oxford and Cambridge were, most probably, of little or no concern to King Edward II. But the universities not only brought prestige to his kingdom; they could also provide him with educated officials and administrators. Since he had reasons to dislike Oxford (see the Master's speech), Edward turned to Cambridge, petitioning the Pope to confirm its status and founding the King's Scholars whom, twenty years later, his son, Edward III, made into a fully-fledged college, King's Hall. There had been hostels, rented student accommodation, from the early days of Oxford and Cambridge, but endowed colleges were an innovation. By the early fourteenth century, four existed in Oxford and just one in Cambridge, Peterhouse, founded in the 1280s. All of them, however, were institutions for graduates. By contrast, the King's Scholars were beginning undergraduates, young men from the Chapel Royal, where they had been taught, not just singing, but also Latin. As Alan Cobban has argued, it was therefore King's Hall which set up the model for Cambridge – and Oxford – undergraduate colleges that became generally adopted and is still followed.

When the members ('fellows', as they were all called) of King's Hall graduated, however, they did not have to leave the college. Many stayed on while they did higher degrees, and even after that. Indeed, fellowships at King's Hall often lasted for over 20 years and in some cases for more than 50. Older fellows would often be absent for long periods, using their fellowship as a sort of 'secular benefice' (Cobban), while they performed ecclesiastical or administrative jobs. These administrative jobs were often for the king. The function of King's Hall in providing royal officials was closely linked to the higher degree its members chose, if they stayed on: almost always law, and civil law rather than canon law. Studying civil law – that is to say, Roman law – did not equip a student in England for a legal career, since English law was fundamentally Common Law, which intending lawyers had to learn in London, at the Inns of Court. It was, however, considered as a practically useful subject in preparation for a career in administration.

King's Hall, then, presents in concentrated form characteristics shared, with qualification, by the whole medieval University of Cambridge: lack of purely

academic distinction, importance as a provider of trained manpower, close links with the court and administration. For this reason, despite some similarities with Trinity today (its size and importance within the university, its royal connections, not to mention the lengthy tenure of some of its fellows), there is a striking difference – one that I, though not everyone, consider a mark of progress. King’s Hall was occupied largely with training people for practical, real-world employment, a medieval precursor of ÉNA or the Harvard Business School; modern Trinity is an institution especially dedicated to the pursuit of useless knowledge.

Bibliographical Note The fundamental study of King’s Hall (*The King’s Hall within the University of Cambridge*, Cambridge, 1969) is by Alan Cobban, an alumnus of Trinity who died suddenly in 2015. It is complemented by Damian Leader, *A History of the University of Cambridge I*, Cambridge, 1988; Cobban’s own *The Medieval English Universities. Oxford and Cambridge to c. 1500*, Aldershot, 1988, and William Courtenay’s *Schools and Scholars in Fourteenth-Century England*, Princeton, 1987. Courtenay gave a public lecture on King’s Hall and fourteenth-century Cambridge to the July conference, which will be published along with the other papers.



Louis Harold Gray, a Trinitarian who deserves to be better known

Until recently Louis Harold Gray, FRS (1905–65) remained virtually unknown, except by those familiar with his relatively obscure scientific field, radiobiology. However a recent (and the first book-length) biography* of Hal, as he was known during his adult life, will go some way to resurrecting his memory. Hal was a member of

Trinity College (undergraduate, postgraduate and Junior Fellow, 1924–33) and someone of whom the College can be very proud. In turn he was very proud of being a Trinitarian and wore the striped Trinity tie, daily, for almost all of his working days. All who have had a chest or other X-Ray, radiotherapy, or a variety of other medical examinations involving ionising radiation, have directly benefitted from his work. That must be very, very close to 100% of the readers of this article.

Hal arrived at Trinity as an Exhibitioner in 1924 immediately after leaving his school, Christ's Hospital. He was keen to study nuclear physics and so enrolled for the physics Tripos. In those days the University of Cambridge spearheaded experimental nuclear physics with such Trinitarians in the lead as Sir Ernest Rutherford (discoverer of the atomic nucleus) and the Master, Sir Joseph J. Thomson (discoverer of the electron). Rutherford was Director of the Cavendish Laboratory and a brilliant scientist, but of equal importance he inspired a group of superb researchers whom he had gathered to join him. As a result many crucial discoveries were made and Nobel prizes won. Rutherford's method was very much, "hands on" and he worked closely with every member of his laboratory. At that time there were also brilliant theoreticians in Cambridge, such as Paul Dirac, and they too contributed to the Cambridge successes in nuclear physics.

Hal's school, Christ's Hospital in Horsham, Sussex, was extremely unusual and a most important influence on his adult life and work. Unlike other public schools it had a strict and modest upper limit on the parental income of all its pupils. But far more important for Hal was its teaching of science. Christ's Hospital then led the nation in this field. It had large purpose-built laboratories with one area for experimentation and another adjoining for sedentary study. These facilities, opened in 1902, were for many years unique in Britain. As late as 1924 Westminster School wished to reconstruct its science laboratories and the school's headmaster received the following advice at the Headmasters' Conference, "Go to Christ's Hospital, it is the most efficient school in the country, its science is the best there is."

Not only were its physical facilities for science excellent but at that time its teaching was also unique. The heuristic method was used. The school trained boys to find out things for themselves and not to rely on information provided by the teacher or a text book. The teaching method posed questions and the teacher adopted the attitude of a co-enquirer, not an authority. So theory was taught after relevant experiments. The pupils had to discover facts and principles by themselves, with the teachers' guidance. The heuristic method taught fewer facts than other methods, but the consequent understanding was deeper and broader. Since facts were especially sought in the university scholarship examinations, this is probably why Hal only gained an Exhibition. However, his first year results were so good that Trinity then awarded him a scholarship. After his BA degree was awarded in the first class, Hal received a senior scholarship. He used it to study for a PhD in nuclear physics at the Cavendish Laboratory. When this was obtained, he applied for a Junior Fellowship at Trinity which he also gained.

In common with many others at that time, he thought that nuclear physics was a fascinating intellectual subject but with no practical applications. Although it was appreciated that much energy was bound within the atomic nucleus, for many years it was believed that there was no realistic way to access it. Nuclear bombs, reactors and power plants were unimaginable. Hal was not alone in believing this. Einstein, Bohr and Rutherford shared this opinion. Rutherford called the idea of extracting practical energy “moonshine,” but other leading physicists never publicly mentioned the matter. Hal’s humanitarian principles caused him to leave nuclear physics (and his Trinity Fellowship) and move to another research field which he believed would benefit humanity directly. This was radiotherapy, the application of appropriate radiation to treat cancer. Then, as now, it was a most important and much practised method of managing that scourge. However since Hal’s days other ways of treating cancers have been discovered and applied.

The radiation used for cancer treatment is ionising radiation, which can have a large effect on the molecules within the cancer cells. The principle of radiotherapeutic treatment is simple. The death rays (the ionising radiation) are directed onto the cancer and either kill or incapacitate the cancer cells. Then the patient is cured. However in the real world the situation is very complex. It is not easy to confine the radiation to a strictly defined region. Healthy normal cells are always adjacent to cancer cells and also often mixed among them, so irradiating the cancer will destroy them as well. The amount of radiation which can be delivered is limited by the maximum acceptable damage to normal tissue. There are variations in effectiveness of the radiation, which depend on the type and the rate at which it is given and how it is applied: for example, if a total dose is chosen it may have different effects if all given at once, or if delivered in numerous small amounts. Under some circumstances the curative radiation can itself cause a new cancer to form in normal tissue. Many cancers can spread, forming tiny, invisible distant groups of cancer cells in the body, which can restart the whole process unless recognised and checked. . To understand the mechanism of how the applied radiation interacts with normal tissue and a cancer clearly depends on many factors. When Hal first started in his new research field there were very many unknowns and he tackled them methodically. To do this it was necessary to understand and apply several different scientific disciplines, such as physics (nuclear and non-nuclear), chemistry, biochemistry, medicine and biology. Then, as now, almost all scientists specialised narrowly, while to

do what Hal wished it was essential to become a multidisciplinary. Very few, if any, have succeeded in mastering the wide range of knowledge to which Hal applied himself and even fewer have been able to employ it so successfully.

Hal was one of the most self effacing, gentle, considerate and kind persons but his life contained drama with a Hollywoodish *deus ex machina*. He was deeply religious and active in the Methodist and Anglican Churches and a most tolerant man, always respecting others' opinions when they differed from his own and never trying to convert anyone to his personal beliefs. For all his adult life he was a firm pacifist, as his father had been. Yet both men and their families were lucky with this pacifism. Each lived through a World War and neither was conscripted for the occupations of both Hal and his father were considered essential for the war effort. During the First World War pacifists were treated very harshly by the Tribunals which examined them, especially if the pacifist was from the working class as was Hal's father. Hal too would have declared himself a pacifist, if called up. While at Cambridge, Hal participated enthusiastically in college and church outreach programmes, which aided those who were socio-economically deprived. His wife, an undergraduate of Girton and then Newnham Colleges, supported him and participated in all this activity. She was the first blind undergraduate at Cambridge University where she studied English and Theology. Hal's moral principles could never be compromised, especially when he believed that harm could come to innocent persons.

The most traumatic event of Hal's life was the direct result of such moral principles. On a Friday afternoon in mid-1953, he was abruptly dismissed from the post of Deputy Director of his Research Unit after the conclusion of a formal enquiry, which had lasted a few hours. Also he was obliged to remove all his belongings from the Unit before the following Monday morning and not enter the Unit or its environs for six months. .

The reason for this disastrous sacking was because he refused to acquiesce in a proposal of his Director that he believed would harm radiotherapy patients. (Without consulting Hal, she had unexpectedly changed the order of priorities of a research programme wishing to start treatment of patients before concluding the necessary preliminary researches on the effects of the powerful and relatively unstudied radiation to be used.). Hal declined to endorse this sudden change for he rightly believed that the patients would suffer greatly as a result. Perhaps unwisely he had also committed to writing the words, "I can have no confidence in my

Director”, which he communicated directly to his employer, the Medical Research Council. In those days a communication to that body could only be submitted through official channels. As a result, there had to be an official enquiry whose decision upheld the Director (a competent clinician but not at all a researcher) and so Hal was fired. Nonetheless, the official and confidential minutes of the Enquiry Committee, not made public for many years, indicate that its members appreciated much justification in Hal’s position. Moreover, after his dismissal, the Unit was restructured so that researchers were no longer subordinate to clinicians. However, in those days behaviour interpreted as insubordination could never be condoned and the Director’s authority had to be supported.

Reactions from the relevant part of the scientific community country-wide were all in support of Hal. The distinguished Head of an Oxford College was persuaded not to press for a formal Board of Enquiry. Three of Hal’s colleagues in the Unit immediately resigned in protest on hearing the news and five others did likewise as soon as they found other employment.

Hal’s most junior research colleague was the wealthy son of a millionaire. He anonymously donated enough money to a leading cancer charity to found a new radiobiology laboratory, with the twin conditions that Hal should be its first director and that the donor’s identity should not be revealed. Hal’s scientific reputation was such that the charity had no hesitation in complying with this request. The laboratory was created that year and located in the extensive grounds of the Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex. For many years Hal was cheerfully unaware that he was the intended beneficiary of this munificence.

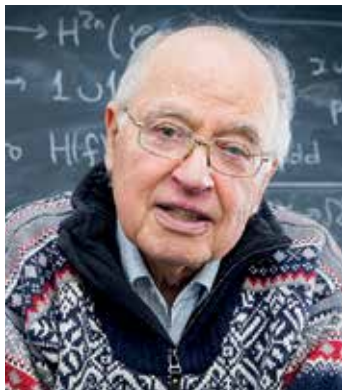
The laboratory took Hal’s name after his death, as the *Gray Laboratory*, and went from strength to strength, making many important contributions to the science of radiobiology. Its achievements were recognised with several extensions. In 1971 the laboratory’s size was virtually doubled. In 1998 a new building was added, costing £1,300,000 and the next year it received a US government grant of £1,000,000. Later, it was decided that the laboratory should be located near a university where relevant research was performed and Oxford was chosen, with the move completed in 2009. Hal’s laboratory then became the *Gray Institute for Radiation Oncology and Biology*. However, in 2014 his name was lost when it was renamed the *Cancer Research UK/MRC Oxford Institute for Radiation Oncology* with those two institutions and the University of Oxford taking over

its financing and administration – although, and curiously, ‘Gray’ is retained in its postal address. But elsewhere, too, Hal’s contemporary celebrity faded away. In 2007 the Cavendish Laboratory’s Hall of Fame had no mention of him (apart from unremarked group photos of the 1920s and 30s), and the laboratory’s archivist and head had never heard of him in spite of the fact that Hal had derived a most important physical principle during his research there. Until 2016 he was also little remembered at Trinity College, which seemed ignorant of his achievements.

Those scientific achievements were varied and many. He independently discovered the Bragg-Gray Cavitation Principle, which allows understanding of the amount of radiation received throughout an extensive region (for example a human body). Its application is of crucial importance to ensure that an appropriate and safe dose of X-Rays, and other such radiation, is administered. WH Bragg also derived this principle independently, but never appreciated its most important application. Hal also realised that doses of radiation could be best compared in terms of the energy they deposited. This replaced other methods which were physical and not biological and Hal’s superior comparison principle was adopted world-wide within a few years. Such understanding greatly advanced the use of these radiations. In treating cancers he explained how the presence and amount of oxygen in the tumour was of critical importance and his work on this topic allowed immediate and significant improvements to a wide variety of treatments. Hal and his colleagues studied drugs which could affect the damage caused by radiation and so improve its use as treatment.

As a result of his many valuable contributions to science Hal received numerous honours, too many to list here, but one must be mentioned. In 1975 (ten years after his death), an official unit of ionizing radiation was named after him as “the Gray” (symbol: Gy). This represents a rare honour: in many ways rarer than the award of a Nobel prize. Whereas thus far there are about 300 Nobel prize winners, only 24 or so scientists have achieved an eponymous distinction linking their own names integrally to the subject of their research. Of the others, it is remarkable that all four who were Oxbridge graduates were members of Cambridge University and, of them, three are Trinitarians – Isaac Newton, James Clerk Maxwell and Louis Harold Gray. So Hal is someone of whom his alma mater, Trinity College, Cambridge ought to be exceedingly proud.

* Sinclair Wynchank, *Louis Harold Gray: A Founding Father of Radiobiology*. (Springer Publishing, 2017)



Michael Atiyah

Ronald Shaw 1929–2016 by Michael Atiyah (1954)

Many famous Trinity scientists have won Nobel Prizes: Ronald Shaw famously did not win the Nobel Prize for Physics. Those in the know thought an injustice had been done, articles were written, speeches were made and his name was retrospectively added to the great Yang-Mills Theory. Ron was bemused and, while enjoying the soft glow of reflected glory, admitted that he preferred the quiet life of not being a celebrity.

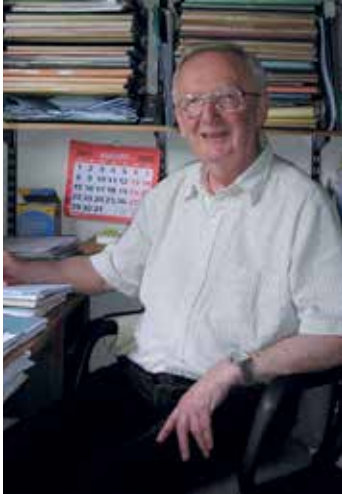
He spent his entire academic life after Trinity in Hull, out of the limelight, like the Librarian Phillip Larkin with whom Ron shared a love of Poetry. To outward appearances, Ron was indeed the ultimate self-effacing scholar who enjoyed quiet games like bridge or chess and occasional trips to the seaside.

As mathematical scholars of Trinity in 1949 he and I were in a talented cohort which produced a Lord Chancellor, Heads of Colleges and Fellows of the Royal Society. Ron was an active member of our group, splashing around like a young puppy in this Newtonian pool. He bubbled with new ideas and flashes of insight which, at the time, slightly amused his more sophisticated friends, but in later years were recognized as the acute perceptions of an original mind.

Had God's dice fallen the right way, Ron could easily have had a highly distinguished academic career at Trinity, rising to the highest ranks. His mild eccentricities would have been par for the course and eventually his portrait or his bust would have adorned the Hall or the Library.

But the dice fell differently, and Ron settled in Hull for a much less glorious career. "A brilliant Wrangler" his colleagues would mutter, "but he fizzled out young and was swallowed up by Hull". Many of his more fortunate contemporaries would have regretfully concurred "nice chap Ron, but probably too eccentric, lacking drive and ambition."

We were entirely wrong on all counts as I discovered when researching for this memoir. Hull was not the prison it seemed, it was just his home base.



Ron at his desk Hull 2005.

Professionally he was in demand at small conferences and workshops, particularly those in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Greek Islands, Turkey and Bulgaria attracted him, and his personality blossomed. Exciting adventures in exotic places, dancing with the locals and exploring dangerous mountains became the secret life of the quiet Hull academic. This was not the scandal that ruins political careers, just the antics of an unusual traveller.

Before letting Ron tell his own story through his witty and revealing blog we should hear a measured assessment of Ron's scientific contributions. These are the words of Professor John C. Taylor FRS of

Peterhouse, an exact contemporary of Ron, who was well-placed at the heart of theoretical physics in Cambridge, Oxford and the United States, to see it all. By temperament John is cautious and accurate, unlike many in his field. His words carry added weight and enable him to reach a balanced scientific judgement on Ronald Shaw, despite their close personal friendship. Here is what John wrote

“In the early 1950s, Ron Shaw was a graduate student in the Mathematics Faculty in Cambridge University, and a member of Trinity College. He was researching in mathematical physics. There were then among the staff three men important in Ron's development. There was the great Paul Dirac, one of the founders of quantum theory. And there were Nicholas Kemmer and Abdus Salam (later Nobel Prize winner), the latter being Ron's supervisor. At that time, there existed an almost complete quantum theory of photons and electrons, but there was no fundamental theory of the forces between protons and neutrons in atomic nuclei. There was one clue: protons and neutrons are very similar to each other, except that protons have electric charge and neutrons do not. This suggested some sort of symmetry under the interchange of protons with neutrons (called isospin symmetry), and Kemmer had given a general, mathematical, formulation of this notion.

Ron had the idea to make a theory of “photons” with isospin symmetry. This entailed having three kinds of “photon”, each having a dual role, as a carrier of charge and as the “photon” emitted by the charges of the others. The mathematics was beautiful, but it appeared to have no application in nature: there are no charged “photons”. For this reason, Shaw and Salam decided not to submit the work for publication, although it did eventually form part of Shaw’s doctoral thesis (dated September 1955).

Meanwhile, in America, the physicists C-N. Yang and R.L. Mills, independently, had had exactly the same idea. They, however, were not so self-critical as Shaw, and had published their work in October 1954.

Nature works in a subtle way. In the early 1970s, it emerged that the Yang-Mills-Shaw theory does indeed underlie the nuclear forces, although in a hidden and unexpected way. Not only that, but the theory also, in a different hidden manner, accounts for the weak radioactive decays of nuclear particles. As a final twist, the Yang-Mills-Shaw theory has been used in the 1980s as a tool to prove important new mathematical theorems in geometry.

Ron was a formidable player of games, for example, bridge, chess and “go”.

Here are extracts from Ron’s blog on his Hull website <https://web.archive.org/web/20160223144844/http://www.hull.ac.uk/php/masrs/>



Ron dancing at Rhodes 2003.

The years 1929–1949

As an academic, I could well hold the record for lack of physical movement:

- 1929 Born on 5 September, in Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent
- 1929–1947 Stoke-on-Trent
- 1947–1949 Derby (National Service)
- 1949–1955 Cambridge University
- 1955–1989 Hull University (assistant lecturer, lecturer, senior lecturer)
- 1989–1995 Hull University (personal chair in Mathematical Physics)
- 1995–2016 Hull University (Emeritus Professor)

When I recount this lack of movement to younger colleagues, who appear to change university, and quite often country, every 2 years, I always hope that they will say something like: “Yes, but you have had some adventurous intellectual voyages”. But they never do!

1947–1949 National service: Assistant in the Royal Army Dental Corps.

I ended up in Derby, at a one-man Dental Centre, which, along with my bedroom, was situated immediately above a morgue. I spent my days making plaster casts of teeth, and squeezing out through muslin – with bare hands! – excess drops mercury from amalgam fillings. I always blame the mercury poison that I must have absorbed for my later difficulties with group cohomology and the like. I shared the experience with Isaac Newton who, as an alchemist, actually tasted the chemicals he worked with. At age 49, he became emotionally disturbed for a couple years. In 1979, hair strands from his corpse were tested for mercury and were found to contain 75 parts per million. (Normal levels are about 5 parts per million.)

Who/what links homology to Carmen Jones?

Well, for me, the answer is Michael Atiyah. One day, while a group of us were strolling after lunch around the Backs, Michael announced that the most important equation in mathematics was $x^2 = 0$. I did not understand this at the time, but, decades later, I dimly appreciated it whilst failing to come to grips with MacLane’s book “Homology”. One evening, a little later, a group of us emerged from the cinema in the Cambridge marketplace after having seen the film Carmen Jones. I myself was completely ignorant of opera and so was not aware that the film was based on Bizet’s Carmen. However Michael pointed out with amusement that Escamillo (the toreador) had been transmuted in the film to Husky Miller (boxer).

P.A.M.Dirac (1902–1984)

On 13 November 1995 a one-day meeting was held at the Royal Society in commemoration of Paul Dirac. Afterwards I joined a large group of people in Westminster Abbey for a Service “Dedication of a Memorial to Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac, OM”. The Memorial plaque was placed adjacent to the grave of Isaac Newton. The service included a series of readings about Dirac. The one description of Dirac that still lingers on in my mind is a quotation from Niels Bohr: “Of all physicists, Dirac has the purest soul”.

Trivial pursuits : Bridge, Fairies and Swinnerton-Dyer

I also developed a keen interest in playing bridge. After dinner when having a few rubbers of bridge in John Brew’s room, Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, at that time a Junior Fellow at Trinity, would quite often drop in on us and pass barbed comments on the standard of our play. (Around that time he did play for England in Helsinki). Now Swinnerton-Dyer was certainly not at all responsible for the time I “wasted” playing bridge away from mathematics, but I do somewhat blame him for introducing me to faery chess and the joys of archbishops (which bounce off the edges of the chessboard in a rather undignified fashion), knightriders (that is $(n,2n)$ leapers) and grasshoppers. Too often I spent hours after midnight trying to decide such things as: can two knightriders force mate against a lone king?

Wolfgang Pauli (1898–1988) is my grandfather

My first research supervisor, Nicholas Kemmer (1911–1998) [footnote: Kemmer, like Shaw, did not get a Nobel Prize, but he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Trinity in 1998], was himself a research student of Wolfgang Pauli (1898–1988). Kemmer told me that, in his first week, Pauli had given him an extremely tough problem to investigate. Kemmer was so dismayed by how difficult the problem was that he very nearly gave up Theoretical Physics completely. So, to protect me from a similar dismay, Kemmer decided not to suggest to me any problems in my first year of research. Instead he guided me through the occasional Pauli paper, and made various suggestions (Schwinger, Feynman, Dyson, ...) of other papers to read. This suited me very well, as I liked to work on my own, following up my own ideas. In the middle of 1953 I was expecting Kemmer to make some definite suggestions, and I am not at all sure that I was going to welcome them. But in fact at this point Kemmer left Cambridge to become Tait Professor of Mathematical Physics in Edinburgh. Eventually, in early 1954, I became a research student of

Abdus Salam (1926–1996). Salam’s tendency was at the other extreme from Kemmer’s: Salam was buzzing with research projects, often involving nuclear physics of which I was woefully ignorant. Consequently I tried to keep away from Salam as much as possible, and to carry on following up my own ideas.

Yang-Mills-Shaw theory

The idea came to me in a flash while reading a manuscript of Schwinger’s, which I found left lying around in the Philosophical Library in Cambridge. I showed my generalization to Salam in early 1954, but in a rather disparaging way, since I did not doubt at that stage that the new nonabelian gauge fields would require particles to have zero mass, and such particles did not appear to exist in nature. Later on in 1954, Salam showed me the paper by Yang and Mills. Salam still wanted me to publish my contribution, but I never did. On many occasions (the 1962 Istanbul Summer School on Group Theory in Physics, the Schrodinger Centenary Conference at Imperial College in 1987, ...) he publicised my independent discovery. In his Nobel Prize Lecture 1979 there are several references to Yang-Mills-Shaw theory. I have also recently come across a letter from Salam to me dated 1 Oct 1988 (in connection with the submission of a paper of mine to Proc. Roy. Soc.) in which he again refers to Yang-Mills-Shaw theory, and reminds me:

“I still remember asking you to publish this and you were very shy at that moment because you thought Yang-Mills had published it already although you had done the work independently.”

However most physicists just refer to Yang-Mills theory – and actually I am quite glad of this! I like a quiet life, and would not have enjoyed being pestered throughout the decades by lots of queries from researchers expecting me to be up to date with latest developments.

Mind, and Bertrand Russell

In 1958 I was gratified to have a paper “The Paradox of the Unexpected Examination” accepted by the philosophical journal *Mind* (see *Mind* 67 (1958) 382–384) – especially as it was next to a paper by Bertrand Russell.

Extract from B. Medlin, *Amer. Phil. Quart.* 1 (1964) 66–72:

“Several philosophers have discussed this problem in *Mind*. Of these, we must put Mr. Shaw first and the rest nowhere.”

Unorthodox route from Hull to the 1962 ICM, Stockholm

In 1962 I decided to drive to the ICM at Stockholm in my Mini car. The resulting distance on my odometer might seem a trifle excessive, since it recorded > 4,000 miles!

This came about because I was in an unusually adventuresome mood and decided to drive to Stockholm via Istanbul. For in that year there was an Istanbul Summer School of Theoretical Physics, which took place in Robert College, Istanbul. I remember picking up two other participants in Strasbourg, and I believe we made it to Istanbul in just over 4 days and 4 nights. I particularly recall an interesting stopover in Skopje (before the devastating later earthquake) and also one the next night in Sofia. In Sofia some Bulgarians came to our rescue while we were attempting to decipher the menu in a restaurant. They turned out to be journalists who delighted in showing us around their printing works. Later that evening we joined up with them again and they brought along with them two highly intelligent literary companions, who were much better versed in English literature than we were. I should perhaps have said “English and Scottish literature”, since one of them, a poet, said he had just been translating into Bulgarian some of Burns’s poetry, and he proceeded to declaim some verses to us.

Some non-mathematical memories of Turkey

Partly because my lecturing duties at METU were light, on many weekends I had trips away from Ankara, visiting archaeological and historical sites, such as one where Hittite reliefs were carved out of the rock. On one long week-end some friends took me on a trip to a small town on the Black Sea. I was amused to discover there that, since I was an Englishman, Turks did not consider me to be a real male. For, on a wet afternoon, I was allowed into the local cinema even though the performance was advertised for females only.

One weekend I remained in Ankara but decided to explore on foot the outskirts/arid countryside beyond Çankaya. At one point there was an apparently peaceful scene, with a calf, along with a small dog, lying down outside a small rundown dwelling. But as I walked away the dog came behind me and bit my Achilles tendon. Consequently I had to start a course of daily anti-rabies injections in my stomach. My Turkish friends managed to get the dog captured and put under observation to see if it had, or developed, rabies. A man, a Maronite Christian from the Lebanon, whose apartment was next to mine, told me that when a similar thing happened to him he went back to collect his family sword and

then returned to sever the dog's head, which he presented to the hospital for rabies tests! (Actually what the Lebanese did was unwise, since the dog needs to be kept alive for some days to see if eventually rabies manifests itself.) By an extremely lucky chance a couple of days later I came across in an open-air stall the Proceedings of a very recent conference on Virology. I stood in the street a long time reading up about rabies, and learned that the stomach injections I was having originated from live viruses which had hopefully been killed by phenol, but that it was common for people to suffer a fever, and even catch rabies, as a result of the injections. I decided that my chance of succumbing to rabies was slight: I had been bitten in a part of my body far from the brain, moreover through clothing – and the dog had still not become rabid. So I decided to stop taking the injections.

On my arrival back in Ankara I went to METU and discovered a message from the secretary. This was scrawled in lurid red and read:

YOU MUST CONTINUE YOUR INJECTIONS OR YOU WILL DIE.

Philip Larkin

In a letter to Professor Nigel Hitchin FRS, also a Larkin devotee, Ron wrote

"I had intended to end with an apt quotation from Philip Larkin, but I have been shocked to discover how little moved he appears to have been by the delights of icosahedral symmetry. Honesty compels me to point out that he appears also to have a lamentable lack of knowledge of Galois fields. In his poem "Counting" he even appears to have difficulty with the smallest field $GF(2)$:

*Thinking in terms of one
is easily done –
One room, one bed, one chair,
One person there,
Makes perfect sense; one set
Of wishes can be met,
One coffin filled.
But counting up to two
Is harder to do;
For one must be denied
Before it's tried.*

I do like the "One coffin filled" – typical gloomily humorous Larkin.

In these brief extracts from his blog Ron has lifted the veil on his unconventional private life, but perhaps I should lift it slightly further. In 1967 he married Marion Shaw, now Professor of English at Loughborough, and they had a daughter Elizabeth Jane Shaw who became an environmental microbiologist. Liz is now at the University of Reading.



Liz on Snake Pass, Peak District, 2006 (photo by Ron).

Ron subsequently married Peak Yuen, but they separated and it was Marion who organized in January 2017 the celebration of Ron's life. I was scheduled to go to Hull for this occasion but family illness intervened. I sent my speech, commenting that Ron's trip to Stockholm via Istanbul had the makings of an Alec Guinness movie, very appropriate since Ron had patronized the Rex Cinema to enjoy the zany Marx Brothers.

While based in Hull and gallivanting round Eastern Europe, Ron remained very fond of Trinity and of his erstwhile Trinity colleagues. Right at the end of his life, while terminally ill, he planned to attend the reception held in the Master's Lodge celebrating the election of John Polkinghorne as an Honorary Fellow. Sadly it was not to be, Ron's luck ran out.

At the age of 60 Ron found his interests moving from theoretical physics to finite geometries. He renounced the grand physical universe for the petty field of design. Too old for the former he found his metier in the latter. As he observed "There is one advantage of switching research fields from Mathematical Physics to Finite Geometry, namely that it is much easier to discover a new

configuration in Finite Geometry than it is to invent a viable new particle in Mathematical Physics!"

In fact the transition came not instantly but by stealth. Ron the physicist gradually metamorphosed into Ron the designer. There were several strands in this process, some from his teaching, some from Clifford (Trinity), 1845–1879, some from his own love of symmetry.

While teaching linear algebra, Ron decided to write his own books, a programme which mushroomed into two large volumes on “Linear Algebra and Group Representations”, which met an enthusiastic response. Gian-Carlo Rota’s review (in toto) read: “Important notice: This is probably the first comprehensive and informative non-doctrinaire presentation of multilinear algebra ever written.” Clifford algebras play an important role in physics and Ron understood both the physics (through his own research) and the algebra (through his teaching). Again he wrote a definitive account of the subject.

Symmetry in all its forms is at the heart of much of mathematics and physics as Ron knew well. So, when he turned his attention to finite symmetries and finite geometries, he was not straying far afield. His comment that abstract algebra is easier than physics, because particles are “out there” and not invented, has become increasingly debatable. Modern physics tends to produce particles of many types and abstract algebra has difficulty keeping pace.

Ron spent the last decades of his life on finite geometries and designs, mainly with his last student Neil Gordon (now Head of Computer Science at Hull). The digital revolution based on the 2 symbols (0,1) and the algebra of George Boole made binary codes supreme. The fact that Dirac’s spinors, with their up/down dichotomy, are fundamental in theoretical physics links the young Ron with his elder self. Somehow, guided by his gut instinct, Ron made the right move when the time came.

Viewed from the perspective of history Ron, the “odd-ball”, will finally be appreciated.



FELLOWS, STAFF,
& STUDENTS

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS
APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS

IN MEMORIAM
AN 80TH BIRTHDAY SPEECH
COLLEGE NOTES





The Fellowship

The Master and Fellows

October 2017

Master

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

Fellows

Elected

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1993 | D | Prof Grae Worster Mathematics (NST). <i>Vice-Master</i> |
| 1957 | E | Prof John Davidson Chemical Engineering. <i>Senior Fellow</i> |
| 1954 | E | Sir Michael Atiyah Mathematics. Former Master (1990–1997) |
| 1957 | E | Prof Amartya Sen Economics. Former Master (1998–2004) |
| 2012 | E | Lord Martin Rees of Ludlow Cosmology & Astrophysics. Former Master (2004–2012) |
| 1958 | E | Mr John Easterling Classics |
| 1958 | E | Dr Andrew McLachlan Physics |
| 1960 | E | Prof Ian Glynn Physiology |
| 1961 | E | Dr Anil Seal History |
| 1963 | E | Dr Roger Dawe Classics |
| 1964 | E | Dr Neil Hamer Chemistry |
| 1964 | E | Prof John Lonsdale History |
| 1964 | E | Prof Alan Baker Mathematics |

- 1966 E **Dr Ronald Ferrari** Engineering
- 1966 E **Lord Julian Hunt of Chesterton** Mathematics
- 1967 E **Dr Brian Mitchell** Economics
- 1968 E **Dr Christopher Morley** Engineering. *Secretary, Council*
- 1969 E **Prof Brian Josephson** Physics
- 1970 E **Prof Bela Bollobás** Mathematics
- 1971 E **Prof Robert Neild** Economics
- 1971 E **Lord Garry Runciman** Sociology
- 1971 E **Prof Hugh Osborn** Mathematics
- 1971 E **Prof John Hinch** Mathematics. *Secretary, Fellowship Electors*
- 1972 E **Dr Graham Chinner** Earth Sciences
- 1972 E **Prof Sir Michael Berridge** Cell Biology
- 1973 E **Prof Horace Barlow** Physiology
- 1973 E **Prof Philip Allott** Law
- 1974 E **Dr Douglas Kennedy** Mathematics
- 1974 E **Prof Boyd Hilton** History. *Secretary, Title B Committee*
- 1974 E **Prof Andrew Crawford** Physiology. *Steward*
- 1975 E **Prof Adrian Poole** English. *Fellow for Communications & Widening Participation Projects; Secretary, Creative Arts Committee*
- 1975 E **Dr Alan Weeds** Biochemistry
- 1976 D **Prof Simon Keynes** Anglo-Saxon
- 1976 E **Prof John Rallison** Mathematics
- 1977 E **Prof Gilbert Lonzarich** Physics
- 1977 D **Prof Stephen Elliott** Chemical Physics. *Secretary, Senior Postdoctoral Researchers Committee*
- 1978 E **Prof Alan Windle** Materials Science
- 1978 B **Prof John Marenbon** History of Philosophy. *Public Lectures Co-ordinator; Secretary, Honorary Fellowships Committee*
- 1979 E **Prof Hashem Pesaran** Economics

- 1979 E **Dr Ian McDonald** Chemistry
- 1980 E **Prof Keith Moffatt** Mathematics
- 1980 E **Dr Arthur Norman** Computer Science. *Emoluments Secretary*
- 1980 E **Dr Eric Griffiths** English
- 1981 E **Dr Ronald Nedderman** Chemical Engineering
- 1981 D **Prof Pelham Wilson** Mathematics
- 1982 E **Prof Nicholas Postgate** Assyriology
- 1982 E **Prof Sir Michael Pepper** Physics
- 1983 E **Prof Nicholas Kingsbury** Engineering
- 1983 C **Mr Nicholas Denyer** Philosophy. *Praelector (Father of the College)*
- 1983 C **Dr Neil Hopkinson** Classics
- 1984 E **Prof Christopher Lowe** Biotechnology
- 1985 C **Dr Mark Chinca** German
- 1986 E **Prof David McKitterick** Former Librarian
- 1986 D **Prof Malcolm Perry** Mathematics
- 1986 E **Dr Stephen Satchell** Economics
- 1987 E **Prof Robin Carrell** Haematology
- 1987 E **Dr Nigel Unwin** Molecular Biology
- 1989 E **Prof Roger Paulin** German
- 1989 E **Prof Piero Migliorato** Physical Electronics
- 1990 C **Dr Hugh Hunt** Engineering. *Tutor*
- 1990 C **Dr Paul Wingfield** Music
- 1990 E **Prof Nicholas Shepherd-Barron** Mathematics
- 1991 E **Prof David Khmel'nitskii** Physics
- 1992 E **Dr Jeremy Fairbrother** Former Senior Bursar. *Senior Treasurer, Student Union*
- 1992 E **Dr Mark Morris** Japanese Studies
- 1993 E **Prof Steven Ley** Chemistry

- 1993 E **Mr Paul Simm** Former Junior Bursar. *Keeper of the Pictures; Secretary, Wine Committee*
- 1993 E **Prof Kevin Gray** Law
- 1993 D **Prof Roger Keynes** Medical Sciences
- 1994 D **Prof Sir Shankar Balasubramanian** Chemistry
- 1994 C **Dr Jean Khalfa** French. *Fellow for International Programmes*
- 1994 D **Prof Valerie Gibson** Physics
- 1995 E **Prof Sir James Mirrlees** Political Economy
- 1995 D **Prof Sir Timothy Gowers** Mathematics
- 1995 D **Prof Simon Baron-Cohen** Experimental Psychology
- 1996 D **Prof Catherine Barnard** Law. *Senior Tutor*
- 1996 C **Dr Richard Serjeantson** History. *Tutor; Secretary, Website Committee*
- 1997 D **Prof Colin Hughes** Medical Sciences
- 1997 D **Prof John Lister** Mathematics. *Secretary, Expenditure Committee*
- 1997 C **Prof Sachiko Kusukawa** History & Philosophy of Science. *Dean of College*
- 1997 C **Dr Tessa Webber** Palaeography
- 1998 C **Dr Rupert Gatti** Economics
- 1998 C **Dr Emma Widdis** Russian
- 1998 E **Dr Susan Daruvala** Chinese Studies. *Tutor (temp)*
- 1998 C **Ms Erica Segre** Spanish
- 1998 D **Prof Hamish Low** Economics
- 1999 D **Prof Lynn Gladden** Chemical Engineering
- 1999 C **Ms Joanna Miles** Law
- 2000 C **Dr Peter Sarris** History
- 2000 D **Prof Ali Alavi** Chemistry
- 2000 D **Prof Imre Leader** Mathematics. *Admissions Tutor (Maths & Sciences)*

- 2000 D **Prof Marian Holness** Earth Sciences
- 2000 C **Dr Alyce Mahon** History of Art
- 2001 E **Prof Simon Blackburn** Philosophy
- 2001 C **Dr Joan Lasenby** Engineering
- 2001 E **Prof Douglas Fearon** Immunology
- 2001 D **Prof Richard Hunter** Greek
- 2001 C **Dr Anne Toner** English. *Tutor*
- 2001 D **Prof Gabriel Paternain** Mathematics
- 2002 E **Prof Gary Gibbons** Physics
- 2002 C **Dr Tom Fisher** Mathematics
- 2002 D **Prof Rebecca Fitzgerald** Medical Sciences. *Adviser for Women Students*
- 2002 C **Dr Sean Holden** Computer Science
- 2003 C **Dr Louise Merrett** Law. *Admissions Tutor (Arts & Humanities)*
- 2004 C **Dr Glen Rangwala** Politics. *Director of Admissions*
- 2005 D **Prof Judith Driscoll** Materials Science
- 2005 D **Prof Daniel Wolpert** Engineering
- 2005 C **Dr Michael Tehranchi** Mathematics
- 2006 C **The Rev'd Dr Michael Banner** Dean of Chapel. *Chairman of Alumni Relations and Development*
- 2006 C **Mr Rory Landman** Senior Bursar
- 2006 B **Dr Jeremy Butterfield** Philosophy. *Secretary, Visiting Scholars' Committee*
- 2006 B **Prof Philip Hardie** Latin
- 2006 C **Mr Stephen Layton** Director of Music
- 2006 D **Prof Matthew Juniper** Dynamics
- 2006 E **Dr Rod Pullen** Former Junior Bursar
- 2006 B **Prof Angela Leighton** English
- 2006 D **Prof Nicholas Thomas** Historical Anthropology

- 2007 D **Prof Joya Chatterji** History
- 2007 C **Dr Malte Grosche** Physics. *Chairman, Computing Committee*
- 2007 C **Dr Rick Livesey** Medical Sciences
- 2007 D **Prof Harvey Reall** Mathematics (NST)
- 2007 D **Prof Zoran Hadzibabic** Physics
- 2007 D **Prof David Spring** Chemistry. *Tutor (Graduate Admissions)*
- 2007 D **Prof Jason Chin** Biochemistry
- 2008 E **Dr David Washbrook** History. *Editor of Annual Record*
- 2008 B **Dr Venki Ramakrishnan** Molecular Biology
- 2008 C **Dr Stuart Haigh** Engineering. *Tutor*
- 2009 D **Prof Sir David Baulcombe** Botany
- 2009 D **Prof David Tong** Mathematics
- 2010 D **Prof Alexandra Walsham** History
- 2010 C **Dr Joe Moshenska** English. *Tutor*
- 2011 C **Dr John Rudge** Mathematics (NST). *Tutor*
- 2011 D **Prof Paul Brakefield** Zoology
- 2011 D **Prof Huw Price** Philosophy
- 2011 B **Dr Heonik Kwon** Social Anthropology
- 2011 D **Prof Sarah Worthington** Law
- 2011 B **Prof Chai Lieven** History
- 2011 C **Dr Cameron Petrie** Archaeology
- 2011 D **Prof Oliver Linton** Economics
- 2012 D **Prof Patrick Maxwell** Clinical Medicine
- 2012 C **Dr Adam Boies** Engineering. *Tutor*
- 2013 D **Prof Didier Queloz** Astrophysics
- 2013 D **Prof Joel Robbins** Social Anthropology
- 2013 C **Dr Ross Wilson** English. *Tutor*
- 2013 C **Prof Eric Lauga** Mathematics
- 2013 C **Dr David Skinner** Physics

2013	C	Dr Tiago Cavalcanti	Economics
2014	C	Dr Henry Wilton	Mathematics
2014	C	Dr Claudio Castelnovo	Physics
2014	A	Dr Francis Woodhouse	Mathematics
2014	A	Dr Alexander Gaunt	Physics
2014	A	Dr Ailsa Keating	Mathematics
2014	A	Dr Sean Curran	Music
2014	A	Dr Paul Howard	Italian
2014	A	Dr James Kirby	History
2015	C	Dr Felice Torrissi	Engineering
2015	C	Dr Nicolas Bell	Librarian
2015	C	Prof Frank Stajano	Computer Science
2015	C	Dr Cate Ducati	Materials Science. <i>Tutor</i>
2015	C	Dr Debopam Bhattacharya	Economics
2015	C	Dr Jason Miller	Mathematics
2015	A	Dr Richard Montgomery	Mathematics
2015	A	Dr Joseph Keir	Mathematics
2015	A	Dr Alexander Freer	English
2015	A	Dr Tom Hamilton	History
2015	A	Dr Micha Lazarus	English
2015	A	Dr Edouard Hannezo	Physics
2015	A	Dr Bernhard Salow	Philosophy
2015	A	Dr Mireia Crispin Ortuzar	Physics
2016	D	Prof Mikael Adolphson	Japanese Studies
2016	B	Prof Michael Cates	Physics
2016	B	Prof Gregory Hannon	Medical Sciences
2016	C	Mr Jonny Bourne	Junior Bursar
2016	C	Dr Andrew Sederman	Chemical Engineering

2016	C	Dr Catherine Aiken	Medical Sciences
2016	C	Dr Milka Sarris	Cell Biology
2016	C	Dr Per Ola Kristensson	Engineering
2016	C	Dr Benjamin Spagnolo	Law
2016	C	Dr Philip Knox	English
2016	A	Dr Clare Walker Gore	English
2016	A	Dr Edgar Engel	Physics
2016	A	Dr Aaron Kachuck	Classics
2016	A	Dr Gunnar Peng	Mathematics
2016	A	Dr Beñat Gurrutxaga Lerma	Physics
2016	A	Dr Duncan Hardy	History
2016	A	Dr Jessica Fintzen	Mathematics
2017	C	Dr Richard Hayward	Medical Sciences
2017	C	Dr Arthur Asseraf	History
2017	A	Dr Erik Clark	Zoology
2017	A	Dr Hannah Stern	Physics
2017	A	Dr Katarzyna Kowal	Mathematics
2017	A	Mr Alex Kendall	Engineering
2017	A	Dr George Roberts	History
2017	A	Dr Thomas Hutchcroft	Mathematics
2017	A	Mr Partha Shil	History
2017	A	Ms Kirsten MacFarlane	English

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 **Prof Sir Henry Swinnerton Dyer**
- 1983 **Prof Sir Aaron Klug**
- 1988 **H.R.H. Charles Prince of Wales**
- 1989 **Prof Freeman Dyson**

- 1989 **Rt Hon Lord James Mackay of Clashfern**
- 1991 **Prof Sir John Elliott**
- 1991 **Prof Walter Gilbert**
- 1999 **Prof Lord Alec Broers**
- 1999 **Dame Marilyn Strathern**
- 2000 **Prof Jeffrey Goldstone**
- 2000 **Prof Ian Hacking**
- 2003 **Sir Antony Gormley**
- 2004 **Prof Sir Richard Friend**
- 2005 **Prof Jared Diamond**
- 2005 **Judge Stephen Schwebel**
- 2006 **Rt Hon Lord Robert Walker of Gestingthorpe**
- 2007 **Prof Sir Peter Lachmann**
- 2009 **Dr Peter Goddard**
- 2009 **Judge Hisashi Owada**
- 2010 **Prof Sir Partha Dasgupta**
- 2011 **Sir Noel Malcolm**
- 2011 **Sir Andrew Wiles**
- 2013 **Rt Hon Lord Robert Carnwath of Notting Hill**
- 2013 **Prof Michael Klein**
- 2014 **Rev'd Canon John Polkinghorne**
- 2014 **Prof Tom Jessell**
- 2014 **Dr Stuart Parkin**
- 2014 **Prof Sir Mark Pepys**
- 2015 **Prof Christopher Garrett**
- 2015 **Prof Anthony Grafton**
- 2015 **Most Rev'd and Rt Hon Justin Welby**

- 2016 **Prof Bryan Birch**
- 2016 **Prof Roy Kerr**
- 2016 **Prof Daan Frenkel**
- 2016 **Prof Stephen Toope**
- 2017 **Rt Rev'd & Rt Hon Richard Chartres**
- 2017 **Prof Tony Cheetham**
- 2017 **Mr Anand Panyarachun**
- 2017 **Prof Martin Rudwick**

Regius Professors on the Foundation

- 2012 **Prof Geoffrey Khan** Regius Professor of Hebrew (Wolfson College)
- 2015 **Prof Ian McFarland** Regius Professor of Divinity (Selwyn College)

Whewell Professor of International Law

- 2016 **Prof Eyal Benvenisti**

Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts

- 2017 **Dr Tom Coult** (Composer)

Chaplains

- 2015 **Rev'd Dr Andrew Bowyer**
- 2015 **Rev'd Kirsty Ross**

Lecturers not holding Fellowships

- 2015 **Dr Aleks Reinhardt** (Temporary Lecturer in Chemistry)

Past Fellows with undertakings under Ordinance XIII.4

2012 **Dr Florence Brisset Foucault** to October 2018

2012 **Dr Alexis Litvine** to March 2018

2012 **Dr Nir Navon** to March 2018

2012 **Dr Duy Nguyen** to June 2018

2013 **Dr Daniel Larsen** to September 2018

2013 **Dr Yvette Perrott** to April 2018

2013 **Dr Anthony Pickles** to August 2018

2013 **Dr Aidan Russell** to December 2018

2013 **Dr Oliver Shorttle** to June 2018

2013 **Dr Kathryn Stevens** to June 2019

Visiting Fellow Commoners

Prof Claudio Chamon Boston University (Dr Castelnovo) Mich Term 2017

Professor Michael Schmidt Exeter Law School (Prof Leighton) Mich Term 2017 & Lent Term 2018

Dr Eric Cornell University of Colorado (Prof Hadzibabic) Mich Term 2017

Prof Webb Keane University of Michigan (Prof Robbins) Lent Term 2018

Prof Michael Schoenfeldt University of Michigan (Prof Poole) Lent Term 2018 & Easter Term 2018

Prof Emmanuel Dormy Ecole Normale Supérieure (Prof Moffatt) Lent Term 2018

Prof Harold Koh Yale University (Dr Miles) Easter Term 2018

Academic Honours

Cambridge University Promotions

- 2012 **A.M. Boies**, Reader in Engineering.
- 2016 **P.O. Kristensson**, Reader in Engineering.
- 2013 **E.J.M. Lauga**, Professor of Mathematics.
- 1999 **J.K. Miles**, Reader in Law.
- 2015 **F. Stajano**, Professor of Computer Science.
- 2014 **H.J.R. Wilton**, Reader in Mathematics.

Academic Appointments

- 2013 **O.C.H. Shorttle**, Lecturer, Department of Earth Sciences and Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge.

Academic Honours and Distinctions

- 1994 **S. Balasubramanian**, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of The British Empire (KBE) for services to science and medicine.
- 1973 **H.B. Barlow**, Sven Berggren Prize, Royal Physiographic Society, Lund 2016.
- 1995 **S. Baron-Cohen**, President, International Society for Autism Research; Judge, Wellcome Trust Book Prize 2017.
- 2009 **D.C. Baulcombe**, Mendel Medal 2017, Genetics Society.
- 1970 **B. Bollobas**, Sz'echenyi Prize, Government of Hungary.
- 2013 **T.V. deV Cavalcanti**, Research Fellow, Centre for Economic Policy Research.
- 2015 **M. Crispin Ortuzar**, Design-Make-Play Award, New York Hall of Science; Springer Award, Outstanding Thesis in the Physical Sciences.
- 2005 **J.L. Driscoll**, IEEE Dr James Wong Award, Council on Superconductivity.
- 1977 **S.R. Elliott**, J.B. Goodenough Award, Royal Society of Chemistry.

- 2002 **G.W. Gibbons**, Honorary Doctorate, University of Tours Francois Rabelais.
- 2015 **T Hamilton**, *Pierre de L'Estoile and his World in the Wars of Religion* 2017.
- 2016 **G. Hannon**, Fellow, Academy of Medical Science Grand Challenge Grant, Cancer Research UK.
- 1966 **J.C.R. Hunt**, Sir Gilbert Walker Visiting Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; Science and Technology Committee, House of Lords.
- 2011 **R.L. Hunter**, Honorary Doctorate, University of Ioannina.
- 2011 **H Kwon**, *Ghost of War in Vietnam and After the Massacre: Commemoration and Consolation in Ha My and My Lai*.
- 2000 **A. Mahon**, Senior Research Fellow, British Academy/ Leverhulme Trust.
- 2015 **J.R. Miller**, Clay Research Award 2017, Clay Mathematics Institute.
- 2011 **C A Petrie**, Mid-Career Fellowship by the British Academy 2017–2018.
- 2013 **D.P. Queloz**, Wolf Prize in Physics, Wolf Foundation.
- 2012 **M.J. Rees**, Honorary Doctorate, University of Leeds.
- 2000 **P.A.V. Sarris**, Bailiff to the Mayor of Cambridge.
- 1957 **A.K. Sen**, Albert O. Hirschman Prize 2017, SSRC (USA); Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science, Uppsala University; Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters, University of Miami.
- 2013 **O C H Shorttle** University Lectureship, University of Cambridge, Department of Earth Science and the Institute of Astronomy.
- 2010 **A.M. Walsham**, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE).
- 1992 **G.P. Winter**, Prince Mahidol Award in Medicine; European Mediscience Award for 2017.
- 1997 **M.T.J. Webber**, Fellow, British Academy.
- 2011 **S.E. Worthington**, Deputy Judge, High Court, Chancery Division.

In Memoriam



Eugenio Polgovsky Ezcurra (1977–2017)

by **Adrian Poole (1967)**

Eugenio was appointed in 2015 to the post of Fellow Commoner in the Creative Arts, first created fifty years ago now. Though we have had a good number of visual artists in this role, as well as composers and writers, Eugenio was our first film-maker and photographer.

He had already achieved significant success with documentary films featuring the daily struggle for existence of the rural poor in *Tropic of Cancer* (2005) and *The Inheritors* (2008), and more recently with *Mitote (Mexican Ritual, 2012)*, not only in his native Mexico but also at international festivals. In his two years at Trinity he brought to fruition another documentary entitled *Resurrection*, about the effort to save the waterfall ‘El Salto de Juanacatlán’, the so-called ‘Mexican Niagara’, from the risk of irreparable damage. Though he insisted that his films were not overtly political, they were marked by immense sensitivity to human beings at risk from their surroundings, especially children. In his time at Trinity he worked on several projects, including his fine photographic series of ‘Trinity Women Fellows’. He was particularly enthused by the College gardens and was deep into a new project on trees, which like several others remained unfinished. His generous, vibrant spirit inspired much affection across a great range of people in the College, both staff and fellows and students, and his premature death at the age of 40 leaves us with many vivid memories as well as deep regrets



Sir Elihu Lauterpacht (1928–2017)

For all the big international courts in which he appeared, Elihu Lauterpacht was not averse to a little local action. In 1996 he appeared with Philippe Sands – a former student of his – on behalf of the Irish government before a planning inquiry held in a temporary hut in the village of Cleator Moor in Cumbria, to oppose an

application by Nirex to explore the creation of an underground nuclear waste repository at Sellafield.

Lauterpacht led the arguments for Ireland to the effect that the burden of proof lay on Nirex “to show that no danger can or will arise” from accidental discharges, a burden that they had failed to meet. He succeeded and John Gummer, the secretary of state for the environment, rejected the application.

The episode showed Lauterpacht at his best, rolling up his sleeves, mastering complex facts, attending the least glamorous of venues, making persuasive arguments and winning – always with his feet on the ground.

In the world of international law his career was unrivalled – except by his father, Sir Hersch. He was one of those rare sons of famous fathers who went on to have an equally stellar career in the same field, as an academic and scholar, but also as a practising barrister.

During more than 60 years he combined teaching and practice, with extensive appearances before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and in other international jurisdictions. He was an arbitrator and, successively, lecturer, reader and honorary professor at the University of Cambridge, where he was a fellow at Trinity College, and wrote and edited numerous works.

He was born in 1928 in Cricklewood, north London, the only child of Hersch Lauterpacht and Rachel Steinberg, a gifted pianist from a small community near Jerusalem. His father had been born in what is now part of Ukraine and studied law in Vienna before moving to Britain and becoming one of the most influential international lawyers of the first half of the 20th century.

The family lived for a time in Cambridge, where Eli attended King’s College School – “I tended to be slightly undisciplined and talkative, so I came in for my fair share of punishment,” he recalled – then, when the Second World War broke out, his father accepted a visiting professorship in the US and Eli went to private schools in the Bronx and Massachusetts. He returned to the UK in 1944 sporting a Bronx accent, much to his father’s distaste. He attended Harrow School for a year and then entered Trinity College in 1945 to read history, before switching to law.

He took a first in 1949 then a first in the LLB in 1950 and followed his father into international law. He was counsel and later adviser in more than a dozen cases at the ICJ between 1951 and 2014. He was confident and relaxed in his pleadings. Knowledgeable in case law and astute in tactics, he gave the impression of having

a friendly chat with the bench and did not hesitate to tell a joke or two, often against himself.

His deft wit was to the fore at the ICJ when his opponent tried to argue that the royal warrant on a map meant that the British government had endorsed the boundaries shown on it. Lauterpacht held up a tin of Fortnum & Mason biscuits and wondered aloud whether the royal warrant meant that they too reflected government policy.

On another occasion he was acting for the Maltese government in a boundary dispute with Libya, who were basing their case on an incipient tectonic-plate boundary beneath the sea. “When is it likely to develop?” he asked one of the lawyers acting for Libya. “In about 25 million years,” came the reply – at which, Lauterpacht recalled, “the court found itself greatly amused”.

He had a huge practice as an arbitrator, with clients from Belgium, Malta, Pakistan, Australia, El Salvador, Bahrain, Malaysia, Namibia, New Zealand, the United States and Timor-Leste. He represented the last in a dispute with the Australian government in 2014, when he was in his mid-eighties.

He had spent several years in the mid-1970s working for Australia and he told the court how disappointed he was to be acting against a country of which he was so fond. The Australian government had seized Timorese legal documents in Canberra and had, he said, “fallen so far short of the standards” expected of a law-abiding nation that “it defies understanding”.

He had been invited in 1975 to serve for three years as the legal adviser of Australia’s department of foreign affairs and served as deputy leader of the Australian delegation to the United Nations, playing an important role in Law of the Sea negotiations and Antarctic treaty meetings. This was, he recalled, the most exciting period of his career, when “my ability to speak clearly and sometimes forcibly was valued”.

For several years from 1990 he was a judge ad hoc – one appointed by one of the sides in a dispute – at the ICJ in the case arising out of the break-up of Yugoslavia and the consequent troubles and allegations of genocide in Bosnia. His thoughts on the proper role of the judge ad hoc – to approach a case like any other judge while making sure that his side’s case is properly represented – became a widely cited classic.

From 2001 to 2008 he gave his time to seek to resolve the Eritrea-Ethiopia boundary problems. He secured a large measure of consensus, but the problems of implementation proved intractable.

In 2010 he published *The Life of Hersch Lauterpacht*. In 1997 the Research Centre for International Law that he had founded in Cambridge in 1983 was renamed the Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law in honour of them both. The next year he was knighted.

During a series of interviews for the Cambridge University archives he was asked how he had achieved so much. “I think I’m a dull boy, the product of all work,” he said. “I mean, international law was both work and a hobby.”

He loved a good meal and to be surrounded by friends, of whom he had many. The evenings he hosted for British members of the Institut de Droit International were legendary. He was a great raconteur of jokes, from the erudite to the slightly bawdy, and kept a file from which he would often find something to start a toast or a speech.

In 1955 he married Judith Hettinger, with whom he had three children, Deborah, Gabriel and Michael. Judith died in 1970, and in 1973 he married Catherine Daly; they had one son, Conan.

Judge Stephen Schwebel, a former president of the ICJ, studied under both Lauterpachts at Cambridge. “Hersch very shrewdly perceived that I needed close and good mentoring and he selected Eli to be my tutor,” Schwebel recalled. “Those were very enjoyable sessions – I mean we mainly talked about girls and things like that, but occasionally some law crept in.”

Friday February 17 2017 | The Times

Elihu Lauterpacht

by Philip Allott (1973)

Sir Elihu Lauterpacht died on 8 February 2017. He had been a Fellow of Trinity College since 1953. Throughout his life he was a dominant presence in the field of International Law in Cambridge, in the United Kingdom and across the world. He inherited from his father an invincible faith in the power and the potentiality of International Law. Hersch Lauterpacht had brought to this country and to Cambridge a crucial awareness of the disasters of the twentieth century which had grievously affected his own family and the international reputation of law.

In his writing Sir Hersch was a calm voice of the re-imagining and reconstructing of law as a civilising force even at the international level. After the Second World War, the opportunity to use law to re-organise the world was seized in the UN and the International Court of Justice and countless intergovernmental organisations in every field of human activity.

Eli Lauterpacht became a leading figure, as judge and counsel and legal adviser, in the making and the application and the enforcement of law in this immensely dynamic and complex new international world. He brought the best qualities of the English Bar to the rather hidebound international legal process. In Cambridge, he shared his quiet enthusiasm with generations of students, many of whom, under his influence, remained in International Law for the rest of their careers. He organised the local world of International Law in many different ways, culminating in the creation of the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law in 1985, a world-class centre for the high-level study and dissemination of International Law. It is good to be able to say of someone that he was a friend and colleague of countless people who responded to him with warm affection. One can certainly say that of Eli Lauterpacht.



The Master's Garden.



An Eightieth Birthday Speech

Professor Philip Allott responding to the College's toast to his health on 3 June 2017

Remembering Eighty Years of Things Past

Philip Allott

The past is a strange thing. We are made by our past. But most of our past is lost in the mists of time. We are a mystery to ourselves. Hence Sigmund Freud.

The mystery of the past is what Marcel Proust's 4000-page novel is about – *In Search of Lost Time*. But there are a number of occasions in Proust's novel when the narrator experiences what he calls *involuntary memory* – the best-known being when Marcel dips a sponge-cake into a cup of tea, and, as he tastes it, finds himself *reliving* (not merely remembering) Sunday morning with his aunt in Combray when he was a child. We all have such moments of involuntary memory.

I am going to use my own version of that idea. *Voluntary* involuntary memory – or VIM – my VIMs will be a series of little snapshots from my past that are still vividly present in my mind's eye. You are my Proustian cup of tea.

I will try to discover why I have devoted so much of my life to the peculiar project of changing the world by changing the world's ideas.

But, first, I will pay tribute to my wonderful parents. My parents gave me infinitely more than mere existence. We lived in Sheffield, in what John Betjeman called 'the prettiest suburb in England', close to the Peak District of Derbyshire. An over-excited property article in the *Sunday Telegraph* said that the houses in our road were 'exquisite'.

I was the youngest of nine children. We were all privately educated. Four went to Oxford. Two of us came to Cambridge. Three went to Sheffield University. My father was an early graduate of Sheffield University. My mother was an external graduate of London University. An intellectually challenging environment. Many books and much talk. We read the old *Encyclopaedia Britannica* competitively. I had eight siblings. Now I have one.

War. Bergen-Belsen. The Nuremberg Tribunal

VIM no. 1. During the Second World War, my eldest brother in our dining room in the uniform of an officer in the King's African Rifles. His regiment were days away from leaving for Burma when the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan. He became the first Professor of African Law at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London (SOAS).

A brother and a sister were away at school during the war. Another sister worked in a radar factory. Another sister was in the Women's Army (ATS). When the war ended, her fiancé walked back across Europe, after a hard time working in a coal-mine in Poland, as a German prisoner-of-war. He became Professor of English Literature at the University of Western Australia.

I retain a clear and terrible image from the newspapers of Bergen-Belsen, the concentration camp liberated by the British Army and the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal on cinema newsreels. A V1 rocket passed over our house. I saw it from an attic window. I see it now. We slept in the cellars of our house during air raids. There was a German prisoner-of-war camp a few miles from our house.

By the age of nine, I had been introduced to the fact of *extreme public evil* and the timeless Problem of Evil, things that have haunted all the rest of my work. Why, when we know what is good, do we constantly do evil, as individuals and as societies?

Cosmic disappointment. Conservative revolution

We attended an excellent prep school (Birkdale) within walking distance of our house. I then went to Downside School, the Benedictine monastery-school in Somerset. Downside was really an ideal version of education, in the ancient Benedictine tradition. Education of the mind, the body, and the soul. Education as a rock on which to build a life.

Speaking parenthetically, for a moment – I have never understood how people can live without a transcendental dimension in their lives – whether of philosophy or high culture or religion or gardening. It must be an impoverished way of being a human being.

My 16th birthday in 1953 was the 500th anniversary of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks on 29 May 1453 – in those days seen as the spark that ignited the Italian Renaissance. This coincidence of dates seemed to me to

be cosmically significant. I took up my pen, and wrote: *This is not how the world was meant to be.*

Pompously judgmental, at the age of sixteen. That sentence became the project of my intellectual life. It was the title of my retirement conference in 2004. My slogan has been: *A revolution in the mind, not in the streets.* I am, one might say, a High Tory revolutionary.

I have what Matthew Arnold called a ‘sad lucidity of the soul’ and the *chagrin* of Molière’s misanthrope – with tears for the darkness of this ‘twittering world’ (Eliot) – my psychological condition only made bearable by having what Keats called a ‘light in the soul’ that finds *joy* in the good and the beautiful, a joy that is deeper than tears (Wordsworth).

Profound misanthropy and high idealism, the strange essence of my existence.

L’amour. A weighing-machine. Soviet invasion of Hungary

And so to this dear College. To read Modern Languages: French and Spanish. To be supervised by the formidable Ralph Leigh, who later became famous as the editor in forty-something volumes of Rousseau’s correspondence.

Crystal-clear VIM of a supervision in which we discussed a play by Marivaux, an 18th- century French writer. *Le jeu de l’amour et du hasard.* The Game of Love and Chance. Ralph Leigh thought it was a good play. I thought it was awful. I didn’t know very much about *l’amour* at that time (or since). So his opinion may have been correct.

So I changed to Law in my second year.

My life was utterly changed by my first supervision in Contract Law with Gordon Slynn – a Trinity Mind and a practising barrister. He became a Judge of the European Court of Justice, and then a member of the supreme court formerly known as the House of Lords.

We made a legal analysis of a banal thing – a public weighing-machine that speaks your weight. That is a complex legal enterprise, would you believe?

I suddenly realised something, in the semi-darkness of the Judge’s Clerk’s Room here. There is a second human reality, a *legal* reality. Every thing and every moment, including the present moment, is totally saturated with law. I was going to master a parallel human reality, a legal reality made entirely from *ideas*.

My life was *also* utterly changed when Eli Lauterpacht asked me, as a second-year undergraduate, to write a legal opinion on the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956. Its legality apparently depended on a principle called Intervention by Invitation. However, the letter of invitation from the Hungarian Government to the Soviet Government had been written *after* the invasion, but had been back-dated.

I formed the view, there and then, that International Law must be a travesty, if the legality of an invasion depended on such ridiculous things. I have spent much of the rest of my life trying to help International Law to become a more sensible system.

So I became an international lawyer and an idealist philosopher. I had already learned something about the famous Problem of Evil. *Ideas can cause evil. Ideas can overcome evil.*

Patents for plants. The great game of diplomacy

I was called to the Bar and did my pupillage, but then joined the Foreign Office as an Assistant Legal Adviser in 1960, with the excessive salary of £815 per annum.

On my first day, I duly went to see the chief Legal Adviser in his very splendid room overlooking St James's Park. Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice. He was very grand in manner, but very shy. Fitzmaurice couldn't possibly say anything about the job itself. All I can remember is that he said – "If you want to get away early on a Friday afternoon, for a shooting weekend perhaps, I think that would be all right."

(Fitzmaurice advised the then Prime Minister that the Suez invasion of 1956 would be unlawful. One of his successors, a close former colleague of mine, advised the then-Prime Minister that the Iraq invasion in 2003 would be unlawful. I suggested in *The Times*, and to the Chilcot Inquiry, that it was neither lawful nor unlawful. Law cannot judge such a thing.)

We started work at 9.45 a.m. People known as 'messengers', dressed in dark-blue frock coats, had already lit our open coal-fires. Each morning there would be a large red locked box on my desk, containing the latest diplomatic telegrams from around the world.



With General Counsel, World Bank (Center) and another delegate, Geneva 1964.

There was nothing of the Weberian ‘bureaucratic spirit’ about the Foreign Office in those days; rather, an atmosphere of charming and intelligent seriousness.

O tempora! O mores! I lived the last glory days of the Foreign Office, before the Thatcherian *coup de Whitehall*. (See *The Economist*, 15 April 2017; page 30.)

My first international conference was at CERN headquarters at Meyrin, when we drafted the constitution of the European Space Research Organisation. The UK delegation was led by the physicist Harrie Massey, a Trinity Mind. Thereafter I drafted a constitution for the European Launcher Development Organisation, which was adopted at a conference in London. ESRO and ELDO later became the European Space Agency.

As a keen gardener, I’m glad that my second conference, in Paris, drafted the International Convention on the Protection of New Varieties of Plants – patents for plants.

I met Sam McGredy IV – imagine that! – another member of the British delegation.

I first went to the UN in New York on the day that President Kennedy was assassinated. My first official duty was to buy a black tie at Saks Fifth Avenue.

I subsequently spent much time in New York and Geneva and Vienna, involved in a number of more or less ludicrous UN activities. We drafted a Definition of Aggression. We and the Soviets worked hard to get listed as *aggression* things

that the other side were prone to do. And we drafted a Declaration on Friendly Relations between States, and a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to help the so-called 'developing countries'.

All these things were cynical moves in the gruesome Cold War diplomatic game. But they are now cited by international courts, and by counsel and students and writers, as if they were sensible things.

I must admit that *multilateral diplomacy* is a lovely thing, an addiction, which the British have always been rather good at, and which I miss very much to this day. College Meetings and Faculty committees are no methadone for a multilateral diplomacy addict. To go from the arena to the gallery is to experience withdrawal symptoms.

A swastika on a grandfather clock. Prisoner No. 7. Coolish War

In 1965 I was posted to Berlin as the Legal Adviser, British Military Government. I stayed in Berlin for three years. BMG had a British Army General as Commandant and a Foreign Office person as Deputy Commandant. We worked closely with the Army.

Our offices were at the Olympic Stadium, offices previously occupied by the Reich Academy of Physical Training and the House of German Sports. My own vast office had a defunct grandfather clock with a swastika on it. I had a British secretary and a German secretary and a German legal adviser, who did most of the legal work.



Legal Committee, Allied Kommandatura, Berlin Higher Executive Authority, Spandau Prison, Berlin, circa 1966.

Every Friday morning I was driven in an official car to the Allied Kommandatura building in Dahlem in the American Sector, to talk with American and French colleagues, to demonstrate that the Four-Power institutions continued despite the absence of the Russians.

My two Western legal colleagues and I were the Higher Executive Authority of Spandau Prison housing Major German War Criminals convicted by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal. The Russians only took part in the everyday running of the prison.

Two of the three remaining prisoners ended their twenty-year sentences while I was there – Speer and von Schirach – leaving Rudolf Hess, Prisoner No. 7 as he was called, alone in this enormous empty prison (now demolished) located in the British Sector.

I designed on squared paper a special little prison for Prisoner No. 7, to be put in a courtyard of the prison. But the Soviet Russians opposed concessions to Hess. I saw him only once, a gaunt figure standing in a seemingly bare cell. I can see him in my mind's eye at this moment.

Once a month we had a Four-Power lunch, in the gloomy prison, a cocktail party and a formal meal with guests, with the meal provided in rotation competitively by the four Occupying Powers. It was one of the only places where we met the Russians socially. I have a menu-card signed by a motley collection of characters worthy of a Graham Greene novel.

It was the height of the Cold War, and life in divided Berlin was rather tense – an isolated Western enclave within the GDR, which we did not recognise as a state – with its capital in East Berlin and with twenty-one Soviet divisions stationed nearby – the Cuban missile crisis having revealed the fragility of the geopolitical situation. We did fairly pointless NATO war-gaming.

I was present only once at the return of an alleged spy across the Glienicke Bridge. But I have to say that none of these things are remembered by me as in any way glamorous.

A Soviet fighter-plane fell into a lake in the British sector, and we paused only briefly before giving them back their plane.

At one of the annual lawyers' dinners, I sat next to the lawyer who had successfully defended Dr Schacht at the Nuremberg Tribunal. Dr Schacht had been President of the Reichsbank under Hitler.



Garden Party Berlin circa 1967.

So what about our free-time? On Saturday afternoons, there might be tennis at the British Officers Club, followed by fast driving through Checkpoint Charlie to the Staatsoper in East Berlin. Good training for one of life's great challenges – staying awake through five hours of Wagner. (The Officer's Club was in the requisitioned Villa Linde, today occupied by the Institute of Advanced Studies Berlin. Some Fellows may be familiar with that body.)

Or there was the recently defected Rudolf Nureyev at the Deutsche Oper – in *Le Corsaire* – flying onto the stage several feet above the ground. And the Berliner Ensemble in East Berlin, sharing the ghostly presence of Bertolt Brecht with an audience of highly intelligent East Germans, very familiar with the idea and the reality of Communism.

The last part of my time in Berlin was marked by student revolutionary activities, like those in the US and France (1968). A rather odd VIM is when a colleague and I interviewed one of the student leaders in a room behind a cinema on the Kurfürstendamm.

He told us about his revolutionary intentions. We reported his revolutionary intentions to the Foreign Office.

The whole Berlin experience affected all my work as a writer on international matters. *The madness of centuries of diplomatic history distilled into a grey and sinister microcosm.*

HMS Yarnton. Emirates

From 1969 to 1971, I was wholly occupied with British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf. To save the stationing costs of the armed forces, Her Britannic Majesty's Government in its wisdom decided to end the British relationship with the Arab rulers that had lasted since about 1820. The Arab rulers didn't want us to leave.



HMS Yarnton.

It had been a delightfully romantic aspect of British imperialism, with the area ruled by a British Political Resident, with Political Agents in the separate little countries. The political organisation of the whole area had to be reconstructed.

A particular problem was that two American oil companies thought that they had the right to drill for oil off islands claimed by more than one of the rulers, and claimed also by mighty Iran.

A vivid VIM is of an evening when we took the decision to send a Royal Navy ship – HMS Yarnton – to stop the drilling-rig of one of the American companies from reaching one of the islands. It is quite a thing to stop a foreign-flag vessel on the high (or high-ish) seas.

Another VIM is of a meeting of three of us in a small room in the Foreign Office when we decided to approve of the United Arab Emirates as the name of one of the new states.

The *end of imperialism* was the beginning of the present chronic condition of world disorder, with its crazy semi-globalised economy, in which Gulf states play a major role.

When I abandoned the Arabian Department to go into the European business, the head of the department (Antony Acland; later head of the Foreign Office and British Ambassador in Washington) said in a letter to me: ‘... we have put a tremendous burden on you... Much of the progress which we have so far been able to make, over winding up our curious special relationship [with the Gulf states], is due to you.’

The Gulf states became independent a few months later.

Ximenesish legislation. Imperial purple. EU looming

From 1971 until October 1973, I was wholly occupied with British accession to the European Communities. Such an international negotiation is organised in dumb-bell fashion – with a team in London preparing instructions for the negotiating team abroad.

I was in the London team, working closely with Brian Cubbon from the Cabinet Office, and Karl Newman of the Lord Chancellor’s Office.

Brian Cubbon, a Trinity Mind, thereafter became PUS at the Northern Ireland Office, and was badly injured by the bomb that killed the British Ambassador to Ireland. He later became Permanent Secretary at the Home Office – a Trinity Sir Humphrey looking after three successive Trinity Home Secretaries – Whitelaw, Hurd, and Brittan. I was due to have dinner with Cubbon just after the 2015 General Election. Sadly, he died in the meantime.

Work on the accession negotiations was rather intense. A vivid memory is of a meeting at the Home Office, to decide what to do about the Channel Islands. I realised that I knew nothing about the legal status of the Channel Islands, which is quite complicated. I had to do some speed-reading, in the days before Wikipedia. That experience was par for the course. One had to know, or pretend to know, about a lot of things, dealt with by almost every government department.

Another vivid memory is of a 2pm meeting in the beautiful office of the chief Parliamentary Counsel in Whitehall. Parliamentary Counsel are the people who draft legislation. Sir John Fiennes was to draft the legislation to take us into the European Community system. Our job was to tell him what to put in the legislation.

From brief, but intense, study of judgments of the European Court, we formed the idea there are two great principles of EC law – the direct effect of Community

law in the member states; the supremacy of Community Law over conflicting national law.

On that unforgettable afternoon, Fiennes handed to us his draft of the Bill which became the European Communities Act 1972, without a single word of the Bill being changed in the debate in Parliament.

We saw at once that he had produced a work of absolute genius, some parts of which, fortunately, very few people understood, or understand.

The European Communities Act was considered by the Supreme Court in the case about UK withdrawal from the EU in January of this year. The views expressed in the majority opinion are interesting, I have to say. But then, who am I to judge the judges?

I was posted to Brussels when the Office of the UK Permanent Representative to the EC's was being set up, more or less our embassy to the EC's. I was the first Legal Counsellor in UKREP. I remained in Brussels some eighteen months, until I left the Foreign Office to come here.



Charlemagne Building, Brussels.

In Brussels we would get urgent telegrams from London, during the debates in Parliament, asking us to explain things. I remember writing, in a matter of hours, a paper, to be laid before the House of Commons that afternoon, in reply to the question – what are the powers of the different Community institutions in decision-making?

The recent obituary in *The Times* (27 April 2017) of Sir Ewen Fergusson, Head of Chancery in UKREP while I was there, said that work at UKREP was ‘hard grind at any time, virtual slavery as Britain completed its negotiations for membership and learnt the hard way the habits of work in Europe.’ (Later: British Ambassador in Paris; Chairman of Coutts Bank.)

I was back in the joy of multilateral diplomatic negotiation every day of the week. We took part in the endless Community meetings straightaway, although the UK didn’t become an actual member state until 1 January 1973.

A happy little VIM moment was when I and two officials of the European Commission met and decided that the colour of the English edition of the Official Journal – in which all EU legal acts are published – would be *imperial purple*. Wider still and wider! – or so I naively dreamed in those days – the purple of a benevolent new European empire.

A more substantial VIM was in 1972 when there was a summit meeting in Paris of the Heads of State or Government. We sherpas, as the French call the acolytes of Ministers, drafted a final Declaration of the meeting before it started, in the usual way.

But when we saw the Declaration that they actually adopted, we were shocked to see that they had added an interesting new sentence. The European Communities were going to be turned into something called the European Union! And this particular sherpa had not been consulted! *So you can’t blame me.*

Close contact with European integration was, for me, experience of a new kind of international order, in which *European common interest* is added to *national self-interest*. An interesting new kind of order, but full of imperfections.

In a letter to me when I was leaving, the head of the Foreign Office (Sir Denis Greenhill) said: ‘those with whom you worked have been very appreciative of the assistance you have given them over the many difficult and complex problems which they put to you. You played a valuable part, both in London and then in Brussels, in our entry into the European Community.’

The senior Treasury person in UKREP (later: Sir David Hancock. Permanent Secretary, Department of Education), in a letter back to the Treasury that I happened to see, said that my leaving was ‘a great loss to the public service’.

I had been involved in three hinges of modern history – *from hot war to cold war; the end of imperialism; the beginning of a new Europe*. We are now in a fourth hinge of modern history – *the end of the American century* – in which I am actively involved, but only in the form of ideas.

Stakhanovitism. Sharing and Talking. South Wing 5

Three roads diverged, and I chose this one. I still half-regret the roads I did not take (Frost), the doors I did not open into other rose gardens (Eliot).

While still in the Foreign Office, I obtained (Ministerial) permission to take part in local politics in Hampstead. Leaving the Office, I had in mind to stand for Parliament, using this job as a source of income in the meantime. I could have been part of Mrs Thatcher’s revolution.

But I was shocked to discover that being an academic is a full-time job. I hadn’t noticed that when I was an undergraduate. The trap was set. The die was cast.



Foreign Office, Whitehall.

I had to teach myself Constitutional Law and International Law, keeping two weeks ahead of the students. I created the first Tripos course in European Community Law, and later an LL.M course in EC Law. With a colleague from Trinity Hall, we created the first Tripos course in Administrative Law.

I created a Tripos course in Law and Philosophy, and a graduate seminar in the History and Theory of International Law, which has been copied in other universities.

I created a discussion society for Trinity undergraduates – called at different times the Byron Society, the Verulam Society and the Whewell Society, according to the whims of the undergraduates.

For decades, I hosted in my rooms a weekly discussion group for graduate students in the University. And I taught on summer courses in Cambridge for students from American law schools. I am still in touch with a significant number of the people who attended all those things.

Teaching is sharing. Writing is sharing. Trinity College is a workers' co-operative, a Waitrose of the mind. We should talk to each other. Francis Bacon, a Trinity Mind, put conversation at the heart of civilised life (1597).

The conversation of the intellectual ruling class is the most important social conversation, as it was in the nineteenth century, especially now when civilisation is threatened by new barbarisms. We north-of-Watford folk cannot leave public thinking to the London metropolitanist commentariat. Trinity College should be a great hive of disputatious thought.

Soon after arriving here, I organised two Alternative Faculty Meetings in my rooms to discuss reform of the Law Faculty, which seemed to be archaic. I resigned from the Faculty Board, seeing it as a farcical form of management. I took an active part in the final stage of the long struggle to open up our Prize Fellowships (Title A) to non-Trinity people.

And one was supposed to write articles and books.

I spent *twelve years reading*, in level South Wing 5 of the heavenly Cambridge University Library, and in the wonderful Reading Room of the Wren Library. In 1980, I spent a sabbatical year at Stanford Law School, reading in the library of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

During those twelve years of reading, people asked me: “What on earth are you doing? You don’t make millions as a practising academic international lawyer. You don’t publish books. What are you doing?” I said I was writing my book on the state.

The book was published as *Eunomia. New Order for a New World* (OUP; 1990/2001). It is the exposition of a new philosophy that would come to be called Social Idealism.

Thereafter I published *The Health of Nations. Society and Law Beyond the State* (CUP; 2002); *Towards the International Rule of Law. Essays in Integrated Constitutional Theory* (Cameron May; 2005); *Eutopia. New Philosophy and New Law for a Troubled World* (Edward Elgar; 2016/2017). (See more on my College web-page.)

Universal Law of the Seas. An interesting comma

During my time here, I was extremely fortunate to be asked by the Foreign Office to attend the great UN Law of the Sea Conference. Back at the heart of multilateral diplomacy. Certainly not *nonsense diplomacy*. The UN Law of the Sea Convention regulates the legal status of all the sea-areas of the world.

I specialised in the rules on the delimitation of the sea-areas of adjacent or opposite states, and on the dispute-settlement system. But I was also a member of the English-language sub-committee of the Drafting Committee, the body that had to review every word of every provision of a treaty that would eventually contain 320 articles.

An obscure Conference VIM. The sub-committee chairman was an American academic, formerly a legal adviser in the State Department.

When we broke for lunch one day, he came up to me and said: “Philip, why didn’t you support me more strongly on that thing in Article such-and-such?” “Naval capability,” he added, mysteriously – or words to that effect.

I think he was referring to the placing of a comma – a comma that may be significant in the current pre-war situation in the South China Sea.

The Law of the Sea Convention shows the possibility of rational global legislation

I might mention that my international existential experience (light within darkness; hope within despair; sense within nonsense; sanity within madness) is reflected in my two *Invisible Power* novels. The third and last novel is due shortly, as it has been for several years. In it, the lovely global conspirators do, at last, change the world.

And finally. The Republic of Trinity and the future

I have had a sentimental attachment to the College since the day I arrived as an undergraduate in October 1955 – the College which, as The King's Hall, had been the largest college in Cambridge, before it was re-branded and re-capitalised in 1546 by Henry VIII, of otherwise unblessed memory. A Fellow of another college once said to me: “Trinity is not a college. It is a republic.”

I have always appreciated the work of the very loyal and friendly College staff, on whom the Fellows of the College ultimately depend. I have tried to express my devotion to the College in a book published in 2015 called *Trinity Minds 1317-1945*. My own loyalty to the College has been severely tested over recent decades as a new form of College life sinuously displaces the former form of College life.

A great privilege for me is that I have lived here among scientists, engineers and mathematicians, whom I have come to admire, as modest and devoted practitioners of some of the highest capacities of the human mind.

But their activities are not innocent. In my recent *Eutopia* book (£15.95 from some outlets), I speak frankly about the awful moral and social problems that science and engineering are now creating.

Science and engineering have become a default transcendental. But it is a transcendental that cannot tell us how to be better human beings, let alone how to be happy.

Unless kings and scientists and engineers become philosophers, I can see no better future for the human race. (Plato, *Republic*, bk. V, 473d. *Eutopia*, §§9.SS, 9.TT, 7.15ff.)

Wouldn't it be wonderful if Trinity, with its great philosophical tradition, and the Royal Society, with its strong connection to Trinity College, could re-ignite

the age-old debate about human self-perfecting that has led to the better side of human progress?

This evening has made me take stock of my life as a *teacher* for the first time. I see now that it is a part of my life of which I could be reasonably proud – a teacher who was able to share with his students some experience of what is laughingly called *the real world*, and some experience of the *real* real world, the life of the mind.

But the story of my *public intellectual life* is a story of failure. I have not changed the world by changing the world's ideas.



Great Gate, Trinity College.

After forty years of relatively splendid isolation in the Great Gate – my sixteenth-century tower of ivory – I see now that my *intellectual* life has been haunted by two previous teachers – an obscure but optimistic Athenian twenty-five centuries ago, who defied old ideas – and an obscure but optimistic Galilean twenty-one centuries ago, who defied old ideas.

The two 'kindly lights' of my life (Newman). Neither of them had a happy end.

Philosophers have a great source of consolation (Boethius). Ideas are immortal. Our minds can live on in the minds of other people after we are dead. The mental genome of the modern world is formed from the ideas of dead philosophers. The past time of philosophers is not lost time. Philosophy speaks in a permanent present tense (Hegel).

According to Allott's Law of Triennial Enlightenments – six European Enlightenments at three-century intervals from the 3rd century CE to the 18th century – a 21st-century Enlightenment is inevitable.

May Trinity Minds – past and present and future – be leaders in the New Enlightenment of the twenty-first century.

College Notes



Undergraduate Admissions 2017

by Adrian Poole (1967)

We received a total of 1056 applications for regular undergraduate places in 2017 and deferred entry in 2018, much the same figure as the previous two years. The number of candidates on the Arts side fell, while on the Sciences side there was a sharp increase in the numbers applying for Maths, up to a dizzying 260 (a quarter of our total). However we made offers for places in the Arts and Sciences in similar proportions to last year and ended up with a slightly narrower, though still substantial, gap between entrants on the Arts side (43.2%) and on the Sciences (56.8%).

The number and proportion of Home applicants showed a marked increase on last year, a rise of nearly 10%, with a complementary decrease in the proportion of EU applicants and a sharper drop in Overseas applicants. Our first-year intake has ended up slightly smaller than usual (192). A significant number of candidates failed to meet the conditions we had set them, though not in fact many more than two years ago. More notable was the sharp rise in the number of applicants declining our offers. The average number of withdrawals in the three previous years previous was 14; this year it leapt to 33, to which we then had to add 3 further belated withdrawals, bringing the total up to 36. The increase is attributable to a rise in withdrawals by EU offer-holders, up from 2/3 to 11, and of Overseas offer-holders from an average 8 to 21. These withdrawals were mostly on the Sciences side, particularly in Computer Science, Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Though not all these decliners respond to our request to let us know where they have decided to go instead, the great majority are taking up places at top universities in the US. The number of EU entrants has fallen from 31 last year to 24 this year, but it is striking that even with the drop in applications and the increase in withdrawals, the number of Overseas entrants has actually risen from 44 to 49. Of the 36 countries sending us entrants from outside the UK, China is again the clear leader, followed by Hungary and South Korea.

As for the relative proportions of applicants and entrants from UK schools in the maintained and independent sectors, both applications and confirmed places are roughly in line with the averages (for Trinity) over the last few years; the figure of 56.6% for entrants is slightly up on last year's 53%. As usual the Sciences contribute more handsomely to this figure than the Arts, though the difference in the number of entrants from the two sectors in both Arts and Sciences this year is narrower than last. We continue to make efforts to increase the range of schools and backgrounds within the UK from which we draw our applicants through the work of our two Schools Liaison Officers, the many school visits they undertake and host, and the several Residentials at Trinity they run throughout the year. There are also some specific Widening Participation projects in which we are involved, the most prominent of which is a collaboration with the educational charity Villiers Park.

Of those candidates with confirmed places who took a full complement of A levels (at least 3), over 90% achieved at least two A*s, and over three-quarters achieved at least three A*s. On the Arts side half of our entrants got more than three A*s, while on the Sciences side the majority of our entrants (62%) achieved four A*s or more. Comparably high grades were achieved by those taking other school-leaving examinations including the Pre-U and the International Baccalaureate.

This was the first year in which applicants from schools in England were taking the new A levels in certain subjects, and so lacked the AS marks to which we had grown accustomed. Over the next three years all subjects will move to the new (or old) linear system. It is too early to assess the benefits and liabilities of these changes; it is also too early to judge the merits of the pilot scheme of subject-specific 'assessments', introduced in response to the disappearance of AS marks, that all Cambridge applicants are required to take, some of them 'pre-interview' (in early November) and others 'at-interview'. There will be further discussion and evaluation of the new regime in the course of the year.

The quality of our undergraduate intake this year is undiminished, but the uncertainties surrounding arrangements for students from outside the UK mean that we are inevitably concerned about our ability to continue attracting, retaining and, where necessary and possible, funding the most talented students from all round the world.

Graduate Studentships

Internal Graduate Studentships

Francesca Barber, MPhil in English Studies: Modern and Contemporary Literature.

Helena Fallstrom, PhD in Social Anthropology.

Chloe Hadavas, MPhil in Medieval History.

Lydia Heinrichs, PhD in English (Renaissance Literature).

Nathaniel Hess, MPhil in Classics.

Milan Krstajić, PhD in Physics.

Edward Millband, PhD in Classics.

Yu-Qian Ng, Master of Law.

Hyun Il Park, PhD in Chemical Engineering.

Thomas Prayer, MPhil in Economic Research.

Matthew Procter, MPhil in International Relations and Politics.

Lazar Radicevic, PhD in Pure Mathematics and Math Statistics.

Felix Schlichter, MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Lucy Sixsmith, MPhil in English Studies: Modern and Contemporary Literature.

Wu Hyun Sohn, PhD in Mathematical Analysis.

Puthipong Worasaran, PhD in Physics.

Jiali Yan, PhD in Pure Mathematics and Math Statistics.

External Research Studentships External Research Studentships (ERS), in some cases Honorary, were awarded to the following graduate students matriculating in 2017, in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated:

Miss Erynn J-H KIM (USA), Princeton University, MPhil in Classics.

Ms Hanyang LIU (China), Beijing University, MPhil in Philosophy.

Ms Carleigh N MORGAN (USA), King's College London, PhD in Film and Screen Studies.

Mr Maximilian SCHULZ WENNING (Germany), Cardiff University, MPhil in Finance.

Ms Michelle ZHENG (USA), Columbia University, MPhil in Advanced Computer Science.

Other External Studentships have been awarded as follows:

Miss Esma AKKILIC (Austria), London School of Economics and Political Science, Trinity-ESRC Studentship, PhD in Politics and International Studies.

Miss Monique ARNTZ (Netherlands), Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Trinity-AHRC Studentship, PhD in Archaeology.

Mr Zhenyu CAI (China), Peking University, Peking Exchange Scholarship, MPhil in Theology, Religion and Philosophy of Religion.

Ms Trillium CHANG (Canada), University of Toronto, Krishnan Ang Studentship, MPhil in Public Health and Primary Care.

Ms Mi Kwi CHO (Korea), University of Alberta, Trinity Overseas Bursary, PhD in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies.

Ms Jenny J CHOI (USA), Harvard University, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Mr Daniel P DALY (UK), King's College London, Gould Studentship in English Literature, MPhil in English Studies: Criticism and Culture.

Mr Rajendra DAS (USA), University of Virginia, Lenox Conyngham Scholarship, MPhil in Economics.

Mr Alejandro A FIOCCO (Peru), Universidad de Lima, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Engineering for Sustainable Development.

Mr Ian FRANCIS (USA), University of Tennessee, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Ms Julia HEINE (Germany), Christ's College Cambridge, Trinity-ESRC Studentship, PhD in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics.

Miss Sarah HILL (UK), Emmanuel College Cambridge, Trinity-Newton Studentship, MPhil in European, Latin American, and Comparative Literatures and Cultures.

Mr Alexander E HORNE (Australia), University of Sydney, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Philosophy.

Ms Eesha KHARE (USA), Harvard University, Charles Henry Fiske III Scholarship, Krishnan Ang Studentship (Honorary), MPhil in History and Philosophy of Science.

Mr Dmitrii KRACHUN (Russian Federation), St Petersburg State University, Eastern European Bursary, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Kevin T P LIM (Singapore), National University of Singapore, Krishnan Ang Studentship, MRes and PhD in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology.

Ms Christa LUNDBERG (Sweden), University of California, Trinity-AHRC Studentship, PhD in History.

Mr Borislav MLADENOV (Bulgaria), Imperial College London, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Miss Pooneh NAZARI (Iran), St Andrew's University, Sheepshanks Studentship in Astronomy, MAST in Astrophysics.

Miss Jana NICKEL (Germany), Universität zu Köln, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Ebubechukwu E OTI (Nigeria), Covenant University, Trinity Bursary for Students from Africa, MPhil in Technology Policy.

Mr Lucas PAOLI (France), École Normale Supérieure Paris, ENS Exchange Scholarship, MPhil in Environmental Policy.

Mr Pierre A SALVADORI (France), Université de Paris Sorbonne, Knox Studentship for French Students, MPhil in Early Modern History.

Mr Amar SARKAR (India), University of Oxford, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Basic and Translational Neuroscience.

Mr Mark A SELLKE (USA), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Ms Jessica G SCOTT (UK), Emmanuel College Cambridge, Trinity Studentship in Theology, PhD in Theology and Religious Studies.

Mr Atul SHARMA (India), Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, Ramanujan Research Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Mr T M TSHIBANGU (Democratic Republic of Congo), African Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Trinity Bursary for Students from Africa, PhD in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics.

Mr Soravit VONGBUNSIN (Thailand), Thammasat University, Trinity Overseas Bursary, Master of Law.

Mr Bob F M VOS (Netherlands), Utrecht University, Tarner Studentship in the Philosophy of Science or the History of Scientific Ideas, PhD in History and Philosophy of Science.

Ms Anna G M WHALAN (New Zealand), University of Canterbury, Henry Arthur Hollond Studentship in Law, Master of Law.

Mr Paul A WARCHUK (Canada), Harvard University, Hollond-Whittaker Research Studentship in Law, CPGS in Law.

Mr Fletcher J YOUNG (Australia), University of Western Australia, Mark Pryor Studentship, PhD in Zoology.

Mr Junzhi ZHANG (China), Beijing University, Krishnan Ang Studentship, PhD in Chemistry.

The Chapel 2016–17

Michael Banner (2006), Dean of Chapel



In the pew where I normally sit in Chapel there is a dusty old prayer book in which I follow the psalms as they are read or sung. The book has been very delicately marked up in pencil, I don't know when or by whom, with brackets placed round certain verses. Thus in the extraordinarily beautiful 137th Psalm, which begins 'By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept', the concluding words 'Blessed shall he be that taketh thy children and throweth them against the stones' has been carefully bracketed, to remind me, I suppose, that the sentiment is not entirely wholesome, and therefore, I assume, neither to be read nor sung.

Assuming the editing was not done very recently, I doubt that the would-be editor of the Psalms was familiar with the concept of hate speech, but I am guessing that his (unlikely to be her) worries about this and other verses in the Psalms, and elsewhere in the Bible, arises from concerns similar to those which have led some jurisdictions to proscribe what is so identified. Whatever the merits or otherwise of regulations of this kind on public speech, the use of brackets in the reading and recitation of the Bible seems ill-advised. In the first place, it is impossible to take a reflective and considered approach to the matter of the meaning and status of scriptures if one glosses over the awkward bits. But secondly, and just as importantly, the loss of these verses conceals from view the fact that Christianity has turned to the Psalms to look human emotion in the face, so to speak, including hate, lust, envy, misogyny, despair, vengefulness and the rest – and to look them in the face for the sake of confronting and ordering them, which cannot be done if their existence is denied. Taken as a whole the Psalms are a complex map of the troubled human heart and of the healing and consolation to which it may yield, and the map won't serve if it is tidied up.

The relevance of these musings to the annual request for a report on the Chapel for the Annual Record may not seem obvious, but since the round of Chapel life is pretty much identical from year to year, I am driven to report not on what we have done, but to try to say something about why we do it. Were I to report on what we have done I could submit much the same report every year, since the

Michaelmas term, punctuated by Remembrance Sunday, is reliably rounded off by the Advent Carol service, as the Lent term is concluded by Commemoration, and so on. But the life of the Chapel, to which reading and reflection on the scriptures is so central, is meant to settle the troubled heart - and also, of course, to trouble the settled heart. Such things, however, don't lend themselves to regular reporting.

List of Preachers 2016–17

Michaelmas 2016 The Bible as Literature

9 October	Dr Ross Wilson	Is the Bible Literature?
16 October	Professor Terry Eagleton	The Prophetic Literature
23 October	Professor Richard Bauckham FBA	Gospel Anecdotes
30 October	The Revd Professor Graham Ward	The Parables
6 November	Dr Katharine Dell	Job and Tragedy
13 November	Remembrance Sunday Matins Dr Kate McLoughlin	War, Literature, Love and Magnificence
13 November	Remembrance Sunday Requiem Professor Adrian Poole	The War Poets
20 November	Dr Cathy Ross	The Epistles

Lent 2017 The Seven Sacraments

22 January	The Revd Professor Michael Reiss	Marriage
29 January	The Revd Anna Matthews	Holy Orders
5 February	The Revd Dr Anna Poulson	Eucharist
19 February	The Rt Revd Stephen Conway	Confirmation
26 February	The Revd Ysmena Pentelow	Baptism
5 March	The Dean of Chapel	Anointing the Sick
12 March	A.N. Wilson	Confession

Easter 2017 The Church in the Modern World

30 April	The Revd George Lane	Global Travel, Leisure and Pilgrimage
7 May	Dr Pieter De Witte	Prisons
14 May	The Right Revd Dr John Inge	The Fate of Place
21 May	The Rt Revd & Rt Hon Dr Richard Chartres KCVO	Hope in Christ and the Empire of Things
28 May	The Revd Christopher Stoltz	Faith and Nation
4 June	Dr Susanna Snyder	Migration
11 June	The Dean of Chapel	Consumerism

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 recently appointed Sarah Akred in general administration, Andrew Manning on disbursements, and Phil Collins and Ruth Hefford in Estates and Securities.

The past year has seen heavy investment by the College in the Cambridge Science Park and at Dunsfold with net new investment of over £40m. This has kept the team exceptionally busy.

The Library

Nicholas Bell



The Library has continued to flourish over the past year, with ever increasing numbers of seminars and group visits making use of the special collections in the Wren alongside the everyday work of the College Library. Good progress has been made in cataloguing the Crewe Collection, bequeathed last year by the Duchess of Roxburghe, and several of the new discoveries in this important library have been digitised and made available on the College's website: these include such curiosities as a collection of woodcuts engraved by Greenlanders in 1860, and a story written by Florence Nightingale's sister Parthenope about her pet owl Athena.

Many other donations have been gratefully received. Victor Stone (1951) presented a superb copy of the 1763 Baskerville Bible, hitherto a notable omission from our collections both of bibles and of the publications of John Baskerville. An important collection of early editions of poems by Tennyson and Arthur Hallam was presented by Julia Elton. Julian Tunnichiffe (1977) gave several books including the first edition of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française* (1694) in memory of his father Derek (1944). John Koh (1976) kindly filled a gap in our holdings of the Trinity explorer William Francklin with his *Observations made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia in the Years 1786–7*, while Nicholas Postgate (1963) presented a notable Festschrift in two substantial volumes with more than fifty contributions by his colleagues and students in the fields of Mesopotamian archaeology and philology. Charles Macnaghten (1955) gave the Library a collection of papers relating to the Trinity philosopher John McTaggart, and Mrs Ann Baer presented a commonplace book compiled by her father Frank Sidgwick.

In July the College received a substantial and quite unexpected bequest for the use of the Library from Dr Betty Hill, a lecturer in medieval English whose only connection with the College seems to have been as a reader in the Wren Library in the 1960s. The College Council agreed to this donation being used to recruit two temporary staff to provide online catalogue descriptions of the modern archives held in the Library, many of which are presently accessible only through typewritten finding aids or a card index. This project will last for at least three years, and will transform the level of access to these important collections.

Meanwhile, another means of widening access has been the continued growth of our digitisation programme. Thanks to the generosity of several members of the College, we were able to purchase a new top-of-the-range camera and custom-built conservation book cradle, which have enabled us to photograph manuscripts which were previously too fragile to handle, producing high-resolution images of near-perfect colour and clarity. The Wren Digital Library now hosts around 700 complete medieval manuscripts, as well as growing numbers of printed books and modern papers: recent additions include the manuscripts of Srinivasa Ramanujan and Piero Sraffa, as well as the important collection of Tennyson's notebooks presented by his son.



The Master's Garden at night.



THE REGISTER

IN MEMORIAM





The Register

In Memoriam

- 1935** Mr A D Bolingbroke, August 2017
- 1936** Sir Thomas Oates CMG OBE, 30 January 2017
- 1937** Mr P F Hanbury, 17 July 2017
- 1938** Mr S D Freer, 26 April 2017*
Mr R Noskwith, 3 January 2017*
- 1939** Dr H R Allan
Mr A Anscombe, 31 October 2016
Mr I M Graham, 2 December 2016
Dr M J Poole
- 1940** Mr R C Buxton, 10 January 2017
Mr J C W De La Bere, 21 June 2017
- 1941** Sir Raymond Appleyard KBE, 22 January 2017
Dr J V Dunworth CB CBE (e), 27 March 2017
Mr J A Gwilliam, 21 December 2016
Dr R C Hanna
Mr B Wolpert, 18 January 2017
- 1942** Mr G D Boddington, 6 September 2017
Mr J F L Knight, April 2017
Mr T Neal, 8 December 2016
- 1943** Mr C Freedman CB, 12 October 2016
Dr K D Gibson, 6 April 2017
Professor H P Lambert FRCP, 19 April 2017
- 1944** Dr J R Butler, 24 December 2016
Dr J M Heaton, May 2017
Mr I L Robertson
Mr J D Tunnicliffe, 1 January 2017
- 1945** Mr G E Darwin, 3 February 2017
Mr C E Hindson, November 2016
Professor L Mestel FRS, 15 September 2017*
Dr J L Peel, 22 March 2016

- 1946** Dr G H N Chamberlain
Dr C P Hindley DCH DGM DRCOG MRCP, 4 February 2017
Dr C A Sharples, 15 April 2017
Mr H J S Taylor, 24 December 2016
Mr A E G Trollip, 28 February 2017
Dr C B Van Wyk, 2017
Mr H J Wickenden
- 1947** Mr R G Chapman, 26 December 2016*
Professor B Christa, 19 August 2008
Mr G I Harley, February 2017
Mr C B Lyster, 28 December 2016
Guy Lyster Esq DL, 3 December 2016
Mr J C Peck
Dr J K Snell
- 1948** Mr E M Arnold MBE, 28 April 2017
Professor G H Dixon OC FRS FRSC, 24 July 2016
Professor G A Harrison, 14 September 2017
Mr S J Laredo, 5 September 2017
Mr P M Pucill, 31 July 2016
Mr M E Rouse, 9 May 2017
Mr K P Walker, 28 March 2017
Mr P J H Whiteley
- 1949** Mr A V Brown, 7 August 2017
Mr A G Graham, 26 April 2017
Mr R J McNeile, 14 October 2014
The Revd Canon Raymond Ross
- 1950** Mr J N Dreaper
Mr L C Grand, 14 February 2017
Mr H Joels
Dr R W Lister, December 2016
Mr A W MacDonald, 7 February 2017
Dr M Phister, 2 April 2016
Mr W A Shawdon, 8 November 2016
Mr G L Solomon, 3 May 2015
- 1951** Dr P M E Drury, 6 April 2017
Mr D T Fabian, 9 October 2016
Mr F S Grubb
Mr R H Leaf
Professor A M Ross, January 2017*
Mr R K P Shankardass, 10 March 2017
Mr R T Whiteley, 9 January 2017

- 1952** Mr L E Ellis, 7 August 2017
 Professor R T Fortna, 7 February 2017
 Mr A M Gomme-Duncan, 11 November 2016
 Mr R E Lintott, 25 May 2017
- 1953** Lord Goodhart, 10 January 2017*
 Mr I N Macpherson, 8 November 2016
 Mr C A Rutter, 2 May 2017
 Mr R N Young, 13 December 2016
- 1954** Dr G W Gamlen, 28 August 2017
 Mr R J Hanby Holmes, 20 November 2016
 The Hon. Robert Loder CBE, 22 July 2017*
- 1955** Mr F G Barton
 Dr R H G Charles TD, 2017
 Mr C N Crofts, 2 February 2017
 Major General Christopher Tyler, 11 April 2017*
- 1956** Mr R J de Salis, 9 March 2017
 Mr D J Elvidge, September 2017
 Mr P J Jempson, 2016
- 1957** Mr J C Deas, 30 December 2016
 Mr R J Dickinson, 20 January 2017
 Mr D N Holt, 27 March 2017
 Mr P Pennant, 8 May 2017
 Mr M T Roberts MBE, 10 February 2016
 Mr C R Vyvyan, 23 October 2016
- 1958** Mr S C Albert, January 2016
 Mr H N Cotton, 2016
- 1959** Mr A N Abhyankar, 17 April 1981
 Dr R J Bloomfield, 2017
 Mr W M Debenham, 10 November 2016
 Mr R A McBarnet
 Dr M J Westwater
 Dr C C Widnell, 20 January 2016
- 1960** Sir Simon Benton Jones Bt JP, 28 December 2016
 Mr D H Rowlands
- 1961** Mr D A Russell, 26 October 2016
 Mr C R J Singleton, 2 April 2017
- 1962** Mr P T Hutchinson, 6 July 2017
- 1963** Mr C R S Brown, September 2017
 Mr G N Pudney

- 1964** Mr T M Howe, 8 September 2016
Dr L McManus, May 2016
The Rt Hon Sir Nicholas Wall, 18 February 2017*
- 1967** Mr T S Church, 28 October 2016
Mr R Hastings-James, 8 April 2016
Mr C R E Verney, 24 September 2016
- 1968** The Revd Canon Christopher Burch, 6 November 2016
Mr E Henning
Sir Paul Judge, 21 May 2017*
Professor G T Lewith, 17 March 2017
Mr P N Pinfield, 3 June 2016
- 1969** Dr A D Birrell, 7 December 2016*
Mr S A R H Hastings-Bass, 6 October 2017
- 1970** Mr A Mountford, 10 September 2017
- 1971** Mr J W Hirst QC, 11 July 2017*
- 1974** Mr I Pickering, 28 September 2017
- 1979** Mr I T G Lambert, March 2016
- 1984** Dr C M Johnson, 17 May 2017
- 1986** Dr M D Peterson, 22 July 2017
- 1988** Dr M J Ovey, 7 January 2017
- 1991** Mr H H Shek, 11 June 2017
- 2001** Mr N J Murphy, 2017
- 2003** Miss L Gao, July 2017

We were also saddened to learn of the deaths of two great friends of the College, Sir Ralph Kohn FRS on 14 November 2016*, and Dr Raymond Sackler on 7 August 2017*.

Obituaries on the College Website

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

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 tell them to contact us either by letter to the Alumni Relations & Development Office, Trinity College, Cambridge CB2 1TQ or by e-mail to alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk. Thank you, David Washbrook (Editor).



