



QUEENS' COLLEGE RECORD 1998

Queens' College, March 1998

Visitor THE CROWN

Patroness HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

President The Rt Hon. The Lord Eatwell of Stratton St Margaret, M.A., Ph.D.(Harvard).

Honorary Fellows:

The Revd Henry Chadwick, K.B.E., M.A., Mus.B., D.D., D.D.h.c.(Glasgow, Yale, Leeds, Manchester, Surrey, Rome, Harvard and Jena), Teol.Dr. h.c.(Uppsala), D.Hum.Lett.h.c.(Chicago), M.R.I.A., F.B.A. Emeritus Regius Professor of Divinity.

Lord Allen of Abbeydale, G.C.B., M.A.

Alfred Charles Tomlinson, M.A., M.A.(London), D.Litt.h.c.(Keele, Colegate and New Mexico), F.R.S.L.

The Rt Hon. Sir George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., M.A., P.C.

Robert Neville Haszeldine, M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc.(Birmingham), F.R.S., F.R.S.C., C.Chem.

Sir Humphrey Cripps, D.L., M.A., LL.D.h.c., D.Sc.h.c.(Nottingham), C.Chem., F.R.S.C.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stepheo Brown, M.A., LL.D.h.c.(Birmingham and Leicester), P.C. President of the Family Division of the High Court.

Sir Ronald Halstead, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.h.c.(Reading and Lancaster), Hon.F.I.F.S.T., F.R.S.C.

Peter Mathias, C.B.E., M.A., Litt.D, D.Litt.h.c.(Buckingham, Birmingham, Hull, Warwick and De Montfort), F.B.A., F.R.H.S.

Sir John Michael Middlecott Banham, M.A., LL.D.h.c.(Bath), D.Sc.h.c.(Loughborough, Exeter and Strathclyde).

Sir David Alan Walker, M.A., F.R.S.A.

Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, LL.B., Hon.G.C.M.G., LL.D.h.c.(San Diego and Leningrad).

Nicholas Kenneth Spencer Wills, M.A., F.C.A.

The Rt Revd Mark Santer, M.A. Bishop of Birmingham.

Sir Derek William Bowett, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.(Manchester), F.B.A. Emeritus Whewell Professor of International Law.

Sir Ernest Ronald Oxburgh, K.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.(Princeton), D.Sc.h.c.(Paris, Leicester, Loughborough, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Liverpool), F.G.S., Hon.F.I.Mech.E., F.R.S. Emeritus Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology. Rector of Imperial College, London.

Martin Best Harris, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.(London), LL.D.h.c.(Queen's, Belfast), D.U.h.c.(Essex), D.Litt.h.c.(Salford). Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester.

Richard Sidney Hickox, M.A., F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.

Ewen Cameron Stewart Macpherson, M.A., M.Sc. (London Business School)

The Revd Canon John Charlton Polkinghorne, K.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc.h.c.(Exeter and Leicester), D.D.h.c.(Kent), F.R.S.



Cloister Court.

Photo: Brian Callingham

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Fellows:

- The Revd Henry St John Hart, M.A., B.D. Life Fellow and Hebrew Lecturer; formerly Vice-President and Dean.
 Douglas Parmée, M.A. Life Fellow; formerly Tutor.
 John Holloway, M.A., Litt.D., D.Phil.(Oxon), D.Litt.(Aberdeen), F.R.S.L. Life Fellow; Emeritus Professor of Modern English.
 Sir Derek William Bowett, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.(Manchester), F.B.A. Life Fellow; formerly President; Emeritus Whewell Professor of International Law.
 Anthony Colin Spearing, M.A. Life Fellow; William R. Kenan Professor of English, University of Virginia.
 Sir James William Longman Beament, M.A., Sc.D., Ph.D.(London), F.R.S., F.R.S.A. Life Fellow, Safety Officer; formerly Vice-President; Emeritus Drapers Professor of Agriculture.
 James Martin Prentis, M.A., M.Sc.(Eng), Ph.D.(London). Life Fellow; formerly Vice-President and Senior Bursar.
 Ajit Singh, M.A., B.A.(Punjab, Chandigarh), M.A.(Howard, Washington), Ph.D.(Berkeley, California). Professor of Economics.
 Brian Albert Callingham, M.A., B.Pharm., Ph.D.(London), F.R.Pharm.S., F.I.Biol. Director of Studies in Medical and Veterinary Sciences.
 James Diggle, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. Praelector and Director of Studies in Classics; Professor of Greek and Latin.
 John Tiley, M.A., B.C.L.(Oxon), LL.D. Professor of the Law of Taxation.
 John Edward Carroll, M.A., Sc.D., F.Eng. Professor of Engineering.
 Peter Gonville Stein, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.(Aberdeen), Dr.iuris h.c.(Göttingen and Ferrara), Q.C.h.c., F.B.A. Life Fellow; formerly Vice-President; Emeritus Regius Professor of Civil Law.
 The Revd Canon Brian Leslie Hebblethwaite, M.A., B.D. Life Fellow; formerly Tutor and Dean of Chapel.
 Iain Richard Wright, M.A. Life Fellow; formerly Tutor. Professor of English at the Australian National University.
 John Timothy Green, M.A., Ph.D. Life Fellow; formerly Senior Tutor.
 Thomas Henry Coaker, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc.(London). Steward and Garden Steward.
 William Andrew Phillips, M.A., Ph.D. Life Fellow; formerly Tutor.
 Robin Douglas Howard Walker, M.A., Ph.D. Junior Bursar, Director of Studies in Computer Science and Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Mathematics).
 Andrew Duncan Cosh, B.A., Ph.D. Senior Bursar and College Lecturer in Economics.
 The Revd Brendan Ignatius Bradshaw, M.A., Ph.D. Director of Studies in History.
 Richard Robert Weber, M.A., Ph.D. Vice-President; Churchill Professor of Mathematics for Operational Research.
 Allan Nuttall Hayhurst, M.A., Sc.D. Director of Studies in Chemical Engineering.
 Peter Spufford, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. Assistant Director of Studies in History, Keeper of Pictures.
 James Anthony Jackson, M.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Natural Sciences (Earth Sciences).
 Christopher John Pountain, M.A., Ph.D. Librarian and Keeper of the Old Library; Director of Studies in Modern and Medieval Languages.
 Richard Griffith Fentiman, M.A., B.C.L.(Oxon). Director of Studies in Law.
 Sir Ernest Ronald Oxburgh, K.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.(Princeton), D.Sc.h.c.(Paris, Leicester and Loughborough), F.G.S., Hon.F.I.Mech.E., F.R.S. Life Fellow; formerly President; Emeritus Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology. Rector of Imperial College, London.
 The Revd Jonathan Michael Holmes, M.A., Vet.M.B., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S. Dean of Chapel and Chaplain, Keeper of the Records.
 Peter Howard Haynes, M.A., Ph.D. Tutor and Director of Studies in Mathematics.
 Malcolm David Macleod, M.A., Ph.D. Director of Studies in Electrical and Information Sciences.
 Keith Johnstone, B.Sc.(Leeds), Ph.D. College Lecturer in Natural Sciences (Biochemistry).
 David Cebon, B.E.(Melbourne), Ph.D., C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E. Director of Studies in Engineering and Manufacturing Engineering.
 Hugh John Field, M.A., B.Sc.(London), Ph.D.(Bristol), Sc.D., F.R.C.Path. Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in Medical and Veterinary Sciences.
 Nigel James Leask, B.A.(Oxon), Ph.D. Assistant Director of Studies in English.
 Wendy Margaret Bennett, M.A., Ph.D. Assistant Director of Studies in Modern and Medieval Languages.
 Stewart Onan Sage, M.A., Ph.D. Tutor for Research Students and Director of Studies in Biological Natural Sciences.
 Elizabeth Anne Howlett Hall, B.Sc., Ph.D.(London). Tutor and College Lecturer in Natural Sciences (Biotechnology).
 Richard William Prager, M.A., Ph.D. Binnie Fellow, Tutor for Research Students and Assistant Director of Studies in Engineering.
 The Revd Canon John Charlton Polkinghorne, K.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc. h.c. (Exeter and Leicester), D.D. h.c. (Kent), F.R.S. Life Fellow; formerly President.
 John Evan Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S. Professor of Radioastronomy.
 Stuart Nigel Bridge, M.A. Admissions Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in Law.
 Roderc Lewis Jones, M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon). Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Chemistry).
 Anthony Norden Lasenby, M.A., M.Sc.(London), Ph.D.(Manchester). Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Physics).
 Keith Ferrin Priestley, M.S.(Washington), Ph.D.(Nevada). Bye-Fellow (Earth Sciences).
 Christos Nicolas Pitelis, B.A.(Athens), M.A., Ph.D.(Warwick). Director of Studies in Management Studies, Assistant Director of Studies in Economics.
 Eivind Georg Kahrs, Mag.art., Dr.philos.(Oslo). Tutor and Director of Studies in Oriental Studies.
 Ignatius John Keown, M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon). Tutor and College Lecturer in Law.
 Andrew Howard Gee, M.A., Ph.D. Rooms Fellow and Assistant Director of Studies in Engineering.
 Kareen Jennifer Innes Thorne, B.A., Ph.D. Senior Tutor and College Lecturer in Medical Sciences (Biochemistry).
 David Robert Ward, M.A., Ph.D. Director of Studies in Physical Natural Sciences (Physics).
 Richard Gilmour Eric Pinch, M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon). College Lecturer in Pure Mathematics.
 Jacqueline Lillian Scott, B.A.(Sussex), M.A., Ph.D. (Michigan). Director of Studies in Social and Political Sciences.
 Georgia Elizabeth Brown, B.A., D.Phil.(Oxon). Director of Studies in English.
 The Revd Fraser Norman Watts, M.A.(Oxon), M.Sc., Ph.D.(London). Director of Studies in Theology and Religious Studies.
 John Stuart Richer, M.A., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Physics).
 Robert John Neather, B.A., Ph.D. Osaka Gakuin Research Fellow (Chinese).
 Peter Nicholas Benton, M.A., Ph.D., Dip. Comp. Sci. Bye-Fellow (Computer Science).
 Lee Anthony Boltom, F.H.C.I.M.A. Bye-Fellow; Manciple.
 John William Allison, B.A., LL.B.(Stellenbosch), LL.M., Ph.D. Tutor for Graduate Students and College Lecturer in Law.
 Beverley Jane Glover, B.Sc.(St Andrews), Ph.D. (U.E.A.). Research Fellow (Plant Sciences), Mclsome Research Scholar.
 Stefan Gregory Llewellyn Smith, M.A., Ph.D. William Colton Research Fellow (Mathematics).
 Rupert John Ernest Thompson, M.A., Ph.D. Research Fellow (Classics), Fabian Colenutt Scholar.
 Alexander Duncan Oliver, M.A., Ph.D., M.A., M.Phil.(Yale). Director of Studies in Philosophy.
 Michael Smithson, LL.B.(L.S.E.). Bye-Fellow.
 Murray Jack Milgate, M.Ec.(Sydney), M.A.(Essex), Ph.D. Tutor and Director of Studies in Economics.
 Stephen Fletcher Hewson, M.A. Research Fellow (Mathematics), Paterson Award Fellow.
 Pamela Thurschwell, B.A., B.A.(Yale), M.A.(Sussex), Ph.D.(Cornell). Research Fellow (English), Michael Greet Field Fellow.
 Richard Andrew William Rex, M.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in History.
 Tianjian Lu, B.Sc., M.Eng(Xian), D.Phil.(Hong Kong), Ph.D.(Harvard). College Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.
 Christophe Gagne, M.Litt.(St.Etienne). Bye-Fellow (French).
 Oliver Bühler, Dipl.-Ing(Berlin), M.S.E.(Michigan), Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Applied Mathematics).
 Peter Edward Spence, B.A.(Alberta), M.A.(Western Ontario), Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Modern History).

From the President

When I wrote last year I was totally new to the job. After a year that has passed in a blur of meetings, reunions, concerts, and a plethora of committees, I have realised that I will always be 'new to the job' because the College is an ever-changing institution. That is the joy of it. With solid roots in its history, Queens' has the confidence to adapt to the new challenges that are thrust upon the College.

Chief amongst those challenges this year is, of course, the problem of money. There can be no doubt that the financial pressures on many undergraduate and graduate students are severe, and will become yet more severe in the next few years. That is why the College has made the theme of Queens' 550 (of which more below) 'Investing in People'. At Queens' we have learnt to make relatively small resources go a long way. But there can be no compromise about backing students of real ability and potential.

Whilst I cannot disguise my anxiety about the College's financial future, it has been a wonderfully happy year. One of the highpoints was the visit in May of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, our Patroness. In February I had been contacted by her Private Secretary to ask if she might have lunch in 'her College'. So, on a beautiful sunny day, the Queen Mother met students and staff in Old Court, was entertained to a very lively lunch in the Lodge, and then left via the Mathematical Bridge - pausing in the middle of the Bridge to acknowledge the cheers of astonished punters and undergraduates in the Round.

Another highlight was Graduation at the end of June. It poured with rain all day. But spirits of graduands, parents and friends remained irrepressibly high.

Throughout the year there have been a number of musical and dramatic events in the Long Gallery of the Lodge, in addition to the usual College entertainments. I am particularly keen that the beautiful Gallery, of which everyone associated with Queens' is justly proud, should not sit empty, but should be used for appropriate occasions. Just such an occasion took place in December, when the College Musician, together with friends from the Royal College of Music, presented an evening of Italian seventeenth century Christmas music for harpsichord and two voices.

One of the pleasures of being President is meeting Members of the College, both in Queens' and around the world. I hope that during this special anniversary year Members everywhere will try to visit the College, and join in one or more of the celebratory events. You can be sure of a warm welcome.

JOHN EATWELL

The Society

The Fellows in 1997

The Society was delighted to learn of knighthoods bestowed on two former Presidents. The Revd Canon John Polkinghorne was made a KBE in the Birthday Honours List and Professor Derek Bowett was made a Knight Bachelor in the 1998 New Year's Honours List.

Dr Peter Wheatley, a former Senior Bursar and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and a Fellow for thirty years, sadly died in May. An obituary is published elsewhere in the *Record*.

Two Fellows left the College during the year. Dr Philip Towle resigned his Official Fellowship to concentrate on his work at the Centre for International Studies. He remains closely associated with Queens', however, and has been elected a Fellow Commoner. Dr Towle's many years of service as a College Lecturer in History and as Tutor for Graduate Students have been much appreciated. Keechang Kim completed his Research Fellowship and moved to an appointment in Law at Selwyn College.

Seven new Fellows joined the Society. Richard Rex was elected to an Official Fellowship in History and Tian Jian Lu to an Official Fellowship in Engineering. Oliver Bühler, Christophe Gagne and Peter Spence were elected to Bye Fellowships in Mathematics, French and History respectively. Stephen Hewson won a Research Fellowship in Mathematics and Pam Thurschwell a Research Fellowship in English. No fewer than five of these new Fellows are from overseas - China, Germany, France, Canada and the United States - reflecting the international status and prestige of the University and bringing the number of nationalities represented on the Fellowship of Queens' to twelve. Dr Milgate has become a Tutor and the post of Director of Studies in Natural Sciences has been split between Dr Sage, who will take on the biologists, and Dr Ward, whose responsibility will be the physical scientists.

During the year the President, Lord Eatwell, co-authored a book entitled *Not Just Another Accession: The Political Economy of EU Enlargement to the East*. He was appointed as an Independent Member of the Board of the Securities and Futures Authority. He also became Chairman of the British Screen Finance Ltd. He is an economic adviser to the Secretary of State for Agriculture. In January 1998 he joined the new Board of the Royal Opera House and became Chairman of the Royal Ballet.

Professor Sir James Beament had his book *The Violin Explained* published in June 1997 and he was consequently invited to give a lecture to the British Violin Makers Association and to the European String Teachers Association. Canon Brian Hebblethwaite has published *Ethics and Religion in a Pluralist Age*. The Senior Bursar, Dr Andy Cosh, has co-authored reports on small businesses for the Department of Education and Employment and for the European Union, and several other works on various aspects of executive remuneration, international merger activity and corporate control. Dr James Jackson was awarded the Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society of London. He also travelled to New Zealand to repeat the Royal Institution Christmas Lectures, *Planet Earth: an explorer's guide*. Dr Philip Towle's book *Enforced Disarmament: From Napoleonic Campaigns to the Gulf* has been published by the Clarendon Press. Dr Jonathan Holmes has succeeded Professor Holloway as a Henry Morris Trustee and has been elected to the Ely Diocesan Synod. Dr David Cebon was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1997. He was awarded the IMechE Crompton Lanchester Medal for the best paper on automotive engineering and was also awarded the IMechE Thomas Hawksley Gold Medal for best original paper in mechanical engineering. Dr Wendy Bennett received Le Grand Prix de L'Académie Française at a public session of the Académie Française. Dr Richard Prager was on sabbatical in 1997 and whilst on leave wrote the software to enable a conventional



Dr Polkinghorne receiving the insignia of his K.B.E. from the Queen. By kind permission of Buckingham Palace and B.C.A.



Sir Derek Bowett, President 1970-82.

ultra-sound machine to be used to obtain three-dimensional data of the internal structure of the body. He has also developed a new calibration strategy, patented by the University, that is significantly faster and more accurate than any technique previously available. The William Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has been awarded to Professor John Baldwin. The Prize, which was founded in 1867, is awarded every three years for the best original work in mathematico-physical or mathematico-experimental science by a past or present member of the University of Cambridge. Canon John Polkinghorne published a Lent Book, *Searching for Truth*, and also gave the Firth Lecture at Nottingham University. Dr Christos Pitelis completed a two year project for the European Commission, entitled *Foreign Direct Investment from the EU to the CEECS*. This involved six countries: Greece, Portugal, Bulgaria, Romania, the Slovak Republic and the UK. He also completed the *Future of Greek Industry* project, on behalf of the Greek Government. This led to a volume on *Competitiveness and Industrial Policy in Greece*. The book has been widely received as a 'landmark' in Greek policy making. Dr John Keown was the only international witness to testify before the Australian Senate on the subject of euthanasia, during its hearings on the Northern Territory euthanasia legislation. His book, *Euthanasia Examined*, was published in paperback by CUP and was referred to by the US Supreme Court in its landmark decision on physician-assisted suicide. Dr Keown also made several appearances on radio and TV discussing issues of medical ethics. Dr Andrew Gee was awarded one of three 'Best Lecturer' awards by Cambridge's engineering students, who voted for their preferred lecturers from a list of 126 candidates. His major research achievement was to win the 'Industry Prize', awarded for the best paper describing work with significant industrial potential, at the 1997 British Machine Vision Conference. Dr Karen Thorne has become a Director of National Mutual Life.

Among our Honorary Fellows, Professor Henry Chadwick was awarded Honorary Doctorates by both Harvard and the University of Jena. He has also contributed a long chapter to the new *Cambridge Ancient History*. The Rt Hon. Sir Stephen Brown has received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Leicester University and has been made a Freeman of the City of London. Dr Peter Mathias was appointed Chairman of the Great Britain-Sasakawa Foundation (1997). He also became an Economic Advisor to Venice International University. Nicholas Wills became Master of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers. Ewan Macpherson has retired from his position as Chief Executive of 3i Group plc and has become a non-executive director of Scottish Power plc, M & G Group plc. Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust plc, and an independent trustee of the Glaxo-Wellcome Pension Fund.

JOHN EATWELL

Thomae Smithi Academia

The Thomae Smithi Academia, a discussion group for Fellows and Fellow Commoners, founded in 1976, continues to hold five meetings annually, in the Old Combination Room. Discussions were held on the following topics: 'Research Grants and University Finance', introduced by Dr Macleod; 'The Medieval Historian and the Modern City', introduced by Dr Spufford; 'Changing British Households', introduced by Dr Scott; 'Bordeaux 1982-1992', introduced by Dr Kahrs; and 'Laissez Faire', introduced by Dr Milgate.

JAMES DIGGLE

The Hart Walk 1997

"You will find there is a broken fence a few yards ahead", said the dim shape that was Henry through the encircling mist at the top of Greenup Edge. I was quite glad of this reassurance that we were in the right place. The weather for this year's Hart Walk, though not spectacularly wet, was thick and getting thicker as the wind pushed warm wet air off the Irish Sea to condense on Borrowdale.

"You know this route well. When were you last up here?"
"About 1972 ..."

Henry's extraordinary memory for the detail of the hills that he has loved all his adult life is matched by his detailed memory of the people who have walked them with him. (And, recalling youthful follies and good advice disregarded, that can be a sobering thought as one sees - in front as of yore - the familiar black beret, the worn blue rucksack, move to the rhythm of the walk.) This year saw 23 people gather for dinner at Stonethwaite, and set out on the walk from Rosthwaite to Grasmere on the following morning. His memories of earlier walks over that route now become part of our memories too. The countryside is peopled with those with whom we have shared it.



The Admission of New Fellows, October 1997.
Photo: Brian Callingham

Of course, the walk was uneventful in any normal sense. A few supercilious sheep moved out of the way of this flock of oddly clad humans; a few humans regarded with apparent unease the approach of this widely heterogeneous phalanx of incessantly talking, laughing people, and pretended they had something very important to look at in the far distance from some way off the path. A lost American and his father, intent on reaching Robin Hood's Bay (in the end, of course) trustingly attached themselves to the party; a passing mountain cyclist fell off, possibly with alarm. But for some the walk was greatly eventful: Sophie Smith and Tom Drysdale, both aged twenty months (and one of them recently baptised by Henry) had their first experience of a mountain stream, to their obvious delight. For some more mature, it was their first Hart Walk, their first meeting with old and new friends. For Henry it was a walk through a past landscape as well as a present one. Cherry cake, "as supplied to the Dean", baked by Jenny Moseley, was served to all, and after lunch, while the more sober members of the party reposed in green pastures by the unstill waters of Far Easedale, a few energetic souls went leaping upon the mountains, skipping upon the hills like roes or a young hart, over Helm Crag. The descent of Easedale took time, for, as one among the theologians of the party remarked, our progress was not unlike that of the Israelites through the wilderness, through stony places, where the rough places were not made plain, and the Ark of the Covenant had to be kept from falling ...

The weather cleared as the afternoon turned to early evening, and Easedale was its usual delectable self in the lengthening shadows. And as Gill met us with the car among the trees of Lancrigg, Henry and Simon Tatton-Brown were still sorting out Israeli politics. Henry was whisked off to bath and dinner, while the rest of us retired to the Traveller's Rest.

Later that evening, in the bar of the Scaffell Hotel, we asked Henry about next year. Honister Pass, Grey Knotts, Brandreth, Fleetwith Pike, perhaps? "Green Gable. We would have it in our pocket." *Ipsa dixit*: who are we to disagree with one whose memory is in the hills?

CHARLES MOSELEY (1959)

Peter Jaffrey Wheatley Fellow 1967-1997

Peter came to Cambridge thirty years ago, when he was appointed to a Lectureship in Physical Chemistry and elected to a Fellowship at Queens'. He was born in 1921 and was at King Edward VII School in Sheffield, where he was Captain of School. Peter always displayed characteristics of that city of steel; the accent was there, but not too strongly; also there was the bouncy sense of humour, the enthusiasm for cricket and football and a complete appreciation of the value of money. No doubt life was not easy in Sheffield in the early 1930s. He told a story of once having to go to hospital in Sheffield early one morning, so that he arrived at school half an hour late with one arm in a sling. He apologised profusely in his well-mannered and polite way, but the master explained that a school rule was a school rule and he was severely caned being late. Peter was to experience more of life's injustices later.

In 1940 he left school with two scholarships to Queen's, Oxford. After a short stay there he joined the Royal Artillery. Bombardier Wheatley was soon sent to the Far East and was captured at the fall of Singapore. Just over a year later his parents discovered that he was a prisoner-of-war in Japanese hands, interned in Malaya. Subsequently, Peter's family heard once a year from the Imperial Japanese Army that his health was excellent and that he was "working for pay" in a camp in Thailand. Later in Cambridge it was not easy to get Peter chatting about his terrible wartime experiences. Clearly he did not wish to burden us with matters which in any event were beyond our comprehension. However, it is clear that he suffered considerably from speaking his mind to his captors. His weight

fell to 70 pounds. From all this Peter emerged later as a private man who minded his own business. However, he bore no grudges against the Japanese as individuals. On the contrary he frequently invited them to work in his research groups. Certainly his sense of humour helped him survive the War.

In 1946 he was demobilised and returned to Oxford as an undergraduate. He was seriously underweight and not expected to live many years. With Jack Linnett as his Tutor, only two years later he took a First in Chemistry. He became a Junior Research Fellow at Merton, working with Jack Linnett for his D.Phil. The following year he married and somehow completed his D.Phil. in only two years. Then he went to a lectureship in Chemistry at Leeds; bear in mind that people from Sheffield think twice before visiting Leeds, even for an afternoon. There three daughters came. But after seven happy years he gave up teaching and the family moved to Zurich, where Peter worked for Monsanto. He did a year as visiting professor at Tucson and then came to Cambridge. He was by then in good health, no doubt partly due to his passion for playing sport. He had played the occasional game of cricket for Oxfordshire and was more than a useful opening bat. When at the crease all his movements were elegant and economical; he was not a slogger; nor was he flappable.

Peter published eleven papers from his very brief period of research in Oxford. Six of them related the force constants of molecular vibrations to current wave-mechanical theories of the chemical bond. In addition, five papers emerged on the speed with which a flame passes through a mixture of oxygen and a fuel. When he came to Cambridge our gas fires and cookers were being "converted to high speed North Sea gas". I remember Peter drawing the moral of never believing an advertisement. There we were about to start burning methane from under the sea. Peter had measured its burning velocity to be much less, not greater, than that of town gas. He learned his X-ray crystallography at Leeds, which did not have enough computing power in the early 1950s, so he often travelled to Manchester, computed all night and then returned for a day's work. Peter was a structural chemist and firmly believed that



Dr Peter Wheatley in 1967.

Photo: B. Gaye

having elucidated the structure of aspirin, which he did in Zurich, it was possible to know all about its behaviour as a drug. Altogether he wrote 100 papers, most of them on X-ray measurements of the structure of a wide variety of molecules. He published four books, his best known being on the determination of molecular structure. It became the classic text known to undergraduates worldwide. Peter was a crystallographer of immense distinction. He was a strict and rigorous editor of *Acta Crystallographica* for twelve years and after his retirement in 1988 worked in the *Crystallographic Data Centre* in Cambridge. He was known there as 'Grandad', and characteristically he preferred working in their well-lit portacabins to the best example of modern architecture in Cambridge.

In Queens' Peter rapidly became important. From the outset he was clearly sound enough to be on any committee. Thus he participated fully in our large new building programme, he directed the studies of every Natural Scientist in this college, he was Junior Bursar and later Senior Bursar. After his wartime experience he found it hard to sympathise with some of our students' complaints in the 1960s. However, he always planned well ahead and thought as Junior Bursar that once a Lent Term was finished the worst of the fast bowling was over. Once in mid February he deliberately issued the very cheapest toilet paper to each staircase. After a week the Junior Bursar expressed surprise and concern on hearing so many students complain. A democratically elected committee investigated such a serious matter and then a week before the end of term congratulated itself on having solved the Term's great issue. Administration became a greater part of his life. I always appreciated Wheatley's Law of Management - whenever you do anything as an Administrator, do tell everyone affected by it. Several duties gave him real pleasure. He was proud to be Senior Proctor and overlap with Jack Linnett whilst he was Vice-Chancellor. He also enjoyed teaching both in the University and the College; in fact, he was a superb lecturer and supervisor. When Queens' admitted females, having had three daughters, he knew more than most of us how to make young ladies welcome and anticipate their problems. In 1972 he was the manager of a cricket team from Oxford and Cambridge touring Malaysia and Singapore. All this he enjoyed, but perhaps his greatest joy was his own family. Later in life he became a keen gardener.

However, life caught up with Peter. About twenty years ago he was seriously injured when he was knocked off his cycle by a car. Inevitably his wartime experiences exacted their toll, so that he declined this last year. We are all grateful for having known such an enthusiastic, able, steadfast, humorous and caring man.

ALLAN HAYHURST

Professor Lionel C. Knights Fellow 1965-1973

Lionel Knights was born in Grantham on 15th May 1906. A leading scholar of Shakespeare and Elizabethan drama generally, he died on 8th March 1997, aged 90.

In 1931 F.R. Leavis and his circle, including Knights, got together to discuss the creation of a new critical review which would "focus a minority scrutiny on contemporary civilisation". "Scr-r-r-unity!", exclaimed Knights, "I like that!" and thus in May 1932 the first issue of the new journal appeared under the title *Scrutiny*, with Knights as co-editor. He remained on the editorial board for the next twenty years, until the project folded in 1953, being the only editor to have had a hand in all 76 issues. *Scrutiny* would be the mouthpiece for a movement rebelling against the approach to criticism prevailing in the universities at the time, although as more and more of the team were appointed to lectureships and became part of the academic establishment, the tone became less one of rebellion and more one of academic infighting. Knights had little taste for this, and towards the end of the life of *Scrutiny* his

editorship had become somewhat nominal. He was informed of the closure of the journal by a third party.

Nonetheless, his *How many children had Lady Macbeth* (1933) was one of the opening salvos in the battle against what the Scrutiny team perceived as nineteenth century attitudes to literary criticism which were still being practised. He argued that the plays of Shakespeare should be seen as 'dramatic poems', rather than mere collections of random characters who could be studied individually, divorced from the poetic whole.

Lionel Knights had read History and English at Selwyn College, where he graduated with first class honours in 1928. Having spent a short time teaching he returned to academia as Adelaide Stoll Bachelor Fellow at Christ's College. He was awarded his PhD in 1936 for work which would subsequently be published as *Drama and society in the age of Jonson*. In 1933 he was appointed to a lectureship at Manchester, and subsequently became Professor of English at Sheffield in 1947, and Winterstoke Professor of English at Bristol in 1954. He returned to Cambridge as King Edward VII Professor in 1965, when his association with this College also began.

He was not happy during his time as Professor at Cambridge. His old friend and mentor Leavis perceived his taking chairs at other universities as a personal betrayal and rejected him, subsequently referring to him as "Professor Judas". Knights wrote at the end of his life that "Leavis was the most important intellectual influence of my life in young adulthood; without his influence a large part of me might have remained dormant." By Leavis' ostracism he "was of course deeply hurt". He was also disappointed that the political power in the Faculty rested in the Chairman of the Faculty Board: he felt that he had been able to do little to "smooth the working of everyday teaching - the arrangement and revitalising of undergraduate courses, choice of set books, and so on". He was perhaps being harsh with himself; he was instrumental in the establishment of a Faculty-Student Committee, which was not without influence; and he is remembered as a devoted and outstandingly talented lecturer and teacher, who was always able to hold the attention of a student audience.

He is survived by his wife Elizabeth and two children.

RUPERT THOMPSON

Professor Frank Goldby Fellow 1934-1937

Frank Goldby was born in London in 1903 and educated at the Mercers' School, Holborn, and Gonville and Caius College. He did his clinical training at King's College, London, and qualified as a doctor in 1927. After junior hospital jobs at King's, he became a Demonstrator in Anatomy at University College Hospital. He was an M.R.C.S and F.R.C.P. and obtained an M.D. degree at Cambridge in 1936, but he devoted his career to the study and teaching of Anatomy. Whilst acting as temporary head of anatomy in Hong Kong in 1932 he met and married his wife Helen, who survives him along with their six children (one of his sons, Stephen, came to Queens' in 1956).

He returned to Cambridge as a Lecturer in Anatomy in 1934 and became a Fellow of Queens'. As well as teaching for the College, he was Steward. His reputation as an excellent lecturer and fine anatomist grew rapidly and in 1937 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy at Adelaide. Shortly before the end of the War he and his family returned to England and from 1945-1970 he was Professor of Anatomy at St Mary's Hospital Medical School in London. He became Deputy Dean of St Mary's and was in charge of the Wright-Fleming Institute there. His particular academic interests lay in the fields of embryology and the pathology and anatomy of the central nervous system. He was one of the pioneers in changing the image of anatomy, moving the emphasis away to an extent from the dissecting room and introducing a more experimental approach to the subject. He was for many years Secretary, and eventually President of the Anatomical Society.



Professor Frank Goldby.

In 1970 he and his wife retired to Cambridge, and thus began a second and most fruitful close association with the College, encouraged by his former pupil, Dr Max Bull, Director of Studies in Medicine at Queens'. Frank taught part-time in the dissecting room in the Department of Anatomy, conveying his enthusiasm for anatomy and understanding of the structure and function of the human body to yet another generation of medical students and staff. He became an active supporter and encourager of the Queens' Medical Society of which he was proud to be a Vice-President. But his real contribution and lasting memorial was in the Old Library. He had developed his hobby of book binding to a degree of skill and artistry excelled by few. Such was his professionalism that successive librarians were happy to entrust to him many of our most treasured and valuable and ancient books. He repaired, restored and rebound dozens of volumes, charging only the cost of materials. His was truly a labour of love and the many beautifully restored books will serve to remind future generations of his name and generosity. As well as book binding, he was skilled at carpentry, making furniture for his family.

Frank accepted the restrictions of old age with good grace and good humour, but was unable to come into College in recent years. He died on 20 October 1997 at the age of 94.

JONATHAN HOLMES

Mrs Elisabeth Machin

Elisabeth Machin, former Assistant Librarian and widow of Dr Ken Machin, for many years Senior Tutor, died on 10th April 1997, aged 70. Elisabeth's life history resembles the plot of a novel full of excitement, drama and, indeed, tragedy. She was born in Berlin, where her father held a senior position in Siemens. However, life became very difficult for Jewish families, and, in 1933, the family moved to Trieste in response to financial blandishments from Mussolini who was intent on building up Italian industry. In 1939, after Mussolini's alliance with Hitler, the family were on the move again, first to Holland Park and then to Cambridge, to stay in the home of the physiologist, Wilhelm Feldberg who was Elisabeth's step-

uncle. At the onset of war, Elisabeth was sent to boarding school in High Wycombe and her father to the Isle of Man to be interned. However, the dielectrics he was manufacturing at the time were in demand for the war effort and he was released so that production could be restored.

Elisabeth gained admission to Girton to read Natural Sciences from the Perse Girls' School to which she had moved. Elisabeth and Ken met through the University Gliding Club, married in 1952, and their only child, Gordon, was born in 1955. When her father died in 1965, Ken and Elisabeth, along with all their other activities, ran his company for another ten years or so, until the remaining staff retired and the manufacturing processes had been superseded.

Tragically Gordon died in 1968. Ken and Elisabeth then took the decision to devote themselves to Queens', which was not only greatly to the benefit of the College, but also gave them both a purpose and support in the years that followed. There can be few in Queens' who did not benefit from Elisabeth's whole-hearted support of Ken and from her time in the College Library.

Elisabeth's verbal skills in four languages were legendary. Conversation in three languages intermixed caused no problems for her, but she said she needed to think if she had to use four at the same time! She was a simply superb entertainer at social functions and her hospitality was unbounding and so unstintingly given. Many of us saw opera in a new light through her enthusiasm. Her resolve and determination still to be involved in Queens' and its people remained undiminished after Ken's untimely death. It says much for Elisabeth's indomitable character that she, while fully aware of what was round the corner, was holding forth at a dinner party at our house just four days before the end.

BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Fabric

During the Long Vacation 1997, the Coat-of-Arms of the College in Old Court was repainted. It had become faded and the old paint was peeling. The Coat-of-Arms, carved in stone and mounted in the brickwork above the door to the screens passage, was put up in 1575, very shortly after the College was made a grant of arms by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms. That grant was an elaboration on the arms of Queen Margaret of Anjou, our first foundress, which she had inherited from her father René, Duke of Anjou, otherwise known as *Le Bon Roi René*, a great patron of the arts. The arms, in six quarters, represent the six lordships (either actual or titular) which he claimed: Hungary, Naples, Jerusalem, Anjou, Barr, Lorraine.

The repainting was undertaken entirely by Graeme Smith, the College Painter. The old paint was carefully dissolved away layer by layer, using modern stripping pastes. This revealed that the existing colour scheme was not the same as earlier versions. In making our choices for the new colour scheme, we were guided both by what was formally correct for the heraldry and by evidence of the older colour schemes where it appears that detail had been lost in previous over-paintings. The major visible change was a reversion to the earlier deep maroon for the background colour in which the arms are embedded, rather than a pale grey. The paints used this time were specialist paints for stonework, based on linseed oil, which should not peel. The full glory of the newly painted arms cannot be conveyed in the *Record*, so a personal visit is advised!

In the courts of the College, there have been various attempts to improve night-time lighting levels. Most existing fittings (many being conversions from old oil or gas lamps) have had mirrors installed to trap the light that would otherwise have escaped upwards to pollute the night sky. Around Friars and Docket Buildings, new sodium lights have been installed over each staircase entrance, cased in a small discreet black box which we hope does not offend the eye during the day. The lighting has also been improved around the Docket Gate, now that all students carry night keys for these gates, the closest ones to the city centre.

There have been significant renovations to the bathrooms of two of the College Houses at Panton Street and a flat at Eltisley Avenue.

In the Easter Vacation 1997, the wiring for the new College data network was completed, and the network was brought online. Every room in College and Owlstone Croft now has an ethernet data socket, to which residents may connect their computer, giving them access to the University data network and the Internet. The wiring from each socket leads to a hub (one for each building), and each hub is connected by fibre-optic cable to a central data switch in the Essex Building. The fibre-optic cables from Fisher and Cripps have to cross the River Cam under the wooden bridge, and rise up through the President's Lodge to the attics - fortunately we were able to lay these cables during the Lodge refurbishment that was described last year. We expect many future educational initiatives to be based on computer networking technology, and this network is a commitment from Queens' College to ensure that our students derive all possible benefit from such developments. At the time of writing, over 100 students have connected their personal computers to the network.

At the same time as the data sockets, telephone sockets were placed in every room in College, Owlstone Croft, and the College Houses. Students are now able to order telephone service from Cambridge Cable Ltd without the need for someone to visit the site to install wiring and socket. Despite some teething problems with the new technology at the start of the Michaelmas Term, about 40% of students in College subscribed to the telephone service and a slightly higher proportion at Owlstone Croft. In a parallel development, postgraduate students (whether living in College or the town) can now subscribe to a special Cambridge Cable telephone service which lets them make calls between their phone and the University Telephone Network free of charge. This is of particular interest to those who use a computer modem link to the University's modem dial-up service.

ROBIN WALKER



Renewing the Coat-of-Arms in Old Court. Photo: Brian Callingham

Erasmus Building

The Erasmus building was erected in 1959. It provided 43 student bedrooms on the main staircase, and two rooms for Fellows and one further student room on the back staircase. The architect was Basil Spence, and it was notable for being the first college building on the Backs to be designed in the modernist tradition. It was a remarkable contrast to the nearby 1955 extension of the King's Bodley Building, along the north side of the same lawn. Back in the late 1950s, when Spence presented his design to the student body, he was cheered. But the design proved controversial, and it was truncated from the planned five residential floors to three. It still attracts critical comment today, but, as an essay in the modernist tradition, the design of Erasmus Building has interesting features to those willing to study them. By contemporary standards, the student bedsits were of generous proportions, with flush-finished built-in wardrobes, bookcases, and wash-basins in cupboards. The Building was the first in Queens' to be built with central heating.

Nearly forty years on, the Erasmus Building was beginning to show its age. By present expectations, provision of central sanitary facilities was poor, with only two bathrooms, two showers, and two toilets per corridor of rooms. (By contrast, Cripps Court, designed in 1970, had one bathroom and one toilet per three rooms on average). The College itself also had new responsibilities with an increasing proportion of college revenue derived from conference lettings. By the late 1980s, many other colleges had purpose-built accommodation with en-suite facilities in each bedroom. Queens' was beginning to find that those other colleges were more successful at attracting new conference bookings, and we faced the prospect of this revenue stream drying up, with a consequent damaging effect on student charges. We concluded that we were obliged to modernise our residential accommodation to remain competitive in the conference arena. We also suspected that there was a proportion of the student body who would appreciate en-suite facilities, and who would be prepared to pay extra for them.

Immediately after Degree Day 1997, the Housekeeper stripped all the rooms in Erasmus Building of college furniture and fittings, and the builders moved in that week. The scheme was to strip out all the flush-finished cupboards and wash-basin units in the bedrooms: the space thus released would provide about half the area needed to create an en-suite shower and toilet. The other half would come by stealing space from the bedroom itself. The resultant bedroom space would still be larger than many rooms in Cripps Court. The original built-in bookshelves became a wardrobe, and new bookshelves were created on the wall with the radiator unit below. The original flush furniture and fittings had been built with an afrormosia hardwood veneer: as much as possible of that material was recycled into the new bookshelves and wardrobe doors. The bedroom doors were reinforced to the latest fire resistance standards, and the whole building equipped with a new fire detection and alarm system, involving a smoke detector in every room. The electrical wiring was renewed in every room, incorporating residual-current safety cut-outs. The radiators were replaced by modern units having a higher heat output, to compensate for the air extraction installed in the shower. The new en-suite room has a low false ceiling, providing a huge area of high-level cupboard space, thus permitting the usual student collection of suitcases and boxes to be hidden away during term.

The contract was supposed to take 10 or 11 weeks, which would have given the rooms back to the College in September, allowing plenty of time to refurbish them for students in October. In the event, the builders ran very late indeed. Once it became apparent to us that there was no prospect of the rooms being ready in time for the new academic year, an emergency plan was formulated to accommodate the 44 displaced students. The five freshers were found beds in Guest Rooms or the Sick Bay. Other students were offered a choice of finding their own accommodation (and being paid by the College a daily sum to

more than cover their costs) or taking lodgings organised by the College. The College sought volunteers from all its staff and Fellows to take a student into a spare bedroom. Thus it was that two very surprised third-year engineers (who had early examinations) found themselves in spare bedrooms in the Long Gallery of the President's Lodge. And thus the Author found himself with a student lodger, exactly thirty years after sharing a set in Fisher Building with his father.

At the very beginning of term, the Bursars called a meeting of all affected students to discuss the issues and share as much information as we could. Inevitably, we were eventually asked when we expected the building to be ready. This was a question to which we had insufficient information to give a reliable answer, since the builder's own projected completion dates had already been proved wrong many times. I mentally enumerated all the things that might reasonably go wrong, allowed for the observed slow progress, added a week for luck, and replied that my estimate was the weekend of October 25/26th. This was bad news for students who had imagined that they would only be a few days in temporary accommodation.

In the event, much more went wrong than had been foreseen, including a sub-contractor being dismissed by the main contractor. Nevertheless, by dint of unremitting pressure on the contractor, the first bedrooms were handed over to the College on Tuesday 21st. By the heroic efforts of the College's Housekeeping staff, 43 bedrooms were carpeted and furnished on the Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. On Saturday, an eerie silence descended on the building, its first day without builders, as the design team held their final inspections. Finally at 4 p.m. on Saturday 25th, the building was signed off and released to the College. Within minutes, the news spread around the College, and the students began moving in. History does not record whether there was a celebratory party: such a party would have been against tutorial regulations, so of course such a party could not possibly have occurred.



The Erasmus Building during renovation across Walnut Tree Court.
Photo: Brian Callineham

It took the builders a little longer to finish the Fellows' sets on L staircase, to our considerable dissatisfaction. Student reaction to the new arrangements was positive overall, despite a steady stream of snagging defects reported over the next few weeks. The snags were mostly cleared in the Christmas vacation. We are grateful to our staff for the superb part they played in getting the building ready after the late handover and to our students for their forbearance and cooperation during the three week delay.

ROBIN WALKER

The Appeals

Queens' 550

By the time this copy of the *Record* is in their hands, all Members should have received a pack of materials launching Queens' 550, the Celebration and Appeal which mark the 550th anniversary of the foundation of the College in 1448. If any Member has not received the brochure, please contact the Queens' 550 Office (01223 335564).

I hope that everyone will join in the celebration of the anniversary of our College, both by attending some of the events, open to all Members and their families, and, perhaps most importantly, by attending the events especially arranged for their matriculation year.

I also hope, of course, that Members will support the Appeal with their customary enthusiasm and generosity. In difficult times the Members are the only foundation on which the College can truly rely. And these are certainly difficult times.

The £5.5 million which is the fundraising target of Queens' 550 will help secure the future of financial support for undergraduates and graduate students. It will fund the College's firm commitment that undergraduate entry to Queens' should be on the basis of ability and potential, not on the basis of financial means. Without such a commitment, the future of the College would indeed be in jeopardy.

Queens' 550 is a Celebration as well as an Appeal. It also marks what I am confident will be the beginning of a closer relationship between our Members and the College. I am sure that Members will enjoy the various events which have been arranged. The College would be grateful for any suggestions which Members might have to enhance the Celebration. The College would also be particularly delighted to hear from anyone who could assist with Queens' 550, either Celebration or Appeal. Those Members who can lend a hand should contact either the President or the Queens' 550 Office.

JOHN EATWELL

The Heritage Appeal

The launch of the Queens' 550 Appeal has been discussed in earlier articles. Its purpose is forward-looking and concerns the support and development of talent. But the College will still need to continue to preserve, restore and renovate its historic buildings. This has been the single purpose of the Heritage Appeal since its launch in 1984. Since that time it has raised over £830,000 which has been spent as follows:

- £535,000 President's Lodge
- £62,000 Essex Building roof
- £12,000 Chapel organ repair
- £350,000 Old Court - Silver Street elevation

The list of future projects - which include repainting the Sun Dial, restoring the Old Hall floor and cleaning the exterior of Old Court - far exceed its present balance. Therefore, the Heritage Appeal will continue alongside Queens' 550. If any member would like information about ways in which they can contribute to the College, please write to the Senior Bursar.

ANDY COSH



The Reunion Dinner for the '1967 Group'.

Photo: Eaden Lilley

The '1967 Group', Q550 and Academic Saturdays

1967 Group

The '1967 Group' came into being in late 1996. Following his election in April of that year, Lord Eatwell formulated the idea of involving those members who had matriculated with him in 1964, together with other who also graduated with that year in 1967, as 'guinea-pigs' for the organisation of anniversary events and the establishment of a fund-raising structure.

The Group enjoyed a reunion dinner, an evening at the Bats play and a garden party in June, parties to the Varsity rugby and cricket matches at Twickenham and Lord's, and an 'Academic Saturday' in October. The Group met, of course, to celebrate the fact that one of their number had become President, but their reunion served to assess both the feasibility of reaching fund-raising targets and the organisation of celebratory events for 1998.

I have been at Queens' since 1989, working for John Polkinghorne throughout his Presidency and continuing to run the President's Office on John Eatwell's arrival. In 1996 I took on the role of Appeal Coordinator and have overseen the '1967 Group' and the establishment of the Queens' 550 Office. The structure of Key Members and Year Teams, vital to the operation of Queens' 550, worked well for the 1967 Group, and that experience showed that this structure, invigorated by the enthusiasm and commitment of College Members, was the right one. David Thorp, as Key Member, and his Year Team of Roger Blakeborough-Pownall, Tom Hendry, Paul King, Tony Woodward and Roger Oldfield involved themselves wholeheartedly in the year's events and fund-raising.

On 15th February 1997, 67 members of the 1967 Group attended their reunion dinner in Old Hall. The spirit engendered on that occasion was echoed throughout the year, even on a wet evening in June at the Bats play. The President's principal aim was the involvement of as many of the Group as possible in these events. To date £150,000 has been raised from this one year alone; a wonderful start to the Queens' 550 Appeal and a target for other year groups.

Q550

The Queens' 550 Office opened in November 1997, occupying a room on the top floor of the Essex Building. The demands have been endless: new personnel to recruit, office equipment to order, Year Teams to appoint and train, computer systems to install, brochures to design, etc.

One year is too short to include all members in a special event for their year, so Q550 will continue to the year 2000. Each Year Team has a designated member of staff in the Queens' 550 Office (01223 335564).



Academic Saturdays

"I cannot remember a more interesting or stimulating occasion since I arrived at Queens' in 1946 ..." "completely enjoyable, we thought the variety of topics was stimulating, and the programme just about the right length." "We are sure that the word will spread and that the venture will snowball ..."

Academic Saturday will be an annual day of lectures by Fellows for members and their families. The first Academic Saturday, held on 18th October 1997, was part of a series of events piloted for the 1967 Group. Similar events will be incorporated into the calendar for celebrating Queens' 550. The opportunity to come was extended to members matriculating 1945-50 and Queens' welcomed fifty guests to its first Academic Saturday.

Following an introduction from the President in the Old Kitchens, there was a choice of *An Architectural Tour of the College* by Dr Robin Walker or a lecture by Lord Eatwell on *International Financial Markets Today*. The day continued

with Dr James Jackson on *Earthquakes*, an extremely lively lecture complete with volcanic eruptions in Lyon Court. A buffet lunch was arranged in Old Hall prior to Dr John Keown's talk on euthanasia entitled, *Life, Death and the Law*. The lectures concluded with Dr Nigel Leask's *Romanticism and Anthropology*, followed by tea in the Long Gallery of the President's Lodge.

The same format will be offered again for 1998 with a different set, and more choice, of lectures. A modest charge will be levied to cover the costs of refreshments. Further details and booking forms are available from the Queens' 550 Office (01223 335564).

JOSEPHINE BROWN
APPEAL COORDINATOR

Admissions

Queens' is, by reputation, a popular college, popular not only among students, but also among applicants. But popularity can act as a deterrent, and this year it seems that potential applicants found popularity unappealing. It suggested that Queens' was difficult to get into; they applied elsewhere, and the number of applications fell significantly from previous years. While the quality of candidates remained extremely high, and made the process of selection as difficult as ever, the experience has been in one respect salutary. It has made the College aware of the extent to which we rely on a quantity of very bright and highly motivated applicants to preserve the intensity of competition and to ensure that we do admit the best qualified to succeed in this environment. So this year sees the Fellowship conduct an informal review of our admissions policies and procedures. In this exercise we will be seeking ways to attract the very best candidates to Queens', and considering whether there are features of our practices which may deter any such applicants. At the same time, we will want to ensure that we have procedures in place to promote openness, fairness, and accountability.

For many years, Queens' has held itself out as a college which welcomes applications from the widest range of educational backgrounds, from comprehensives, from sixth form colleges and further education institutions, from independent schools, from home and overseas, offering places to students who wish to read any subject which the Cambridge Tripos prescribes. We aim to admit those who will thrive on intellectual challenges, and who will derive most advantage from the superb facilities and myriad opportunities which the

College, and the University, provides. This is the message we convey when, as fellows, we visit schools and HE conferences, or talk to sixth formers when they visit Queens' at Open Days or other times of the year.

Members of the College may be parents or grandparents or teachers of pupils who are contemplating whether application to Cambridge, perhaps specifically Queens', is worthwhile. Encourage them to contact the College, by phone, letter, fax or e-mail. Suggest they reserve a place at one of our open Days (all are on Saturdays in 1998 - May, June, July) and if, as a teacher, you feel the pupils in your school would benefit from a visit by a Queens' Fellow (possibly accompanied by keen undergraduates!) do let the Admissions Office know. I am always happy to discuss the merits of an application before it is made (a brief CV is helpful), even in the fateful week when A level results are published and students shocked to obtain three or four As ask themselves whether they should take a gap year and try for Cambridge.

STUART BRIDGE

The Chapel

Visiting preachers in Chapel during the year included the Revd Canon Christine Farrington, Vicar of St Mark's, Cambridge; Dr David Thompson (1961), Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Reformed Church; the Revd Roger Oldfield (1964), Vicar of St Peter's, Halliwell, Bolton; the Revd Dr Graham Aylett (1978), All Nations Christian College; the Revd Bill Middlemiss, Superintendent Minister of the Crook and Willington Methodist Circuit, Co. Durham; the Revd Dr Arnold Browne, Dean of Trinity College; the Revd Barrie Heafford, Minister of Wesley Methodist Church, Cambridge; the Rt Revd John Flack, Bishop of Huntingdon (who preached at the Freshers Service in October); the Revd Canon Michael Green (1955), Advisor on Evangelism to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Revd Michael Booker, Director of Mission and Pastoral Studies, Ridley Hall; the Revd David Hughes, Minister of Princes Rishorough Baptist Church; and Professor Brian Heap, F.R.S., Master of St Edmund's College.

The Dean of Chapel preached each term at Evensong and the Revd Dr Fraser Watts, Fellow and Director of Studies in Theological and Religious Studies, preached and also kindly presided at Evensong when the Dean was away on the Hart Walk. Len Tang who was 'on attachment' at Queens' from



The Chapel Choir in 1979.

Photo: Edward Leigh

Ridley Hall preached in the Lent Term as well as organising an Informal Service and speaking at the Chapel/Christian Union Barbecue in May Week. In October Nigel Jones, an Old Queensman at Westcott House, started his attachment with us and has already chaired a committee of students organising an Informal Service and preached at Sunday Morning Communion services. During the year the Dean has been continuing the practice of preaching through a book of the Bible at Sunday Morning Communions. The series on the Book of Galatians in 1996/97 has been followed by one on the Sermon on the Mount.

The preacher at the Commemoration of Benefactors service in May was the Revd Canon Robert Parsons (1962), Precentor of Derby Cathedral, and the Revd Roger Williams (1972), Vicar of St Matthias, Plymouth, preached at Morning Service at the Visit of the Graduate Club in June.

Morning Service on Remembrance Sunday, attended by over 80 people, focussed again on the members of Queens' killed in the First World War. Readings of the names of those who died were interspersed with movements of Fauré's *Requiem* after a short service of hymns, prayers and the two minutes silence. The Choir have continued in excellent form - both the Music and Readings for Passiontide service and the Advent Carol Service were most successful. The congregation at the Carol Service was the largest for many years - even the organ loft was packed. A large number of staff and their children attended the Staff Carol Service in December and were able to make at least some inroads into the huge mound of mince pies supplied by the Catering Department.

There was also an Easter Praise service at the beginning of the Easter Term and the fortnightly 'Informal Communion services' on Tuesday evenings continue popular. Each term there is also a College Corporate Communion at which members of all denominations are welcome. Claire Turner, a third year Theology student, organised a special Christian Aid service in Christian Aid Week and also spoke in Chapel on the 5th Anniversary of the General Synod decision to ordain women to the priesthood in the Church of England.

After 18 months running the Choir by himself, Rupert Jordan was joined by a new Junior Organ Scholar, James Weeks, in October. During the Lent and Easter Terms Mark Jones of Trinity College played the organ at most of the services: Queens' is indebted to him for his assistance. The Choir have continued to sing one mid-week full Choral Evensong and have led the worship at several other services, notably Choral

Eucharists on Ash Wednesday and All Saints' Day. An account of the other activities of the Choir is to be found elsewhere in the *Record*. A large contingent of former members of the Choir from the late 1970s returned to Queens' to sing a Choral Evensong, once more under the baton of Stephen Armstrong, and to enjoy a reunion dinner in September.

During the year there have been ten weddings and six baptisms in Chapel. The whole College was deeply shocked and saddened by the sudden death of a first year student, Jack Davies, in October only two weeks after arriving at Queens'. Over 250 members of Queens' attended an *ad hoc* service in his memory on the evening of the day he died. A memorial service for Dr Peter Wheatley was held in Chapel in June.

From time to time the Chapel is used for services during the summer by delegates from conferences at Queens'. In July Dr Keown organised a conference 'Issues for a Catholic Bioethic' and permission was given for Roman Catholic masses to be celebrated in Chapel. Consequently the names of Cardinal Cahal Daly and Cardinal Thomas Winning appeared as celebrants in the Chapel Service book, perhaps the first ever visit to our Chapel by such eminent dignitaries of the Catholic Church! A Thanksgiving service for the Golden Jubilee of the Soroptimists International, Cambridge Branch, attended by the International, National and Regional Presidents was also held in Queens' Chapel.

In the Lent Term the Deans and Chaplains of the University organised a Mission entitled 'Unmasked'. Addresses were given in Great St Mary's by Sister Lavinia Byrne, Adrian Plass and Bishop Richard Holloway. There was also a Mission café, 'Fat Tuesday's' in St Michael's Hall, and a posse of students from Queens', 'assisted' by the Dean and Mr Theo Welch, took over the café for one lunch time to produce and serve all the food. The quiet support of Mr Welch and also of Dr David Evans, both retired medics and Fellow Commoners of Queens', in Chapel continues to be much appreciated. A number of Members of Queens' availed themselves of the opportunity of a week of guided prayer which followed the Mission.

Mark Stewart was succeeded by Andrew Thompson as Chapel Clerk at Easter and Stephen Woodward took on the tasks of both Sacristan and Choir Secretary, not to mention his post as Secretary of the College Christian Council. A new post of Chapel Secretary has been instituted to help keep the Chapel tidy and in particular to deal with the large and ever increasing number of notices, leaflets, magazines, prayer diaries and flyers that are sent to the Chapel for display. Christopher Hughes has



The Reunion Choir in 1997.

Photo: Eaden Lilley

filled this post with quiet efficiency and patience, regularly reorganising both the noticeboard and the table display, coping without a murmur of complaint with the frequent disruption of his carefully-ordered arrangements by the weekly MagSoc rehearsals and the occasional concerts and recitals in Chapel.

The Chapel and Christian Union have continued to raise money to support Tim Green (1979) and his family who are working with Interserve in Pakistan. We were very happy to welcome his father, Canon Dr Michael Green, back to Queens' to give an evangelistic address, entitled "Christened too young, agnostic too long!", after he had preached at Evensong. The response to his talks has been most encouraging.

JONATHAN HOLMES

The Libraries

Fellow Librarian and Keeper of the Old Library:

Dr Pountain

College Librarian: Martin Williams

Library Assistant: Miriam Leonard

The War Memorial Library has had a quiet year. Twenty-four hour access has proved popular and the scholarly endeavour encouraged by the comfortable surroundings is palpable. One problem on the horizon is space, both as regards users (we have been full to reader capacity on one or two occasions) and books (we desperately need to prune or move stocks from the War Memorial Library to make way for new acquisitions). We have recently decided to abolish fines for a trial period in order to make the point that a Library which is as open as ours must depend on trust rather than deterrent, and so far reaction to this policy has been positive.

As usual, it is a pleasure to record kind donations of books from many people included the President, H.R.H. Prince Abdul Aziz Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Dr D.J. Aidley, Professor Beament, Dr P.V. Calvert, Dr Cosh, Cambridge University Careers Service, Mr A. Crozier, J.M. Dent (Publisher), Mr C.M. Guildford (O.Q.), Canon Hebblethwaite, Mr M. Judd (O.Q.), Dr Keown, Dr Pountain, Dr Rex, Professor Stein, Dr J. Willats (O.Q.) and Mr H. Wnodhouse (O.Q.).

As the College had a member, Michael Foale, in space during 1997 it seemed fitting that the annual December exhibition in the Old Library should have some relevance. This became even more relevant when, in an article in the *Sunday Times* of December 21 1997 by Steve Connor, Dr Foale, trying to describe the smell of the Russian Mir space station, is quoted as saying, "It's like an old library ... like Queens' College, Cambridge". (We can only express the hope that Mir maintains its temperature and humidity as efficiently as the Old Library, but so far its track record is not as resilient ...) The exhibition, entitled *Astronomicae*, contained 22 early printed books on astronomy dating from the early sixteenth century to the rare first editions of Daniel Santbech's *Problematum Astronomicorum et Geometricorum Sectiones septem* which was published in Basle in 1561; John Blagrave's *The Mathematical Jewell* which is one of the earliest English books of mathematics, published in London in 1584, and David Gregory's *Astronomiae Physicae et Geometricae Elementa* which was published in Oxford in 1702. A late Fellow of the College, Johannes Michell B.D., gave to the Library in 1768 a book by Joseph Lalande (an important figure in French astronomy), *Astronomie* published in Paris in 1764. When researching books for exhibitions we often unearth some fascinating facts. This time, for instance, Martin discovered that Lalande, during a campaign to lessen the fear of spiders, ate several to prove his point. It is always interesting to see the marginalia in old books and to ponder which learned scholar of a bygone age penned it. Much of it is now unreadable and some of it one may only guess at the meaning of, but it adds considerable interest. Some of the books in the exhibition contain such marginalia. These days, of course, we discourage students from writing in books!

CHRISTOPHER POUNTAIN, MARTIN WILLIAMS

The Historical Record

550 Years Ago

At the Annual Commemoration of Benefactors service in Chapel the President reads a list of the principal benefactors of Queens' down the centuries. After suitable mention of the two Queens, pride of place is given in the list to Andrew Docket, "the prompter, fosterer and first President of their foundation". Docket was indeed the prime mover behind the foundation of Queens', but he is rather a shadowy figure and we know relatively little about him.

He was a member of the University, though he does not seem to have aspired to any of the higher doctoral degrees - to the end of his life he was plain Master Docket. In about 1435 he was made Vicar and in 1444 Rector of St Botolph's, Cambridge. The living of St Botolph's was then in the gift of Corpus Christi College, so it is possible that he was a graduate of that college. We do know that he owned a number of books; one survives in Jesus College library. In the mid-15th century many of the students lived not in the colleges but in hostels in the Town. Some of these hostels were quite large institutions, though without the pretensions to academic scholarship or the sense of permanence of the established colleges, and St Bernard's Hostel was one of the largest, boasting a chapel and a hall. Andrew Docket was Principal of St Bernard's Hostel which occupied most of the area between the present main gate of Corpus Christi and St Botolph's Churchyard.

There is some evidence that Docket may have been a fairly wealthy man. It seems he was not only the Principal but the owner of St Bernard's Hostel. His name appears among those who ceded land to King Henry VI for the foundation of King's. And he owned some of the property adjacent to the original area designated for St Bernard's College, the precursor of Queens'. But where did he come from? In 1484 a William Docket became a Fellow of Queens'. Docket is not a common name and it seems probable that William was a relation of Andrew's. According to Venn, William was "of York diocese", so maybe Andrew Docket was a Yorkshireman, which might account for the College's long and famous association with that county and also for the later patronage of Richard III whose extensive estates lay mainly in Yorkshire.

In his efforts to found Queens', Docket was not alone. In each petition and charter associated with the successive foundations of St Bernard's and Queens', the names of four other men, John Law, Dr Alexander Fairclough, Thomas Heywood and John Careway, are coupled with that of Andrew Docket. They became the Founder Fellows of St Bernard's and then of Queens' and no doubt they too were actively involved in the project. A further group of men, all with University connections, but including men such as John Somerset, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, associated with central Government and the Court, were charged in the charters with framing the College statutes. This they signally failed to do - the first statutes were 'presented' to the College by Queen Elizabeth Woodville in 1475 - but some were early benefactors of Queens'.

All the early evidence points to Docket as the original inspiration and prime mover of the foundation of Queens', but the project certainly had the support and encouragement of the University in general. It should be remembered that, apart from King's in 1441, no College had been founded at Cambridge since the mid-14th century. King's was a very unusual and unique foundation, the pet personal project of King Henry VI, something of a one-off, and the 'College Royal of Our Lady and St Nicholas' was to remain semi-independent of the rest of the University for several centuries. There may have been a perception within the University itself that more Colleges along the lines of the old foundations - Peterhouse, Michaelhouse, Clare Hall, King's Hall, Pembroke Hall, Gonville Hall, Trinity Hall, and Corpus Christi College - were needed.

The actual events that led up to the formal founding of Queens' in 1448 are well-documented in the various College histories. The first moves were in 1446 when Docket and his colleagues obtained a charter from Henry VI for the founding of a St Bernard's College. In the charter the King founds the College "to the glory and honour of Almighty God in whose hands are the hearts of kings, and of the blessed virgin Mary, the mother of Christ, and of the glorious confessor St Bernard, for the extirpation of heresies and errors, the augmentation of the faith, the advantage of the clergy, and the stability of the church ...". The chosen site was a narrow strip of land running from Trumpington Street to what is now Queens' Lane roughly opposite Old Court Gate. This area was made over to the King for the purposes of founding a college by Richard Andrewe, Burgess of Cambridge.

However, before a start could be made on the buildings, Docket managed to acquire a much larger and more suitable plot nearer the River Cam adjacent to the Carmelite Friary, the area now occupied by Old Court, Cloister Court, and part of Pump Court - some houses on Silver Street beside the bridge, where part of the Essex Building stands now, remained in other hands for several more years. Having acquired this new land from one John Morris of Trumpington and his wife, the President and Fellows of St Bernard's duly made it over to the King in August 1447. The first charter was surrendered and revoked and Henry VI issued a new one to refound St Bernard's on the different site on 21 August 1447. The College was empowered to hold property up to the value of £100 per annum, and the King graciously chose to associate himself with the foundation, thus freeing it of certain liabilities.

It was at this point, some time between August 1447 and March 1448 that the young Queen, Margaret of Anjou, came into the picture. Whether she got wind of the project through the Court and saw that it would be both a pious act and an astute political move, certainly finding favour with her saintly husband, to become associated with the foundation or whether Docket or one of his powerful backers actively sought her patronage we



A portrait of Margaret of Anjou from her father's Book of Hours.

do not know. To have royal backing would certainly be a great advantage to so small a foundation actively seeking funds from the great and good of the 1440s for the building and endowment of their project. At any rate some time over the winter of 1447/48 Margaret wrote the famous letter "To the King my sovereign Lord" asking that she might have "the foundation and determination" of St Bernard's "to be called and named the Queens College of St Margaret and St Bernard ... and to have licence and power to lay the first stone in her own person or else by other deputy of her assignment". The College was to be founded and established "to conservation of our faith and augmentation of pure clergy" and there were to be lectures and expositions "buttressed with doctors sentence authentic performed daily twice by two doctors notable and well advised upon the bible ... to the magnificence of denomination of such a Queens College and to laud and honour of sex feminine ..."

The King was pleased; the President and Fellows of St Bernard's duly surrendered their charter for revocation yet again; and letters patent were issued on 30 March 1448 granting the land to Queen Margaret along with a licence to found a College. Thus the brief life of St Bernard's College came to an end - St Bernard's Hostel continued for some years, but was eventually sold to Corpus Christi. On April 15th Margaret issued letters patent for the founding of Queens' naming Docket as President and Careway, Fairclough, Heywood and Law as the four founder Fellows.

The day before these letters patent were issued the President and Fellows made a contract for the woodwork of part of Old Court, so it is to be assumed the buildings were started about then. The foundation stone of the Chapel was laid on 15 April by Sir John Wenlock as proxy of Queen Margaret. He was the Queen's Chamberlain and was eventually to meet his end at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. Two accounts of the inscription on the foundation stone survive. The oldest, a brief account of the foundation written about 1470, recalls it as saying, *Erit Domine nostre Regine Margarete Dominium in refugium et lapis iste in signum*, translated "The power of our Lady Queen Margaret shall be our refuge and this stone the sign of her protection". It is probable that the buildings were substantially completed in 1449, but the Chapel (now, of course, the Library) was not licensed for divine worship until 12 December 1454. It is not clear whether Queen Margaret herself gave any money or property to her College, but several friends and members of her staff certainly did and the King gave £200. No doubt her patronage encouraged many of the College's earliest benefactions, including perhaps the particularly large one of Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Lincoln and a former Master of Trinity Hall. Within a year or so of its foundation, Queens' had acquired enough funds to build Old Court and Andrew Docket's great project was up and running.

JONATHAN HOLMES

Shakespeare and Queens' (Part II)

In the last issue of the *Record* I wrote about a Queensman, John Weever, who may have known Shakespeare during the 'lost years' after he left Stratford and before he re-entered the historical record in London in 1592. In this issue I turn to another Queensman, John Hall, who would have known Shakespeare at the very height of his powers and then in his almost equally mysterious last years, when he had withdrawn again to Stratford. But in this case the acquaintance is not just a tantalising possibility but a certainty. He was Shakespeare's son-in-law.

John Hall came up to Queens' in 1589, and took his B.A. in 1593 and his M.A. in 1597. (He may thus have overlapped with John Weever, who came up in 1594). But after that we lose sight of him - he too has his 'lost years' - until he marries Susanna, Shakespeare's eldest daughter, in Stratford on 5 June 1607. However, since he was by then a well-established physician (the only one in Stratford and therefore presumably Shakespeare's own doctor), it is safe to assume that some of the

years between had been spent in professional medical training. He had no English medical degree, so this may very well have been in France, a common practice for bright young English medics at the time. An acquaintance says that Hall "had been a traveller, acquainted with the French tongue".

We know a great deal about Hall's subsequent medical practice, enough indeed to give him an important place in medical history. For Hall not only kept detailed case-notes, as no doubt many of his colleagues did, but, uniquely (and encouraged perhaps by having a literary father-in-law?), he passed them down to us. At his death in 1635 he bequeathed his two notebooks to his son-in-law Thomas Nash and in 1644 a certain Dr James Cooke, serving with the Parliamentary troops guarding the bridge at Stratford, visited Hall's widow to "see the books left by Mr Hall. She brought forth this with another of the author's both intended for the Presse". Cooke purchased them both, set about translating them from the Latin, and in 1657 published one of them as *Select observations on English bodies, or Cures both empericall and historically performed upon very eminent persons in desperate diseases*. Infuriatingly (since there must be a possibility that it contained notes on his treatment of Shakespeare), the second notebook has disappeared.

What can Hall's notebook tell us about disease and its treatment in the early seventeenth century? It is not a verbatim transcription of Hall's daily consultations. The 178 items are often not in chronological order and Cooke's title, *Select Observations*, is accurate: "these observations", he writes, "were chosen by him from the rest of his own, which I conjectured could be no less than a thousand, as fittest for public view". They have been selected as a practical manual for his fellow physicians. These are Hall's best cases. While the notebook is therefore of limited usefulness for an epidemiological analysis of, say, the prevalence of scurvy in the area, or the success rate of Hall's treatments (he lists very few of his failures), it does provide a series of fascinating snapshots of a large, successful, and highly diverse Warwickshire practice. The case-histories cover the whole social spectrum, from the Earl of Northampton, the Bishop of Worcester and the poet Michael Drayton to a farmer's wife and the occasional pauper, and the whole religious spectrum, from great Catholic landowners to extreme Puritan preachers (Hall's professionalism is shown by the fact that although a rather strict Puritan himself, practising in a town bitterly divided between Puritan and Catholic factions, he clearly never allowed theology to get in the way of doctoring and was praised for this by contemporaries: "such as hated him for his religion, often made use of him").

To read Hall's notebook is to receive a sobering reminder of just how few weapons an early seventeenth century doctor had in his armoury. His basic treatment technique is to purge, purge, and purge again, with a variety of laxatives, emetics and diuretics, and if that doesn't work, let out some blood.

Like Shakespeare, this is a man poised right on the cusp between a medieval, half-magical world-view and a modern, scientific one. He will prescribe, as a cure for "pissing in the bed", the "windpipe of a cock dried and made into a powder" and at other times administers concoctions of cowwebs and animal excreta. But he also seems to have known Harvey (whom he calls "erudissimi") and his work. He clearly subscribes to the venerable doctrine of the four humours and uses it as his basic diagnostic tool, but he also shows a strikingly 'modern' interest in the psychology of his patients and in treating what we would now call the psychosomatic aspects of their disorders. (He notes of the symptoms of a scurvy victim that "All these happened from the death of her Daughter, dying in Child-Bed", and of another patient "miserably afflicted with melancholy" that "I advised there should be few to trouble her"). He was clearly flexible and pragmatic and experimental. His basic stock-in-trade was the old herbal compounds of the classically-based, 'Galenic' medicine, but, in these years just before and after the beginning of modern pharmacy with the publication of the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis* in 1618 and the founding of the College of Pharmacists, he was willing to try

out the new-fangled mineral-based drugs too. He was keen to use - indeed, to pioneer - new methods if they worked. His treatment of scurvy with plants containing ascorbic acid looks genuinely ahead of its time; it was to be nearly another two centuries before the British Navy finally eliminated scurvy in 1795 by issuing lime juice to its crews and the word 'limey' entered the language.

But let us return to Hall's main claim to fame, his personal connection with and possible influence upon Shakespeare. There are only three secure facts to go on. First, he married Shakespeare's daughter. Second, he accompanied Shakespeare to London in 1614, on a business trip concerned with the older man's by now extensive properties (a contemporary recorded in his diary that "Hall and Shakespeare did not think anything would come of the enclosure matter"). Third, he and his wife were Shakespeare's executors (as a strict Puritan, Hall was presumably not over-enthusiastic about the drama, and one cannot help wondering whether he is partly to blame for the fact that none of Shakespeare's literary papers have survived. While I was Librarian of the College, I used to dream of unearthing in some forgotten corner of the Old Library a parcel of papers with a note attached: "Dear President, I wonder if the College would be able to take these papers of my father-in-law's off my hands? They seem to be drafts of plays..").

But there is one other intriguing fact which may be relevant. Although Shakespeare's earlier plays show that he had a good deal of incidental medical knowledge, which he must have acquired before meeting John Hall, there are no doctors in them. But after 1605, roughly the date when Shakespeare began to have a rather close personal and professional relationship with Hall, doctors appear in no less than five of his plays. In nearly all of them they are notably sympathetic figures, very often given more psychological complexity or stage-presence than one would expect from their minor plot functions. They are often scholar-physicians tending sensitively to senior citizens with mental problems. They are figures of wisdom and judgement, reassuring and stable presences in the often chaotic worlds of the plays.

Do these, taken together, constitute a sketch from life - a rather affectionate and admiring sketch - of John Hall? Think of the doctor who ministers to Lady Macbeth, takes careful case-notes (*I will set down what comes from her, to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly*), and shows a strong interest in her as an unusual psychiatric case: *infected minds To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets*. Think of King Lear's doctor trying to assess whether his patient should be encouraged to suppress or re-enact the traumas he has been through:

the great rage,

You see, is kill'd in him; and yet it is danger

To make him even o'er the time he has lost.

and recommending - as Hall did for his emotionally disturbed patients - a quiet and stress-free environment.

Think of the way in which Lord Cerimon in *Pericles* emphasises that his treatment combines organic and chemical prescriptions:

I have

Together with my practice, made familiar

To me and to my aid the blest infusions

That dwell in vegetives, in metal, stones

This is surely a clear message to the Jacobean audience that the wise doctor should combine traditional, Galenic methods with the more advanced but controversial Paracelsian ones.

In fact, could not Cerimon's long speech on the 'secret art' of physic and the ideal physician as a combination of virtue and cunning - a speech which is oddly irrelevant to the plot - be Shakespeare's graceful tribute to, even thanks for, his son-in-law's skills? The eulogy is powerfully reiterated by the Chorus, citing the physician as an exemplary figure in the closing words of this, one of Shakespeare's very last plays and one of his most poignantly personal (its central subject is the intense love between an elderly father and daughter):

*In reverend Cerimon there well appears
The worth that learned charity aye wears.*

Pure speculation, of course. We shall probably never know, any more than we know, the cause of Shakespeare's death (although here it is interesting that the notebook reveals a sudden increase in mortality in the Stratford area in 1616, apparently attributable to what Hall calls 'the new fever', i.e. typhus). Unless of course the second notebook turns up.

IAIN WRIGHT

A Queens' Veteran of Waterloo

The story of Ensign Leeke at Waterloo came to the attention of Jack Laird (1946) through a talk given to Bakewell Town Probud Club by a friend of his, Mr Clifford Mansfield.

William Leeke came from the Isle of Wight. His parents also owned an estate at Havant in Hampshire. An Ensign in the 52nd (Lord Seton's) Regiment, the 18th June 1815 found him in Wellington's army at Waterloo. At 10 o'clock in the morning the Adjutant, Winterbottom, advised Leeke and his friend Ensign Nettles that they would have the honour of carrying the colours that day, Leeke the Regimental Colour and Nettles the King's Colour. Major Chalmers at that moment rode up to inform them that the Regiment would be acting in separate wings and that Leeke would accompany him on the right while Nettles was to join the forces on the left. They separated and never met again - Nettles was killed by a cannon shot during the action.

Leeke later wrote a controversial account of the Battle of Waterloo. In the closing stages of the Battle, Napoleon sent the famous and formidable 10,000 strong Garde Impériale against the British lines in a desperate attempt to turn the tide. According to Leeke it was the 52nd Regiment alone who caught them in the flank and turned them. It was on seeing the Garde falter and retreat that Bonaparte left the field realising the Battle was lost. Leeke believed he had to "set the record straight" about his regiment and their accomplishments at Waterloo.

William Leeke remained with the 52nd after the Battle, being promoted to Lieutenant in 1823. He left the Army, however, in 1824 and in 1825 he went up to Queens' as a Fellow Commoner. He took his BA in 1829 and MA in 1832. He was ordained in the Diocese of Chichester in 1829 and became Curate of Westham, Sussex, then of Brailsford, Derbyshire, from 1831-40. He was Perpetual Curate of St Michael's Church at Holbrooke in Derbyshire from 1840 until his death about 1877, serving as Rural Dean of Duffield for 25 years. He lived at Holbrooke Hall, a handsome square building adjacent to his church, with fine gardens and extensive views.

JACK LAIRD, JONATHAN HOLMES



A miniature of Ensign Leeke against the background of a contemporary illustration of the Battle of Waterloo. Courtesy of Clifford Mansfield.

The Case of President Godfrey

Henry Kissinger is credited with the conjecture that academic disputes are so intense because so little is at stake. The extraordinary events surrounding the election of Henry Godfrey as President of Queens' in 1820 may provide a case against which to test this hypothesis.

The death of Isaac Milner in April 1820 precipitated an election for a new President of Queens'. Though perhaps accompanied by no less passionate internal squabbling and factionalism than other presidential elections (before or since), this one was to be very different from all the others - for instead of keeping their disagreements amongst themselves, Godfrey's opponents went public. Within nine months of the election, Henry Godfrey found his right to hold office under challenge in the High Court of Chancery. The events and proceedings that unfolded there were precipitated by two petitions to the Crown as Visitor to the College in December 1820. One petitioner was the Junior Fellow, Joshua King, and the other was William Mandell, Fellow, prominent Cambridge Evangelical and unsuccessful candidate for President. The case was heard by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Eldon) acting on behalf of the Crown and Visitor.



*Detail from a portrait in Queens' which may be of Henry Godfrey.
Photo: Christopher Hurst*

King's petition was relatively straightforward. It maintained that Godfrey had been admitted to office in violation of College Statutes and that his election was thereby void. King provided two grounds for his opinion. The first was that Godfrey had failed to subscribe the declaration of his conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England under the Act of Uniformity at or before admission - the meaning of 'at or before' will become vital later in the story. The second was that Godfrey did not meet the property qualification set down in Statute for the holder of the office of President. King's petition concluded that the office of President should be declared vacant and that it should be immediately filled, either by Crown appointment or by another election.

Mandell's petition added a new ground for appealing against the validity of the election. By so doing, it suggested a very different solution. In addition to the points in King's petition, the Mandell petition claimed that Godfrey had not been duly elected *but that Mandell had*. This petition was signed by seven other Fellows of the College.

First, the facts of the election. The entire Fellowship (then 16 in number, since 3 Fellowships were vacant at the time) assembled in Chapel on Sunday 9 April 1820, within a week of the Presidency becoming vacant on Milner's death (as required

by Statute). Three ballots were held. In the first, Mandell received votes and Godfrey 4, with the rest distributed between 2 other candidates. College Statutes required a simple majority of the entire Fellowship "present or absent" for a valid election of President. Mandell had fallen short by one vote. A second ballot produced the same result. The third ballot changed nothing, although Mandell's vote dropped to 7 and Godfrey's increased to 6. In each of these three ballots, Godfrey and Mandell cast their votes in favour of their own candidacy, while King did not vote for either of them in any of the ballots. Statute mandated that, if the result was inconclusive after three ballots, the right of election fell to the five Senior Fellows (who included Mandell and Godfrey). In that final ballot, Godfrey received 4 votes and Mandell none. Interestingly, Mandell voted for Godfrey.

Quite why it had taken the December petitioners so long to discover the irregularity of the whole proceedings in which they had participated on that April Sunday afternoon - or quite what it was that Godfrey had done to create such a determined opposition to his Presidency - has been impossible to determine. Eldon himself remarked on the lag in the course of the hearings. Eldon, it will be recalled, was then a senior member of Lord Liverpool's Tory government and rather preoccupied with the turbulent national political scene (this mostly involved him in acts like the suppression of seditious meetings, the suspension of Habeas Corpus, and the prevention of riotous assembly by physical force as had happened at St Peter's Fields). Clearly Eldon relished the task of adjudicating on a more arcane matter.

The first matter to be determined was whether Godfrey or Mandell had been duly elected as President. Mandell's petition against the election held that *Godfrey was not legally a Fellow* and was thus not entitled to participate *as an elector* in the exercise. If sustained, Godfrey's ineligibility would have reduced the whole existing Fellowship "present or absent" to fifteen, of which the 8 votes secured by Mandell on the first ballot constituted a majority. According to the Mandell petition, Godfrey's ineligibility to vote in the election arose from the fact that his original election into a Fellowship was itself void. College Statutes mandated that there could be at most only one Fellow from any given English county at any given time. Godfrey was a Middlesex Fellow. But on his election in 1803, there was *already* another Middlesex Fellow (George Barnes, elected 1798). Since College Statutes of the day unambiguously ruled out the possibility of having two Middlesex Fellows, Eldon held that the validity of the petitioners' argument turned on the *interpretation* of the statutes.

On this matter, the defenders of Godfrey made some telling points. First, they demonstrated that for over 250 years College practice had been to allow *two* Middlesex Fellows. In his subsequent judgement, Eldon pondered the difficulties for the College that would arise were he to rule this long-standing practice in violation of Statute (thereby effectively ruling that all previous Fellows and Presidents had violated their most solemn oaths to uphold the College Statutes). Second, however, the Godfrey defence also argued that all such individuals were Fellows *de jure*, because the practice of having more than one Middlesex Fellow had a legal origin. Here was an argument full of panache. The Godfrey defence held that this legal origin existed despite the absence of any direct documentary evidence of a dispensation from the Crown for the practice. It rested on indirect evidence instead. In 1721 the College had obtained dispensation from the Crown for the election of a *third* Middlesex Fellow, *ergo* dispensation to elect a *second* must have been given previously. Eldon acquiesced in this argument. Whether this was because of its legal robustness, or because of the daunting prospect of having to re-establish the validity of every Fellowship and Presidential election of the previous two-and-a-half centuries (in order to ascertain who, if anyone, among the current Fellowship retained the right to vote), is difficult to say. Nevertheless, Eldon's decision on this fine point of law at least established that Godfrey had been duly elected President (and, earlier, as a Fellow) and that Mandell had no claim to having been elected President.

There remained King's petition. By College Statute the President was required to meet a certain property qualification and to demonstrate that he did so. According to King, Godfrey neither demonstrated this qualification nor was he possessed of it. The legal niceties involved in establishing whether the qualification had to be in real or personal property, together with the economic complexities of converting figures expressed in Elizabethan prices to Regency prices, took some rather amusing turns. These may be passed over without comment, save, perhaps, for two observations. The first is that the purpose of the Presidential property qualification was to ensure that the President could "travel about with more splendour and equipage than Fellows". The second is that Eldon's ruling, that the Statutes on this subject could not be read literally, hinged on his claiming that a literal rendering of the value of the qualification stated a sum that "would make it extremely difficult [for the President] to give his horses anything if he should feed himself". After privately examining Godfrey's finances, Eldon satisfied himself that Godfrey was in fact qualified. But what was to be understood by the requirement that these qualifications be "demonstrated" before election? Godfrey's qualifications (according to his defence) were well understood and never challenged. This argument received Eldon's imprimatur - after all, there was also a religious qualification to be "demonstrated", but no-one maintained that it was necessary for candidates to produce their Letters of Orders physically at election, since those qualifications might be perfectly "well understood."

Thus, Godfrey had been duly elected, was qualified to be elected in accordance with College Statutes, but had he been admitted to his office according to the provision of the statutes? King's petition held that he had not. To untangle this weighty issue, we must go back to the original election on Sunday 9 April 1820 in Chapel. At that time, after the 5 Senior Fellows had voted, Godfrey was declared elected and the Senior Fellow "under pain of incurring manifest perjury, and under risk of perpetual expulsion from the College" uttered the form of words mandated by Statute, including: *quam Electionem praefatus Senior ... teneatur pronunciare, et personam sic Electam Admittere*. However, Godfrey did not visit the Vice-Chancellor until the following afternoon to take the oath of subscription. King's claim was that this later subscription was in violation of Statute which required subscription "at or before admission" which, according to him, had taken place on the Sunday.

In view of the legendary importance Eldon attached to oath-making (he once gave this as his reason for opposing Catholic Emancipation), Godfrey's position looked decidedly shakey. But Eldon issued an interim opinion on this point and granted leave for counsel to respond. He raised the possibility that Godfrey's admission may not have been finalised at the Sunday meeting - and this, not because he had yet to swear conformity, but because the word *Admittere* implied the beginning of a process (and a form of admission) that was not in fact completed until 20 April. Thus, on this line of argument, Godfrey might be deemed to have complied with Statute by subscribing "at" admission since his admission had extended over eleven days. Most of Eldon's written judgement is taken up with this point. Matters turned on the difference between the words *Admittantur* and *Admittuntur*, on the form of admission ceremony customarily practised, on whether Godfrey had been given the Book of Statutes on that Sunday or just a Book of Statutes, on the difference between the subjunctive and indicative - in short, on whether the Senior Fellow had pronounced Godfrey "elected and to be admitted" or actually "elected and admitted". Eldon ruled that it was the former - declared Godfrey to be entitled "to hold and enjoy the said Office" and, on 27 March 1821, awarded all costs against the College.

And so this curious story ends. Godfrey remained as President for twelve years, becoming Vice-Chancellor in 1822. William Mandell remained a Fellow until his death in 1843. Unfortunately, according to Gray's *History*, Mandell suffered an "unhappy mental aberration" not long after the Presidential

wrangle. It seems that in October 1821 the Fellows were summoned by Godfrey to consider frequent "Interruptions of Harmony", open "Violations of Decency" and "Personal Violence". Mandell was censured for "repeated Insults in the Hall and Combination Room [...] open Acts of Provocation [and] attacks on Private Character". On one occasion, apparently, these unhappy mental aberrations had culminated in fisticuffs with George Hewitt in the Combination Room (Hewitt struck the first blow). Joshua King, of course, went on to succeed Godfrey as President in 1832.

But that's not quite all. Half-way through the proceedings an anonymous letter, described by Eldon as having been written in a "feigned hand", and postmarked "Cambridge", appeared and was read in court. It declared that the whole of the proceedings against Godfrey was a Tory plot to depose the President of Queens' College and replace him with a political appointment of Eldon's choosing. Did the Godfrey camp concoct this accusation, because they felt their case was going badly and that a little pressure on Eldon to refute such accusation might lead him to rule in Godfrey's favour? Did the anti-Godfrey faction plant this letter precisely to raise suspicions that its architect might be from the Godfrey camp, so that Eldon might rule against Godfrey in high dudgeon? Was the letter from a complete outsider, a political opponent of the Tories, who took this high-profile opportunity to call Eldon's integrity into question? Why did Eldon read the letter in Court? Was the accusation true?

MURRAY MILGATE

A Queens' Wooden Spoon

Until 1910 the Mathematical Tripos list, divided into Wranglers (Firsts), Senior Optimes (Seconds) and Junior Optimes (Thirds), was published in Order of Merit. The name not only of the top First, the Senior Wrangler, but also of the bottom Third, the man who had most narrowly avoided an Ordinary



The Queens' 'Wooden Spoon'.

Photo: Patrick Cowley



Patrick Bradbury, holder of the 1892 wooden spoon.

Degree, was therefore known. It became the custom in the nineteenth century for the friends of this fortunate gentleman to present him with an elaborately decorated wooden spoon. The expression is first recorded in *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* in 1803; "Wooden spoon for wooden heads: the lowest of the Junior Optimes". The spoons were sometimes dangled from the balcony of the Senate House during the graduation ceremony. According to Thomas Thomley (*Cambridge Memories* (1936) p146), "If its recipient was a man of sense, he would seize upon it joyously, and, brandishing it over his head, march off with it as a valued trophy; but if, as sometimes happened, he was timid or nervous and shrank from it as a symbol of shame, it would, as like as not, pursue his retreating rear with sounding smacks". This unseemly custom is probably the reason for a ban on the suspension of objects from the Senate House balcony issued in 1875.

One such 'spoon', 4 feet long in the form of a malting shovel and decorated on one side with the arms of Queens' and on the other with the arms of the University, has come to light in the possession of Mr Patrick Cowley of Godalming. The spoon is that 'awarded' to Patrick Joseph O'Leary Bradbury, Mr Cowley's great-uncle, in 1892. Patrick Bradbury came from Derbyshire and matriculated originally as a Non-Collegiate student. He transferred to Queens' in 1890 and duly graduated in 1892 with the bottom honours mark in the Mathematical Tripos. He spent most of his working life in the West Indies. He was Second Master at the Antigua Government School 1894-99; Inspector of Schools in Jamaica from 1900 and Director 1918-28. He is particularly remembered for his interest and involvement in cricket. He was a great friend of Kumar Shri Rangitsinjhi, who used often to stay with the Bradbury family in London. He was a West Indies test selector and he was found dead in November 1932, aged 64, in his hotel room in Trinidad the morning after the selection meeting for the 1933 West Indies Tour to England.

Surviving 'wooden spoons' are rare and this one is thought to be the only spoon ever awarded to a Queensman. Two spoons (one owned by St John's and one by Emmanuel) appeared in a 1983 exhibition of University archives and artefacts organised by the University Library. Mr Cowley knows of another exhibited in a public house in Arford, near Alton, Hants, and perhaps three others in private hands.

JONATHAN HOLMES

A War Time Mystery

In 1996 a memorial to Alfgar Hesketh-Prichard, who matriculated at Queens' in 1935, was unveiled in Logarska Dolina in Northern Slovenia. He disappeared on a Special Operations Executive mission in Austria in late 1944 aged only 28. His niece Venetia Lascelles and her husband have retraced his last known movements to try to discover his fate.

Hesketh-Prichard was the son of a First World War hero who died young. He was a page to George V and took every opportunity to go rock-climbing, steeple-chasing, sailing or flying. At Queens' he read Mechanical Sciences, specialising in electrical engineering. To his London friends and his family he was colourful, lively, resourceful and dashing, but he had an obsessive, taciturn side too which could make him difficult to work with. After Cambridge he developed his fascination with radios and started a small business. No doubt it was his expertise in this area combined with his fine physique and physical fitness that made him an ideal recruit into the SOE.

In early 1944 Majors Villiers and Hesketh-Prichard flew to German-occupied Yugoslavia and were personally granted free passage and assistance by Tito, head of the Communist partisans, in exchange for British arms and supplies. The goal of the mission was to set up a chain of contacts up to and into Nazi Austria ahead of the advancing allied armies in the Balkans and to establish contact with any local Austrian resistance. Through the summer of 1944 the pair hid with local partisans in the Slovenian Alps. The valley at Logarska Dolina where they were hiding was raided when the Nazis got wind of their presence. They escaped to a hut in the mountains, but the local people suffered terrible reprisals. There is some evidence of friction and mistrust between the two Englishmen and the local Communist partisans, but Hesketh-Prichard was recognised as a courageous man.

Meanwhile the Allied advance had slowed and Charles Villiers (later Chairman of British Steel) was recalled. Hesketh-Prichard's signals betray a mounting obsession with crossing

the River Drava into Austria. Eventually in October he and a group of some 80 partisans set off on the rough and extremely hazardous journey to the River, crossed it with rubber dinghies dropped by parachute, and entered Austria near Klagenfurt. Hesketh-Prichard quickly found himself in a desperate situation. No support was forthcoming from any sympathetic Austrians and the weather was appalling, so air drops were impossible. The partisans could mingle with the local community, but the tall and conspicuously foreign Hesketh-Prichard had to live rough on the hills in the bleak Saualpen range. The Allied advance had to stop for the winter, leaving his group marooned far behind enemy lines. When food ran out, they had to raid local farms. Morale plummeted and the force dwindled.

His last signal, on December 3 1944, read, "Give my regards to all at White's. This is no life for a gentleman". After that nothing was heard from him and no-one seems to know how he met his end. Perhaps he was discovered and killed by the Nazis, though no record has been found, perhaps he succumbed to the harsh conditions, perhaps Russian agents competing for control in Southern Austria eliminated him, maybe even the partisans themselves found him too much of a liability and had to kill him to avoid detection themselves, though the survivors hotly deny any such idea.

Alfgar's remains were never found, though a body dressed in British uniform was discovered and buried in Volkermarkt where Hesketh-Prichard's name is included on a memorial. The mission is described officially as "magnificent but unsuccessful", but his heroism and gallantry are remembered by the Slovenian people with whom he spent his last months. He was awarded the M.C. posthumously.

JONATHAN HOLMES, VENETIA LASCELLES

Fred E. Zollinger - A Tribute

Fred Zollinger was born in India in 1922 to Swiss parents, his father being at that time in the cotton business in Bombay. When Fred was about 10 years old the family settled in The Hague, where Fred went to school. He became fluent in Dutch, French and German.

When Fred was about fifteen he was sent to Dean Close School, Cheltenham, to complete his schooling. In spite of speaking very little English on arrival and, having to take a year's rest from study due to a serious eye condition, which plagued him all his life, Fred passed the requisite exams to obtain a place at Queens' in 1940 to read law. His elder sister, Violet, was already studying at Newnham College. His parents and younger sister were in Switzerland when the Germans invaded the Netherlands and they were never able to return to their home in The Hague.

In spite of his study time being limited by his eye condition, Fred obtained Firsts in his first year exams at Queens' and in Part I of the Law Tripos in 1942. By then he had done a year's training in the University Officers Training Corps alongside his legal studies. He then volunteered for the British Army (despite his status as a neutral Swiss national) hoping to serve in the Tank Corps, but his poor eyesight caused his rejection on medical grounds for any military service. Undeterred, Fred somehow found his way into the Special Operations Executive, where his fluency in other languages must have been a great asset. He was parachuted into and flown out of Occupied Europe, where capture by the enemy could have meant execution as a spy. He survived with a dislocated shoulder the crash on take-off of a Halifax bomber taking him on a mission, in which the whole crew perished. Later, after the D-Day invasion, enemy fire ignited the petrol tank of his jeep and he was badly burned, requiring hospital treatment in the U.K. He returned to Holland and was involved in trying to extricate Dutch resistance workers from enemy territory in the course of which he was blown up by a mine and left for dead. The next morning he was rescued alive but with severe abdominal wounds. This necessitated another repatriation to the U.K. and many weeks of hospital treatment.



A wartime photograph of Alfgar Hesketh-Prichard.

Having survived the hazards of World War II, Fred returned to Queens' in October 1946 to read for Part II of the Law Tripos and once again obtained a First, but he declined the offer of an academic career. After leaving Queens', Fred joined his father in his business of commodity trading and finance. In 1953 he married an Englishwoman and later decided to live and make a career in England. In 1961 he joined the Foreign Department of Lazards. In 1965 he was appointed Foreign Manager and in 1966 a Managing Director of Lazards. In the same year he became a non-executive Director of Imperial Continental Gas, a public company, later becoming Deputy Chairman and, by 1983, Chairman of that company. He was also a Director of Petrofina and Calor Gas.

Fred Zollinger retired as an executive Director of Lazards in 1984 and as a non-executive in 1987. His pleasure in retirement was undermined by the unexpected death of his wife and his own seriously deteriorating health. He died on 15th January 1997, aged 74 years.

B.J.W. WINTERBOTHAM

The Sporting Record

An Unusual Match

QCCC v West Norfolk CC - 3 May 1961

The sad news of Peter Mitton's death brings to mind an unusual cricket match in Peter's last year at Queens'. According to Mike Parsons, who lived locally, West Norfolk's wicket at Hunstanton was full of runs. Peter, who dearly loved to bat, was one of the first to say he was available. Our plan was to put West Norfolk in, keep their score to reasonable proportions, and then knock off the runs. This was based on the fact that we had four bowlers who thought they were Brian Statham, and plenty of batting.

However, we lost the toss and then proceeded to lose wickets at an alarming rate. None of our batsmen reached double figures and we eventually succumbed for 46. Over a leisurely tea, West Norfolk decided to reverse their batting order. Peter was one of a number of the team who were not too impressed by this. West Norfolk then started badly and continued worse, eventually falling 7 runs short of our miserable score. All this on a wicket on which both sides would have backed themselves to make 250. Our bowlers bowled very straight and every catch was held. We greatly enjoyed their innings and the conversation with the opposition after the match, none more so than Peter.

Good days!

KEITH ARMISTEAD (1958)

The Hero Youth International Bridge Festival

Players from 21 countries as far afield as Canada and Indonesia converged on Hertogenbosch in the Netherlands to contest the 1998 Hero Youth International Bridge Tournament. The event was sponsored by a Dutch soft drinks company, hence 'hero': competitors were therefore able to enjoy a plentiful supply of peach-flavoured water and to strut about proudly wearing name badges with the word 'Hero' prominently displayed. The competition was notable for the absence of the French, who were no longer welcome after leaving in a previous year in a Gallie huff before the event had ended, in frustration at their poor performance, and the Belgians, who had mysteriously failed to make it the short distance. The Icelandic team arrived a day and a half late when snowstorms delayed the departure of their flight - their performance during the event improved markedly as they overcame the effects of their ordeal!

The bridge world chooses to define the term 'junior' as anyone under the age of 25, principally because bridge is a game which relies heavily on previous experience to play well. In Britain, the British Bridge League has established a junior squad to strengthen the national side. Like any other sporting outfit, the squad 'trains' regularly during the year, holding 'squad training weekends' in London once every two months. These consist of instruction on aspects of bridge technique from the country's leading players, and they include a series of practice matches followed by in-depth post-mortems.

A few years ago the British junior bridge team were crowned European and World champions - quite an act for the current team to follow. We travelled to Holland secure in the knowledge that a finish in the top half of the table would be a creditable performance. The event was played as a round robin (an all-play-all format), with 10-board matches (a board being a hand of bridge). Led by a superb non-playing Captain and lifted by a strong team spirit, we were lying in fifth place with a round to play. However, the pressure proved too much and we suffered the indignity of a

heavy loss to Greece in the final round, slipping to seventh place. The top four teams qualified for the final stages: Norway finished as convincing winners. The event was rounded off with a couple of less serious tournaments in which mixed nationality partnerships and teams played. The 'café drive' on the Sunday is unique to the event: hands of bridge are played in a series of cafés around the town centre, with lunch provided. The relaxed atmosphere and leisurely pace makes for a very friendly style of play, while cross-national partnerships always provide plenty of action and entertainment at the table.

The week in Hertogenbosch was a most enjoyable experience. The Dutch Bridge Federation provided accommodation to all players with 'guest parents', Dutch families who were prepared to risk allowing junior bridge players into their homes. The Dutch hospitality was never anything but exemplary. Although the bridge playing sessions started early and ran until late in the evening, there was always time to unwind in the town's bars (which were open until 2.00 a.m.) usually with the Irish orchestrating proceedings. Perhaps this was the best aspect of the week: the opportunity to meet players from all over the world and to share opinions and experiences.

Our own performance in the Hero tournament was encouraging; with any luck, the next stop will be the Junior European Championships in Vienna this July.

JONATHAN GREEN

University Lacrosse and Beyond

Just as lacrosse thrived amongst the North American Indians and is now acknowledged as one of America's oldest sports, so the game continues to grow in England and indeed all over the world. Whilst the tribal game of the Red Indians could involve thousands of players running many miles and using goals up to twenty feet high, the modern women's game is a twelve-a-side non-contact sport which has maintained the pace and fluidity for which it has been acclaimed.

Having played for the Cambridge side for the past two years and experiencing both success and defeat at the Varsity match, my turn has come for the 1997/98 season to Captain the Light Blues, hopefully to glory! Playing any sport at University level demands much more commitment and effort than the heady days of school, where coaching and matches were there to be taken; all that needed to be done was to enjoy the sport and play! That was my situation in particular; Berkhamsted Collegiate School at that time boasted the England Lacrosse Captain as coach and, needless to say, the 1st XII regularly featured in the top three school teams in the country.

Against that background, lacrosse at Cambridge had much to live up to. Being Captain has realised a great ambition for me, but has also forced me to acknowledge all the work that goes on off the pitch. Despite difficulty in finding coaches and sponsorship, the reality of playing at university has led to a vast improvement in most people's play.

So what does the future have in store for me and for Cambridge lacrosse? Of course winning the Varsity Match in March is the primary aim and, with our combination of national and county standard players, this is well within our grasp. As well as striving to maintain our standard as one of the highest-ranked University teams in the country, we are also embarking on the first Cambridge lacrosse tour for some time; we will be competing in Canada in July 1998. For me, having just missed out on selection for the Junior World Cup in 1995, the Senior World Cup lies ahead in three years time as an incentive to keep improving. Representing Junior England in 1994/95 was an uplifting experience which would be wonderful to recapture and, having had the past two years off the international scene, now is proving to be the right time to start on the road towards selection again.

KIRSTY LAMB



The Queens' Lacrosse Club. Photo courtesy of Jet Photographic - The Cambridge Studio.

Officers of the Clubs 1997-98

		<i>Captain/President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Athletics		Christopher Ainsley	Andrew Freestone	Martin Aldcroft
Badminton	(Mens) (Ladies)	Tarique Hussain Hannah Melia	Andrei Serjantov	George Fowler
Basketball		William Ballard	Aron Cohen	
Boat Club	(Mens) (Ladies)	Shailein Majithia Philippa Bayley	Peter Kirkham	Tim Jeanneret
Bridge		Jonathan Green	Gareth Birdsall	Kam Wing Fung
Chess		Samuel Essen	Mark Ferguson	Aron Cohen
Cricket	(Mens)	David Middlemiss	Robert Ashdown	Christopher Murray
Croquet		Guy Chapman		
Cross Country		Martin Aldcroft	Andrew Konieczko	Matthew Hains
Fishing		Robert Ashdown	David Middlemiss	Nathan Stone
Football	(Mens) (Ladies)	Nathan Stone Rachel Treadaway	Robert Ashdown Sally Archer	David Middlemiss
Golf		Christopher Murray	Richard Caldwell	Robert Ashdown
Hockey	(Mens) (Ladies)	David Middlemiss Claire Brown	Vincent Stock Kate Baldwin	Suzanne Freegard
Lacrosse		Catherine Hackworth	Dan Watkins	Rahim Dharamshi
Lawn Tennis	(Mens) (Ladies)	John Wakefield Sally Watson	Nigel James	Greg Reinaud
Netball		Lucy Scott		Kate Baldwin
Pool	(Mens)	Donald Slater		
Rugby Union	(Mens) (Ladies)	Benjamin Hedley Claire Barrett	Manus Costello	Andrew Freestone
Squash	(Mens) (Ladies)	John Wakefield Claire Brown	Fahad Roumani Rachel Wheeler	
Swimming		Gareth Sylvester-Bradley		
Table Tennis		Nigel James	Duncan Towers	Tim Hunt
Tiddlywinks		James Hoppood	Andrew Dominey	Rachel Wheeler
Volleyball		Stuart Gardiner		

Athletics

The 1997 outdoor season began in February with the reintroduction of the Intercollege Relays and Field Events match. Unfortunately, the Arctic-like conditions meant that enthusiasm for College athletics at this early stage was understandably low. Nevertheless a small Queens' team braved the weather to compete against the snow and ice, and the hardy souls from the other colleges. Dan Collins teamed up with Chris Ainsley in the long jump relay and they finished a creditable second. Dan also combined with Matt Hains to entertain the crowds with fine expositions of how not to throw the javelin. They joined forces again in the shot put to chalk up some welcome points for Queens'. Chris subsequently went on to represent C.U.A.C. in the Varsity Field Events and Relays against Oxford in both the long and triple jumps, and also formed part of the triumphant Light Blues Varsity match team in the Easter Term, following up victories for him in both long and triple jumps at the C.U.A.C. championships.

The Michaelmas Term, and the start of a new year, marked a resurgence of interest in College athletics. The annual Cuppers competition saw the Queens' men's team produce some dazzling performances, though the entire women's team (Claire Brown) forgot to turn up for the second year running! Last year's Light Blue, Chris Ainsley, and Nigerian Junior International and Fresher, Nnamdi Odozi both produced stunning performances in the sprints and jumps to give Queens' a good platform: Nnamdi was subsequently selected for the Freshers' Varsity Match. The middle distance races were left in the more than capable hands of Hare & Hounds runner Martin Aldcroft, while Matt Hains excelled in the throws, and even managed to get the hammer out of the cage on the odd occasion! Cuppers ended on a high with the Queens' quartet of Chris Ainsley, Ben Hedley, Andy Freestone and Nnamdi Odozi finishing a fine second place in the 4 x 100m in a College record time. Queens' ultimately secured a top eight position in the final Cuppers standings, and can look forward to re-establishing itself as one of the superpowers of College athletics!

Badminton

Badminton is growing in popularity in Cambridge with seven divisions in the men's and three in the ladies' league. Queens' Badminton Club has grown tremendously too, helped by the arrival of lots of new and enthusiastic freshers (we now have four men's and one ladies' teams, the largest club in Cambridge). Private badminton bookings of the Fitzpatrick Hall have increased too with players of all standards enjoying themselves on the court. The practices and matches are often played in a light-hearted atmosphere, especially when George Fowler displays his numerous acrobatic shots and dives. We do, however, take them quite seriously with both Queens' 1st men's and ladies' teams featuring second and third respectively in their top divisions after Lent Term 1997.

In the new Michaelmas Term the captains (Hannah Melia, Laurence Watts, Sam Essen and Tom Riley) have organised the activities of their teams very well, resulting in an overall improvement in rankings. The 2nd

team have earned themselves a deserved promotion to the 4th Division by winning all their games.

Two of our best players, Ian Langslow and Jonathan Khang, have been selected for the University team. The 1st team have won the 1st Division. The highlight of our league games was a very tight match against Christ's at home, which was won by the narrowest of margins.

Basketball

After storming to our third Cuppers title in a row in 1996, Queens' had a surprising and devastating fall in performance in 1997. With the loss of three top blues players the team, led by Aron Cohen, were finally relegated to the Second Division.

Starting at the top of the Second Division this season Queens' has had little problem defending that position. The new intake of first years has been highly promising. All matches so far have been victories, except one which was lost by a mere 3 points. The strength and enthusiasm of the team suggests a rapid promotion back to our rightful position in the First Division.

Boat Club

The Lent Bumps were fought hard by Queens' Women, who rowed over four days to retain 3rd position on the River, while the Men's VIII painfully dropped four places, following a term plagued by frozen waters and oarsmen returning from serious injury. The Easter Vacation saw the successes of CUWBC and CUBC. The Ladies Blue Boat, stroked by Kat Astley, once again trounced Oxford, and Adam Gray (Yale Blue Boat Stroke) rowed in one of the fastest Goldie crews ever to beat Isis.

Following a very well attended and boisterous Boar's Head Dinner, featuring Lord Eatwell as the Guest of Honour, the spirits and speed of the Queens' squad rose rapidly with the return of Astley and Gray, resulting in a spectacular showing in May 1997. A very light and technical Men's May VIII won its blades for the third time in four years (bumping LMBC and Trinity Hall on the way), rising to 4th and putting Queens' back in contention for the Headship for the first time since 1971. A powerful and classy Women's May VIII was unlucky not to win blades, rising three places to 8th.

Both sides of the club have built on this strong performance into the new academic year. The Men's squad has had one-two finishes in the Bedford Fours and Upper Thames Fours Heads, and, following a third fastest College VIII time in the Winter Head, the Fairbairns VIII did well to end a hard term's training to finish 8th, its best result in three years. The Ladies VIII has had a phenomenal term, producing the fastest College VIII time in the Winter and Autumn Heads and going on to win the Fairbairns for the first time in the Club's history. This bodes very well for the Lents, where the Men and Women start 9th and 3rd respectively.

Congratulations to Kat Astley, who is the first member of Queens' to be elected President of CUWBC; to Edward Eason, who looks set to earn a seat in the 1998 Cambridge Lightweight crew; and to Chris Wren, the May VIII cox, who is still in the chase for a Goldie seat in this year's Boat Race.



The 1997 Mays Bumps Supper. Photo courtesy of Jet Photographic - The Cambridge Studio.

Bridge

Queens' College Bridge Club has enjoyed another most successful year. The club has been meeting regularly on a Monday night and has usually had two tables in play, with attendance boosted by a well-publicised squash. Under skilful captaincy, the C team managed to reach the quarter-finals of Cuppers without having to play a match! Despite a rousing first half performance, Trinity A eventually turned out clear winners in a hard fought match. Our B team fared less well, but it is encouraging that the Club was able to enter three teams into the competition, surely an indicator of the great attraction of the game. At University level, two of the college's players staged a carefully planned coup d'etat to seize the two top committee positions of captain and president. Queens' currently has four players who regularly represent the University in various teams and one fully fledged British junior (under 25) international.

The A team's semi-final Cuppers match against Trinity A was not without incident. At the end of 16 boards, the two teams were level. The rules of the competition required that we play additional 4 board segments until one team was ahead. However, this proved to be somewhat problematic when it was realised that one of the Trinity players had left before we had finished scoring up! Someone suggested tossing a coin but Cuppers bridge is a serious matter so in due course their absent player was summoned from his bed to allow the match to be completed. Perhaps his concentration had been disturbed because Queens' got the critical deal right to win the match by a small margin. The final against St John's is still to be played.

Chess

It should come as no surprise that Queens' won both Cuppers and the League convincingly again last year. The first team continues strong with the arrival of David Moskvic, once again ensuring that three of the top six University players are members of Queens', despite the arrival of several other strong international players at other colleges. Thus the first team (Mark Ferguson IM, Aron Cohen, David Moskvic, David Hotham and Sam Essen) should have no trouble achieving the double again. The second team is also strong, although the general strengthening of Cambridge chess this year has resulted in a vastly improved Division Two which the second team will do well to win. Having said that, strong performances by Peter D'Souza (captain), Rosemary Bell and Ben Ward have ensured that this is by no means something they cannot achieve.

Queens' is very much the hub of University chess. As well as boasting three members of the Varsity team, and both the President and Secretary of the university club, we host all county matches, club nights and social events, making Queens' a favourite haunt for ex-Cambridge players on their regular return visits. The Queens' Chess Club has also become the first in Cambridge to possess a digital clock.

Cricket

Inclement weather and unfulfilled potential combined to turn 1997 into something of a damp squib for QCCC. Winter nets showcased some exciting fresh talent, notably Ulster paceman Richard Caldwell who was to enjoy success in the Summer with the University Crusaders. With the league structure abandoned for the year, inter-collegiate competitive action was confined to the Cup. With a home tie against Emmanuel in round one and a strong line up confidence was high, yet sadly misplaced.

The omens were bad from the outset with captain 'Bomber' Beacroft smashing the brand new club bat during warm-up in the nets. The 1st XI's only competitive match of the season ended when John Storer was bowled with the last ball attempting to strike the winning four. Attention then switched to the gents fixtures under the astute leadership of Rob Ashdown who guided a squad of varying talents, including an American, to defeat in all games. Memorable here was a 'reversal' against the Jesters Sports Club which saw the ball passed around every fielder on the way back to the bowler as we held out for rain - in vain.

All this under-achievement has led to a situation where not one of the current committee has ever played in a victorious Queens' side; with winter nets only a week away, hope springs eternal!

Croquet

Queens' croquet remained buoyant as ever, with numerous lunchtime matches on Erasmus Lawn, and three players representing the University over the course of the term: Justin Jones, Geoff Bache and Stuart Parker. There was also strong Queens' involvement in the inter-college pairs competition, with three Queens' pairs through to the semi-finals, but unfortunately Justin Jones and Jim Usherwood lost out to two very strong players in the final.

Cross Country

1997 was the start of a new era for Queens' cross country, a return to the glory days of the 1960s. The committee finally said, "No! We shall not go quietly into the night. We shall not vanish into the nothingness of scorn and noise."

So with renewed vigour we enlisted over thirty members at the sports squash in Freshers' week, and began a furious advertising campaign to attract stray sheep into our fold. Despite losing promising runners to such hideous sports as rowing and korfbal, the squad looked strong. The first race of the season saw an injury-plagued team reduced to two runners, but with Aldcroft placing 4th at the Grange Road race and third year debutant Matt Hains 21st, Queens' managed a respectable 6th overall and earned our first league points. More was to follow at the Madingley Relays, despite only three runners turning out. With Aldcroft running the first and last legs, Hains leg two and another third year debutant, Andrew Konieczko, putting in a storming third leg, Queens' somehow sneaked into third position - six valuable league points.

With further furious persuasion of anyone who seemed half fit, we managed to put out a good team for the first Grange Road race of the Lent Term. Aldcroft, Hains, Jeremy Bomford and first year Jon Hatchett, and our first lady, Ashish, all put in great performances. The men finished third again, only one point behind league leaders Clare. Queens' now lies joint second overall, and anything but a disaster at the Selwyn Relays will see Queens' back in the First Division.

Piscatorial Association

After little more than a year of existence QCPA has gone from strength to strength. The Cam provided David Middlemiss with several chubb over 3lb while he provided the river with a fellow member's bin which had hitherto been used as a seatbox. An international flavour was added by Nathan Stone who had a successful fishing holiday in New Zealand. Closer to home the ever-present Middlemiss had the fish of the season on the River Torridge - a 13lb Atlantic Salmon on a Munro killer. A new departure this season has led to fly-fishing expeditions to Larkwood in Bury St Edmunds, while on the social front the many hours of quiet contemplation on the river bank proved their worth with QCPA retaining the title 'Bar Quiz Champions'.



The First Ladies' Mays Crew. Photo courtesy of Jet Photographic - The Cambridge Studio.



The Ladies' Football 1st XI.

Photo: Jet Photographic

Football

The 1996/97 season under the captaincy of Andrew 'Bomber' Beecroft, fulfilled the team's early promise ending up the unbeaten Division 2 Champions. The results were Won 6, Drew 3, and we were consequently promoted to the top flight. Every game had been a battle which could have gone either way until the final minute (at which point Bomber normally popped up with a header), but our fiercely competitive spirit gave us the psychological edge. A typical dazed response from Magdalene was "what do you feed your boys at Queens'?". Nowhere was our fighting spirit more evident than in the quarter-final Cuppers match against Downing which we narrowly lost 3-2. This was particularly disappointing as we had hoped to reward the large number of spectators who turned out in support. The strength of the side lay in a new 3-5-2 formation which was facilitated by the strength of defenders Richard Mansell, Andy Beecroft and Rob Popple and Martin Aldcroft in goal. New signing David 'Socks' Evans (so-called because of an awful pair of old-Etonian socks) served well in assisting Rob Ashdown to his second season as top scorer. A new graduate Lewis Owens, proved more than capable of equalling Jez Welch and Nathan Stone in battling spirit in the middle of the park.

This season, despite a big turnover of players, we have held our own in the 1st Division, and Cuppers is going well with the team once more awaiting a gruelling battle in the quarter-finals.

The loss of a number of veterans of the Ladies' Football team was tempered by the welcome return of 4th Year Linguists Bianca Rocelli and Tish Northmore-Ball as well as the arrival of some talented new faces (and legs!), notably Kellie Hatton, Cath Rothern, Zanna Brunton, Mel Scholes and Beth Matthews. This influx of players meant that we were able to field a 2nd Team, ably captained by the infamous Helen 'Rent-a-Gob' Bell.

Highlights for the 1st team include a well-deserved victory at home against Jesus and a thrilling Cuppers match away against Anglia, which was 3-3 at full time and went into extra time and then penalties. A courageous Bell succeeded in keeping out two of Anglia's penalties, while Hatton, Green and Archer (who completed her hat-trick) succeeded in converting theirs.

The defence has again been solid, headed by Mhairi Donaldson. Under the adept coaching of Dave 'Get back Midfield' Middlemiss (to whom we are eternally grateful) we have adopted a new formation to include wingbacks Sue Cartwright and Sophie Morgan (selected for their superior fitness levels?!), further strengthening a midfield centred on Claire Valier, Rachel Treadaway and Becky Hannon.

Highlights for the second team include a storming 7-1 stampede against Clare 3rds.

Our only downers of the season were the loss of Helen Fletcher due to Rag commitments and the absence of Emily Lawrence due to a disabling injury caused by circumstances beyond her control. The coveted prize of top goal-scorer goes to Sally Archer.

Golf

1997 was a momentous year for the intrepid band of happy hackers that make up the feared and revered QCGS. The first golf day of the year took place in March, in conditions so bad that only the purest ball strikers could succeed. It was therefore no surprise that our Head Porter Jim Coulter, along with Jez Welch took the honours that day.

This was only the prelude, however, to the main event in the QCGS calendar - the June Golf Day at Bar Hill. Honourable mentions go to debutants Bartin, Richardson and Hedley for showing supreme skill on the course (but only in reversing the buggy under a small marquee), Robert 'Tin Pot' Ashdown for defying physiological constraints every time he swings a club, James D'Ombrian for drinking and driving (his 1-wood of course!) and Dave 'The Boss' Sedgman for winning the event with 37 stableford points.

The December event produced the first Golf Away-Day at Girton GC who managed to fit us in at 24 hours notice when Bar Hill was unplayable due to rain. A fantastic round by Richard Caldwell, playing a secretary's innings, meant that he ran away with the grand prize. A further mention must go to Vince Stock who convinced himself that the ball would hook, but instead hit it into the woods on the right every time.

The Golf Society at Queens' could not carry on without the continued support of its members, the staff at the college and the goodwill of the clubs that we visit.

Hockey

1997 has been a remarkable year for the men's 1st XI. Under the leadership of Chris Sherratt a 'total hockey' philosophy provided entertaining action in the remaining 1996-97 league fixtures. Chris, with Justin Jones, led a defence not afraid to lend assistance to attack - a policy which proved not only to guarantee goals, but also results, and for the second year running we finished fourth in Division One. The end of a successful season was celebrated with traditional revelry at the club AGM where the new committee immediately looked suspect, secretary Vince Stock delivering a morale sapping stand-up comedy turn.

However any doubts proved unfounded as 1997-98 saw the first team's triumph in university Cuppers for the first time since 1963. A strong squad from last season was boosted by new arrivals Matt Donnall, Rob Davies, Ian Linington and Will Daws. In the early rounds Peterhouse and Magdalene proved no match for a Queens' outfit strong in every department and were dispatched 5-1 and 4-1 respectively. The number one seed and defending champions St Johns took an early lead in the quarter finals, but nothing else got past the now awesome Chris Hunter in goal. A never-say-die character saw the green and white army fight back, Phil Outram again showing his

Queens' coronation

By Stephen Hodson

In a fitting conclusion to an exciting hockey Cuppers competition, Queens' claimed their first trophy in memory, twice coming from behind to beat Clare 4-3, at the end of last term.

Clare, finally knowing why fans the night before, made much of the early minutes, pressing hard from the start and forcing a penalty situation after only a minute. With minutes Clare remain, it was surprising that it took 13 minutes for them to break the deadlock. After a defensive error had almost handed Queens' an unexpected opener, the next Clare attack produced their third and fourth goals, and the rebound was headed over the line. Going behind once to Godly galvanise Queens' into action and they soon threatened for the first time. Phil Ostrom for his own a shrewd corner, repeated when he was illegally tackled on the shot. Second time around, the ball was tipped right and Jim Usherwood squared the ball in from a tight angle for an unexpected equaliser.



Hurrah! Lashings of ginger beer all round

Clare denied in Hockey Cuppers Final comeback drama

How 'Varsity' reported the Hockey Cuppers win - by kind permission.

class with a last minute winner. A large crowd saw Sidney Sussex overwhelmed 3-1 in the semis with Harry Carslake and Guy Chapman together on the right for the fourth year, particularly impressive.

Over 150 fanatical Queens' students and Fellows turned up at the University Pitch to witness a comeback in the final against Clare that seemed impossible as we turned round 3-1 down at half time. Yet, the whole team displaying incredible determination, the last twenty minutes saw Jim Usherwood add to his first half strike and the prolific Outram add two well-engineered penalty corner goals to overturn the favourites. Every man in a sixteen strong squad gave his all when defeat might have seemed inevitable. To be a Queens' hockey player that day was a great and memorable experience and the celebrations were carried out with the same enthusiasm as that exhibited on the pitch, the Club throwing a party for anyone who wanted to come in the Old Kitchens. And the league? Well, things could be better (after all, it's hard to be any worse than minus one point).

The mixed team enjoyed continued success under Dave Torbet, unbeaten through 1997 and winning the Norwich Shield tournament in February.

Under the captaincy of Emma Bowers the 1996-97 season was a successful one for Queens' Women's hockey. The team maintained their place in the 1st Division with few problems and once more reached the semi-finals of Cuppers. This time our opponents were Jesus. A spirited team performance could not overcome them so for a third year in a row we lost in the semi-finals.

The start of the new season brought the loss of a number of key players such as prolific goal-scorer Karen Sloan and dextrous goalie Deb Cresswell. However, it also brought talented new players to the team in Sarah Ward, Amaya Chandler, Sophie Woodward and Philippa Bennett. The vacant goalie position has been ably filled by Louisa Gill.

We have progressed so far to the quarter-finals of Cuppers. With the current depth in skills and experience within the squad we are optimistic about clearing the semi-finals hurdle for the first time in the recent history of the team.

Lacrosse

In the past year the Lacrosse Club has continued to grow and has established itself as a force to be reckoned with in the field of college lacrosse.

In the League 1996-97 we were unbeaten, and with a little help from a few wins by default, we found ourselves at the top of Division 1. Cuppers provided a little more excitement. After full time in the semi-final we were level with Magdalene; we took an early lead in extra time, but an equaliser came in the last 30 seconds forcing a penalty shoot-out. This we unfortunately lost, leaving Magdalene an easy victory against Downing in the Final.

Spirits rose with the occasion of the Annual Dinner in February. Lacrosse has now firmly fixed itself with a reputation for having one of the most social of social lives. A superb evening was had by all.

Meanwhile Kirsty Lamb (former Captain of Queens') obtained her full Blue, and has gone on to captain the Blues side for the year 1997-98. Adam Branscomb should also be congratulated on his appearance as University goalie in the mens' Varsity Match - drafted in at the last minute; his performance was apparently very theatrical!

The new academic year has attracted much new talent. Antonia Rumbelow has walked straight into a place on the Blues Squad and Ben Gowrie has established himself in University Mens' Lacrosse. Despite an unfortunate defeat against arch rivals Corpus Christi, hopes are high for a good year. Plans for the future include a tour to Bath to play their university mixed side, and a varsity mixed lacrosse match, strictly for those without blues status.

Netball

The first team have continued to play well, moving up the First Division to finish fifth out of 10 teams. The second team faces some strong opposition from other college first teams. They have moved down to the 4th Division where there is a mixture of 1st and 2nd teams. Both teams have benefitted from the intake of keen freshers this Michaelmas Term. We have had two more bops this year so we have now raised enough money to buy a team kit as planned.

The mixed team has had a successful year again with a surplus of interested men! We narrowly missed qualifying for the quarter-finals of Cuppers as we were tied in 2nd position in our group, but Magdalene pipped us in a goal count. We have beaten King's in a friendly and are hoping to organise more games as there is no mixed league yet this year.

Pool

After remarkable performances in both men's and women's pool in the previous season, all six teams had a lot to live up to. Things could have gone slightly better as Queens' 1st men crashed out of the Cup in the first round and were relegated to the Second Division (forcing a deft name swap with Queens' II, who, under Tarique Hussein's leadership, kept their head above water throughout their first year of 1st Division pool). Due to a procedural oversight Queens' 1st women's pool team did not exist last year, but has made a startling comeback this season with two top Varsity players on the team.

Rugby

After starting the season in the Second Division, a late charge secured promotion, amongst the publicity the team received after accepting a challenge from the newly-appointed President, Lord Eatwell, to last a ballet dancing lesson (interviews on Radio 5, Anglia Television and a good half of page three of *The Independent* resulted). Unfortunately, despite this embarrassing, but educational episode, the Rugby Team was denied a First Division place owing to a reshuffle of the League system.

Our involvement in the Cuppers competition was short, but hard fought. After starting with a convincing win over Darwin, we met the eventual winners St John's and let's leave it at that.

Queens' Rugby has also been well represented at a University level with Ahd Ahood and Tom Kiggle in the Cambridge Colleges side in the 1996 Varsity match, and, but for a late ankle injury from a team-mate, Ben Hedley in the 1997 side. Andy Freestone had also been ever-present in the under 21's squad for the last two years.

At the Annual Meeting, the Old Boys suffered a respectable defeat at the hands of Lewis Bantin's 1997 side and will be keen to exact some revenge at their next meeting in March. At the time of writing Queens' are performing exceptionally well in the 2nd Division for the 1997-98 season, having just conquered a previously unbeaten Peterhouse side to take second place in the League, in line for promotion. This has mainly been put down to the influence of our new coach Steve Rogers, an old Member of Queens', who was apparently offered the job by Lord Eatwell midway over the North Sea on a chance meeting this summer. His enthusiasm and input has no



The Rugby Club in action.

Photo: Ed Garey

doubt a lot to do with the Women's Team having their most successful season to date, ably led by Clare Barrett; and for the first time Queens' has been able to field a full-strength men's Second team, led by Mike Delaney, who have won all three of their games to date.

Squash

The Queens' men's squash teams began the year with the first and second teams in the First Division and the third and fourth teams in the Fourth Division. With University player Jim Usherwood unavailable for league matches, Dr John Allison and Andrew Harrower occupied the top two positions in the first team and were able to record some notable victories. With Joey Baxter, John Wakefield and David Goodey occupying the remaining first team positions for much of Lent Term, a position in mid-table was attained.

The second team struggled, but Uli Gerza, Guy Chapman, Richard Chalcraft, Graham Clarke and Fahad Roumani all played well and recorded enough victories to avoid relegation. The strength in depth of the College Squash Club was illustrated by the third and fourth teams both gaining promotion to the Third Division. A successful run in Cuppers was ended by Emmanuel in the quarter-final with both Dr Allison and Andrew Harrower losing in close five set matches. The second, third and fourth teams occupied three of the semi-final places in the plate competition with the third team recording a memorable victory over the second team in the final.

The Michaelmas Term saw a little-changed first team continue to record some excellent victories in the top division, while the second team managed to scrape enough points to retain their First Division place for 1998. Unfortunately several players leaving college in the summer meant the third and fourth teams were not strong enough to keep their positions in a division largely comprised of college first teams, and were relegated back to the Fourth Division.

The 1996-97 season ended with mixed fortunes for the enthusiastic but inexperienced women's teams. The first team lost their position in the First Division, but the second team won promotion to join the first team in the Second Division.

This season the hard work and enthusiasm of the squad, combined with an influx of keen new players and the invaluable coaching of Jim Usherwood is paying off. The first team has earned promotion to the First Division, while the second team is working its way up the Second Division.

Jim Usherwood and new graduate and former Oxford captain Katie Evans both won their Blues and their individual matches against Oxford in November as the men's team recorded an unexpected victory which the women's team could not reproduce. With their presence, and that of University squad member Elspeth McSween, the Cuppers prospects for both men's and women's teams look good in 1998.

Finally, the newly inaugurated mixed doubles tournament was won by Ben Gowrie and Helen Freake amid allegations of excessive sobriety during the evening of competition.

Swimming

Swimming Cuppers is held over two days at the beginning of the Easter Term - unfortunately for Queens' prospects in this competition, so are a large number of other sporting events. Our swimmers are a multi-talented bunch and were mostly to be found on the River, running, cycling, or holding rackets and bats on one or other of the days. The team still managed some good results, with the men's freestyle relay squad (Andy Freestone, Paul Swift, Peter Kirkham, Gareth Sylvester-Bradley and Dan Fitzgerald) putting in the second fastest time of the competition, despite the disadvantage of only having qualified for the 'B' final. In a much tougher field than last year, Paul Swift finished third in the butterfly final. In the women's events, though we again failed to field a relay team, Catherine Hackworth put in some good performances reaching finals in both backstroke and breaststroke.

Table Tennis

The 1996/97 academic year proved to be another spectacular year for Queens' table tennis. With three University players, including captain Paul Robertson and treasurer Duncan Towers, a Cuppers victory was always expected. However, this wasn't the only success. The quality of good players extended to the League as David Clark and Nigel James joined Duncan in the first team. They remained unbeaten throughout the year, which led to a Cuppers/League 'double' for the second year running!

Meanwhile our impressively-high number of teams in the lower divisions provided varying results, with the second team finishing near the top of the second division.

Success hasn't been so forthcoming this Michaelmas Term, but all our teams remain enthusiastic with a high number of freshers joining the Club. Our better players have stepped aside to give the 'up and coming' talent the chance to play. Present forecasts suggest that our Cuppers performance this year should comfortably exceed that in the League, as the senior players join the team once more.

Saturday afternoon practice sessions have been well attended with people of all standards welcome to play.

Tennis

The strength of Queens' tennis was greatly improved this year by the arrival of a number of very good freshers. In Cuppers the Men's Team recorded an easy first round victory over Peterhouse before facing Anglia, the previous year's finalists and second seeds. However, victories at numbers one and two by Greg Reinaud and John Wakefield created the momentum for a 5-4 win. The Emmanuel Second Team provided strong opposition in the quarter-final, but were overcome, leading to a May Week semi-final match against Downing. Some excellent tennis from Marc Weisberger, Fahad Roumani, Alion Barsam and Nigel James in the lower positions of the team meant the match could be halted when Queens' went 5-0 ahead. Unfortunately, having reached the final, the end of the academic year arrived with the other half of the draw uncompleted. An unwillingness on the part of the University Lawn Tennis Club to see the competition finished meant a final was not played.

In the League, difficulties in fielding a full strength side due to academic commitments, meant the Men's First Team only finished sixth in the First Division, despite an 8-7 victory over the eventual winners of the League, Churchill. The matches being concentrated in the first four weeks of Easter Term led to about twenty different players being used at some point to occupy the six places in the Second Team. Victories proved rare and the decision to toss a coin to settle the result of one match proved to be the crucial factor in securing the relegation of the Second Team from the Third Division.

The Queens' Ladies' First Team enjoyed a great deal of success in the League, winning or drawing all their matches. Unfortunately, what should have been a Cuppers winning side was unable to fulfil its potential because of a lack of availability of players, leading to a loss to Robinson in the second round. Players in the Ladies' Second Team enjoyed themselves greatly but the results did not always go their way.

A number of Queens' players represented the University in 1997. Lucy Scott and Aldona Greenwood both won their Blues, while Greg Reinaud and John Wakefield gained University Colours in representing the Men's Second Team in their first victory over Oxford for five years. 1998 seems set to be a successful year for Queens' tennis with the arrival of Marcus Thompson, a former World Junior top twenty ranked player and new University number one.

The annual Pimms and Strawberries Mixed Doubles tournament in May Week was unfortunately cancelled owing to poor weather.

Tiddlywinks

The College Tiddlywinks Club has unfortunately had another quiet year with few activities - just the usual Cuppers win (Queens' A: David Clarkson, Andrew Dominey, Stewart Sage and Rupert Thompson) - and poor undergraduate recruitment. Members again seem to be focusing their efforts more on the University Club. This did not impair current members' performances in tournaments, however. In March, Andrew Dominey won the Oxfordshire Open and soon after, with David Clarkson, jointly won the Scottish National Pairs, a tournament now dominated by Qu.C.Tw.C. winners.

In traditional fashion, former Qu.C.Tw.C. players also excelled at the National Tournaments. Geoff Myers and Matthew Rose retained the National Pairs, David Clarkson and Richard Moore were in the winning side at the National Teams of Four and no fewer than seven former Qu.C.Tw.C. players qualified for the National Singles final, most notably Stewart Sage, who had not achieved this feat since 1987! Queens' provided slightly fewer of the Varsity Match team than in recent years, hindered slightly by a policy to field first year players! Tim Hunt and Andrew Young did play.

Volleyball

Once again this year players of all standards have been spending their afternoons diligently avoiding work - sorry, practising hard to improve their volleyball - leading up to the inter-college competitions in the summer. Thanks to modifications to the Fitzpatrick Hall, we are now able to set up the net indoors, on an almost full-sized court, and so the year started with twice weekly practices throughout the Lent Term, open to all. Plenty of people of all years, sexes and standards took the opportunity to have a knock-about in a relaxed atmosphere.

After Easter, whenever the sun was out, a mixture of dedicated players, people relieving exam stress, and, of course, smug post-exam engineers, could be found enjoying informal games outdoors on Queens' Green. When the league matches came along, on four consecutive Saturdays in the first half of term, a profusion of players was lured from their studies by the prospect of competitive sport, relaxation, and free refreshments. Both Queens' teams were again in the Second Division, and so began the season with a match against each other on Lammas Land, which the firsts won far more comfortably than the seconds will ever admit...

The two teams had differing fortunes during the term. Queens' I had an excellent year; with the combination of Denis Hassabis' height and Ad Branscomb's consistent digging, how could we fail? The mixture of individual talent and superb team spirit meant that we lost just once, against Corpus in near gale-force winds; and Corpus' loss against King's meant that we were top of the Division on set difference going into the last set of

matches. The non-appearance of John's II, coupled with a comfortable 2-0 win over Christ's II brought the Second Division championship to Queens', and the prospect of playing in the top division this year!

Queens' II managed to beat King's I on the first day and John's II. They are now officially the best looking team in the Third Division. As term progressed, and exams passed, attention switched to Cuppers, this year held in Jesus College grounds on the Monday of May Week. And, of course, being the middle of June it didn't stop raining all day. By mid-afternoon, the second team had finished third in their group; and the firsts had lost just once, against a Churchill side which had finished fourth in the First Division.

The Student Record

The Students

The Queens' student body continues to increase in size in response to new developments in the University. Over 40 undergraduates are now in their fourth year - Modern Linguists have been joined by Engineers and Natural Scientists on four year courses. Postgraduates number 280, or more than one third of the total student population. This growth has led to a thriving and stimulating community with many individual achievements both in College and in the University.

The academic standards of the College remain high for both undergraduates and postgraduates. A record number of Firsts (113) resulted in Queens' achieving the rank of third in comparison with other colleges. There were distinguished performances in both the Arts (History, Law, Economics, Philosophy) and the Sciences (Computer Science, Mathematics, Natural Sciences). Of the research students 37 were awarded PhDs and 43 MPhils last year.

Sporting achievements were also impressive, both at College and University level. The men's hockey team won Cuppers, the first win in a major field sport since 1970. The women's first-boat won the Fairbairns and are well placed for the Lents where they start third. The College won Orienteering Cuppers, table tennis Cuppers and League, and was top of the second division in Volleyball. The Chess team remains invincible. Individual sportsmen and sportswomen represented the University in a wide range of sports: Athletics (Chris Ainsley, Nnamdi Odozi), Eton Fives (Guy Chapman), Gymnastics (Mike Galsworthy), Hockey (Ian Linington, Phil Outram), Ice Hockey (Chris Hunter, James d'Ombrian, James Schroeder, Karen Terry), Lacrosse (Kirsty Lamb), Orienteering (Eric Roller), Real Tennis (Aldona Greenwood, Jo Long), Rowing (Kat Astley, Adam Gray), Sailing (Ian Armstrong), Squash (Katie Evans, Jim Usherwood), Table Tennis (Paul Robertson, Eiko Thielemann), Tennis (Lucy Scott, Aldona Greenwood, Greg Reinaud, John Wakefield). Kat Astley is President of CUWBC, Kirsty Lamb is Captain of the University Women's Lacrosse Club and Mike Galsworthy is President of the University Gymnastics Club. Team members and individuals have acquired new strength, flexibility and agility from attending classes with the Queens' Dancer in Residence, Sara Matthews.

Music and theatre have also thrived. Mag Soc's Sunday lunchtime recitals in the Old Hall complement the termly concerts in Chapel and the West Road concert hall. Two cellists, Justin Siu and Dylan Pugh, won University instrumental awards and will be giving chamber performances. Julia Nuti has been appointed College Musician for the year and is bringing new support to college music. A full BATS programme of shows in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms in the Fitzpatrick Hall was concluded at the end of the Easter term with a "boozy, bawdy" version of the Canterbury Tales in Cloister Court. A good time was had by performers and audience alike. Queens' members have played a major part in 'Out of the Blue



The Queens' Men's Hockey Squad after winning Cuppers.
Photo: Ed Gurey



The Dancer in Residence with members of the Rugby Club.
Photo: K. Dobney

Productions', a company which focuses on the transition between Cambridge drama and the professional world. At the Edinburgh Festival they won a Fringe First award for new writing and a pick of the Fringe award from the Scotsman for the play *Strip Show*. They took this and Anthony Minghella's *Whale Music* to the King's Head Theatre, London, where they attracted full houses.

The death of Jack Davies only two weeks after his arrival at Queens' was a great loss to the musical and theatrical life of the college as well as to the wider community.

Sons and daughters of OQs in residence include the following: William Ballard, Thomas Brunt, Peter Clements, Andrew Coleman, Michael Dowler, Helen Freake, Laura Garforth, Simon Gazzard, Briony Goulden, Andrew Grant, Tim Jeanneret, Peter Kirkham, Ian Langslow, Sally Lavelle, Gordon Leather, Jack Mellor, Lana Nusseibeh, Catherine and Melanie Scholes, Rebecca Shackelford, Rhodri Thomas, Andrew Thompson, David Wheeler, Richard Windram.

This year we also welcomed Elizabeth Buchanan, granddaughter of Sir Arthur Armitage (President 1958-70), and Jonathan Kirby, great-great-great grandson of Joshua King (President 1832-57) as undergraduates.

KAREEN THORNE

Dancer-in-Residence

The post of Dancer-in-Residence at Queens' was created in order to encourage more students to take an interest in contemporary dance, an artform which is both vibrant and athletic as well as being creative and innovative. Cambridge is under-served by dance and there is little opportunity for students to participate in classes or creative workshops.

I am a professional dancer, teacher and choreographer, and from 1985 until October 1996 I was a member of Britain's oldest dance company, Rambert. I performed both in Britain and worldwide in many works by choreographers such as Sir Frederick Ashton, Merce Cunningham and Christopher Bruce. I also choreographed a number of ballets both for Rambert and on a freelance basis, these were performed in many venues including Cambridge Arts Theatre and St John's, Smith Square. I am now Head of Dance at the Central School of Ballet, London, and guest teacher to Rambert and other professional companies.

I met John Eatwell at the Joyce Theatre, New York, where I was giving my final performances with Rambert. We discussed the possible benefits of

bringing contemporary dance into Queens" and after a feasibility study I was appointed. The major part of my role is giving Cunningham-based technique, release technique and stretch classes open to people at any level of experience. The benefits highlighted by students participating in these classes include relaxation, a greater ability to concentrate and motivation into creative thinking. I am also choreographing a short piece for students using Steve Reich's 'Clapping Music' which we hope to perform alongside works created by the students themselves in May, in the Fitzpatrick Hall, and in June when, weather permitting, we are hoping to stage a music and dance event using some of the more unusual performance spaces available in Queens'. The music for these events is being co-ordinated by Giulia Nuti, College Musician, with whom I have already collaborated on 'Lamenta di Maria Estuarda', performed in the Long Gallery in December 1997, and with whom I intend to create a new work, music by Royer, for the forthcoming performances.

SARA MATTHEWS

College Musician

A generous benefactor has enabled the College to revive the post of College Musician to assist all members of the College to make music of all kinds, organise a number of musical events and develop musical activity throughout the College, in conjunction with the Organ Scholars and the St Margaret Society.

Giulia Nuti trained in harpsichord at the Royal Academy of Music under Iain Ledingham (Queens' Organ Scholar 1973-6) and harpsichord and organ at the Royal School of Music.

Since she came to Queens' there has been a Christmas recital of rare music from the Italian *seicento*, with her chamber group Cromata, in the Long Gallery, a performance of Carissimi's extraordinary *Lament on the Death of Mary Stuart*, with a dance performance by the Dancer-in-Residence, as well as the regular College performances under the auspices of the St Margaret Society.

As part of the College's 550th Anniversary celebrations, musical events include a 'Come and sing *Messiah* Day' on 18th April; an Organ Recital Day on 23rd May, consisting of three recitals from former Queens' organ scholars and a performance by the Chapel Choir, to raise money for the Organ Appeal Fund; in the summer there will be a musical and dance presentation.

GIULIA NUTI

The Student Prince

A fictional royal prince (played by Rupert Penry-Jones) is admitted to an equally fictional All Saints College to read Literature. His newly assigned bodyguard, Barry Grimes (Robson Green), comes up to Cambridge with him and has to sit in on all the lectures and supervisions. Meanwhile both fall in love with Grace, a visiting American student played by Tara Fitzgerald. The Prince is an upper class twit, the bodyguard is a down-to-earth Geordie, and the American is a republican. Add a further scattering of stereotypes (a simpering queen and a couple of dons straight from *Porterhouse Blue*, and this is a classic British class-based sit-com, of the sort that frankly I thought had died with *Terry and June*. The only good performance was put in by Queens' itself - the grounds were truly photogenic: the gardeners should be applauded.

I suppose I was never going to be enamoured of a programme which has the Master (Graeme Garden) exclaim "The Arts Tripos is just an excuse to enjoy extra-curricular activities" - no-one who has sat through Part I of the Classical Tripos could ever say that! - but as well as being truly awful television, *The Student Prince* presented to the general public a seriously damaging misrepresentation of what Cambridge is really like. "Where are you from?" Grace asks the bodyguard; "Newcastle," he replies, "it's in the North"; "Ah, I thought you sounded different from all the other guys here." Naturally, no-one from north of the Watford Gap, or worse, without a public school accent, could ever get into Cambridge. At least in this fictional version.

And what do the students actually do? They think deep thoughts about poetry while sitting on the lawns, obviously; and in the evening they go to pretentious dining clubs where they drink expensive wines and mock Grimes as a brainless drone. We meet two Fellows: Dr Rymans (Stephen Moore), when not paralytically drunk on whiskey, spends his time acting out his grudge against the Prince; Dr Corbitt, played by sit-com veteran Richard Briers, is an absent-minded fool who cannot tell the Prince from the bodyguard, and is ultimately responsible for a mix-up of exam scripts which results in 'Mr Windsor' being awarded a First on the basis of an exam script which Grimes in fact wrote. Rymans and Corbitt are both unprofessional incompetents, whose supervisions are little more than a farce. Nor can we trust the University examination system, it seems.

This is Cambridge as parodied by Sharp; but in Sharp there is wit, while here there was only spite. This is the Cambridge of *Brideshead* or *Maurice*, not the centre of excellence in teaching and research which we know. Today the colleges are threatened by the removal of the College Fee. Why do we deserve public money to support the excesses of rich fools like the fictional Windsor? Why should the public purse pay for Rymans to drink

himself into a stupor? These are the very images which have prompted some to call for the abolition of the collegiate system. I doubt whether *The Student Prince* could have come at a worse time.

The irony, of course, is that if colleges are forced to charge their students extra fees, if financial rather than academic ability becomes the criteria for entry, the Cambridge of *The Student Prince* might become a reality; I think we all share the determination to ensure that the buildings and gardens will be the only resemblance between All Saints College and Queens'.

RUPERT THOMPSON

Editing Varsity

One former *Varsity* editor told me that he felt he was more of a 'University Man' than a 'College Man' during his time working on the paper. I never quite identified with that sentiment as Editor of the paper in the Lent and Easter Terms 1997. You get on friendly terms with the 'movers and shakers' of the University-wide clubs and organisations, but it was Queens' that I came back to for a bit of sanity, Queens' friends who supplied me with the coffee and shoulders to cry on after days and nights trapped in the Trumpington Street office.

Varsity doesn't stop. It's an endless round of writing and re-writing, checking and rechecking, deciding and defending decisions. There's always someone who needs to talk to you, from a page designer wanting approval for a draft layout to a PR firm wanting publicity for their latest tedious promotion. There were times when I valued an escape to relative tranquillity, but when you are in the office, the maelstrom is entirely absorbing, exhilarating even. I will treasure the memories and the friendships I built there, and I will remain proud of the team I had behind me and what we produced, particularly when two major events coincided with our period at the helm.

Varsity's fiftieth anniversary fell during the Easter vacation, giving us the opportunity to produce a commemorative issue which included contributions from former editors (Jeremy Paxman and *Countdown's* Richard Whiteley, who visited our offices to pen a guest editorial) and a supplement which reprinted a selection of old front pages. Choosing which eight would be suitable was a hard task but gave a wonderful historical insight. Reading about undergrads sent down for having a member of the opposite sex in their room overnight or about a protest against having to wear gowns in town, you can see how Cambridge and the University have changed. Reading our own front page, however (a warning not to walk alone through college grounds because of a knife attacker on the loose), you can see that change is no guarantee of improvement.

And the following week was the General Election. Another special issue, and one in which we had the distinction of being the students' first printed account of the scale of Labour's election victory in the country and in Cambridge. While the national press went to bed, we stayed up all night - with a host of reporters and photographers scooting around town, and an even more harassed team in the offices - to rush out the result before the end of morning lectures. Those small hours of the morning proved the most intense of my journalistic career.

Intense is probably the best word to describe the whole experience of editing *Varsity*, with all its late nights, tight deadlines and computer crises. You will never top that intense feeling when *Varsity* finally lands in the porters' lodge. Like an expectant father who has been pacing about waiting for the delivery, nothing beats the joy of finding that my baby has ten fingers and ten toes.

STEPHEN FOLEY

Expedition to India

During the summer of 1997 Mhairi Donaldson and I worked alongside the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta founded by Mother Teresa who spent fifty years working in Calcutta's worst slums, achieving world-wide admiration for her homes, including those for the sick and dying destitutes. These are homes, not hospitals, set up with the sole aim of providing a place where those dying out on the street can die with dignity. The homes are situated amongst the poor, and the Sisters work alongside the poor, using the methods of the poor, so as not to estrange themselves from them.

We were registered in the book of volunteers, given copies of the prayer of the co-workers, Mother's business card and a volunteer's medal each. We were both registered to work at Prem Dan which translates as House of Love, a home for sick and dying destitutes. The working day begins with Mass at 5.50am at Mother House. Afterwards there is tea in the volunteers' room, and a chance to chat before going to start work by 8.00am. Prem Dan is a clean haven in the slums, surrounded by a large garden. There are two hundred male and two hundred female patients and a school for the children of the surrounding slums. The women's area consists of three large dormitories, one confined to TB patients only. There is a day room with wooden benches and tables, an outdoor laundry and a small kitchen/dispensary. There are rows upon rows of metal wire beds with plastic covered mattresses. Washing was all done by hand, the water boiled over an open fire, poured over the clothes and pummelled in the presence of soap. Each piece was washed individually, rinsed three times in large stone sinks, wrung, beaten and finally hung out to dry.

The work of the volunteers, apart from manual chores, includes helping dress wounds or sores, cleaning ears, cutting finger and toe nails, cutting hair, especially if there are lice, massaging stiff and painful joints and limbs, helping those learning to stand and walk again, sponging down the bedridden in hot weather and playing games.

The first sight of the patients was a shock: deformed limbs, shaven heads to help prevent the spread of head lice, most painfully thin, rotten teeth and dressed in night-dresses alone. Over time I began to understand and learn to appreciate the work of the Sisters. It is a home that they provide, not a hospital, whose main aim is to provide dignity for the dying and not to rehabilitate the recovered. The work cannot be translated using Western ideals and all interpretations using assumptions from Western culture will draw false conclusions. The personal gains from such an experience have been immense and far reaching. My physical and mental strengths were tested regularly, as we were presented with death, extreme poverty, illness and social injustice every day. The work was exceptionally emotionally draining and forced me to ask many questions of myself and my life style. This idea can be summarised by a passage I read whilst at the Mother House, "It is not what we do or how we do it, it is the amount of love we put into the doing that pleases God". This is a novel approach to life in a Western society so fixated on personal achievement.

"It is in giving that we receive". This is certainly true of most volunteers, you cannot help but be humbled and changed by what you see and do.

SOPHIE MORGAN



Suzie Havard with one of her charges.

Street Children in Romania

I first went to Romania in 1994, when I was 17, and since then have returned twice every year, including nine months during my gap year. In April 1996 I was involved in setting up the organisation *Isus Iubeste Romania* (Jesus Loves Romania) with a group of Romanian Christians in Bucharest. This is a Christian organisation that exists to provide food, clothing and education, within a loving home, for abandoned Romanian children. Many of these children have been living on the streets of Bucharest fending for themselves from as young as five, being forced into begging, stealing and prostitution in order to survive. The policies of the former Communist dictator Ceaucescu, combined with the current economic crisis, have led to a drastic increase in the number of street children.

In 1996 then, we rented a flat, went to the Gara de Nord, the train station where street children congregate, and found 6 children who wanted to come and live in the new home. We scrubbed the dirt off them, picked the fleas out of their hair and began the long process of rehabilitation. At first it was very difficult as most of the children had never experienced the love and discipline of a stable home. Also many of the children suffered extreme withdrawal symptoms from the glue they were sniffing at the station, and several ran away.

However, the organisation has thrived and we now have 27 boys, aged 3-15, who have adapted brilliantly to their new life. I spent two weeks with the boys this Christmas (1997). The children are really lively and great fun to be with. Many of them have completely changed, for example, Adi, who is 11, spent several years on the streets, picking pockets to survive. This Christmas, when he was given some sweets, he used his pick-pocketing skills in reverse to plant sweets in my pocket while I wasn't looking!

We have a management team of three Romanians, and 13 other Romanian staff, who help teach the children and look after the day to day running of the home. Isus Iubeste Romania is a registered foundation in Bucharest. As each child arrives, the government carries out a social enquiry into the child's home situation. If re-integration is not possible, we become the legal guardian of the child. 20 of the 24 school age children have now been enrolled in local schools. Unfortunately, four of the boys have missed so much school that they can no longer be accepted in state schools.

Our aim for the next year is to build a house for Jesus Loves Romania to accommodate up to 30 children. This will save us the very high rent that we are currently having to pay for a three bedroom house out of our limited funds which could be better spent on essential food and clothing. We hope to purchase between 2,000 and 10,000 square metres towards the outskirts of Bucharest and to build a house with two floors, plus basement and attic. Ideally we would like to build a workshop to train the older boys in a specific trade, and have space to keep chickens and grow vegetables so the organisation can be at least partly self-sufficient.

If you would like to help support us in this building project, we would very much appreciate donations, whatever size. Jesus Loves Romania is a UK registered charity (no. 1063235). Donations can be sent to Susannah Havard at Queens'.

SUZIE HAVARD

Campus Children's Holidays

Campus Children's Holidays is a charity run entirely by Cambridge students which provides outdoor activity holidays for several hundred under-privileged kids from Liverpool each year. Campus legend has it that the organisation started up thirty years ago when a group of Cambridge students drove a VW bus (in typical '60's fashion) up to one of the most deprived estates in Liverpool, beeped the horn and took those kids who ran out! Nowadays things are run in a rather more systematic fashion with children being referred to us by Liverpool social services. Some of the kids come from abusive family backgrounds, some have various special needs which their parents find it hard to cope with, but many are simply victims of poverty; the only hard and fast criteria for referral to Campus is that the child would not otherwise get a holiday.

About 30 kids are picked up from their homes each week in the summer for a week out in the countryside, where there are no knives or drugs or threats, where they get enough to eat every day, where adults have time to play with and listen to them. The actual activities Campus provides - canoeing, climbing, ice-skating, swimming, craft, barbecues, farm-visits are secondary in value to the relationships formed.

As a Cambridge helper who has grown up taking such things for granted, seeing a child's awe as she meets a cow for the first time, or has her first barbecue, helps you appreciate the little things in life again. The kids' enthusiasm for everything is infectious - I had a group of tough thirteen year old girls who would moan about *everything*, yet as soon as they could be coaxed into trying things they got totally absorbed and never wanted to stop. Finding out how to deal with these kids, to gain their respect and co-operation was a matter of trial and error, of tolerance and humour, stamina and endless patience.

I went home from the holiday three times as tired as when I arrived! It's the kids themselves that keep you going - their ceaseless energy and humour, their constant need for attention, for affection, for acceptance and praise and piggy-backs and new games and hot chocolate and more marshmallows and so you give, and give, and give and yet at the end of the week I came out feeling that I'd gained as much as the kids had.

You only really appreciate how much Campus means to the kids themselves when they cry getting on the bus to go home, or when they write to you saying "I miss you - I had an ace holiday" afterwards. It was this that made me decide to stay involved with Campus in term time - I am now a trustee on the Campus Executive Committee which plans and organises Campus' projects, liaises with parents and social services and raises money that allows Campus to happen.

To be responsible for 'making happen' something that makes so much difference to so many children's lives is one of the most rewarding things I have done during my time at Cambridge.

HELEN FRAKE

Queens'/Clare Overseas Education Fund

The Queens'/Clare Overseas Education Fund raises money from members of the two colleges and distributes it to educational projects in developing countries. Here is a selection of some of the charities we gave money to in 1997:

Camfed, Northern Ghana: Camfed is a Cambridge based organisation dedicated to creating more educational opportunities for women and girls in Africa. QCOEF gave £1260 towards the establishment of a new

programme in Northern Ghana, an area where girls' access to education is particularly low. The money will be used to sponsor twenty girls from disadvantaged families through primary and secondary school.

Goodwill Children's Homes, South India: £1000 towards the cost of building a school at Goodwill's Bapatla home in Andhra Pradesh. Already under construction, the building will enhance the quality of education received by the children in Goodwill's care, and will enable the school to seek Indian government recognition, which will bring with it state funding.

Society for Social Welfare, Uganda: £500 to contribute towards installing a grinding mill in Teroro District as an income generating project to raise money for school fees. The Society for Social Welfare is an initiative of the local community, and aims to provide for the needs of those who have been orphaned (often as a result of AIDS) and children from very low income families.

People First International, India: £565 towards PFI's educational programme in Bihar. This donation supplements an earlier one made the previous year, and has been used to pay salaries and buy basic equipment.

A big thank you to everyone who gave money towards the fund in 1997. If you would like to make a donation (cheques payable to Queens' College), covenant some money, or suggest a project that needs funding, please write to Queens'/Clare Overseas Education Fund, c/o Mark Thomas at Queens'.

MARK THOMAS



Children in Bihar who have received funds from Q.C.O.E.F.

Distinctions and Awards

First Year

First Classes and Awards:

- Kate L Baldwin (King Edward VI High School for Girls, Birmingham): Part I Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (Italian)
- Philippa R Bayley (St Albans Girls' School): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Tobias T Berger (Werner-Heisenberg Gymnasium): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Gareth J R Birdsall (Haberdashers' Aske's School): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Jonathan G Bryon (George Abbot School, Guildford): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Christiana C Burt (Bromsgrove School): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- James E Choulerton (King Edward's School, Bath): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Kirsten E J C Coope (Harrogate Grammar School): Part I Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (French)
- Sarah J Coulthurst (Abbey School, Reading): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Justin R Cross (Wymondham High School): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Richard J Davies (Dulwich College): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Andrew D Freestone (Bishop Ramsey C of E School, Ruislip): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Andrew D Grant (Guiseley School, Leeds): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Emily P S Grossman (South Hampstead High School): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Suzanna L Havard (Haberdashers' Aske's School for Girls): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Terence Heymann (University College School, London): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
- Peter M Hibbs (Royal Grammar School, Guildford): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
- Simon J Ho (Chichester College of Arts and Science): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition

- Paul J Holmes (King Edward's School, Birmingham): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Claire L Hunt (Farnborough Sixth Form College): Part IA Law; College Exhibition
- Kwok Ying Lie (Raffles Junior College, Singapore): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Leslie A McLaurin (Wolffreton School, Hull): Part I Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (German)
- Elizabeth M Moore-Bick (Roedean School): Preliminary Examination for Part I Classical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Darren S Neville (Westcliff High School for Boys): Part I Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (German and Italian); College Exhibition
- Brendan D O'Donovan (Epsom & Ewell High School): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
- Anjana Rajan (Howell's School, Cardiff): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Gregory M Reinaud (Lycée Internationale, St Germain-en-Laye): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Samantha A Rix (Queensbury School, Dunstable): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Fahad Roumani (Marlborough College): Part I Economics Tripos; College Exhibition
- Justin A D Santa Barbara (Eton College): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Andrew Stephenson (Salt Grammar School, Shipley): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Nicholas J Tolley (Bromsgrove School): Part IA Law Tripos; College Exhibition
- David Torbet (King Edward's School, Birmingham): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
- Duncan G Towers (Royal Grammar School, Guildford): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
- Gregory D Unwin (Oakham School): Part IA Philosophical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Colm E Vincent (Jack Hunt School, Peterborough): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Ben M Webster (Prior Pursglove College, Guisborough): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
- Christopher P White (Magdalen College School, Oxford): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition

Second Year

The following were awarded First Classes and Foundation Scholarships:

- Christopher G. Ainsley, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
- John K. Andrews, Part IB Music Tripos
- Richard R. Benton, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
- Thalia M. Blacking, Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos
- Joseph Choonara, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
- Christopher W. Clark, Part IB Computer Science Tripos
- Daniel G. Collins, Part IB Mathematical Tripos
- Damian N. Cowell, Part IB Engineering Tripos
- Thomas L. Curry, Part IB Mathematical Tripos
- Hannah L.J. Dawson, Part I Historical Tripos
- Michael J. Dowler, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
- David D.L. Fickling, Part I English Tripos
- Caroline C. Fullman, Part I Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (Italian)
- Ian R. Greig, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
- Matthew S. Hains, Part IB Mathematical Tripos
- Gregory J. Hawkins, Preliminary Examination for Part II Philosophical Tripos
- Christopher P. Hughes, Part IB Mathematical Tripos
- Jonathan H. Jordan, Part IB Mathematical Tripos
- Thomas E. Kirk, Part IB Engineering Tripos
- David S. Leslie, Part IB Mathematical Tripos
- Alison C. Macdonald, Part IB Law Tripos
- Catherine F. Scholes, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
- Daniel S. Silver, Part I Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (German)
- T.C. Patrick Sim, Part IB Engineering Tripos
- Gareth M. Sylvester Bradley, Part IB Computer Science Tripos
- Andrew C. Thompson, Part I Historical Tripos
- Petri M. Tuomola, Part IB Engineering Tripos
- A. Lucy Vernall, Preliminary Examination for Part II Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos
- Rachel D. Wheeler, Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos

Third Year

First Classes and Awards:

- Esther J. Adams: Part II Law Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
- Thomas J. Auld: Part II Mathematical Tripos
- David N. Barnett: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
- Alison L. Best: Part II Law Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
- Matthew C. Bicknell: Part II Mathematical Tripos
- Jonathan D. Blower: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos

Jonathan H. Blum: Part II Computer Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Jonathan C. Boston: Part IIA Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Peter E. Bowman: Part II Computer Science Tripos
 Simon H. Brocklehurst: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Ian J. Burfield: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos
 Jigna Chandaria: Electrical and Information Sciences; Foundation Scholarship
 David R. Fereday: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Demis Hassabis: Part II Computer Science Tripos
 Ian Hawke: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 David C. Hotham: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 M. Tarique Hnssain: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Ian P. Langslow: Part I Electrical and Information Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Anthea V. Lawson: Part II Historical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Ian R. McDaniel: Part II Historical Tripos
 Teresa Niccoli: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Jennifer K. O'Neill: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Edward C. Oliver: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Mark D. Pattison: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 David R. Pievsky: Part II Historical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Robert G. Pople: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Christopher J. Quince: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Elizabeth A. Steels: Part II Economics Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Nicholas W. Sturge: Part I Electrical and Information Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Caroline A. Sugg: Part II Historical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Neil K. Todd: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Jamie P. Walsh: Part II Computer Science Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 James N. Weatherall: Part II Computer Science Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Paul G. Withers: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Alan S.G. Yeoh: Part II Economics Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 R. Simon Young: Part II Law Tripos; Foundation Scholarship

Fourth Year

First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:
 James C. Beck: Part IIB Engineering Tripos
 David W. Clark: Part IIB Engineering Tripos
 Sarah E. Dalton: Part II Law Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Neil M. Frankland: Part II Manufacturing Engineering
 David J. Goulding: Part III Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 James R. Hopgood: Part II Electrical and Information Sciences Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Darren Hunter: Part II Chemical Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Antony M. Lewis: Part III Natural Sciences Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Mark Offord: Part II English Tripos

Graduate Students

First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:
 Chun W. Ling: LL.M.; Foundation Scholarship
 Thomas M W Nye: Certificate of Advanced Study in Mathematics
 Ana Stanic: LL.M.; Foundation Scholarship
 Andrew D Towers: Certificate of Advanced Study in Mathematics

College Awards

Year Prizes

Joshua King Prizes: Blower, J.D., Frankland, N.M., McDaniel, I.R., O'Neill, J.K.
Hughes Prizes: Fickling, D.D.L., Thompson, A.C.
Venn Prizes: Davies, R.J., Tolley, N.J.

College Subject Prizes

Braithwaite Prize: Ainsley, C.G.
Chalmers Prize: Withers, P.G.
Colton Prize: Davies, R.J.
Cook Prize: Neville, D.S.
Lucas-Smith Prize: Best, A.L.
Melsome Prize: O'Neill, J.K.
Morgan Prize: Thompson, A.C.

Mosseri Prize: Benton, R.R.
Peel Prize: O'Donovan, B.D.
Phillips Prize: McDaniel, I.R.
Prigmore Prize: Cowell, D.N.

Unnamed Subject Prizes:

Archaeology and Anthropology: Vernall, A.L.
Chemical Engineering: Hunter, D
Computer Science: Bowman, P.E.
Economics: Roumani, F
Electrical and Information Sciences: Langslow, I.P.
English: Fickling, D.D.L.
History: Pievsky, D.R.
Manufacturing Engineering: Frankland, N.M.
Music: Andrews, J.K.
Natural Sciences: Barnett, D.N., Blower, J.D., Brocklehurst, S.H.

Other Prizes:

Bibby Prize: Grisby, D.P.
Farr Poetry Prize: Sills, B.J.
Hadfield Poetry Prize: Philo, S
Openshaw Prize: Hains, M.S.
Ryle Reading Prize: Stroud, A.N.

University Awards

Rayleigh Prize: A. L. Hazel, B.A., G.W.P. Thompson, B.A.
Richardo Prize in Thermodynamics: J.C. Beck
Prize for Constitutional Law: N.J. Tolley
Norton Prize for Commercial Law: A.L. Best
Betha Wolferstan Rylands Prize: D.D.L. Fickling

Ph.D.s

K.W. Alexander (History); G. Argitis (Management Studies); J. Bradley (Pharmacology); T.J. Bussey (Psychology); W.D. Clarkson (Molecular Biology); G.D. Cook (Engineering); A. Drummond, Jr (Management Studies); B.J. Flanigan (Engineering); A.N. Foster (Earth Sciences); C.K. Gardiner (Engineering); A. Griffiths (Pathology); A.S. Gutterman (Law); C.R. Harman (English); S.R. Haward (Plant Sciences); G.F. Harpur (Engineering); E.N. Holland (Mathematics); C.M. Hui (Land Economy); A.E. Hunter (Plant Sciences); E.M. Hutchinson (Chemical Engineering); S. Jenner (Physiology); S.J. Jones (Engineering); K. Lucke (Mathematics); A.J. McBain (Nutrition); S.G. Mangino (Earth Sciences); J.S. Marchant (Pharmacology); A.N. Muoma (Physiology); R.J. Ormeño (Physics); A. Pantouvakis (Management Studies); E.K. Pettersen (Physics); S. Qamar (Biochemistry); M.A. Quierin (Physics); M.J. Rutter (Physics); K.S. Sang (Pharmacology); J.C. Smith (Plant Sciences); N.J. Staples (Biochemistry); F.L. Sun (Genetics); R.J.E. Thompson (Classics)

The JCR

Moving from strength to strength the JCR has done much to build on the successes of last year. The JCR office has become well-established and has already become so indispensable that it seems to have been there for years. Open Meetings, timed to fall neatly at the end of formal hall, are as popular as ever. Freshers' week was once again a great success and Lord Eatwell's 1997 inaugural address to a packed Queens' bar seems to have become an annual fixture.

Queens' 550 is now well under way and, while student participation in the Appeal is ever increasing, more importantly it has provided another excuse to party.

1997-98 has also provided challenges and has been over-shadowed by the measures suggested by the Dearing Report, particularly in relation to the Cambridge College fee. However, every cloud has its silver lining and this issue, among others, has led to far stronger ties with CUSU, the University student union.

Council of the Union

President: Donald Slater **Vice-President:** Prof Weber
Fellows: Dr Jackson, Dr Thompson
United Clubs Representatives: Philippa Bayley, Helen Bell, Benjamin Hedley
MCR Representatives: James Hopgood, Mark Elliott, Joanne Britto

JCR Committee 1997-98

President: Donald Slater **Secretary:** Sally Archer
Treasurer: Jon Boston **Ents:** Jigna Chandaria
External: Terry Heymann **Women's:** Elle Harrison
Communications: Claire Coleman **Steward:** Dan Watkins
Welfare: Chris Langmead **Target Schools:** Sophie Morgan
Governing Body Reps: Brad Kenyon, Chris Murray
First Year Reps: Eric Phillips, James Foster

The MCR

During the course of 1997, the MCR Committee had no fewer than three Presidents (although not all at the same time!). One of the highlights of the early part of the year was the Machin Feast in the Easter Term at which Professor Stephen Hawking was the guest-of-honour. The present Committee started work in June, with Hugh Doherty at the helm, just in time to organise the MCR's May Week events - a garden party (at which a jazz band entertained the assembled masses as the rain fell steadily) and a barbecue (with magic punch which just got stronger and stronger). During Easter Term Hugh also organised a highly successful trip to the House of Lords. A number of formal halls were arranged during the Long Vacation, which proved highly popular with graduates.

At the start of the Michaelmas Term, by which time Hugh had been lured to Oxford, James Hoppood took over as President. The MCR welcomed new graduate students at Queens' with a number of freshers' week activities, including a barn dance, afternoon tea in Old Hall and pub lunches with 'contact groups', followed by the customary 'welcome party' at Owlstone Croft. Other social highlights of the Michaelmas Term included a successful Hallowe'en Party and the traditional Woodville Feast: a novel twist was added by the MCR President's flamboyant gesticulating during his speech, sending candles flying in the process. A thoroughly enjoyable exchange formal hall with Fitzwilliam College (at which Queens' graduates considerably outnumbered the hosts!) and the annual Christmas party completed the term's social events.

The past year has been a period of technological innovation for the MCR, with the launch of its web site (which can be visited at www.quns.cam.ac.uk/Queens/Events/mcr) and an electronic mailing list which keeps members abreast of forthcoming events. The MCR Committee continues to work closely with the Owlstone Croft Residents' Committee, and a number of joint parties were held at Owlstone over the course of the year. The MCR has also taken the step of temporarily allowing fourth-year undergraduates access to the Woodville Room in the light of their current lack of a satisfactory base on the main site. The Committee is keen to support the Queens' 550 Appeal and, with this in mind, is organising a special Summer Feast which it is hoped Old MCR Members will attend.

1997-98

President: Hugh Doherty/James Hoppood *Steward:* Colin Singleton
Treasurer: Mark Elliott *Room Steward:* Chris Croly
Women's Officer: Rachel Collins
Owlstone Reps: Jo Britto, David Butterworth
Publicity Officer: Jamie Schroeder
Ordinary Members: John Campbell, Rebecca Kench, Lisa Peat

Owlstone Crofters

Owlstone Croft remains one of the largest Graduate Halls of Residence provided by Queens' College. Being set in one of the most picturesque parts of Cambridge, near Grantchester Meadows, it provides a good environment for both graduates and fourth year undergraduates to interact with each other. We are even lucky enough to have our own wildlife sanctuary in the back yard! The enthusiastic Residents' Committee, has continued in the high standard of previous years and organizes many social events. The year started off well with the 'Stew Sage on Tour BBQ' which not only found a good use for the garden setting, but also proved to be a fun night for all concerned.

The new academic year was initiated in fine form with welcoming drinks provided by Len and Shirley Millward (our much-appreciated and ever patient Wardens) and Queens'. Our resident Fellow, Dr Spufford, has



The 1997-98 MCR Committee. Photo courtesy of Jet Photographic - The Cambridge Studio.

contributed to this hospitality by inviting students to accompany him to Formal Halls, and by supplying sherry beforehand. Against the odds (the VCR having amazingly disappeared last year!), we have successfully managed a couple of good video nights, owing to the kindness of our peers. There has also been a new development in the repertoire of social events at Owlstone, and that is the Friday night drinks. This is definitely one way to celebrate the survival of another week.

Owlstone has improved dramatically since the installation of an Entry Phone Intercom System, as well as the state-of-the-art Internet cable connections in every resident's room. Due to the sound ecological minds of the residents, who have decided to fund their own recycling facilities, paper recycling has finally been set up at Owlstone. The close working relationship between the OCRC, MCR and JCR has helped to maintain the facilities provided in the Owlstone Common Room.

1997-98

President: Joanne Britto *Treasurer:* David Butterworth
Secretary: Alison Powell *Domus Rep:* Ronald Bosch
Fourth Year Rep: James Provins
Floor Reps: Amy Hall, Laboni Hoq, Stephanie Jones, Julie Riggs

Clubs and Societies

The FF Society

The FF Society held five meetings in 1997. The speakers were Mr David Damant, an Old Queensman, Board Member of the International Accounting Standards Committee and President of the European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies, on 'Company reporting and the Capital Markets: a dramatic and practical coherence'; the Revd Dr Fraser Watts, Fellow of Queens' and Starbridge Lecturer in Natural Science and Religion, on 'The science and ethics of homosexuality'; Dr Max Perutz, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry and former Director of the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, on 'By what right do we invoke human rights'; Professor Sir James Beament, F.R.S., Life Fellow of Queens', on 'The Stradivarius Myth'; and Professor Alastair Compston, Professor of Neurology and Head of the Brain Repair Unit, on 'Multiple Sclerosis: the unfinished story of a complex trait'. The Society has met, first as the D Society, then as the E Society, and lately as the FF Society, 451 times since its foundation in 1941. It was perhaps singularly appropriate that the 450th meeting should be addressed by Jimmy Beament who has been a regular speaker almost since the Society's inception. He first spoke at the 39th meeting on 23 February 1944 on 'The Study of Animal Behaviour'.

JONATHAN HOLMES

Economics Society

1997 proved to be another busy year for the Queens' College Economics Society. The year got off to a flying start with the hugely popular Annual Dinner, the last event to be organised by outgoing President Richard Jordan and his committee. The guest speaker that evening was Mr Andrew Crockett, an Old Queensman, Managing Director of the Bank of International Settlements in Basle, Switzerland.

The incoming committee sprang immediately into action by arranging the Summer Garden Party. Despite typically-British weather, crowds were drawn in by the opportunity to relieve their post-exam stress on the bouncy castle and sample a range of liquid refreshments (though not at the same time!).

The start of the new academic year saw the return to Queens' of Mr Philip Geddes, now working for the Financial Times television arm. His analysis of the issue of closer European economic integration encouraged one of the most stimulating debates the Society has witnessed for quite a while.

1997-1998 Committee

President: Andrew Konieczko *Treasurer:* John Wakefield
Secretary: Matt Robinson *Social Secretary:* Vincent Stock

QED

QED had another successful year with some interesting speakers on a wide range of engineering topics. QED was also once again involved in the annual Leys School Challenge, co-ordinated by Petri Tuomola, at which several members of the Society helped a local school with a fun day of challenges and problem solving, hoping to generate an interest in engineering.

At the end of the exam period, everybody enjoyed the summer garden party. The students, and in particular the Fellows, all had a very refreshing time on the banks of the Cam. The highlight of the year, however, was the annual dinner, where a combination of good clothes (some memorable silly hats), good company, and some real engineering (a challenge to 'build' the highest structure out of balloons), combined to make an excellent evening.

1997-98 Committee

President: Terry Heymann *Treasurer:* Richard Caldwell
Vice-President: Peter Hibbs *Secretary:* Carolyn Brazier

History Society

The Annual Dinner in March was, as ever, the highlight of the last academic year. In the pleasant surroundings of the Munro Room, we were able to enjoy the fine food and wine, selected with care by Dr Brendan Bradshaw. Dr John Morrill had made the short trip from Selwyn to talk after dinner on 'the history of beer', which included a plea to us all to drink real ale with recommendations about where we could come by it.

The programme for 1997-98 has used the opportunity provided by the College's 550th anniversary year to invite back a number of historians with past associations with the College. The first speaker in the Michaelmas Term was Dr Richard Rex, a lecturer in Ecclesiastical History in the Divinity Faculty and newly elected to a Fellowship in Queens'. He gave us an insight into his new book by talking on the relationship between Lollardy and the English Reformation. Professor Richard Overy (King's College, London), a former Fellow, introduced a discussion on the state of Holocaust Studies after the publication of Daniel Goldhagen's recent controversial book. Professor Michael Anderson (University of Edinburgh), an undergraduate and graduate at Queens', talked on the demographic history of childless couples and only children. The talk was a demonstration of what interesting lines of historical enquiry can be opened up by reading literature, and the ensuing discussion turned largely on the position of twin-beds in early twentieth century fertility history!

1997-98

President: Andrew Thompson Treasurer: Anna Herko
Secretary: Steven Sander Committee: Ivan Collister, Victoria O'Connor

Queens' Bench

This year was the 50th Anniversary of one of the most active college law societies in Cambridge. The Lent Term began with a sumptuous dinner sponsored by Gouldens. This was a great success and fulfilled one of the aims of the society to allow students to meet legal professionals in a less formal atmosphere. The Barristers' Evening later that term provided an opportunity to hear about life at the bar locally and in the City.

The Annual Dinner reflected the splendour of the 50th year of Queens' Bench. Pre-dinner hustings and the election of the new committee were followed by an excellent meal in the historic atmosphere of Old Hall. Following a review of the year by the outgoing President, Neil Sneade, Dr Thomas, Lecturer in Criminology and Fellow of Trinity Hall, delivered a witty speech about his student life at Queens' as well as the effects of the law on his life.

The Easter Term began with a talk from Norton Rose about commercial and *pro bono* work in the City. Following the exams, Queens' Bench began May Week with a highly acclaimed Garden party on Erasmus Lawn. An excellent Pimms cocktail was finished off by the members of the Committee, and the strawberries and cream were the perfect complement to the gloriously sunny day.

The new academic year began with the Freshers and Graduate Dinner, welcoming new student lawyers to the college. The final event in the year was the Lawyers', Medics' and Economists' Christmas Dinner.

1997-98

President: Oliver Rooke Secretary: Steven Lacey
Treasurer: Emily Lawrence First Year Rep: Philip Wilson
Graduate Rep: Marcus Thompson Social Secretary: Catriona O'Neill

Medical Society

Queens' Medsoc has had another grand year. It started off with the Annual Dinner at the end of the Lent Term, Dr Holmes and Dr Callingham entertaining us yet again with their infamous version of the "Birdy Song". Dr Callingham had the honour of giving the speech this year, done in his own, unique, witty and tangential style!

The academic year was rounded off with the Annual Summer Garden Party. This year it was held in the Grove in conjunction with the Milner Society. Both committees spent the whole day making 200 rounds of sandwiches, washing 40 punnets of strawberries, and concocting copious amounts of devilish punch. It was a glorious afternoon accompanied by the music of a live string quartet and many bottles of sparkling wine, and attracted over 150 people including medics and non-medics from all over the University.

There have been some good speaker meetings again this year. Some of the highlights included Dr Edwards, a university lecturer in Pathology, who talked to us about the genetics behind breast cancer; Mr Saad, a consultant plastic surgeon in Windsor, who gave a gory but fascinating account of reconstructive surgery; and Sophie Morgan and Mhairi Donaldson who reported back on their work with the dying and destitute in one of Mother Theresa's institutions in Calcutta.

The committee have also set up a new medical library which we hope to expand over the coming years. With the money from our successful hop this year, we shall also be investing in some plastic anatomical models for the use of the 1st and 2nd years. Medsoc continues to be one of the very best medical societies in the university.

1997-98

President: Ben Gowrie
Secretary: Lai Cheng Yew
2nd Yr Rep: Paul Holmes

Treasurer: Pippa Blount
Vet Rep: Sonia Wilson

Milner Society

Now well-established, the Milner Society had an extremely active year in 1997.

The highlight of Lent Term was, without doubt, the Annual Dinner. Also in the Lent Term, we had two fascinating and well-attended speaker meetings: Dr Watts on "Are the human sciences and religion in conflict?" and Dr Jackson on "How earthquakes make a landscape".

The Easter Term saw the Society's first joint venture: a garden party with the Medical Society. Featuring a string quartet, champagne, strawberries and tons of food, this was a fantastic success, proving to be one of the most popular garden parties in May Week.

The new academic year opened with the first ever Freshers' Fair, designed specifically to help first year 'Natscis' with the daunting task of choosing their subject options. The event provided the opportunity for informal discussion with second year students, and was generally regarded as very helpful. Other events organised during the Michaelmas Term included a book sale and, on a lighter note, a joint Formal Hall with the Medical Society, a successful hop, and a pub crawl.

1997-98

President: Cathy Scholes Treasurer: Jane Powis
Secretary: Justin Cross Publicity: Mike Dowler
Social Reprs: Helen Bell, Louisa Gill Annual Dinner Rep: Tom Riley
Year Reprs: Chris Tomlinson, Tim Stevens, Peter Clements, Neil Simes,
Beth Matthews, Melanie Scholes

The Bats

It has been a difficult year for Cambridge drama as a whole. All theatre groups have been experiencing a sharp decline in audience figures and a consequent loss of profits. Bats have attempted to mitigate this by continuing to carve a niche for ourselves as providers of some of the most innovative and exciting work in Cambridge.

The end of Lent Term 1997 saw a highly successful production of *The Secret Rapture* by David Hare, followed by a new piece called *The Brownie Guide Handbook*. This latter show was a highly comic piece of physical theatre involving shopping trolleys and stolen road signs. The show itself went on to be nominated for the Total Theatre Award for Best Newcomer at the Edinburgh Festival.

The May Week show this summer was *The Canterbury Tales* in a modern adaptation by Phil Woods. Directed by Bats President Simon Green, it contained all the elements you would expect from Chaucer, and happily not *too* many people were offended. The show was both critically and financially highly successful, with a number of sell-out audiences, despite nearly constant rain.

Bats spent three weeks at the Edinburgh Festival over the summer, with a new play called *Fugue* written by Queens' student Natalie Lindley Kaoukji. The play received mixed reactions from critics, and sadly was not a repeat of our Fringe First win in 1996. As is usual for Edinburgh shows, we made a huge loss, but at least it was in the name of innovative theatre.

The Michaelmas Term saw Bats producing a total of 5 shows - more than any other drama society in Cambridge. In 4th week a stylish production of Dennis Potter's *Blue Remembered Hills*, was directed by Simon Green, followed by an exciting adaptation of *Romeo and Juliet* using only two actors and one of the most stunning sets Cambridge has seen. We also produced *Black Comedy* by Peter Shaffer at the ADC Theatre. Directed by Matthew Cain and produced by Amy Gelber, the show played to packed houses. 7th week brought Stoppard's *Hapgood*, directed by Queens'



The cast of '60s Farce 'Black Comedy'.

Photo: Simon Green

second year Sophie Read and produced by Steven Sander. This successful show was followed by a piece of new writing called *Wireless* which was a darkly comic collision of film and theatre, involving transvestite spies and a goat wanted by the police.

Overall it has been a successful year for Bats, certainly critically and usually financially. We have become the second largest drama group in Cambridge, producing a huge and diverse range of shows, involving the finest talent not only from Queens' but from across the University.

1997-98

President: Simon Green
Secretary: Tamsin Rickard
Artistic Director: Aviva Kessler
Technical Director: Mark Taylor
Publicity Manager: Richard Asto

Treasurer: Ian Koxvold
Exec Producer: Amy Gelber
Ents Manager: Alex Bacon
Properties: Justin Cross

Chapel Choir

Queens' College Choir has experienced another year of musical and spiritual excellence under the leadership of Senior Organ Scholar Rupert Jordan. In addition to singing regular evensongs at Queens', the choir performed in a number of concerts. A short trip to the College living of Hickling in Nottinghamshire during the Easter Vacation proved very successful. The Choir would like to extend their gratitude to the parishioners of Hickling who gave us a warm welcome, hot food and soft beds. The Choir also performed a compelling programme of Britten, Finzi and Handel in the Magsoc May Week concert, after which, sadly, the choir had to say goodbye to Mark Jones of Trinity College, our regular organist during the year.

At the beginning of the Michaelmas Term we welcomed James Weeks as Junior Organ Scholar. The Michaelmas Term's crowning achievement was the Advent Carol Service in an extremely full chapel. By this point the Choir, with many new members, was beginning to "gel" both musically and socially.

STEPHEN WOODWARD

Christian Union

The Lent Term began with a two-week seminar series on evangelism, led by Jonathan Norgate from King's. For these meetings, which were very productive, the Christian Union from Corpus Christi joined us. There was also a CICCUCU "mini-mission" at which Rico Tice spoke. At the end of the Easter Term the Chapel and CU held a joint barbecue. Len Tang, who was attached to the College Chapel and CU from Ridley Hall, spoke on friendship to over 30 people. Len and his wife Amy played active roles in the CU during the academic year, and we were most grateful for their help and encouragement.

The new academic year started with the freshers' lunch, held in Old Hall. Josh Moody spoke to a large audience and about 25 new undergraduates and graduates signed up for more information about the CU. As well as the weekly prayer and praise meetings there have also been two bible study groups and a discussion group. The bible studies have been focussing on the foundations of the Christian faith as we prepare for the big CICCUCU mission, to be called Paradigm Shift, in the Lent Term. The discussion group was led by Richard Caldwell and we hope to run more of these in the future.

At the end of October, the Revd Canon Michael Green gave an evangelistic address to about 40 CU and non-CU members. His message was very clear and direct, and conveyed with much enthusiasm. The response afterwards was most encouraging. At the beginning of November his son, Tim Green also came to talk on mission in the Muslim world. The CU from St. Catharine's joined us in Queens' on this occasion.

The Term was concluded by the annual houseparty. Our speaker was Hefin Jones, the regional UCCF worker for Oxfordshire, and college guest at the Mission. Nearly 30 Christians from Queens' enjoyed a relaxing long weekend at Letton Hall in Norfolk.

1997

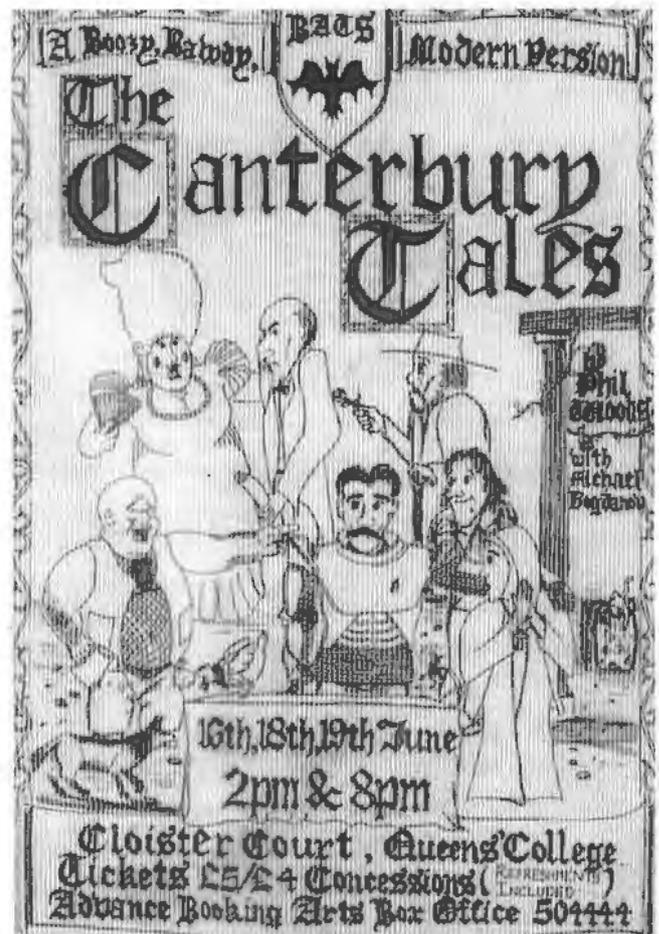
College Reps: Duncan Cumming, Jonathan Bryon.

Queens' Ents

1997 has been another successful year for Queens' Ents with 8 out of 13 bops selling out in the Michaelmas Term and the usual sell-out success of the JCR barbecue. We continue to have a diverse range of music from the hard house and techno of Progression to 70s classics at Disco Demand. The new alternative dance/indie night, Shine, has had a 100% sellout rate, as has the now-legendary Jingles.

It has also been a year for some major changes: the share fund has been restructured to guarantee each society a minimum income of £140 from each bop. Prof. Weber has agreed to be our Senior Treasurer, and increased co-operation between Ents, Films, Bats and Magsoc has led to the production of a joint term card and weekly Varsity adverts.

Efforts to fight the school gym look include the purchase of some Steeldeck staging and a cool mirrorball.



Poster for the Bats' May Week Production. Designer: J. N. Weatherall

1997-98

President: Jigna Chandaria
Treasurer: Martin Crookes
Secretary: Tom Kirk
Technical Director: Rich Aston
Committee: Jamie McConnell, Alex Thomson, Jacob Wright, John McColgan, Justin Cross, Louisa Gill, Sharon Giffen, Nigel James, Jean-Paul Hegbourne, Gregg Spivey, Ian Koxvold, Greg Hawkins, Charlie McLachlan, Livia Mitson.

Queens' Films

Faced with growing competition, Queens' Films has targeted newer releases that have proved popular at the box office, but are also of artistic merit: films like *Brassed Off*, *The People vs Larry Flynt* and *The English Patient*. *Il Postino* was particularly successful despite its programming clash with the Matriculation Dinner. Our annual outdoor showing during May Week was well-attended despite the somewhat eclectic film choice of *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. The event featured cross-dressing, dancing, and audience participation, and the rain that was forecast thankfully stayed away.

Over the long vacation we worked with three other Queens' societies to produce a professional brochure of events. Our aim was to attract audiences to plays/films/concerts/ents they might not otherwise have attended. It is too early to gauge its effect on Cambridge audiences but, at the very least, it marks an impressive feat of co-operation between the societies.

The high point of the year came in October when the Committee was invited to a buffet supper in the presence of Sir David Puttnam. Sir David took questions concerning the "British Film Renaissance" and talked about his work with education initiatives under the new Labour government. We were honoured to meet a man who has contributed so much to film in this country. Overall, the society has maintained a balance between commercial and artistic film, although the increasing scarcity of new titles released in 16mm format has proved restricting. The college is now looking into alternative forms of projection and, all being well, upgraded equipment could be installed by summer 1998.

1997-98

President: Dominic Ready
Secretary: Tjun Tang
Publicity: Livia Mitson
Treasurer: Adam Branscomb
Technical Director: Jim Kirtton
Film Selection: James Rooney
Asst Technical Directors: Andrew Stannard, Alex Henderson

Photographic Society

1997 was a quiet year for the Photographic Society. We have recently acquired a new enlarger, so the darkroom is now very well equipped. We hope to raise awareness of this facility with an exhibition of the work of Queens' photographers in the New Year.

1997-98

President/Treasurer: Tim Bradley

Secretary: Duncan Grisby

Queens' Rag

This was Queens' Rag's most successful year to date. We raised over £8,200 (over a tenth of the University total), came second in the University rankings, and were judged 'the most enthusiastic and energetic' college rag. In times of increasing student hardship, this achievement seems even more impressive. Our solution was to put on events that were fun, value-for-money and entertaining in their own right; we tried to lose the "go on - its for Rag" image. Our profile in College was high: we averaged an event a week and posters and flyers were constantly plastering the walls and filling pigeon holes. Our committee had a record breaking 21 people on it, with plenty of others always willing to lend a hand.

Our events were diverse and plentiful. The now legendary 'Jazz and Cocktails' was held in Old Hall, with funky new band Chameleon topping the bill, and testing the porters' patience with their volume. Old Hall was also the venue for a Cilla-style Blind Date against St Catharine's, hosted by Josh Plaut as Cilla (and he certainly had the legs for it), and Jo Crellin and Dan Ison providing the hilarious 'our Graham' round-ups. The new 'Salsa evening' was a success: tequila slammers, Mexican beer and tortillas supplemented the sexy dancing. Over 60 students went to Dublin for the weekend on the University Hitch, although half missed the Friday evening boat, and were forced to spend a sleepless night on the floor of the Holyhead ferry terminal. The fastest hitchers prize was won by two Queens' graduate students, who arrive in Dublin three hours before the next pair. The climax of our year was Rag Week in March. Our contribution to the Procession was a fantastic float themed 'Under the Sea', and organiser Dan Watkins proved he'd do anything for charity by swimming the Cam in his wetsuit for a tenner. In College, the week was marked by a Bar Quiz, a Slave Auction, Assassins, Cripps Court Coppers, a Balloon Race and a Rag Film.

This year the Chairperson, Secretary, Procession Organiser, Firewalking Organiser, Paintballing Organiser and Scrounger on the University Rag Committee are all Queens' members, showing that Queens' Rag, without a doubt, is a force to be reckoned with.

1996-97

President: Sarah McKelvie

Secretary: Claire Edwards

Vice-Presidents: Tim Webb and Sonia Wilson

Treasurer: Emily Lawrence

St Margaret Society

The St Margaret Society has had another year of musical excellence, with a full and varied programme. This year's Committee was proud to oversee the return of the Queens' Lunchtime Recital Series.

The Lent orchestral concert included Beethoven's *2nd Symphony in D major* and Mozart's *Sinfonia Concertante*, with Natalie Stopps and Sally Randall as soloists. The concert was conducted by David Pievsky, and the proceeds were donated to Save the Children. As always, the largest event organised by the society was the end-of-term choral concert. John Andrews conducted the MagSoc Chorus and Orchestra in a rousing performance of Brahms' *German Requiem*, and Richard Benton joined the orchestra for Shostakovich's *2nd Piano Concerto*.

The tradition of the Long Gallery Concert was rekindled at the beginning of the Easter Term. Once again, this historic building resonated with a splendid variety of music of all styles.

After a short recess for exams, the Society was pleased to welcome Queens' Chapel Choir to take part in the May Week concert. Rupert Jordan directed a programme including Britten's *A Hymn to St Cecilia*, Finzi's *Lo, the Full Final Sacrifice* and Handel's *Dixit Dominus*. The concert was completed by Mozart's *Flute Concerto in G major, K313* with Becky Park as soloist.

To begin the new academic year, the society gave an orchestral concert in Chapel. David Pievsky conducted Bach's *Concerto for 2 violins in D minor* (soloists: Natalie Stopps and Philippa Blount), Mozart's *Symphony No 29 in A major* and *2 Elegiac Melodies* by Greig. Shortly afterwards the Freshers' Concert gave the new undergraduate intake an informal opportunity to engage in the musical life of the College. This was a thoroughly enjoyable and entertaining evening.

Britten's Cantata *St Nicolas* and Buxtehude's *Das Neugeborne Kindelein* made a suitably festive end to the Michaelmas Term. The Britten embraced not only the large chorus, but a small semi-chorus, an extensive orchestra and, in the finale, the entire audience. Andrew Kennedy sang the part of Nicolas, and the conductor was Rupert Jordan. The orchestra also performed Schubert's *8th Symphony (Unfinished)*, under the baton of David Pievsky.

Towards the end of the Michaelmas Term, the Committee welcomed the arrival of Giulia Nuti as College Musician. We look forward to working with her to make next year as successful as last.

1997-1998

President: David M Hayton

Secretary: Alex W N Reid

Treasurer: Stephen J Woodward

Committee: John Andrews, Richard Benton, Laura Collins, Charlotte Fenby, Ahmed Hussain, Oliver Johnson, Rupert Jordan, Victoria O'Connor, Tom Oinn, David Pievsky, Ben Sandbrook, Nicholas Sturge, James Weeks, Jo Willmott

Vegetarian Society

This year VegSoc has continued to represent the interests of college vegetarians. Labelling of foods has continued to improve, and the veggie formal hall option is now printed on the weekly list. The standard of meals is also getting better - there have even been sightings of avowed carnivores showing closet veggie leanings. Thanks to Jinal Gudka we are also now affiliated to the Vegetarian Society. Aims for this year include a survey of dietary requirements to help the Catering Department cater for all vegetarians in College.

1997-98

President: Stephen Jones

Secretary: Gillian Waugh

Treasurer: Rebecca Shackelford

May Ball 1997

The preparations for the Ball got off to an auspicious start: it was sold out in record time. The committee then largely disappeared from public view, making all the arrangements in strict secrecy. The Ball, however, was frequently in the minds of many of those who had bought tickets, as they tried to discover what the theme might be. The poster was intriguing, and apparently gave various clues: Stonehenge, with the sun rising behind the Heel Stone, the constellation of Orion, a large star, a small rabbit. "Pagan rituals"? seemed to be the guess most often put forward; the committee merely smiled and refused to say more. The Ball also had a website (<http://www.bowhead.demon.co.uk/mayball/>), and the committee constructed a virtual tour of Queens'.

When the gates of Old Court opened and the guests entered, they found themselves in a Christmas tableau. Moving on, they discovered that Walnut Tree Court celebrated the New Year; elsewhere Easter, Mardi Gras, Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day and more could all be enjoyed. Seasonal food, drinks and decorations gathered the festivals of the year into one night. On Erasmus Lawn, the sound of the Midsummer music festival drifted over the scale model of Stonehenge. Some practised their skiing in Christmas Court; others their driving on the dodgems in the Hallowe'en fair.

The sun rose to find weary but contented revellers. Sufficient survived to fill Cloister Court for the traditional photograph. As the guests left, the committee breathed a sigh of relief, and turned their thoughts to the next May Ball... This will be on the 15th June 1999; anyone seeking information should contact Fraser Allan at Queens'.

FRASER ALLAN

Queens' Web Site

The College now has a site on the World Wide Web, which we encourage all our members to visit. The URL is: <http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/>.



Queens' College World-Wide-Web File Server



The College now has its own World-Wide-Web server:

- On-line delivery of up-to-date College Information
- 24 hour access, from anywhere in the world
- Contents include: Events, Societies, Pictures, even 'The Record' ...

How to access the site:

Any computer with Internet browsing facilities will be able to access the site. Simply start your Web Browser (eg NetScape, Internet Explorer) and type in the address below:

<http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/>

The site contains information for prospective students, for current students, and for former students. There are entries for college clubs and other student activities, numerous photographs and old prints with historical descriptions, plus little nuggets of information about the College and Cambridge which you are unlikely to find anywhere else. The site will also shortly host pages concerning the Queens' 550 Appeal activities. Naturally, the site also includes an electronic version of *The Record*.

The site is deliberately low on graphical content within text pages in order to speed up access from modem lines. Comments and suggestions on the web site are welcomed by e-mail to: webmaster@quns.cam.ac.uk.

ROBIN WALKER



The Cripps Dining Hall and AA Staircase from Old Hall roof.
Photo: Brian Callingham

The Academic Record

Man's Impact on his Environment: Changes in the Ozone Layer and Climate

The publication in 1985 in the scientific journal *Nature* of a paper by Joe Farman and his colleagues at the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) in Cambridge has had an impact extending way beyond its immediate scientific content. The paper revealed a dramatic and unpredicted decline in stratospheric ozone in perhaps the most unexpected region of the globe - over the Antarctic in spring - and Farman suggested that it was due to gases emitted into the atmosphere by Man.

The paper led to concerted scientific activity which unequivocally linked the ozone decline to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This in turn led to pressure to control emissions of the culprit gases (the Montreal Protocol on Substances which Deplete the Ozone Layer) in 1987, and to subsequent revisions which accelerated and extended the phase-out of CFCs as scientific evidence became more firmly established (e.g. London (1990), Copenhagen (1992) and Vienna (1995)).

The story so far is thus one of remarkable success with scientists and politicians working closely hand-in-hand: the discovery of a major environmental problem, the determination of its cause, and the political steps necessary to alleviate it. However, because of the nature of the scientific problem (see below), we must now wait some considerable time before the recovery of the atmosphere.

An extremely important, but perhaps unforeseen, benefit of the discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole is that it is now generally accepted that Man can influence, in some cases dramatically, his environment on the global scale. Global climate change no longer appears as science fiction, or an issue

to be addressed by future generations, but as a vitally important problem which requires our immediate attention. As we shall see, climate change and ozone loss are in fact inextricably linked.

The discovery of the Antarctic Ozone Hole

Using measurements of the total amount of ozone in a column of atmosphere above the BAS Halley Bay base at 76°S, dating back to the International Geophysical Year in 1957, Joe Farman showed that a dramatic decline in springtime ozone over the entire Antarctic continent had taken place, starting in the late 1970s, reaching ~30% by 1985. In layers of air kilometres-wide ozone had in fact been completely destroyed. The ozone decline over Antarctica in recent springs now exceeds 50%.

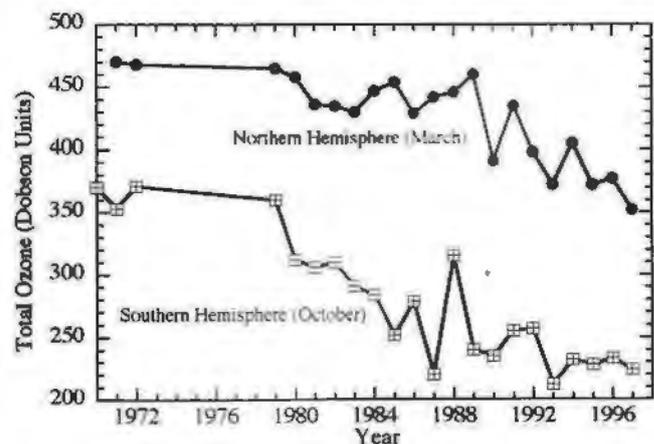
Farman correctly attributed this decline to chemical loss associated with chlorine compounds in the atmosphere, largely put there by releases of chlorofluorocarbons, then widely used in the industrialized Northern Hemisphere.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Chlorofluorocarbons (molecules containing atoms of chlorine, fluorine and carbon) became widely used, mainly as refrigerants and solvents, because their intrinsic chemical inertness meant that they would not degrade even when used in harsh environments. However, this same property means that if these gases are released to the atmosphere they are not destroyed, and so their concentrations can build up. In fact, largely as a result of the main CFCs released (CF₂Cl₂ and CFCl₃), atmospheric chlorine amounts have increased from around 0.5 parts-per-billion (one part-per-billion is one molecule in every thousand million) to around 3.5 parts-per-billion in the mid-1990s. Even at these extremely low concentrations (~100,000 times lower than that of CO₂), they can have dramatic effects on stratospheric ozone.

CFCs are destroyed only when they diffuse to the upper atmosphere where, above the protective shield of the ozone layer, they are dissociated by high energy solar ultra-violet radiation. This has two consequences: firstly, CFCs are destroyed, releasing their chlorine atoms which can then take part in the complex ozone-destroying chemistry, precisely where they can have maximum impact on the ozone layer. Secondly, as transport to the upper atmosphere takes many years, CFCs are only removed from the atmosphere extremely slowly. Thus, even though emissions of the CFCs into the atmosphere have essentially ceased, 100 years from now 30% of those in the atmosphere today will still be present!

Figure 1 shows the total amount of chlorine and bromine (a second ozone destroying substance) in the atmosphere. The figure shows how they are predicted to change in the future given current legislation, and how they might have changed had no action been taken. Note that the atmospheric amounts have only decayed to ~30% of present day values by the year 2100. The figure shows that it is only after the Copenhagen Amendment that atmospheric chlorine and bromine amounts began to fall.



The Ozone Hole - why the Antarctic?

Given that most CFCs are emitted from the northern hemisphere, why is the ozone hole in the Antarctic? The answer lies in the way complex air motions in the atmosphere link to chemical processes. In the lower atmosphere weather patterns (which we see in weather maps as depressions and anticyclones) distribute air throughout the globe - CFCs emitted in the Northern Hemisphere become mixed globally. Air from the lower atmosphere enters the stratosphere near the equator, where solar heating is maximum. Once in the stratosphere air moves slowly towards both poles where it then sinks (resembling a giant convection process). In this manner, air from the northern hemisphere surface reaches the Southern (and Northern) polar stratosphere.

On their way to the poles (a process which takes around five years), CFCs are decomposed by sunlight and the chlorine atoms are released. In the first instance, however, they mostly form hydrochloric acid (HCl) and chlorine nitrate (ClONO₂) which do not themselves destroy ozone.

Because the upper atmosphere is very dry, clouds are not generally found in the stratosphere. However, in winter months during the polar night, the Antarctic polar stratosphere cools to around -85°C, a temperature at which clouds do indeed form. These clouds provide surfaces for the catalysis of chemical reactions which have the effect of converting HCl and ClONO₂ from the CFCs to chlorine atoms which then proceed to destroy ozone extremely rapidly, leading to the losses observed. Such cold temperatures are only found consistently in the Antarctic winter, hence the appearance of major ozone losses only in the Antarctic - the Antarctic ozone hole.

Ozone losses in the Arctic

The Northern Hemisphere polar stratosphere is generally warmer than the Antarctic. This is related to the fact that the Antarctic is a land-mass essentially centred at the South pole while, in the Northern Hemisphere, Greenland, while similarly sized, is displaced from the North pole changing the weather patterns. There are therefore fewer stratospheric clouds in the warmer North, and thus less effective ozone destroying chemistry as more of the chlorine atoms released remain as HCl and ClONO₂. To some extent this protects the Northern Hemisphere from ozone losses comparable to those seen in the Antarctic.

However, temperatures low enough for stratospheric clouds to form do occur intermittently in the Northern Hemisphere, leading to the conversion of HCl and ClONO₂ to chlorine atoms, and thus to rapid ozone loss. Ozone loss is thus expected also in the Northern Hemisphere, and indeed is seen.

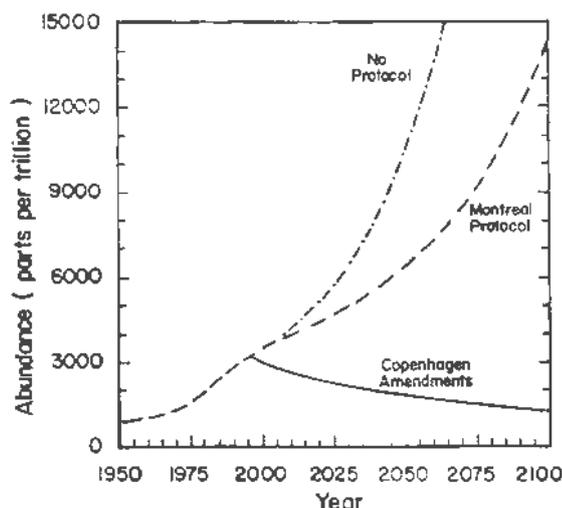


Figure 2 shows measured springtime ozone column amounts (the number of ozone molecules in a column of atmosphere above your head) in both the Southern (October) and Northern (March) Hemisphere between 63° and 90° since 1970. These measurements were obtained from satellites (the Total Ozone

Monitoring Experiment). The units of ozone amounts are 'Dobson Units' = 2.69×10^{16} molecules cm^{-2} (the Oxford scientist G.M.B. Dobson was the pioneer of ozone monitoring).

What is intriguing, and indeed worrying about these results is that while the total ozone amounts in the two hemispheres differ by ~30% (due to the different air motions in the two hemispheres), the ozone declines are comparable in both hemispheres. For the reasons stated above, ozone losses from chlorine chemistry alone would be expected to be lower in the warmer Northern Hemisphere. The fact that they are not implies that other processes must be affecting ozone in the Northern Hemisphere.

Climate change leads to increased ozone loss

As greenhouse gas concentrations increase, more infra-red radiation is trapped in the lower atmosphere and the earth's surface is thus warmed. Inevitably the stratosphere must cool to compensate (the total infra-red radiation lost by the atmosphere must remain constant). Such a change would have at least two consequences: firstly it would increase the occurrence of stratospheric clouds and thus the effectiveness of chlorine related chemical ozone loss - i.e. lead to increased ozone losses. The second effect is that it would change the atmospheric circulation, again potentially affecting ozone amounts very significantly, however in as yet unknown ways.

An additional facet of the problem is that ozone is itself a greenhouse gas: in the stratosphere it absorbs both solar and infra-red radiation, heating the atmosphere locally. Reducing ozone amounts would thus also cool the atmosphere in that region, once more increasing the effectiveness of the ozone destroying chemistry. Potentially, this could lead to a feedback cycle of less ozone, cooler atmosphere, and so even less ozone.

It is an interesting fact that Northern winters since 1990 have been systematically colder than those previously recorded (extending back to the early 1960s). Whether this is a consequence of the lower ozone amounts now present, an effect of global climate change reducing stratospheric temperatures, or simply a statistical anomaly in an ever variable atmosphere is not known.

Future changes in stratospheric ozone?

Atmospheric chlorine amounts are set to peak within the next five years, and then to decrease over the next century, albeit slowly. If nothing else changes in the atmosphere then the effect of this will be a recovery of ozone, ultimately to pre-1970's values. However, the atmosphere is changing: the stratosphere is expected to cool as a result of continued increases in greenhouse gases, and this will certainly delay the recovery of ozone, by around a decade on the basis of current computer models.

However, the atmosphere is extremely complex and there are already indications that other changes are taking place which could have dramatic effects on stratospheric ozone. Increases in stratospheric water vapour have been noted (more stratospheric clouds and hence more ozone loss?), and changes in the circulation of air in the stratosphere are expected to occur as a result of climate change.

Whether these are the causes of the recent very low values of ozone in the Northern polar regions is unclear. What is clear, however, is that, if releases of CFCs had not been arrested when they were, the problems we are facing would have been enormously more severe.

RODERIC JONES

Mathematics in Codes and Cryptography

The traditional division of Mathematics into 'Pure' and 'Applied' has been challenged in recent years by a variety of novel problems and applications coming from new technologies such as computing and telecommunications. Although the author's

research interests are in the theory of numbers, an area formerly regarded as quintessentially 'Pure', some surprising applications of this subject have recently come to light.

Making messages easy to read

On the first day after the Pathfinder mission landed the Rover on Mars, the NASA World-Wide Web sites¹ recorded over a hundred million 'hits' on images which had been transmitted over tens of millions of miles by a transmitter sending out a signal about as powerful as a domestic light bulb. These digital signals have to be protected against corruption from the much stronger interference generated by the Sun by *error-correcting codes*². One obvious way of doing this would be to repeat each message over and over again - but this would reduce the rate of transmission to unbearable slowness.

Codes which combine sufficient redundancy to compensate for errors with sufficient speed of transmission were first developed at Bell Laboratories in the 1940s. The underlying mathematics was developed independently in Russia and again here in Cambridge. Theoretical limits on the best possible codes were soon developed but this work was existential: it gave no clue as to how to construct such codes in practice.

In 1995 an explicit and practical recipe for constructing these optimal codes arose out of the theory of *modular curves*. These geometric objects had been the subject of intense study by number theorists, and had played a crucial role in the proof of Fermat's Last Theorem by Andrew Wiles. Their appearance in this practical context was if anything even more surprising than in the work of Wiles.

Making messages hard to read

Codes in the form used by NASA are not to be confused with *ciphers*: ways of concealing rather than revealing information. For a long time the theory and practice of cryptography had been the exclusive preoccupation of governments, but the spread of rapid electronic communication in business and finance has led to increasing academic interest.

Conventional *secret-key* cipher systems have been in use for many years. The success of British mathematicians at Bletchley Park in breaking the Enigma and other secret-key systems made a vital contribution to the Allied victory in the Second World War. In modern cipher systems, the underlying element is often a 'shift-register', which generates a continuous stream of data unintelligible to anyone who does not possess the initial secret key, and which can be used to scramble the transmitted plain text. Curiously, the theory of shift registers is formally identical to that of the optimal error-correcting codes already mentioned.

In the 1970s the concept of *public-key* cryptography emerged³. The initial problem it resolved was that of exchanging secret information (such as the key to a conventional secret-key cipher system) between parties who could only communicate in public, for example, across an insecure medium such as the Internet. The security of such a system depends on the difficulty of solving certain kinds of mathematical problem: an important example being the difficulty of resolving a large number (perhaps of hundreds of digits) into its component factors. If you know the factors, multiplying them together is easy: if you don't, finding them is hard - possession of the factors is the secret which allows the authorised recipients to decipher the message.

Difficulty

Onlookers might imagine that number theory consisted entirely of hard sums. In fact, computational problems such as factorisation had early fallen out of fashion, and even after the development of modern computers, strictly computational questions were the province of an eccentric minority (such as the present author). The connection with public-key cryptography caused an upsurge of interest, both in methods for attacking old problems and in finding new computational questions as the basis for new cryptosystems.

Back to the Dark Ages

One of my own recent interests has been in going back to some of the early methods for factorisation of large numbers, including those which predate the electronic computer (when a variety of wonderful mechanical and electric devices were in use). Many practitioners have been under the impression that the old methods somehow ceased to work after the introduction of computers. It has therefore been particularly gratifying to find this work taken up by the committee drafting ANSI standards for public-key cryptography.

Closing the circle

The mathematics of *elliptic curves*⁴ is currently regarded as one of the most promising areas for the development of new cryptographic systems. Their particularly rich mathematical structure translates into new computational questions, but also poses the possibility of new attacks. One of the most powerful new methods for factorising large numbers involves their use.

One area in which elliptic curves are expected to play a part is in authentication of credit and debit (cash-machine) cards. While on leave in Lent 1997 I was involved in a project at the National University of Singapore investigating possible systems of digital money - it is now considered a practical possibility to entirely replace physical notes and coins by cards.

The theory of elliptic curves, having been developed over the years for its intrinsic interest and beauty by many workers, including a strong group here in Cambridge, was yet another of the fundamental components in the proof of Fermat's Last Theorem. Elliptic curves stand as a splendid illustration of the unexpected connections, not only between the various branches of pure mathematics, but between pure mathematics and other disciplines.

¹ Start at <http://mpfwww.jpl.nasa.gov/default.html>

² In this context *codes*, which make it easier to read messages, are to be distinguished from *ciphers*, which make it harder.

³ It was revealed in 1997 that it had been independently invented a few years previously by mathematicians working at G.C.H.Q., the successor to Bletchley Park.

⁴ Confusingly, ellipses are not elliptic curves!

RICHARD PINCH

Coleridge and the Idea of a University

I have disingenuously borrowed my title from Cardinal Newman to describe a work which Coleridge never wrote. Coleridge's treatise on the 'Idea of a University', like his projected treatises on many other things, never actually emerged from the transcendental gloom of his powerful mind into the practical light of day. True, in May 1825, he had intended to lecture on the 'history, meaning, and advantages of the University', a topical, and he hoped lucrative, subject in a year which saw the conception of the so-called 'Metropolitan University' realised with the opening of University College, London in October 1828. Coleridge initially had high hopes for the new university; it would challenge the intellectual complacency of Oxford and Cambridge, which he described in a letter of May 1825 as 'national blessings; but not true universities' (CL V 448), and perhaps approach the real intellectual universality which he had experienced during his sojourn at the University of Göttingen in 1799. But Coleridge decided against giving the lectures when it became apparent to him that championship of the Metropolitan University had fallen into the hands of the apostles of 'steam intellect', Benthamites and 'philosophical radicals' like Henry Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and Leonard Horner. University College, London, which Coleridge dismissively termed the 'democratical university', was to be funded by private subscription and offer a non-theological syllabus with an emphasis on the physical sciences and political economy. The Tories were not long in retaliating, however, and King's

College, London, was opened in October 1831, funded directly by the Church Establishment; Coleridge's friend and disciple J.H. Green became the first Professor of Surgery, delivering the opening address of the winter session of 1832 on 'the functions or duties of the professions of divinity, law, and medicine according to Coleridge' (CL VI 742). Meanwhile Coleridge's influence was also growing steadily at Cambridge, particularly in Trinity College, where the Master, William Whewell, as well as Archdeacon Hare, F.D. Maurice and the young John Sterling absorbed the writings of what another, more surprising convert, J.S. Mill called the 'Germano-Coleridgean School'.

Coleridge was at last having his say in the development of the universities, and his influence upon that 19th and 20th century tradition of critical thought described by Raymond Williams in *Culture and Society* is now well acknowledged. But does Coleridge *still* have something important to say about the relationship between education (and particularly University education) and society, particularly in a climate of privatisation in which the social function of the university is once again in danger of being narrowed down to the purely vocational and utilitarian? Coleridge's idea of a university cannot be separated from his broader idea of a state-endowed intelligentsia sustaining and making possible the political and cultural life of the nation. The fact that that nomenclature (intelligentsia) is a loan-word from Russian perhaps explains why it doesn't seem quite apt for describing the body which Coleridge, exploiting at once a proximity *to*, and a variance *from*, the ecclesiastical establishment, designated the 'Clerisy' or 'National Church'.

Two specific historical pressures determined the structure of Coleridge's argument in his seminal work *The Constitution of the Church and State* (1829). The first was the passing of the Bill for Catholic Emancipation in 1829, which he approved in principle, but which led him to fear for the disestablishment of the Church of England. It was this that motivated his description of the 'Clerisy' as the bastion of national identity, an argument to which I will return in a moment. The second was the demand for parliamentary reform which was to be realised, albeit in limited form, in 1832. Because the Tory Coleridge believed that the balance of political power must rest upon the proprietors of landed rather than mobile property, he was fundamentally opposed to the principle of a democratic franchise. The early chapters of *Church and State* elaborate Coleridge's notion of the ideal balance of the landed interest, the principle of **permanence**, and the mercantile interest, or the principle of **progression**, in the unreformed British constitution. But the real interest of Coleridge's argument lay elsewhere, in the fact that it went beyond a Burkean defence of aristocracy, the 'unbought grace of life', which would have rendered it, in the climate of 1829, a purely reactionary theory. For the interests of both **permanence** and **progression** are subordinate to a third principle which Coleridge terms the **nationality**, or national reserve of property, a principle which he discerns historically in the Scandinavian, Celtic and Gothic tribes, as well as in the most famous instance of the Levites in the Jewish commonwealth. The vestigial radicalism of the young Coleridge survives in 1829 in his opposition to the capitalist principle described by C.B. Macpherson as 'possessive individualism'. Landed property itself was 'not so entirely a property as to remain, to a certain extent, national'; it was placed by the nation in the trust of the landowners, and this trust imposed on them social duties from which the capitalists, as possessors of purely personal property, were exempt. Since the imposition by the landed gentry of the protectionist Corn Laws, however, Coleridge had lost faith in their capacity to act as representatives of the nation as a whole, given that they had begun to act as a class with distinct selfish interests. The **nationality** on the other hand maintained the principle of property as a national trust rather than a personal possession; for this reason Coleridge had argued in 1817 that Church property 'instead of being *foreclosed* and immovable, is in fact the only species of landed property, that is essentially moving and circulative'. (BL I 156). The **nationality**, far from being

the recipient of ever-diminishing handouts from a grudging state, represented an object-lesson in the correct management of collectively-owned assets for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The Clerisy rather than the traditional aristocracy had become the real guardians of the moral well-being of the nation. For the usufruct of the **nationality** could not be alienated from its original purpose, to endow a class of educators who formed the **national church**. This institution was concerned with '*cultivation...the harmonious development of those qualities and faculties that characterise our humanity*. We must be men in order to be citizens'. (p. 34). The **nationality**, or 'enclesia' was not in principle to be confused with the Christian church, or 'ecclesia', although by a 'blessed accident', Coleridge argued, the latter had become the usufructuary proprietor of the Nationality, performing some, at least, of the duties of a clerisy. Commenting on this point, J.S. Mill was of the opinion that 'by setting in a clear light what a national church establishment ought to be... (Coleridge) has pronounced the severest satire upon what in fact it is' (p. 147). So what exactly were the social duties of the 'Clerisy'? I will let Coleridge explain in his own words, in particular drawing your attention to the relationship envisaged between the universities and national education as such, as well as his treatment of the problematic link between the humanities and the sciences.

"The Nationality was reserved for the support and maintenance of a permanent class or order, with the following duties. A certain smaller number were to remain at the fountain heads of the humanities, in cultivating and enlarging the knowledge already possessed, and in watching over the interests of physical and moral science: being, likewise, the instructors of such as constituted, or were to constitute, the remaining more numerous classes of the order. The latter and far more numerous body were to be distributed throughout the Country, so as not to leave even the smallest integral part or division without a resident guide, guardian and instructor; the objects and final intention of the whole order being these - to preserve the stores, to guard the treasures, of past civilization, and thus to bind the present with the past; to effect and add to the same, and thus to connect the present with future; but especially to diffuse through the whole community, and every native entitled to its laws and rights, that quantity and quality of knowledge which was indispensable both for the understanding of those rights, and for the performance of the duties correspondent." Although this is vulnerable to the charge of being a rather backward-looking definition of culture, the close relationship of the sciences and humanities is of particular interest here, particularly in the context of our present state of division between the 'two cultures'. It is a little known fact that Coleridge was responsible for the coining of the term 'scientist' by his disciple William Whewell at the British Association's meeting in Cambridge in June 1833. Coleridge objected at the meeting that 'philosopher' was 'too wide and lofty a term' for those underlabourers who collocated facts under conceptions, and Whewell accordingly suggested the term 'scientist', a category which he would not, however, have been happy to apply to himself as a gentleman mathematician and higher philosophical manager of the sciences. I don't think that it is necessary to interpret Coleridge or Whewell's 'scientist' as disparagement, although a humanistic disparagement of science is undoubtedly present in many of the subsequent apostles of 'Culture' from Matthew Arnold on. Whewell, for one, clearly saw himself as part of the Clerisy, which, according to Coleridge, comprehended: "the sages and professors of the law and jurisprudence; of medicine and physiology; of music; of military and civil architecture; of the physical sciences; with the mathematical as the common *organ* of the preceding; in short, all the so-called liberal arts and sciences, the possession and application of which constitute the civilization of a country, as well as the theological."

Coleridge described Theology as 'the root and trunk of the knowledges that civilized man' but for reasons somewhat different from those offered by Cardinal Newman in his 1853

Idea of a University; indeed the following definition perhaps makes it clear why Newman distrusted what he described as Coleridge's 'liberty of speculation which no Christian can tolerate' (Essay, Critical and Historical I 268). Coleridge describes Theology as a totalizing theory of knowledge, 'under the name of Theology... were contained the interpretation of languages; the conservation and tradition of past events; the momentous epochs, and revolutions of the race and nation; the continuation of the records; logic, ethics, and the determination of ethical science, in application to the rights and duties of men in all their various relations, social and civil; and lastly, the ground-knowledge, the prima scientia... philosophy, or the doctrine and discipline of ideas'. (p. 36).

I hope I have said enough to illustrate Coleridge's sense of the word 'clerisy' as foundation for his 'idea of a university'. The breadth and scope of this idea has been narrowed in many subsequent accounts of national higher education. Shorn of its particular historical idiosyncracies, and made accessible to all members of society, it seems an idea which is worth fighting for, if our universities are not to become, as Coleridge feared, mere "lecture bazaars".

NIGEL LEASK

Probing the Early Universe

It may seem surprising that one can learn something useful about the early stages of the universe using relatively cheap equipment in a muddy field in Cambridge, but that is one of the current projects of the Radio Astronomy group in the Cavendish Laboratory. The normal image of what is needed to study the far reaches of the universe is of a powerful telescope on a remote high site, with very clear skies, or even better, a telescope orbiting in space. However, nature has provided us with another window on the early universe, in the form of the Cosmic Microwave Background (or CMB for short), which, although it needs very careful experimenting to detect and study it, can be seen at radio wavelengths, and is therefore detectable from Cambridge. Moreover, the ideal angular scales on which to observe it are sufficiently large (around the size of the full Moon) that one does not need a very large telescope. Our CAT experiment (Cosmic Anisotropy Telescope), consists of three horn antennas, each less than 1 metre across, mounted on a rotating turntable, in one of the old 'bomb bays' at the Lords Bridge site. The telescope cost £250,000 to build (cheap by present day standards) and was assembled mainly by one student for his Ph.D. Despite these humble origins, it is proving very significant in establishing not just what was happening in the early universe, but in tying down what the eventual fate of the universe might be - whether it will expand forever, or eventually recontract - and how old it is. More generally, the observations of the CMB that will be carried out in the next few years are set to revolutionize cosmology, and provide definitive and accurate answers to many of its central questions.

To understand how the CMB makes this possible, one needs to consider how it originated in the early universe. As the universe expands, it cools, and although it started at essentially infinite temperatures, by the time it was about 300,000 years old the temperature was low enough for electrons and protons, hitherto separate, to settle down to form neutral hydrogen atoms. These are effectively transparent to radiation, and the radiation present at that time (left over from the very hot beginnings) was able to free-stream away without further interruption. This is what we see today, further cooled down to only 3 degrees above absolute zero, as the CMB. It brings us what amounts to a photograph of the universe as it was just 300,000 years after the big bang. Imprinted on to this 'photograph' must be a picture of the conditions present at the time it decoupled from the matter. In particular, irregularities present in the matter distribution then will be visible today as tiny perturbations or ripples in the pattern of CMB radiation we see. We know that the matter then must have had some irregularities in it, since otherwise there would have been no

'seeds' of structure from which the stars, galaxies and clusters of galaxies could have grown. Exactly how they grew into what we see today, and looking backwards in time, how the perturbations got there in the first place, are the two most important questions in cosmology.

These ripples were first discovered in 1992 by the COBE satellite, and caused a great deal of interest around the world at that time, making the front pages of several newspapers. Since then, experimenters have been concentrating on getting information on much smaller angular scales than COBE could manage, with the ideal scales being from about 1/10th to 1° (the full Moon is 1/2° across.) What is so important about these scales? The key focus of the experiment has been to try to find out how the amount of fluctuation present in the CMB depends on the angular scale over this range. The theories we currently have for how the perturbations which led to structure formation were themselves laid down centre around the idea of a period of 'inflation' in the early universe. This is a period of extra-rapid expansion taking place very shortly after the big bang (about 10 to the power minus 36 seconds after time zero). It is thought to have resulted in such a huge expansion factor that quantum irregularities (due to the uncertainty principle) in the fields present at that time, were magnified up to macroscopic scale, and remained there, for most of the next several thousand years. Some of these perturbations then started collapsing and oscillating at about the time that the microwave background was decoupling from the matter, and left a characteristic series of imprints on the CMB, whose variation with angular scale can be predicted in detail, using ideas from inflation together with the simple atomic physics necessary to understand the decoupling era. The form of variation with angular scale predicted is of a hump, with several smaller peaks. Where the peaks occur is a function of the values of the main cosmological parameters, such as the famous Hubble constant, the total density of the universe, the proportion of the universe composed of dark matter, and other quantities such as a hypothetical cosmological constant (invented by Einstein, and enjoying a current renaissance), and some parameters which characterize what happened during inflation.

These peaks may not sound very exciting, but are gradually being recognized as the key to reading off, with great precision, the values of all these parameters, and also of checking the inflationary story for the origin of the perturbations. Suddenly, if one could really measure the CMB fluctuations as a function of angular scale, it is clear that one could actually check the details of the physics at times incredibly close to the initial instant, and at energies we shall never reach using particle accelerators on Earth. The values of the cosmological parameters can also be used to find the eventual fate of the universe, and check details of the theory of galaxy formation.

So how does CAT help, and what are the next experiments? CAT is able to work from a relatively poor site like Cambridge since it is able to filter out most of the atmospheric effects using a technique called 'interferometry'. Effectively, each of the three pairs of telescopes acts like a Young's slits device in reverse, being sensitive to particular patterns of corrugations on the CMB, and insensitive to atmospheric variations. Other recent experiments have not had this same ability to reject the atmosphere, and so have had to go to very dry locations on the Earth's surface, like the South Pole, or the Saskatoon area of Canada. The actual results from CAT and the Saskatoon experiment are extremely interesting, since they appear to trace out the first of the peaks expected in the variation of ripple amplitude with angular scale. The location of this peak suggests that the total density of the universe is near the critical value required to make it "spatially flat" (curved only in time and not in space), and suggest that the universe will not recollapse but coast off to infinity, though with ever decreasing velocity. Moreover, the age estimates coming from the CAT, Saskatoon and other experiments, suggest a higher value for the age of the universe (and therefore a lower Hubble constant)

than some recent determinations from the Hubble Space Telescope. The latter caused a stir about two years ago since they appeared to suggest that the universe was younger than some of its constituents!

The above results are only preliminary however, and the next generation of more accurate results are eagerly anticipated. In Cambridge, in collaboration with Jodrell Bank, we are building a follow-up to CAT, called the VSA (Very Small Array), which will have 14 elements instead of just 3, and be much more powerful. When taken out to Tenerife in 1999 to start observations, it should be able to repeat all the work CAT has done over the last 3 years in just 1 week! With a year's observing on the VSA we expect to be able to see not just one but a whole series of peaks in the fluctuation spectrum, which will start giving us really detailed information about inflation and the values of the cosmological parameters. The definitive

results on the CMB will come with a European Space Agency satellite mission due for launch in 2006 for which Cambridge will be a major analysis centre. This satellite, the Planck Surveyor, will measure the CMB over the whole sky at high resolution and at high accuracy, giving us estimates of the cosmological parameters accurate to about 1 per cent. This should be contrasted with our current state of knowledge, where, leaving aside the recent indications from CAT and Saskatoon, we do not even know the total density of the universe to better than a factor of 3 to 4. Thus we are moving into a new age in cosmology, where it becomes without doubt a precision science even though dealing with events, such as inflation, where just a few years ago it would have appeared extremely unlikely that real hard and fast information could be obtained, though they certainly still stretch the imagination.

ANTHONY LASENBY

Queens' College Club

Committee

President: Lord Eatwell 1964
 Secretary: A.N. Hayhurst 1957
 Treasurer: T.H. Coaker 1970

Vice-Presidents: Prof. Sir Derek Bowett, CBE, QC 1948
 The Rt Hon. Sir Stephen Brown 1942
 M.M. Scarr, G.M. 1933

Until 1997

J.T.H. Pick 1946
 R. King 1940
 H.A. Pilley 1984
 J.W. Sutherland 1941

Until 1998

R. Hewitt 1956
 N. Taberner 1963
 F.G. Farman 1946
 B. Le G. Waldron 1951

Until 1999

R.J. Dixon 1980
 D.W. Swinhoe-Standen 1947
 P.R. Trigg 1948
 B.J.W. Winterbotham 1940

Until 2000

E. Bertoya 1980
 R.A. Lowe 1972
 J.A.V. Richard 1947
 M.V. Stenberg 1970

The Annual Meeting was held on Saturday 21st June 1997. The Treasurer reported that 235 new members had joined. Over 200 people were present at the Dinner, at which Tom Richard (1947) proposed with great wit a toast to the College and the Club. In his reply the President reported on the past year in College. The next annual Club Dinners and Annual Meetings will be held on 20th June 1998 and 19th June 1999. All members are invited to the enjoyable events and booking forms are enclosed. Those who matriculated 60, 50, 40, 25 or 15 years ago will be invited to special anniversary reunions.



Friars Court in Summer.

Photo: Brian Callingham



H.M. The Queen Mother visiting Queens' in May 1997.
 Photo: Michael Mami Photographic

Profile - Aubrey Eban

Aubrey (Abba) Eban came up to Queens' in 1934. His roots were in Eastern Europe, in the Lithuanian Jewish township of Yanushki, where both his parents were born. He was raised in London and attended St Olave's School, near to Tower Bridge, where the boys were submerged in a classical education: Greek and Latin, with an occasional nod to English Poetry and the Bible. Every Friday after school until Sunday night, he would be 'spirited away' to his maternal grandfather's house in Hackney for an intensive private education by his grandfather in the Hebrew language, biblical literature, the Talmud, and modern Hebrew writing. This continued until a little after Eban's fourteenth birthday. In his *Autobiography*, Eban notes that: "Whatever (my grandfather's) intention, the consequence for me was formative to the ultimate degree. It was the weekend, not the weekday world that came to excite my deepest



Aubrey Eban visiting Queens' recently.

Photo: Jonathan Holmes

sources of feeling. The Jewish legacy was my close possession. St Olave's belonged to its own world...and could exist without me. On the other hand, the Jewish domain was lived on an intimate level of personal experience..."

In Cambridge Eban read Classics and Oriental Languages. He was heavily influenced by A.B. Cooke, the classicist at Queens' with whom he used to translate articles from *The Times* into classical Greek prose! He achieved the extraordinary distinction of a 'Triple First' and a clutch of prizes and scholarships which collectively provided sufficient income to fund all his university expenses. Eban was very active in the Cambridge Union, and began his oratory career there. Later he was to encounter many allies and adversaries of his Union debates in public life.

Towards the end of his undergraduate studies, Eban concentrated on Arabic literature and history. "I came to be impressed by its large visions and exuberant resources... the Islamic Arabic poetry and the histories, geographies, and literary and philosophical treatises of the caliphate periods were intellectually and emotionally stirring... My deep immersion in that legacy made it impossible for me thereafter to adopt the routine Zionist stereotype that regarded the Arab nation with intellectual condescension." Through his studies of the Arab world, and contacts with Arab students at Queens', Eban came face to face with the roots of the conflict between "two nationalisms striving for fulfilment in the same country."

After completing his degree, Eban went on to become a Research Fellow in Oriental Studies (Arabic and Hebrew) at Pembroke. He also worked part time for the Zionist movement. The period up to the start of the Second World War was a time of particular anxiety for the Jewish people, and he found his own research and teaching in Oriental Studies to be "intolerably irrelevant in terms of my own urgent instinct for public service." In December 1939, Eban left Pembroke and went to work for Chaim Weizmann at the Zionist Headquarters in London.

Early in 1940, Eban joined the British Army as an intelligence officer. After a brief posting in Egypt, he began a period as a 'liaison officer of the Allied forces with the Jewish population in Jerusalem'. This was an unusual assignment. The British Government in London and Jerusalem was administering Palestine in accordance with the 1939 White Paper. It was trying to limit the growth of the Jewish community there, and it prevented Jews from carrying weapons. At the same time, the British Army intelligence and Secret Operations agencies had the single aim of defeating Hitler. In this context the Jewish people was its ally. The British secret service therefore trained Palestinian Jewish units to carry out resistance and sabotage, in case Palestine should fall to the Nazis. "In Palestine itself, the High Commissioner and his soldiers would swoop punitively on any Jews caught in the possession of weapons. At the same time a more prestigious arm of the government in London would pour weapons and explosives into the hands of the most effectively trained and militant Jewish fighters." Eban acted as the liaison officer between the Special Operations Executive and the (officially outlawed) resistance fighters in Jerusalem.

After the War, Eban moved back to London briefly to work in the Jewish Agency's Information Department, from where he was posted to New York, where the General Assembly of the United Nations was considering the 'Palestine Question'. In 1947 he was appointed as a liaison officer to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. This was Eban's first involvement in the international arena. The deliberations of the independent eleven-man committee were closely fought. Ultimately, after an extensive international information-gathering tour and heavy lobbying by Eban and his colleagues, its recommendations came down with a narrow majority in favour of partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. This was a considerable political success for the Jewish Agency, and it thrust Eban to centre stage. It was the launching pad for his career as the Jewish Agency's principal spokesman on the General Assembly. Shortly after the State of Israel was established, on May 14 1948, Eban became its first permanent representative to the United Nations. He was 32 years old.

Eban represented Israel at the UN for ten years, during which time he became the Vice-President of the General Assembly and was also Israeli Ambassador to the USA. Subsequently, in Israel, he served as Minister of Education and Culture, Foreign Minister during the Six Days War in 1967 and the Yom Kippur War in 1973, and as Chairman of the Knesset Committee of Defence and Foreign Affairs. He is an author of considerable stature, having written numerous books on Israel, the Middle East, History and Foreign Affairs.

**Abba Eban, An Autobiography*, Random House, New York, 1977.

DAVID CEBON

Invitation Dinners

The College held its Twelfth Invitation Dinner on 27th September 1997 to which members of the matriculation years 1984-7 were invited; 154 attended.

The next dinner in the series is planned for 26th September 1998 for members of the 1978-83 entry. Invitation Dinners for Old Members are separate from Queens' Club weekends held in June and to which partners can be invited. Unfortunately space does not permit Old Members to bring guests to the College Invitation functions.

The Invitation Dinner will form part of the series in the next three years during which Queens' will celebrate its 550th birthday and all Old Members will be invited to some special functions for their matriculation year.

TOM COAKER

Deaths

We regret to record the following deaths:

Professor F. Goldby (1920)
Dr R.W. Knowlton (19...)
L.V. Chilton (1923)
H. Kenney (1923)
C.N. Volkins (1923)
Dr R.A. Jones (1925)
Professor L.C. Knights (1925)
E.N.A. Morton (1925)
G.H. Tolson (19...6)
Dr W.B. Mumford (1927)
The Rt Revd J.E.L. Newbigin (1928)
The Revd J.J. Williams (1928)
Brigadier C.E.H. Sparrow (1928)
E.W. Chanter (19...)
Dr D.N. Matthew (1929)
T.G. Browne (1931)
The Revd M.P. Ralph-Bowman (1932)
H.B. Egerton (1933)
L.S. May (1933)
A.G.M. Bean (1933)
J. Taylor (1934)
The Revd Canon J.G. Nicholls (1935)
The Revd I.J.M. C. Reid (1935)
E.S. Washington (1937)
P. Holdstock (1939)
F.D. Bryan-Brown (1939)
The Revd E.J. Hudson (1940)
G. Carpenter (1944)
D.E. Wakem (194...)
Dr P. Seed (1949)
Dr J.F. West (1949)
J.E. Kitcatt (1949)
Dr M.B. Trumper (1950)
H.A. Hampson (1970)
B. Richards (1952)
G.K. Needham (1957)
Prof A.H.W. Beck (1959)
E.D. Cattell (1959)
Dr P.J. Wheatley (1967)
J.E. Davie (1997)

We publish short summary obituaries in the *Record of Queens' members who have died, where information is available to us:*

The Rev. M. PARSONS (1925) aged 89. Martin Parsons came to Queens' from Tonbridge School to read History and was a prominent member of CICCUC. He trained for the ministry at St John's College, Highbury (now St John's College, Nottingham) and was ordained in 1930. A dedicated missionary, he first served for two years at the Cambridge University Mission in Bermondsey before going to Poland as a CMS missionary under the auspices of the Church Mission to the Jews. Just before the War, ill-health compelled his return to recuperate at his wife's home in Ireland where he was subsequently appointed the first Vicar of St Kevin's Dublin, and later Secretary of the Hibernian Church Missionary Society. Poor health proscribed his wish for mission service in Africa but his work for CMS continued following his appointment as

Vicar of St John's, Blackheath, in 1947. Soon after becoming Secretary of the Council of his old theological college, which had been rebuilt in Northwood, Martin moved to be Vicar of Emmanuel, Northwood, then as now one of the most active and prominent evangelical parishes in London. In 1960 he became a Simeon Trustee and for ten years was Chairman of the Trust. His final parochial appointment was to St Andrew's, Oxford. In retirement he lived in Locking near Weston-super-Mare. Through his involvement with St John's College and the Simeon Trust, together with his devotion to both CMJ and CMS, Martin Parsons was a huge influence on the evangelical wing of the Church of England, but he will be remembered best as an immensely gifted pastor and teacher. Martin also wrote a number of books, especially on Christian family life - *Your Marriage* - old 75,000 copies. He has been followed to Queens' by two sons, David (1957) and Robert (1962) and two granddaughters, Rowena Parsons (1982) and Hilary Evans (1985).

G. H. TOLSON (1926) aged 89. Geoffrey Tolson came from Brighton College to read French and History. A keen rugby player, he captained Queens' 3rd XV. He became a schoolmaster, teaching for 8 years at Durlston Court School in Swanage before becoming owner and Headmaster of St Peter's School, Weston-super-Mare. The school closed in 1970, two years after his retirement.

E. W. CHANTER (1928) aged 88. Ted Chanter came to Queens' from Bradford Grammar School on a scholarship, later augmented by an award from the Goldsmith's Company. He graduated in Natural Sciences with Physics - his lifelong interest - as his principal subject and went straight into teaching, initially at Victoria College, Westbury. He joined the staff at Blundell's School as a Physics Master in 1945 and a year later became Housemaster of the day boys' house, which blossomed under his leadership into a thriving community able to hold its own in scholarship and sport. From 1958 to 1971 he was equally outstanding as Housemaster of School House. Ted always sought to know and understand each boy in his care and many generations of boys have benefited from his wise guidance and dedication to their well-being. As Head of Science at Blundell's he welded the separate sciences into an effective whole and stimulated the interest and enthusiasm of pupils through regular School Science Society meetings at which invited distinguished experts were often guest speaker. His belief in the value of a liberal education was strong and unshakeable and boys could count on his ready support, encouragement and praise. He retired from Blundell's in 1971 and immediately began teaching Physics at East Devon College for a further ten years, successfully adapting his methods and expectations to the needs of pupils from a different background. He was an external examiner in Physics for more than 50 years and was Chief Examiner in A level Physics for the Northern Board. A man of great vigour and commitment. Ted played Rugby for Bradford and Queens'. He last turned out in a Masters v Boys match at the age of 45, ran a cross country course at 50, and, whenever practicable, cycled or walked in preference to using a car. He found relaxation in gardening and, under his skilled care, vegetables thrived and flowers grew in profusion. He will be especially remembered for the many years he organised the annual dinner for Queens' graduates in the South-West.

The Rt Revd J. E. L. NEWBIGIN CBE (1928) aged 88. Lesslie Newbigin read Geography and Economics at Queens'. He was President of the SCM in Cambridge and unsuccessfully sought reconciliation with CICCUC which had broken away from the SCM in 1910. He was SCM staff secretary in Glasgow before returning to Cambridge to train at Westminster College for service as a Church of Scotland missionary. He and his wife went to Madras in 1936 where he quickly became fluent in Tamil. Newbigin was a leader in the talks which led to the formation of the Church of South India in 1947 through the union of most of the leading protestant denominations. He became the youngest bishop of the CSI, the only Presbyterian, and served in Madras and Ramnad until 1959 and in Madras from 1965. Forty years later some of his innovations in developing village ministry are being rediscovered. The applause with which his recorded words were greeted at the CSI jubilee celebrations in Madras in September 1997 showed the warmth of the affection in which he was held. He served as General Secretary of the International Missionary Council from 1959 to oversee its integration with the World Council of Churches and was the main drafter of the statement on *The nature of the unity we seek* adopted in 1961. On leaving India in 1974, he was made a CBE and for the next five years was a lecturer in the Seely Oak Colleges in Birmingham. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Reformed Church in 1978-79 and in the eighties wrote several books concerned with the Gospel and modern culture, affirming the distinctive character of Christian witness. Respected for his grace, charm, good humour and open-mindedness, Lesslie Newbigin was one of the great international churchmen of the twentieth century whose lively and incisive theological mind was a constant challenge. His son John followed him to Queens' in 1967.

D. N. MATTHEWS CBE, FRCS, MD, MChir (1929) aged 86. David Matthews won an Exhibition from the Leys School to Queens' to read Modern Languages, then opted to read Medicine instead. He got a

hockey blue and after graduating went on to Charing Cross Hospital with a Major Scholarship. He qualified in 1935 and a year later achieved the distinction of becoming the then youngest Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons before studying for an MD and an MChir. He was appointed Chief Assistant to Sir Stanford Cade - a leading cancer surgeon at the Westminster Hospital - who told him: "I make big holes: go and learn how to fill them." And learn he did from Gillies, Kilner and McIndoe - three of the four founding fathers of plastic surgery in the UK. In 1939 he joined McIndoe to establish and run the famous plastic surgery unit at East Grinstead spending three days a week there and four at the Westminster. He joined the RAF in 1941 and ran the 60-bed plastic surgery unit at RAF Halton until demobilisation in 1946 with the rank of Wing Commander and the award of the OBE. He had also found time to collaborate on important work on skin graft storage and to write his acclaimed book *Surgery of Repair*. Appointed consultant to University Hospital in 1946 and consultant to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street in 1947, he brought leadership, great vision and technical mastery to both these NHS posts. He was also a civilian consultant to the Royal Navy and a number of national airway companies. Unafraid of innovation, he went to Paris, five years before his retirement, to learn a pioneering and complex technique for helping children born with prematurely fused skull bones and then performed the first 55 operations in this country. Advanced to CBE in 1976, the year in which he retired, he became spokesman for the British Heart Foundation. He was twice President of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons, but may best be remembered for the major part he played in establishing and fostering the International Confederation of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Possessed of great wit, enormous energy, innate curiosity and a keen sense of duty, David Matthews was an outstanding teacher, fluent, lucid and informed, with a most charming smile and kindly approach to all his students both individually and at the bedside.

T. G. BROWNE FICS (1931) aged 84. Thomas Gillespie Browne came to Queens' from Oundle to read History and, inevitably, as a nephew of the late A. D. Browne (Vice-President of Queens') he was a member of the Boat Club. During the War he served in the Royal Engineers. A Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Surveyors he was, from 1946 to 1976, a partner in the family surveyors firm practising in London. He sat on the Dorking bench as a Justice of the Peace for 25 years. Tom Browne was a keen sailor and rider. Some years after retirement he moved to Dorset.

A. G. M. BEAN (1933) aged 83. The son of a Surgeon-Captain RN, Graham Bean was a school boarder from the age of seven, and came to Queens' from Epsom College to read Mechanical Sciences. He played an active part in the life of the College, but his main interest was rowing and he was a member of the First Boat crew. In 1938, he began work as a pupil engineer with W. H. Allen, the Bedford firm of engineers manufacturing turbines and diesel engines. His training was interrupted in 1939 when he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Sub-Lieutenant (Engineering), serving in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean in the battleship, *Resolution*, and later the cruiser, *Frobisher*. An illness caused him to be invalided home and admitted to Chatham Naval Hospital. After recuperating, Graham was involved in the training of naval artificers until his demobilisation in April 1946. He then rejoined W. H. Allen, but after a few months accepted an appointment with De Havillands. Eighteen months later he joined the staff of the National Agricultural Institute, Silsoe, retiring as Principal Scientific Officer after 27 years service. A convinced Christian with a strong sense of public duty, Graham was closely involved in many of the community activities of the village of Biddenham where he continued to live throughout his long



The Men's 1st Mays Boat after winning their oars.
Photo: Jet Photographic - The Cambridge Studio

retirement. He was a much esteemed and respected member of the local community and was a member and past chairman of the Parish Council, the organiser of the Biddenham Show for 23 years, and a founder member of the Biddenham Society. Graham was a cheerful and convivial companion who regularly supported the Club weekends until crippling illness, borne with great fortitude and dignity, made attendance impossible.

H. B. EGERTON (1933) aged 83. Hugh Egerton entered Queens' from Dean Close School, Cheltenham, and read Mechanical Sciences. From his teens he suffered from a debilitating illness. He was thus unable to serve in the War, but he nevertheless worked through to retirement age, initially for Perkins Diesel in Northampton, then for Thorneycroft at Reading, before finally undertaking research work at Harwell.

J. TAYLOR (1934) aged 81. James Taylor came to Queens' from Worksop College. He read Mathematics and was an outstanding member of the College Athletics team. After graduation and Part III he began a lifetime of work at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough. During the War he helped to overcome the problem of the failure of barrage balloons to act as deterrents to enemy aircraft. It emerged that, above certain speeds, aircraft wings were able to cut through the steel cables without serious damage to themselves. His solution was the replacement of the steel by nylon cables which stretched but did not break at aircraft speeds then attainable. Post-War Jimmy was awarded the Wakefield Gold Medal for his leadership of the team which designed and developed the counter accelerator - an instrument for assessing the fatigue damage sustained by an aircraft. Variations of this device are still fitted to all U.K. military aircraft and many others world wide. Jimmy was promoted Head of the Structural Research Division at the RAE in 1951 to investigate the potential kinetic heating effect on supersonic aircraft, particularly Concorde. The outcome was a mammoth test programme for Concorde at new test laboratories in the RAE. For two years from 1961 he was seconded to NATO's Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development in Paris and there prepared a manual covering all aspects of the effects of loads on aircraft structure during take-off and landing, manoeuvres, buffeting and turbulence. On his return to the RAE he was made Individual Merit Scientist and, until his retirement, worked mainly in the field of atmospheric turbulence. Jimmy was a founder member of the RAE Bridge Club for which he was a leading player as well as for Surrey. He was held in high esteem as an energetic, friendly, unassuming and entertaining companion.

The Revd I. J. McC. REID OBE (1935) aged 80. Ian Reid came from Fettes College to read Mathematics at Queens' and went on to read Divinity at New College, Edinburgh. He left the College to work in a Church of Scotland canteen in Lille before the Fall of France and subsequently served as a Lieutenant in the 73rd Anti-Tank Regiment of the Royal Artillery in Africa, Sicily and Italy. Ordained as a Minister in the Church of Scotland in 1944, he served as an army chaplain in France and became Senior Chaplain of the 52nd (Lowland) Division. On demobilisation he joined the Iona Community. From 1947 to 1967 he was Minister of the Old Kirk in Edinburgh with a parish including a large new housing estate accommodating many seriously deprived people. In 1967 he was elected by the Iona Community to be the leader to succeed the Founder, the Very Revd Lord George Macleod. From 1974 until his retirement in 1976, he was Minister of the Abbey Church, Kilwinning. Ian Reid was Chairman of the Edinburgh Marriage Guidance Council and Vice-Chairman of the Edinburgh Council of Social Service. He became a Justice of the Peace in 1966, was appointed a member of the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee in 1968 and awarded the OBE in 1974.

The Revd Canon J. G. NICHOLLS (1935) aged 82. 'Jack' Nicholls was a pupil at Wellington College and read Geography, and then Archaeology and Anthropology at Queens', before training for the Church of England ministry. Ordained in December 1939, he became Diocesan Youth Work Co-ordinator in Twickenham for the duration of the War and then, after service in the parish of Sommerstown, he was appointed Vicar of St Francis Church, Salisbury in 1949. During the following eight years, the huge expansion of the population on the outskirts of the city placed heavy demands on the church, and Jack was largely instrumental in raising funds for the new organ and for the building of one of the earliest pre-fabricated purpose-built church halls. For two years from 1957 he deputised for the Archdeacon of Durban, and in 1959 moved north to become the Vicar of Nairobi Cathedral and then Archdeacon of Nairobi in the years leading to the independence of Kenya. During this period he worked effectively with the churches of the nomadic Masai and with congregations in remote places. He returned to England in 1963 as Vicar of Herne Bay, Kent, and was there involved in the remarkable establishment of a new church in a marquee at Hampton. Drawn once again to overseas service, he accepted appointment in 1967 as Archdeacon of Cyprus where he worked with the Jerusalem and the East Mission until his return to take up the Rectorship of All Saints, Ipswich. From 1980 until his full retirement in 1986, Jack was Priest-in-charge of the parish of Wilby in Suffolk. A gifted and persuasive speaker Jack Nicholls had a consistently strong faith. Much

of his inspiration and ardour stemmed from his experiences at several West Runton camps both before and during the War. He subsequently ran, post-war, a succession of influential Christian summer camps.

E. S. WASHINGTON MBE (1935) aged 81. Edward Washington attended Newcastle High School before coming to Queens' on an entrance scholarship to read History. He played cricket and football for the College and captained the Soccer XI in 1938. He won Soccer blues in 1937 and 1938. After graduation he took the Postgraduate Certificate of Education in 1939 and became a schoolmaster at Preston Grammar School. Edward transferred to Portsmouth Grammar School in 1946 where he remained until his retirement in 1982. He was awarded an MBE in 1962 for services to education. His son Christopher was at Queens' 1990-1991.

W. G. POTTINGER (1938) aged 81. George Pottinger, attended George Watson's College, Glasgow High School and Edinburgh University before taking up his entrance scholarship at Queens' as an affiliated student. After successfully completing Part II of the English Tripos in 1939, his subsequent war service as a gunner allowed him to graduate in 1940. Pottinger served in France, N. Africa and Italy reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and was mentioned in despatches after the Battle of Monte Cassino at which time he was ADC to General Alexander. For a short time before he joined up, he was an Assistant Principal at the Scottish Home Department to which he returned as Principal in 1945 to begin what promised to be a brilliant career with prospect of very high office. He rose rapidly becoming progressively Private Secretary to successive Secretaries of State for Scotland; Assistant Secretary, Scottish Home Department; Secretary, Royal Commission on Scottish Affairs; Under-Secretary in a number of Departments within the Scottish Office and finally, in 1971, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Fatefully his assignment, in the early seventies, to work on the promotion of tourism in Scotland led to the linkage of his name with the Poulson corruption scandal in connection with contracts for the massive development of the Aviemore Ski Resort during the sixties. Pottinger first met Poulson at the official opening ceremony of the Aviemore complex and a mutual friendship soon developed. Subsequent injudicious acceptances of gifts led to Pottinger's imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to corrupt and the withdrawal of his awards of CVO(1953) and CB(1972). There was a feeling in some quarters that a measure of ambivalence existed in the way the matter was handled and

that Pottinger had been unjustly treated. The Savile Club in London insisted he continue to be a member; his clubs in Edinburgh were less forgiving. George was a witty, charming and entertaining companion who retained the friendship of a wide circle of people who remained loyal to him. After his release from prison he continued a career as an author on a range of informative topics and he also wrote one novel. Always fit and active, George Pottinger died in the course of a tennis match.

F. G. BRYAN-BROWN (1939) aged 77. Frederick Bryan-Brown came to Queens' from Eastbourne College to read Classics. He played rugby and chess and swam for the College. War service interrupted his studies and he finally graduated in 1947. He was an officer, rising to the rank of Major, in the Royal Artillery and served in France in 1944 and then in South-East Asia. He began his teaching career at University College School, Hampstead, in 1948 where he was master-in-charge of rugby. He moved to Bishop's Stortford College in 1953 as classics master becoming a Housemaster and latterly Senior Master before his retirement in 1985. Bryan-Brown was a Member of the London Society of RFU Referees and a Committee Member of the Blackheath and Middlesex Schools Clubs. He reached the semi-finals of *Mastermind* in 1974 and competed in *Brain of Britain* in 1977. He was a leading member of, and frequent speaker for, the Sherlock Holmes Society of London.

P. HOLDSTOCK (1939) aged 76. Peter Holdstock came from Framlingham College to Queens' to read Economics and took Part I in 1940. He then enlisted for War service in the Middlesex Regiment, was commissioned and served in North Africa, Italy and Austria. On demobilisation he switched to the Law and was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1948. He worked in the Solicitor's Office of the Inland Revenue from 1949 until 1958 when he became Tax Adviser to the Esso Petroleum Company Ltd. Holdstock was International Tax Counsel for the Standard Oil Company for four years until 1971 and then International Tax Partner with Price Waterhouse for ten years.

B. S. MARSTON (1940) aged 75. Basil Marston came to Queens' from Haileybury College to read History. A talented and versatile member of Queens', he was recruited to Bletchley Park to help to decode and interpret Japanese radio signals. He was called up after two years and served in the army in India where, in May 1945, he was crippled by Polio and confined to a wheel chair for life. He returned to Queens' for a third year and subsequently made an impressive life for himself



Old Court.

Photo: Brian Callingham

especially as a Tutor in History with the Open University. Totally ignoring his disability to the extent that it was scarcely remarked by others in his presence. Basil had a genius for good talk and friendship. He took great pleasure from watching cricket, playing bridge and his fine collection of stamps. A gentleman, a liberal in the widest sense, a first-rate historian whose breadth of reading and scholarship was enlivened by wit and strengthened by common sense. Basil was a committed Christian who showed outstanding courage in coping with disability.

G. CARPENTER (1944) aged 70. Graham Carpenter came from Wigan Grammar School to read Mechanical Sciences. He sang in the Chapel Choir, played football and tennis and rowed. After graduating he took a Cert. Ed. and went on to teach Mathematics at King's School, Canterbury, and Counthill Grammar School, Oldham, before settling for 31 years at Rossall School, Fleetwood, where he was a Housemaster.

J. E. KITCATT LLB (1949) aged 67. John Emmett Kitcatt attended Peter Symonds' School, Winchester, and, after national service, read Law at Queens'. In 1952 he joined, as an articled clerk, McCarragher's - a firm of solicitors in Southampton - with which he remained to become the senior partner. For many years he was involved with the Abbeyfield Society in Southampton and at one time he was the organising secretary of the local branch of the NSPCC. In turn he was a member of the Southampton Round Table and the 41 Club, serving as chairman in each, and of the Rotary Club of which he was President in 1990-91. John had a great reputation as a witty speaker.

P. SEED PhD (1949) aged 67. Philip Seed was a boarder at Leighton Park School, Reading, before coming to Queens' to read History and going on to take the social science certificate of the London School of Economics. After nine years of social service work, he took a course in international affairs at the Quaker Woodbrooke College, before working as a tutor in Glamorgan and at the University of Wales in Cardiff. He then moved to Aberdeen and in 1969 began to teach and to study for his doctorate at Aberdeen University. His work developed into full time research, which he subsequently continued at Dundee. Large and bearded, a modern-day Galilean, Philip Seed was an academic and writer who wholeheartedly devoted his life to the teaching and practice of social work. He wrote on community care and worked on projects centred on alcoholism, homelessness, brain injury and mental and physical handicap. Inevitably this compassionate dedication led to his practical association with a wide range of organisations endeavouring to deal with these problems. Of his 21 books, the much translated *The Expansion of Social Work in Britain* and the *Research Highlights* series

were particularly highly acclaimed and valued. His strong connections to the Highlands led to his involvement with the welfare of children in the Highlands and the Western Isles and he co-authored two books on the subject. He served on the Governing Body of the Raddery School on the Black Isle (which had its own radical therapeutic programmes) for nineteen years and was chairman for eight. Active in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, he sold *Peace News* on a street corner in Aberdeen. Philip Seed was much influenced by the pacifism of his Quaker upbringing, but late in life he became a Catholic.

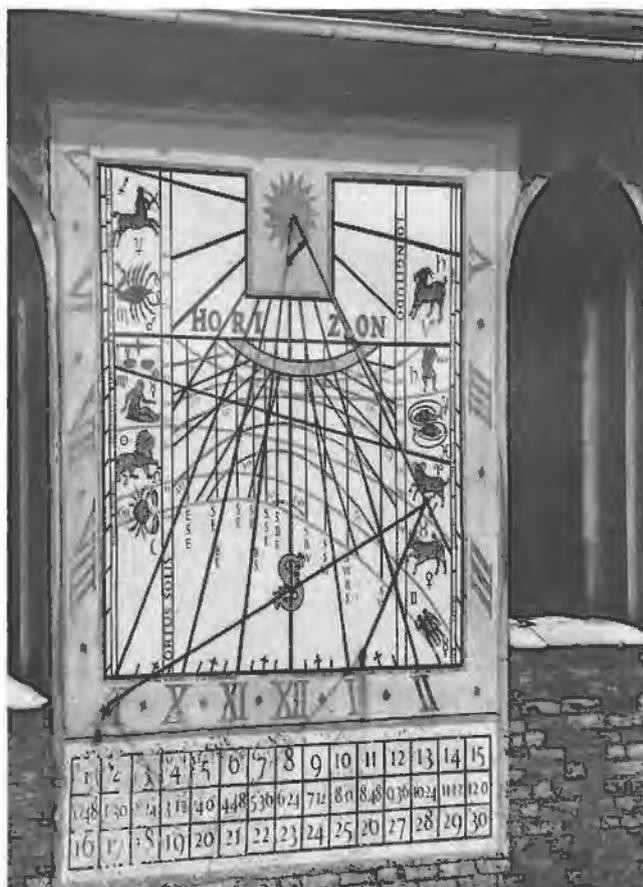
H. A. HAMPSON (1950) aged 67. Born in Montreal, Tony Hampson obtained a degree at McGill University before coming to Queens' to read Law Pt I and Economics Pt II. In 1952 he returned to Canada to begin a long and distinguished career in public and private business. A gifted economist with a lifelong interest in entrepreneurial projects he became, over the years, a director of the C.D. Howe Institute and a number of other organisations, whilst also being active in matters of Canadian public policy. He was a staff member of the Royal Commission on Canada's Prospects from 1955 to 1957; secretary to the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance for three years from 1961; and, from 1973 to 1987, president and chief executive officer of Pierre Trudeau's Canada Development Corporation that invested in Canadian-controlled companies. Possessed of a dry wit and engaging nature, Tony Hampson was a brilliant communicator who commanded immense respect for his integrity and the very high standards of achievement he set for himself.

M. B. TRUMPER MB, BChir (1950) aged 65. Michael Trumper was a pupil at Oundle, read Medicine at Queens' and, after training at Westminster Hospital, qualified as a doctor in 1958. He then emigrated to Canada to begin his medical career at Calgary General Hospital before going into general practice in 1959 at Beaver Lodge and at Stettler in 1961. Michael had a special interest in ophthalmology and took further training in the subject at Edmonton in 1968. A year later he left Alberta to settle finally in general practice in Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, where he was active in the community - president of the Minor Ice Hockey Association, physician to the Labbat's Senior Men's Ice Hockey team, and chairman of the Park and Recreation Committee. There, too, he was able to indulge his love of sailing and was instrumental in founding the Schooner Cove Yacht Club. He was also a keen radio ham operator with contacts throughout the world. An esteemed colleague and friend who gave unstintingly of himself, Michael retired on health grounds in 1992.

B. C. RICHARDS (1952) aged 66. Basil Richards parents were Salvation Army Missionaries who took him to India at the age of two. He attended Woodstock School, Mussoorie, until 1945 before becoming a pupil at Liverpool Collegiate School and later at Southgate County School. After National Service in the RAF, he came to Queens' to read Mathematics but switched to History in his second year. Following graduation and a Post-Graduate Certificate of Education, he was appointed assistant History master at Dunstable Grammar School in 1956. He moved to Crewkerne School as Head of History in 1960 and finally to a similar position at the Judd School, Tonbridge, in 1968, where he remained until his retirement in 1989. A natural sportsman interested and able in a wide variety of games, Basil played badminton and cricket for the RAF, got his half-blue for badminton and captained the University side for two years, captained Queens' Cricket XI in 1954 and 1955, and was always ready to turn out for any College team if required. Bridge and chess were other accomplished interests. Throughout his teaching career he combined a love of teaching with a love of sport through his dedicated involvement in the training of school teams particularly in hockey, rugby and cricket. Competitive and scrupulously fair, he shared his enthusiasm for sport with generations of boys and commanded respect for the high standards he set for work and behaviour. He had nonetheless a ready sense of humour. Basil supported the Salvation Army Youth Fellowship and wore the uniform as witness to his Christian commitment. He became a Methodist in 1959, continuing to give inspiration through his quiet and strong faith and his dedication to the Christian way of life.

E. D. CATTELL (1959) aged 56. Edwin Cattell attended Grahamstown School, South Africa, before coming to Queens' to read Economics. He was an active member of the Rugby and Boat Clubs. On graduation he joined Price Waterhouse as an articled clerk in London and then returned to South Africa in 1966 as a senior manager in Cape Town. He became a partner based in Johannesburg in 1972 and at the time of his death he was Senior Partner in the Cape Town office of Price Waterhouse.

J. E. DAVIES (1997) aged 18. Jack Davies came to Queens' from Uckfield Community College in Sussex to read Modern Languages. He was an accomplished linguist and also a talented musician - one of his compositions had been played by the Brighton Youth Orchestra. He was a lively, friendly individual who seemed to be fitting very well into College life, but was found dead only 16 days after arriving, having fallen from the roof of Cripps Court.



The Sundial.

Photo: Brian Callingham

Regional Dinners

Queens' Members in the North-West

The forty-seventh Annual Dinner was held on Friday 9th May 1997 at Broomcroft Hall, Didsbury, Manchester, the residence of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester, Professor Martin Harris, an Honorary Fellow of the College. Our guest-of-honour was the President, Lord Eatwell, who replied to the toast of the College.

The next Dinner will be on Friday 8th May 1998 at Broomcroft Hall, again by the kind invitation of Professor Harris. Please address any enquiries about the 1998 dinner to: Richard Hewitt, 67 Fluin Lane, Frodsham, Cheshire WA6 7QT. Tel: 01928 733005. Fax: 01928 734541, e-mail: r.hewitt@dial.pipex.com

Queens' Members in the South-West

The twenty-fifth annual dinner for Queens' graduates in the South-West was held in the Forte Post House Hotel near Taunton on April 25th 1997. Our guest was Dr Robin Walker, the Junior Bursar. Twenty Members (including for the first time, a lady) enjoyed a five course dinner. During the evening, Mr Robin Stallard expressed, on behalf of the diners, an appreciation of Ted Chanter, who had, after twenty years, relinquished the reins as "Dinner Organiser", to Bryan Waldron. Sadly, Mr Chanter (1928) died on August 12th 1997. This was to be his last dinner.

Two successful lunches were held for members and their partners at the Bridge House Hotel in Beaminster and the River House Restaurant in Lympstone.

The annual dinner will be at the Homewood Park Hotel, Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, on Friday, April 17th 1998. Dr Karen Thorne, the Senior Tutor, has graciously consented to be our guest. Those wishing to attend dinners or lunches, whose names are not on the mailing list, please contact Bryan Waldron, "Pebbles", Bendarock Road, West Hill, Devon EX11 1UR. Voice & fax 01404 815049. Internet: 100303.3045@compuserve.com.

Queens' Members in the West Midlands

The twelfth Annual Dinner was held on Friday, 6th February 1998, at the Edgbaston Golf Club, Birmingham. Stephen Brown presided and there were 44 diners including partners and guests. It is pleasing to note that this is the best turnout so far.

The guest-of-honour was Dr Rod Jones accompanied by his wife Sara. Dr Jones is a Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences at Queens' and he spoke of the dynamic atmosphere in the College, of successes in the academic field and many other activities, and of the challenges ahead.

The next dinner will be held at Edgbaston on Friday 5th February 1999. Those wishing to attend, whose names are not on the mailing list, should contact Philip Cox, 9 Sir Harry's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2UY. Tel: 0121 440 0278.

Boar's Head Dining Club

The next Dinner will be held in Old Hall on 28th March 1998 when the guest-of-honour will be the President. For further information contact Peter Brass, tel: 01491 652427.

Queens' Members in Victoria, Australia

The seventh dinner for Queens' members was held in Ormond College, University of Melbourne, on 6th June 1997. Guests-of-honour Professor John Tiley, lately Vice-President, and Jillinda Tiley were enthusiastically welcomed by a select group of members and their partners. (Many more would have been present but this was the Queen's Birthday long weekend in Australia when many loyal subjects head for the Bush). That John and Jillinda broke their stay in Canberra to visit us was very greatly appreciated.

The then convener has moved to South Australia so members interested in 1998's event should contact his successor, Roger Bamforth, 12 Carylyle Street, Hawthorne, Victoria 3123, (03) 9882 5925.

Queens' Members in the Cambridge Area

61 Members and guests met to enjoy dinner in the Old Hall on 23rd April 1997. We were very glad to have the President and Lady Eatwell as our guests-of-honour. We were also delighted to have Lady Joan Armitage with us again. The President spoke of the pleasure and challenge of returning to work in the College once more, and helped us to look forward to 1998 as the year in which we would be celebrating the 550th Anniversary of our foundation. Our dinner in 1998 is on Wednesday, 29th April, when our guest-of-honour will be Prof. Richard Weber, the Vice-President. All members of Queens' living in the Cambridge area are invited to join us with their guests. The 1999 dinner is planned for 21st April.

Enquiries will be welcomed by the organiser - Eric Jarvis, 38 Doggett Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 4LF. Tel: 01223 213387.

Queens' Bench Dinner

A dinner for all Members of Queens' who are, or were, associated with Law was held in Gray's Inn Hall on Thursday, 10th April 1997. 110 members of the College attended and Sir Stephen Brown presided. Speeches were made by the President, Mr Fentiman, the current Director of Studies in Law, and Philip Cox QC, Treasurer of Gray's Inn. For information about future dinners contact Richard Fentiman at the College.

Ye Cherubs 550 Dinner

Ye Cherubs are holding a dinner in November 1998 for past and present members. Unfortunately there are no records of membership. Any past Cherubs who wish to attend, or who can help in contacting other past members, please contact Roger Rande at Queens'.



The College Staff photographed in the Summer of 1997.

Photo: Eaden Lilley



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