



QUEENS' COLLEGE RECORD • 2011

The Fellowship (March 2011)

Visitor: The Rt Hon. Lord Falconer of Thoroton, P.C., Q.C., M.A.

Patroness: Her Majesty The Queen.

President

The Rt Hon. Professor **Lord Earwell**, of Stratton St Margaret, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard).
Professor of Financial Policy and Director of The Cambridge Endowment for Research and Finance.

Honorary Fellows

A. Charles Tomlinson, C.B.E., M.A., M.A.(London), D.Litt.*h.c.*(Keele, Colgate, New Mexico, Bristol and Gloucester), Hon.F.A.A.S., F.R.S.L. Emeritus Professor of English, University of Bristol.
Robert Neville Haszeldine, M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc.(Birmingham), F.R.S., F.R.S.C., C.Chem.
The Rt. Hon. **Sir Stephen Brown**, G.B.E., P.C., M.A., LL.D.*h.c.*(Birmingham, Leicester and West of England), Hon.F.R.C.Psych.
Sir Ronald Halstead, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.*h.c.*(Reading and Lancaster), Hon.F.I.F.S.T., F.C.M.I., F.Inst.M., F.R.S.A., F.R.S.C.
Peter Mathias, C.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., D.Litt. (Oxon), D.Litt.*h.c.*(Buckingham, Birmingham, Hull, Warwick, De Montfort and East Anglia), Dr. Russ. Acad. Sci.*h.c.*, Hon.Dr (Kansai and Keio), F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S.
Sir John Michael Middlecott Banham, D.L., M.A., LL.D.*h.c.*(Bath), D.Sc.*h.c.*(Loughborough, Exeter and Strathclyde). Chairman of Johnson Mathey Plc.
Sir David Alan Walker, M.A., LL.D.*h.c.* (Exeter), F.R.S.A.
Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, Hon.G.C.M.G., LL.B., LL.D.*h.c.*(San Diego and Leningrad), Judge of the International Court.
Nicholas Kenneth Spencer Wills, M.A., F.C.A., F.C.I.M., F.C.T., F.R.S.A.
The Rt Revd **Mark Santer**, M.A., D.D.*h.c.*(Birmingham and Lambeth), D.Univ.*h.c.*(UCE).
The Rt Hon. Professor **Lord Oxburgh**, of Liverpool, K.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.(Princeton), D.Sc.*h.c.*(Paris, Leicester, Loughborough, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Liverpool, Southampton, Liverpool John Moores, Lingnan Hong Kong, Newcastle and Leeds), F.G.S., Hon.F.I.Mech.E., Hon.F.R.Eng., F.R.S.
Sir Martin Best Harris, C.B.E., D.L., M.A., Ph.D.(London), LL.D.*h.c.*(Queen's, Belfast), D.U.*h.c.*(Essex and Keele), D.Litt.*h.c.*(Salford, Manchester Metropolitan, Leicester, Lincoln, Ulster, Manchester, UMIST and Exeter), Hon.F.R.C.P. Hon.F.R.C.S.E.. Director of the Office for Fair Access. President of Clare Hall.

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, Leicester and Marquette), D.D.*h.c.*(Kent, Durham, Gen. Theol. Sem. New York), D.Hum.*h.c.*(Hong Kong Baptist Univ), F.R.S.
Colin Michael Foale, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., D.Univ.*h.c.*(Kent, Lincolnshire and Humberside), Hon.F.R.Ae.S. Chief of Expedition Corps. Astronaut Office, NASA.
Manohar Singh Gill, M.P., M.A., Ph.D. (Punjab), Dip.Devt. Stud., D.Litt.*h.c.*(Madras, Guru Nanak Dev. Amritsar, and Guwahati, Assam), D.Sc.*h.c.*(Punjab Agriculture, Haryana Agriculture), Padma Vibhushan. Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, India.
Sir Richard Billing Dearlove, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.*h.c.*(Exeter). Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Yoshiyasu Shirai, Ph.D. President of Osaka Gakuin University, Japan.
Graham Colin Swift, M.A., Litt.D.*h.c.* (East Anglia and London), D.Univ.*h.c.* (York), F.R.S.L.
Stephen John Fry, M.A., D.Litt.*h.c.* (East Anglia), D.Univ.*h.c.* (Anglia Ruskin Univ).
Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, M.A., F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., Order of the Aztec Eagle (Mexico), Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel the Catholic (Spain), Commander in the Order of Arts and Letters (France).
Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, M.A., LL.M., Istiqal Order (First Class), Kawkab Order (First Class), Nahda Order (First Class), Jordan; Grand Officer, Legion d'Honneur, France. Vice-President of the International Court.
Paul Greengrass, M.A. Film Director and Screenwriter.
Edward Horder Cullinan, C.B.E., B.A., A.A.Dip., Hon.F.R.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., R.A., R.I.B.A.
Sir Andrew Duncan Crockett, M.A., M.A. (Yale). President of J.P. Morgan Chase International.

Fellow Benefactors

Catharine Thomas, M.A.
Lester John Rowley, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.

Emeritus Professor Alan Charles Lynn Day, B.A.
Shirley Day, Ph.D.

Fellows

Anthony Colin Spearing, M.A. Life Fellow; William R. Kenan Professor of English, University of Virginia.
Ajit Singh, M.A., B.A.(Punjab, Chandigarh), M.A.(Howard, Washington), Ph.D.(Berkeley, California), Life Fellow. Emeritus Professor of Economics.
Brian Albert Callingham, M.A., B.Pharm., Ph.D.(London), F.R.Pharm.S., F.S.B., C.Biol., F.Br.Pharmacol.*h.c.* Life Fellow; Safety Officer, formerly Tutor.
James Diggle, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. Praelector and Director of Studies in Classics; Professor of Greek and Latin.
John Tiley, C.B.E., Q.C. *h.c.*, M.A., B.C.L.(Oxon), LL.D., Hon.F.C.I.T., F.B.A. Life Fellow, formerly Praelector, Tutor and Vice-President. Emeritus Professor of the Law of Taxation.
John Edward Carroll, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.Eng. Life Fellow. Emeritus Professor of Engineering.

Peter Gonville Stein, Q.C.*h.c.*, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Aberdeen), D.r.iuris h.c (Gottingen, Ferrara and Perugia), LL.D.*h.c.*(Aberdeen), Doct. de l'Univ.*h.c.*(Panthéon-Assas, Paris II), E.B.A. Life Fellow; formerly Vice-President. Emeritus Regius Professor of Civil Law.
The Revd **Brian Leslie Hebblethwaite**, M.A., B.D., D.D. Life Fellow; formerly Tutor and Dean of Chapel.
John Timothy Green, M.A., Ph.D. Life Fellow; formerly Senior Tutor.
Thomas Henry Coaker, B.Sc.(London), M.A., Ph.D. Life Fellow; formerly 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. College Lecturer in Economics and in Management Studies.
The Revd **Brendan Ignacius Bradshaw**, M.A., Ph.D. Life Fellow.

- Richard Robert Weber**, M.A., Ph.D. Churchill Professor of Mathematics for Operational Research; Assistant Director of Studies in Mathematics.
- Allan Nuttall Hayhurst**, M.A., Sc.D. Life Fellow; Garden Steward, Emeritus Professor of Combustion Science.
- Peter Spufford**, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. Life Fellow, Emeritus Professor of European History.
- James Anthony Jackson**, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S. Professor of Active Tectonics.
- Christopher John Pountain**, M.A., Ph.D. Life Fellow, Professor of Spanish Linguistics, Queen Mary College, University of London.
- Richard Griffith Fentiman**, M.A., B.C.L.(Oxon), Director of Studies in Law.
- The Rt Hon. Lord Oxburgh**, of Liverpool, K.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.(Princeton), D.Sc.h.c.(Paris, Leicester, Loughborough, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Liverpool and Southampton), F.G.S., Hon.F.I.Mech.E., Hon.F.R.Eng., F.R.S. Hon. Professor of Geological Processes. Life Fellow; formerly President.
- 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; Assistant Director of Studies in Veterinary Sciences.
- Peter Howard Haynes**, M.A., Ph.D. Professor of Applied Mathematics.
- David Cebon**, B.E.(Melbourne), Ph.D., F.R.Eng., F.I.Mech.E. Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Assistant Director of Studies in Engineering.
- Hugh John Field**, M.A., B.Sc.(London), Ph.D.(Bristol), Sc.D., F.R.C.Path. Director of Studies in Medical and Veterinary Sciences.
- Elizabeth Anne Howlett Hall**, B.Sc., Ph.D.(London). Professor of Analytical Biotechnology. Tutor.
- Richard William Prager**, M.A., Ph.D., C.Eng., M.I.E.E. Professor of Engineering.
- The Revd Canon John Charlton Polkinghorne**, K.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc.h.c.(Exeter, Leicester and Marquette), D.D.h.c.(Kent, Durham, Gen. Theol. Sem. New York), D.Hum.h.c.(Hong Kong Baptist Univ.), F.R.S. Life Fellow; formerly President.
- Stuart Nigel Bridge**, M.A. College Lecturer in Law; Freedom of Information and Data Protection Officer.
- Roderic Lewis Jones**, M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon). Vice-President; Professor of Atmospheric Science.
- Anthony Norden Lasenby**, M.A., M.Sc.(London), Ph.D.(Manchester). Professor of Astrophysics and Cosmology.
- Keith Ferrin Priestley**, M.S.(Washington), Ph.D.(Nevada). Professor of Seismology. College Lecturer in Mathematics for Natural 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 Kafhus**, Mag.art., Dr.philos.(Oslo). Tutor and Director of Studies in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies.
- Andrew Howard Gee**, M.A., Ph.D. Director of Studies in Engineering.
- David Robert Ward**, M.A., Ph.D. Professor of Particle Physics.
- Jacqueline Lillian Scott**, B.A.(Sussex), M.A., Ph.D.(Michigan). Professor of Empirical Sociology; Director of Studies in Politics, Psychology and Sociology.
- The Revd Canon Fraser Norman Warts**, M.A.(Oxon), M.Sc., Ph.D.(London). Assistant Chaplain; Director of Studies in Theology and Religious Studies.
- Lee Anthony Bollom**, M.A., F.I.H. F.R.S.P.H. Steward.
- John William Allison**, B.A., LL.B.(Stellenbosch), LL.M., Ph.D. Tutor of Graduate Students and College Lecturer in Law.
- Beverley Jane Glover**, B.Sc.(St Andrews), Ph.D.(East Anglia), F.L.S. Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Biological).
- Murray Jack Milgate**, M.Ec.(Sydney), M.A.(Essex), Ph.D. Director of Studies in Economics; Keeper of Pictures.
- Richard Andrew William Rex**, M.A., Ph.D. Archivist, Tutor and Director of Studies in History.
- Anthony David Challinor**, M.A., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Physics).
- Andrew Martin William Glass**, M.A., Ph.D.(Wisconsin). Assistant Director of Studies in Mathematics.
- Ian Kenneth Parterson**, M.A., Ph.D. Librarian and Keeper of the Old Library, Tutor and Director of Studies in English (Part II).
- Clare Elizabeth Bryant**, M.A., B.Sc.(Southampton), B.Ver.Med., Ph.D.(London), M.R.C.V.S. Tutor for Graduate Students and College Lecturer in Pharmacology.
- Martin Paul Vernon Crowley**, B.A., D.Phil.(Oxon), M.A.(Nottingham). Director of Studies in Modern and Medieval Languages.
- James Craig Muldrew**, M.A.(Alberta), Ph.D. Tutor and College Lecturer in History.
- James William Patrick Campbell**, M.A., Dip.Arch., Ph.D., R.I.B.A., I.H.B.C., F.S.A. Tutor and Director of Studies in History of Art and in Architecture.
- Howard Richard Neil Jones**, M.A., Ph.D. Tutor for Graduate Students and Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Chemistry).
- Martin John Dixon**, B.A.(Oxon), M.A., Ph.D. Dean of College; Director of Studies in Land Economy and College Lecturer in Law.
- David Krishna Menon**, M.D., B.S.(Madras), Ph.D.(London), F.R.C.A., F.Med.Sci., F.R.C.P. Professor of Anaesthesia.
- Andrew Clague Thompson**, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. Admissions Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in History.
- Julia Rose Gog**, M.A., Ph.D. Director of Studies in Mathematics.
- Ashwin Arunkumar Seshia**, B.Tech.(Indian Inst. of Technology, Bombay), M.S., Ph.D.(Berkeley, California). College Lecturer in Engineering.
- Eugene Michael Terentjev**, M.Sc.(Moscow State), Ph.D.(Moscow). M.A. Professor of Polymer Physics. Tutor for Graduate Students and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Physical).
- Graham Michael Treece**, M.A., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Engineering); College Lecturer in Engineering.
- Diana Mary Henderson**, T.D., LL.B.(Strathclyde), Ph.D.(Edinburgh), N.P., P.S.A.Scor. Development Director and College Lecturer in History.
- Ioanna Sitaridou**, Ptychion (Aristotle Univ. of Thessaloniki), Licenciatura (Lisbon), M.A.(London), Ph.D.(Manchester). Director of Studies in Linguistics and Assistant Director of Studies in Modern and Medieval Languages.
- Andrew Elder Zurcher**, B.A.(Yale), M.Phil., Ph.D. Tutor and Director of Studies in English (Part I).
- Ana Maria Rossi**, B.Sc.(Univ. Nac. del Sur, Argentina), Ph.D. Tutor and College Lecturer in Biological Natural Sciences.
- Jonathan Spence**, M.A.(Oxon). Senior Bursar and Director of Studies for the M.B.A. and M.Fin.
- James Russell**, M.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Biological Natural Sciences (Psychology).
- Andrew Murray Charles Odhams**, M.A., M.Eng., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Engineering).
- Christopher Smith**, B.Sc.(U.C.L.), M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Virology).
- Andrew Michael Gamble**, M.A., Ph.D., M.A.(Dunelm), F.B.A., Ac.S.S., F.R.S.A. Professor of Politics. College Lecturer in Politics.
- Graham John McShane**, M.A., M.Eng., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Engineering.
- Amanda Claire Radegund Perreau-Saussine**, M.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Law.
- Marie Edmonds**, M.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Earth Sciences.
- Owen John Arthurs**, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., M.R.C.P.C.H., F.R.C.R. Bye-Fellow (Medical Sciences). Director of Studies for Clinical Medicine, Assistant Director of Studies in Medical Sciences.
- Howard James Stone**, M.A., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Materials Science).
- Janet Julie Maguire**, B.Sc.(Bristol), Ph.D.(London). Bye-Fellow (Pharmacology).
- Gillian Fraser**, B.Sc.(Glasgow), Ph.D. College Lecturer in Pathology.
- Claude Miles Warnick**, M.A., Ph.D. Research Fellow (Theoretical Physics) and Assistant Director of Studies in Mathematics.
- Florian Steinberger**, M.Phil., Ph.D. Research Fellow (Philosophy) and Paterson Award Holder; Director of Studies in Philosophy.
- Solène Marcelle Gwenaëlle Louise Rowan**, LL.B.(King's, London), Maîtrise (Sorbonne, Paris), LL.M., Ph.D. Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in Law.
- Laurence Stephen Tiley**, B.Sc.(Manchester), Ph.D.(Reading). College Lecturer in Biochemistry.
- Richard Nickl**, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.(Vienna). College Lecturer in Mathematics.
- Tore Simon Budlin**, M.A., M.Eng., Ph.D. Bye-Fellow (Engineering).
- Gayaneh Szenkovits**, BA.(Univ. Eötvös Lóránd, Budapest), Dipl. Psych.(Paris V), M.Sc.(École des Haute Études en Sciences Sociale, Paris), Ph.D.(Paris VI). Fabian Colenurr Scholar and Research Fellow (Neurosciences).
- James William Kelly**, M.A.(Warwick), D.Phil.(Oxon). PGDip.LATHE (Oxon), M.Phil. Senior Tutor and College Lecturer in English.
- Baojiu Li**, B.Sc.(Tsinghua, China), M.Phil.(Chinese University of Hong Kong), Ph.D., F.R.A.S. Research Fellow and Melsome Research Scholar (Applied Mathematics).
- Stephen John Price**, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.(London), Ph.D., F.R.C.S. Bye-Fellow (Neurobiology).
- Ana Margarida Martins**, B.A.(Coimbra), M.A., Ph.D.(Manchester). Bye-Fellow (Portuguese).
- Yolande Cordeaux**, B.Sc., Ph.D.(Kent). Bye-Fellow (Physiology).
- Andrew Colin Rice**, B.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Computer Science.
- Julia Goedecke**, M.A., Ph.D. College Lecturer in Mathematics.
- Laura Biron**, M.A., Ph.D., Dip.ABRSM. Osaka Gakuin Research Fellow (Philosophy of Law).

From the President

For the past nine months or so University life has been dominated by issues of finance – student fees, Government conditions on ‘access’, the funding of university teaching and so on. Matters are still very uncertain, particularly as they might affect the College.

In the context of a collegiate university the fees issue is very complicated. It is the University, not the colleges, which will negotiate with the Office of Fair Access (OFFA) over the level of fees that Cambridge will charge and what conditions the Government may place on the University in consequence. But it is the colleges that control admissions, not the University. There is a further complication in that any fee income must be shared between the colleges and the University, and what the deal will be is at present unknown.

Further difficulties are created by the Government’s decision to remove *all* financial support for teaching in the Arts and Humanities – everything from Classics and English, to History, Economics and Law – and a substantial proportion of the support for teaching in Mathematics, Science and Technology. Whatever funds are raised via fees to fill the gap, it is likely that all Arts and Humanities departments will shrink, and the rest of the University will be pressured too. Given that the balance of the student body will be broadly maintained as it is, this will shift more of the costs of teaching onto the colleges. We have already experienced the consequences in Queens’. Prof. James Diggle, our distinguished Professor of Latin and Greek, will retire at the end of this academic year. The University is not replacing him. Therefore there is no-one from amongst the University Teaching Officers for Queens’ to hire as a new Classics Fellow. We must instead fund Classics teaching ourselves – a significant increase in the overall tuition budget.

Queens’ reaction to these difficult times is guided by two core principles. First, we are totally committed to “needs blind” admissions. That is, we do our very best to identify those applicants with the highest potential, and to ensure that they can afford to come to Queens’ whatever their economic circumstances. Over the past ten years when fees have been levied on undergraduates, we have managed to guarantee that coming to Queens’ is one of the most affordable options for someone from an economically disadvantaged background. Second, we are determined to maintain the highest quality



Reserved for the President's Lodge.



Lady Eatwell christens the new boat 'Suzi' for QCBC.

of teaching and research at Queens’. This means attracting the very best Fellowship, and providing the Fellowship with a supportive research environment (as well as providing them with the most interesting people to teach!). Meeting the challenges posed by our adherence to these core principles will be a tough call. But I believe that it is necessary if we are to preserve the character of the college we all believe in.

But all is not doom and gloom. The College is flourishing – academically, in drama and music, and on the river and the sportsfield. We were sad to lose our first Music Director, Madeleine Lovell, but proud that she became Chorus Master of the Hallé. We are looking forward to the arrival of Silas Wollston, at present assistant to Sir John Eliot Gardiner at the Monteverdi Choir. In politics, the General Election saw a doubling of Queens’ College MPs (from one to two!), and the complement of Queens’ members in the House of Lords was recently increased by the ennoblement of Bryony Worthington (1990).

The graduate student community is flourishing too. Queens’ has one of the most active MCRs in the University, with a wide range of social and other activities, including the famous Queens’ graduate football team that continues almost to carry all before it. There are now around 350 graduate students in Queens’, many of them from overseas, and they are a crucial part of the life of the College. Their achievements are a source of academic strength for the future.

So, times are tough, and very uncertain. But I wouldn’t want to do any other job. Queens’ is a magnificent college, full of a wonderful variety of people, all of whom seem to be doing exciting (if sometimes eccentric) things. It’s a place that changes people’s lives. It is a College that you, the Members, can be proud of.

John Eatwell

The Society

The Fellows in 2010

In December the Fellowship received the sad news of the death, the day after his 79th birthday, of Professor John Baldwin, F.R.S. John came up to Queens' in 1949 and remained at Cambridge all his life. He became a Research Fellow in 1956 and was elected an Official Fellow on his appointment to a University Demonstratorship in the Department of Physics. He was Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Physics) and later Garden Steward. In 1968 he became a Bye-Fellow, so that he could concentrate on his research, and in 1974 left the Fellowship altogether. Happily he was able to return as a Professorial Fellow in 1989 following his appointment to the Chair of Radioastronomy. He was a key member of the team at the Mullard Radioastronomy Observatory (now the Cavendish Astrophysics Group), helping to develop interferometry in radioastronomy and later astronomical optical interferometry. He retired in 1999 and became a Life Fellow.

There were celebrations at the end of May when three Fellows were promoted to readerships within the University. Dr Beverley Glover has taken the title of Reader in Evolution and Development in the Department of Plant Sciences; Dr Clare Bryant has become Reader in Immunopharmacology at the Veterinary School; Dr Martin Crowley has decided on the title of Reader in Modern French Thought and Culture. At the beginning of the Academic Year the Fellowship had the great pleasure of celebrating the Revd Canon Dr John Polkinghorne's 80th birthday. He and his three children were guests of honour at the termly Fellows' Dinner.

In the summer Dr Tobias Berger, who was appointed a Research Fellow in 2006 and then a College Lecturer in Applied Mathematics, left to take up an appointment as a Lecturer at the University of Sheffield. An Old Queensman himself, and married to an Old Queenswoman, he has been a much-valued member of our Society and the Maths teaching team. He will also be remembered for his prowess at ballroom dancing (he is a member of the UK team). In April Dr Anna Dimitrijevic relinquished her Research Fellowship in Politics to take up a

post as an Economist at the European Commission in Brussels. Dr Nick Gibson came to the end of his tenure as the Templeton Research Fellow in Science and Religion in October; he has a part-time temporary lectureship in the Department of Social and Developmental Psychology, so will remain in Cambridge – he has been appointed to a one year Fellow Commonership. In October it was announced that Ms Madeleine Lovell had been offered and had accepted the very prestigious post of Choral Director of the Hallé in Manchester. She relinquished her posts as Director of Music and Director of Studies in Music at the end of the Michaelmas Term. In just over two years she has had an enormous impact on music in Queens' and has trained the Choir to new heights. She will be a very great loss to the College and to the Chapel. Dr Florian Steinberger is to leave Queens' at Easter to become a lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Munich. Whilst a Research Fellow he has been teaching extensively and has been Director of Studies in Philosophy at Queens', and lately Acting Director of Studies in Linguistics as well, and he too will be sorely missed.

Dr Laura Biron has been elected a Research Fellow in the Philosophy of Law. She was an undergraduate at Queens', reading Philosophy, then spent a year as a Kennedy Scholar at Harvard University before returning to Cambridge to undertake a Ph.D. at St John's College. Her field of academic study covers the philosophy of law, especially intellectual property, Kant and political philosophy, and she already has extensive teaching experience. She has a Royal College of Music Diploma in clarinet playing and, as an undergraduate, was a University Instrumental Award holder. Dr Ana Margarida Martins has been elected a Bye-Fellow in Portuguese, an increasingly popular language in the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos. She is a Portuguese national and holds a temporary appointment in the Department of Portuguese. Her expertise is in women's writing in the Lusophone world, especially comparing writers in Portugal and Mozambique. Her first degree was at the University of Coimbra and she then undertook studies for an M.A. and a Ph.D. at the University of Manchester. Dr Yolande Cordeaux has also been elected to a Bye-Fellowship. She is currently a Senior Research Associate at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Addenbrooke's Hospital, and will be helping with the teaching of Physiology, especially for Natural Sciences students, and of Human Reproduction in the Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos. She has a B.Sc. and a Ph.D. from the Department of Biochemistry of the University of Kent at Canterbury. Dr Andrew Rice, an Assistant Director of Research at the Computer Laboratory, has been elected into an Official Fellowship in Computer Science. Dr Rice is a graduate of Churchill College and his interests include computing for the future of the planet, notably looking at low-power computing. He also researches in sentient computing and in the understanding of computer performance and dependability. Dr Julia Goedecke became an Official Fellow and College Lecturer in Applied Mathematics in January 2011. A graduate of Emmanuel College, where she read Mathematics,



Dr John Polkinghorne and his three children at the dinner to mark his 80th birthday.

BRIAN CALINGHAM

continuing with the Certificate of Advanced Studies (Part III) and then a Ph.D., she has published extensively in Category Theory, particularly Semi-Abelian Homology. She is German and comes to us from the Université Catholique de Louvain, where she has been a post-doctoral researcher. Whilst a research student, she was a Smith-Knight/Rayleigh-Knight Prize winner. It is an interesting reflection of the international standing of the University and of the importance of the English language in Academia that 17 nationalities are now represented on the Fellowship of Queens'.

Dr Eivind Kahrs has become a Tutor once again. The Senior Bursar, Mr Jonathan Spence, has become Director of Studies for Students studying for a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) or a Master of Finance (M.Fin.) degree. Dr Solène Rowan has taken on the job of Assistant Director of Studies in Law and Dr Claude Warnick is an Assistant Director of Studies in Mathematics.

The President, together with Dr Milgate, has written *The Fall and Rise of Keynesian Economics* to be published later this year. He was asked to organise a symposium on "The future of international financial regulation" at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association in Denver. Continuing his work in practical financial regulation he has become a Financial Commissioner for Jersey. The College was delighted to hear in November that Professor Ajit Singh had received the Glory of India Award for "individual excellence, excellent performance and outstanding contribution for the progress of the nation and worldwide". Professor Singh has also recently been appointed to the important Tun Ismail Ali Chair at the University of Malaya. The Chair is funded by the Central Bank of Malaysia and its chief objective is to enhance academic excellence in the area of international financial economics not only at universities but also through public lectures and other means in the wider community of policy makers and government officials. Dr Brian Callingham was a member of the Scientific Board and an invited plenary lecturer at an International Symposium in Belgrade celebrating the centenary of the Ivan Djaja School of Physiology, Belgrade, and was a guest at the ceremony when a street in the City was named after Djaja. Professor James Diggle was language coach for an acclaimed production of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, performed at the Arts Theatre in the original Greek. A revised

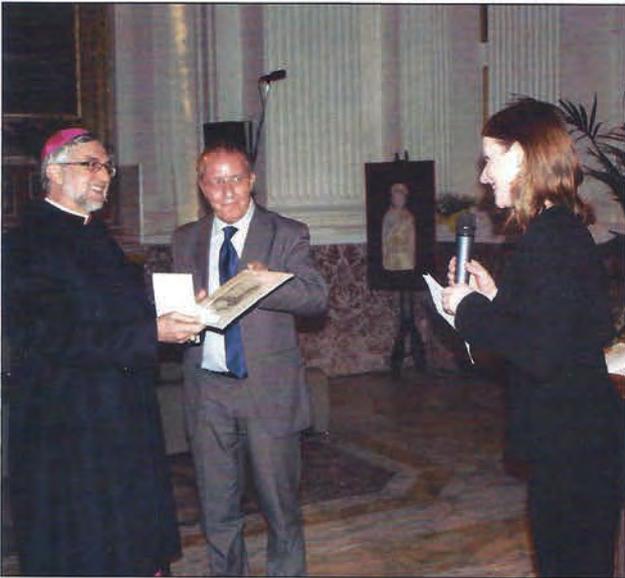
edition of Dr Brian Hebblethwaite's book, *The Christian Hope*, has been published by OUP. Dr John Green has retired as Chief Co-ordinating Officer of Imperial College, London. Professor Allan Hayhurst has been awarded one of the highest honours in the world of Combustion Science, the Alfred G Egerton Medal, by the Combustion Institute "for distinguished, continuing and encouraging contributions to the field of combustion". The citation on the medal reads, "For brilliant contributions in several diverse aspects of combustion science, particularly ionisation, pollutants, fluidised bed combustion and chemical looping". Professor Peter Spufford has given up the Chairmanship of the British Record Society after 25 years in office and 50 years as an official of the Society. During his periods of office, the Society has published 52 volumes of indexes to, or texts of, historical records. In September a two-day international symposium was held at Queens' in honour of his work over fifty years in the general field of money and its use in Medieval Europe. Some 60 delegates from 11 countries attended. Professor Lisa Hall has been appointed Deputy Head of the Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology (Research).

The Revd Dr John Polkinghorne has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by the General Theological Seminary in New York City. He has also published a new book, *Encountering Scripture* (SPCK). Professor Richard Prager, Dr Andrew Gee and Dr Graham Treece have devised and created a new project for the beginning of the Engineering Course to help new students learn about the creative side of engineering, teamwork, three-dimensional thinking, computer programming and the giving of presentations, based on building devices out of Lego. Dr Christos Pitelis has been appointed Non-Executive President of the Hellenic Organisation of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, a non-profit public organisation operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Regional Development and Competitiveness of Greece. One of his articles received the Emerald Management Reviews Citation of Excellence. He also presented important papers at conferences in Montreal, Rio de Janeiro, Athens, Thessaloniki, Columbus (Ohio), and Geneva. Dr Eivind Kahrs has received a three-year British Academy grant, under their UK Partnerships scheme, for a collaborative project with Prof. Malhar Kulkarni at the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, to work towards a critical edition of the *Kashikavritti*, the earliest rule by rule commentary on the *Ashtadhyayi*, Panini's famous grammar of Sanskrit. The Revd Dr Fraser Warts has been appointed as the Director of CARTS (the Centre for Advanced Religious and Theological Study in Cambridge) and has been awarded a large grant by the Panacea Society for research on their spiritual healing archive.

Dr Beverley Glover has been awarded the Bicentennial Medal of the Linnean Society which was first awarded in 1978 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of Linnaeus. The Medal is awarded annually in recognition of work done by a biologist under the age of 40. Dr Murray Milgate continued his 'Global Perspectives' lecture series in Japan, and Princeton University Press published his *After Adam Smith: A Century of Transformation in Politics and Political Economy*. The book was described by *Choice* as exemplifying "the best contemporary work on the nexus of political and economic theory" and it is scheduled to appear in paperback in 2011. Dr Andrew Glass



After a Fellowship Admission Ceremony.



JONATHAN HOLMES

Madeleine Lovell with the Bishop of Caltagirone on the Choir's Sicily tour.

received grants from the Royal Society and from the London Mathematical Society to fund visits from colleagues from Russia and from Chile to tackle important mathematical problems involving constructing a finitely presented two-sided orderable group with insoluble word problem and unique product groups respectively. Dr Clare Bryant is part of a team, involving colleagues in the Biochemistry and Chemistry Departments, which has been awarded a large Medical Research Council grant for a project investigating the way cells of the immune system recognise microorganisms at a molecular level. She has also been awarded a BBSRC Research Development Fellowship to work on 'A mathematical and biophysical analysis of salmonella macrophage interactions' in collaboration with Dr Julia Gog, our Director of Studies in Mathematics, and other colleagues in the Department of Physics and the University of Liverpool. Dr Craig Muldrew has published *Food, Energy and the Creation of Industriousness: Work and Material Culture in Agrarian England, 1550-1780* (C.U.P., 2011). He has been invited to give two talks at Tokyo University on household structure and the early modern English economy.

Dr Andrew Thompson gave a paper at a colloquium in the University of Birmingham on the same day as the televised General Election debate there, which rather diminished his audience! Dr Ashwin Seshia was awarded a Royal Society Brian Mercer Feasibility Award. These awards provide initial support to test the feasibility of a commercial project, enabling holders to investigate the technical and economic viability of commercialising their research. Dr Seshia received his award for his development of a new technique for electro-acoustic detection in biological species, involving a hand-held diagnostic device. Dr Diana Henderson lectured at the Cambridge History Summer School and the Cambridge International Summer School on modern Military Historical themes and has also lectured on the Occupation of the Rhineland and Bletchley Park. There has been much publicity surrounding Dr Ioanna Sitaridou's (re)discovery of 'Romeyka', a dialect of Greek spoken by only a few thousand people in the area around Trabazon in Northern Turkey. This almost forgotten and rapidly disappearing form of Greek shares a number of

grammatical traits with the Greek spoken in Hellenistic and Roman times which have been completely lost in modern forms of the language and its study may cast much light on the development of Greek dialects through the centuries. Dr Andrew Zurcher has published *Shakespeare and Law* (London: Arden Shakespeare, 2010). Dr James Russell has received a major grant from the Leverhulme Trust for research on children's memory. Dr Chris Smith has won the inaugural Royal College of Pathologists Furness Prize for Science Communication for his work on the 'Naked Scientists'. He also undertook a science lecture tour across Australia in August. He has published two popular science books, *The Naked Scientists* (Little Brown), which breaks the world of science news into bite-sized chunks, and *Stripping Down Science* (Random House), which debunks, with the aid of new research, 56 scientific myths. Dr Owen Arthurs has been appointed to a Clinical Lectureship in the Department of Radiology. He was awarded the 2010 Young Researcher Award from the European Society of Paediatric Radiology in Bordeaux, a 2010 Trainee Research Award from the Radiological Society of North America in Chicago, and a Royal Society of Medicine Fiuzzi Prize for his work on MR imaging of the paediatric urinary tract. He has also been awarded the 2010 Royal College of Radiologists Constance Thornton Fellowship for a collaborative project with Great Ormond Street Hospital.

Dr Tore Butlin has been awarded a highly prestigious Royal Academy of Engineering and EPSRC Research Fellowship to continue his research on the theoretical modelling of mechanical vibrations in complex structures. The project will be in collaboration with colleagues at McGill and Bristol Universities. Dr Baojiu Li has won the 2009 RAS Michael Penston Prize for his outstanding Ph.D. thesis on the physical and cosmological implications of modified gravity theories, a key area of interest in astronomy and cosmology. Dr Stephen Price has been awarded an NIHR Clinician Scientist Fellowship to develop his brain tumour-imaging research. He also won the Editor's Medal from the Royal College of Radiologists for the best paper published in *Clinical Radiology* in 2009. Dr Ana Margarida Martins' work on the international reception of *Novas Cartas Portuguesas* has received widespread publicity, notably in *Ipsilon*, the literary supplement of *Público* – one of the most important Portuguese newspapers. Dr Andrew Rice co-authored papers given 'Best Paper Award' at both the IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications and at the Annual International Symposium on Modelling, Analysis and Simulation of Computer and Telecommunication Systems. Dr Laura Biron has spent two terms in Washington, D.C., where she is undertaking research for the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues.

Dr James Russell's play, *The Fall*, has been performed on the Bar Stage of the ADC Theatre.

Of our Fellow Commoners, Mr Peter Watson completed his term of office as President of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis at the World Congress of Ophthalmology in Berlin. A third edition of the book which he co-authored, *Sclera and Systemic Disorders*, has been published by JP Medical Publishers. He has been giving live 'distant' lectures to Indian University Hospitals.

Jonathan Holmes and 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: 'Don't mention the war', introduced by Dr Berger, 'How to be a better atheist',

introduced by Dr Gibson, 'Why GM is not a four-letter word', introduced by Dr Tiley, 'Red grape varieties', introduced by Dr Kahrs and Dr Bryant, 'Immortality – fact or science fiction?', introduced by Dr Rossi.

James Diggle

Professor John Baldwin, Fellow 1956–74 and 1989–2010

Members will be saddened to learn that Professor John Baldwin died on the morning of 7 December 2010 after a short illness which developed during the summer. He was 79. John's association with Queens' College spanned over 60 years during which time he made many contributions to the life and work of the College.



John Baldwin in 1958.

John was born in Liverpool and brought up in Great Crosby near Liverpool, both his parents being school teachers. His early education was at Crosby Preparatory School from which he proceeded to Merchant Taylors' School in Crosby, winning an entrance scholarship in 1942 and a state scholarship in 1949. He came up to Queens' in 1949 as an entrance scholar at the age of 17. He obtained first class honours in all three years of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and was elected to a Foundation Scholarship in 1951 and to a Munro Studentship in 1952. The Senior Tutor at the time, Dr McCallagh, described him as "one of the best all round scientists we have had since the war". He supervised for Queens' as a research student and was recognised as a "most understanding and conscientious supervisor". He graduated Ph.D. in 1956. Able and energetic, he was described as, "Likeable with a happy knack of getting on well with both seniors and juniors alike".

John joined the fledgling Radio Astronomy Group in 1952 under the supervision of Martin Ryle. He was one of the most distinguished of the 'second generation' of radio astronomers at Cambridge and was to be at the heart of everything in the Radio Astronomy Group during the early years of the development of the subject. The 'first generation' was spear-headed by Martin Ryle whose inspiration and strong personality led to the opening up of radio astronomy as an astronomical discipline – Cambridge and the UK became world leaders in the new disciplines of high-energy astrophysics and astrophysical cosmology. But Ryle could not have achieved this without the efforts of an extraordinary team of brilliant colleagues and graduate students.

From the very beginning the Cambridge radio astronomy efforts were dedicated to the use of interferometry at radio wavelengths to survey the sky, create catalogues of radio sources and then to make high resolution radio images of the sources. The understanding of interferometry had come out of the war effort when Martin Ryle had been deeply involved in

the provision of transmitters and receivers for airborne radar. As applied in radio astronomy, interferometry is used to map regions of the sky using a large number of small telescopes. The signals from these can be combined electronically so that all the information obtainable by a single large radio antenna could equally well be obtained by adding together the signals from many much smaller antennae, provided the signals can be added together with the correct electrical phase. In this way, radio antennae can be synthesised which are equivalent to radio telescopes with apertures far exceeding what could conceivably be built as a single antenna. This technique, known as aperture synthesis, was refined over the years. Ryle's masterpiece, the 5-km telescope completed in 1972, had an aperture equivalent to a filled telescope 5 kilometres in diameter.

While Ryle drove the programme of deep surveys for cosmological purposes, John concentrated on more local aspects of radio astronomy. This involved making low-frequency maps of the sky and disentangling from these the radio structure of our Galaxy and the high energy sources, such as supernova remnants, within it. His pioneering efforts were recognised in this message from Hugo van Woerden, "I first met John at the IAU Assembly in Dublin in 1955. He gave an excellent talk about the Galactic Halo, very impressive for a 24-year old student. Already then, he was a great scientist."

He was involved in the major radio telescope projects as a graduate student (the 2C telescope 1952–55) and research fellow (4C radio telescope 1957–59). In 1957 he was appointed a University Demonstrator, the Cambridge name for an Assistant Lectureship at that time. He was elected to a James Clerk Maxwell Studentship for the period 1955–57 and elected to a Research Fellowship at Queens' in 1956. Subsequently, in 1958, he became an Official Fellow and Assistant Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Physics). Following his Demonstratorship, John was appointed an Assistant Director of Research, a post he held until 1981, when he was promoted to a Readership in Radio Astronomy. In 1968 he resigned his Official Fellowship and Director of Studies role at Queens' in order to concentrate on his research and teaching duties, but was offered and accepted a Bye-Fellowship, which he held from 1968–74. He was Garden Steward 1967–74 and briefly Acting Steward. He then retired from the College Fellowship altogether to concentrate on research, but in 1989, on his election to a chair of Radio Astronomy, he returned to the Fellowship as a Professorial Fellow.

While Ryle continued the development of the techniques of aperture synthesis to higher frequencies and higher angular resolution with outstanding success, John continued the development of radio astronomy at low radio frequencies,



COURTESY MALCOLM LONGAIR

The Radio Astronomy Group in the early 1950s. John Baldwin is second from the left in the back row. In the central row, from the left, are Francis Graham Smith, Martin Ryle and Antony Hewish.

over the years building a succession of world-leading survey instruments. The first of these low frequency telescope systems was the 38 MHz T Synthesis Telescope which operated from 1959–66. The analysis of the observations presented very major challenges because of the fluctuations in the electron content of the ionosphere. This work culminated in the 6C, 7C and 8C surveys which were the defining low-frequency radio surveys of the sky. As George Miley has written, “The 38MHz 8C survey is still the best survey below 50MHz and was an important stimulus for the next-generation low-frequency arrays, such as LOFAR.”

John also pioneered spectral interferometry. He was the project leader for the Half-Mile Radio Telescope which operated from 1967–74 and was the first interferometer to make images in the 21-cm line of neutral hydrogen, a very considerable technical achievement. Hugo van Woerden again remarks, “In the sixties his work on neutral hydrogen in galaxies with the Half-Mile Telescope set the scene for our later work at Westerbork.”

John’s deep understanding of the fundamentals of interferometry and the ways of eliminating the effects of turbulence in the atmosphere were to prove central to his taking up the challenges of applying the techniques of interferometry at optical and infrared wavelengths in the 1980s. This involved a variety of different approaches. From aperture masks on large optical telescopes to the development

of the COAST optical interferometer at Lord’s Bridge, he demonstrated that optical interferometry is a powerful tool for the future of optical imaging. With COAST, John and his colleagues produced the first aperture synthesis images of stars with an angular resolution of about a milliarcsecond, about 30 times better than the sharpest images obtained by the Hubble Space Telescope. Among the achievements was the imaging of structures on the surface of nearby giant stars. Harry van der Laan has written, “When in ESO we pushed VLT Interferometry in the late eighties/early nineties, the work of John and his Cavendish team was admired and served to challenge our team.” The legacy of his achievements is the involvement of the Cavendish Astrophysics Group in the optical-infrared interferometer at the Magdalena Ridge Observatory. Right up to the months before he died, he was uncovering new features of the fluctuations in the refractive index of the atmosphere at optical wavelengths which are not only surprising, but which also offer new opportunities for optical imaging. He continued as an active member of the radio astronomy group and community in Cambridge until his last illness – research students in particular greatly valued his opinions and willingness to discuss their work and make suggestions.

John became the Head of the Radio Astronomy Group in 1987 and Deputy Head of the Cavendish Laboratory in 1988. He was promoted to a Professorship of Radio Astronomy in 1989 and then in 1991 elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He received numerous awards for his research, including the Guthrie Medal of the Institute of Physics (1997), the Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society (1997) and the Jackson-Gwilt Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society (2001).

In addition to his distinction as a scientist, John was a brilliant teacher and supervisor of graduate students. He also lectured across all three years of the Natural Sciences Tripos, including electricity and magnetism, waves, optics, relativity, classical mechanics and observational cosmology. Professor Richard Hills (Queens’ 1964), now Project Scientist for the ALMA project, has written, “John is of course one of the main reasons I am in Radio Astronomy – he was my Director of Studies when I first came to Cambridge and I soon learned that trying to think about things and do them in the way that he did was a pretty good way to go.”

John’s contributions to national and international astronomy were very extensive. He served on many Panels,



COURTESY MALCOLM LONGAIR

The COAST optical interferometer at the Lord’s Bridge Observatory.

Committees and Boards of the SRC and SERC and was widely sought after internationally as an advisor on radio astronomical observatories. These included radio observatories in France, the Netherlands, Australia, Brazil and the USA and the European Southern Observatory. He was Vice-President (1982–5) and then President (1985–8) of Commission 40 (Radio Astronomy) of the International Astronomical Union.



John Baldwin in retirement as a Life Fellow.

He became a Life Fellow of Queens' on his retirement in 1999. In his second period as a Fellow he sat on a number of committees including the Stipends Committee and the Review Committee, of which he was for a time Chairman, and the Council of the Union. Until 2008 he had been on the Committee looking at the redevelopment of 'the Round', the car park area at the entrance to Queens'.

John married Joyce Cox in 1969 – as George Band has

written, they were “a self-sufficient and self-effacing couple”. He and Joyce were keen opera goers and I have fond memories of opera outings with them. From his earliest days, John had a love of the outdoors and mountains, enjoying many walking and trekking holidays with Joyce in Scotland and Europe and the Himalayas, with time to enjoy the wildlife and flowers. A trip to Central Asia organised by his friend from undergraduate days, George Band, included a visit to Samarkand and the Observatory built by Ulug Bek, the grandson of Tamerlane, where John was in his element. George Band has added, “John was such an unassuming, self-effacing person that it is difficult to believe that he had achieved so much in his chosen field of work”.

For so many of us, it will be John's friendship, good humour and wisdom that we will miss beyond all else. We will miss his cheerful laughter and optimistic approach. In a letter to me only a week before his death, he wrote “Meanwhile my interest in life remains undimmed.” We send our most sincere condolences to Joyce Baldwin, in the sure knowledge that we can celebrate the life of someone who undoubtedly changed all our lives for the better.

Malcolm Longair, Emeritus Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy and Head of the Cavendish Laboratory (1997–2005).

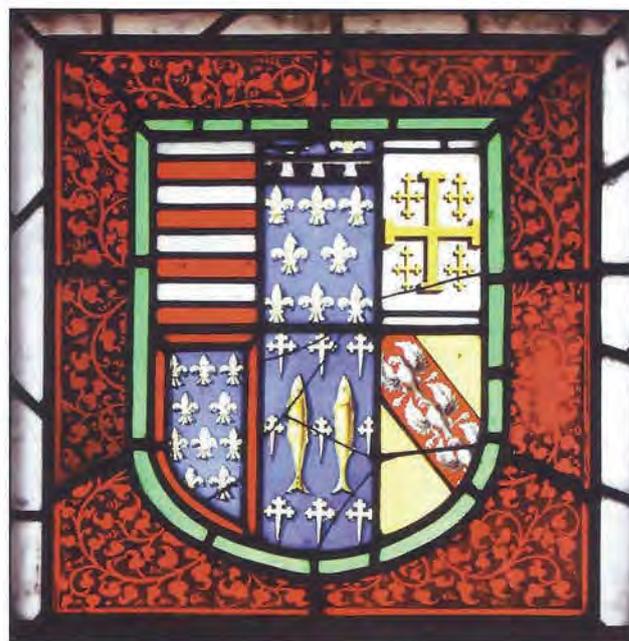
The Barbel and the Boar

In 2010 the College introduced a new annual dinner for departing graduate students. After discussion, this has formally been named ‘The Barbel and the Boar Feast’.

The association of the Boar's Head – it was the personal badge of King Richard III, our greatest early benefactor – with Queens' is well-known and long-established. So where does the association with the Barbel come from?

The armorial bearings of Queens' are essentially those of our first foundress Queen Margaret of Anjou (with an added green ('vert') border, granted in 1575). The middle section of the lower half of the arms includes two golden fish, back to back, on a blue (azure) background 'sown' with 'crosses crosslet fitchy' (essentially Crosses of Lorraine). The two fish are specifically barbels and this part of the coat-of-arms stands for the County/Duchy of Bar (Barrois) in what is now the Department of Meuse in Eastern France, one of the territories of King René I of Anjou, Margaret's father. Margaret was herself born in Bar in the town of Pont-au-Mousson.

The territory of Bar was, in early medieval times, part of the Duchy of Lorraine in the Holy Roman Empire and not officially part of France. Duke Frederick I of Upper Lorraine (959-978) built a fortress in the town of Bar (henceforth known as Bar-le-Duc) near what was then the border with France. The district eventually passed to a great-granddaughter of Frederick, Sophie, who married Louis, Comte de Mousson. The Mousson family ruled Bar until 1420. Uncomfortably situated between France and the Empire, the Counts of Bar steered a tricky path, sometimes supporting the King of France and sometimes the Duke of Lorraine. In 1301, however, Count Henri III was captured by the French king and was forced to do homage for all of Bar west of the Meuse. From then onwards the Counts found themselves with their territory west of the Meuse, known as Barrois Mouvant, technically in France, and



The College crest – stained glass in the Old Combination Room.

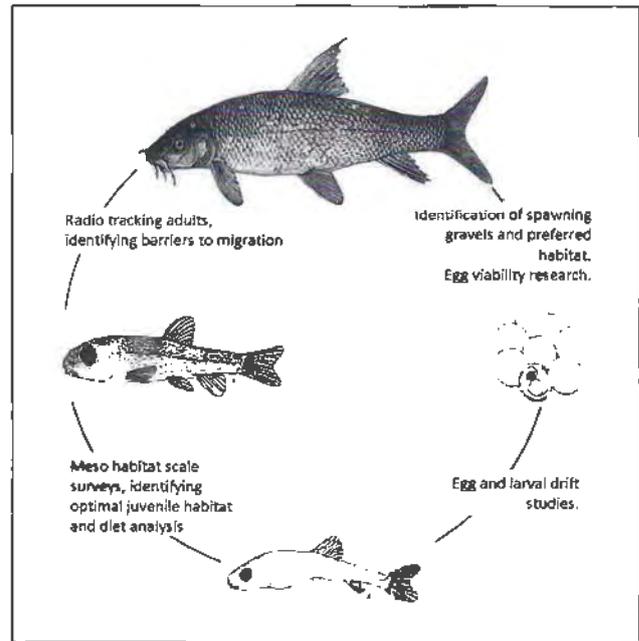
the other half, towards the River Marne, Barrois Ducal, still in the Duchy of Lorraine. Interestingly Domrémy, the home of Joan of Arc, is in Barrois Mouvant. In 1356 Count Robert, who had married King Jean II's daughter, was elevated to the title of Marquis of Pont-au-Mousson and then Duke of Bar. In 1420 Duke Louis, Cardinal Bishop of Metz, the last male of the house of Mousson, passed the Duchy to his sister Yolande, Queen of Aragon, who was René of Anjou's maternal grandmother. The Duchy passed in due course to our foundress' father. René also, of course, in 1431 claimed the more important Duchy of

Lorraine itself in right of his wife, the heiress of Duke Charles II - hence the inclusion of the arms of Bar, and thus the barbels, in our coat-of-arms between those of Anjou and Lorraine. Barrois was incorporated into the French royal lands in 1481, but returned to the Duchy of Lorraine in 1484. Caught up in the rather tortuous history of Lorraine, the whole of Barrois officially became part of France in 1766.

The Barbel (French barbeau), *Barbus barbus*, is fairly common in the rivers of Western and Central Europe (but is not found in Ireland, Denmark, Scandinavia or Italy). It is a species of carp, of the cyprinid family, and is found in gravel or rocky-bottomed fast flowing waters with a high dissolved oxygen content. The word barbel is also used anatomically to denote the whisker-like organ near the mouth found in catfish, loaches and cyprinids. Adult barbels can weigh anywhere up to 10 kilograms (though most are much smaller) and are a popular sport fish in the U.K. Their roe is poisonous to humans and the fish is not much eaten, being apparently rather tasteless. They are said to be very strong - one tugged an angler, who sadly drowned, into the Thames in 2003. There are other species, most notably the Mediterranean Barbel, *Barbus meridionalis*, in Southern and Eastern Europe. Presumably the fish is found in the Meuse and Marne and the River Orain at Bar-le-Duc and was adopted as the badge of the area because of the similarity of the names and perhaps because of the pun on the words Bar beau (beautiful Bar) and the French name of the fish.

As such a powerful fish, barbels are highly regarded by anglers, and because they can only thrive in the highest-quality river habitat, they can also be seen as indicators of the health of rivers such as the Great Ouse (they are native to many British rivers). Anecdotal reports and fisheries surveys over the last 10 years suggest a declining and ageing barbel population in the Upper Great Ouse; a scenario which has been noted in other rivers across Europe. It is known that the species are susceptible to direct changes to river habitat such as barriers to migration, dredging, channelisation and removal of cover from the river. Indirect effects such as diffuse pollution and changes to flow and water temperature regimes can also affect the ability of barbel to breed successfully. Predation upon eggs and food by signal crayfish, and of adult fish by otters, can also impact the population. The fish is a secretive one and not a great deal is known about their movements and behaviour or about the impact of humans on their population and environment.

The Environment Agency has recently commissioned a three-year PhD study, in conjunction with Hull University. This work, being carried out by student Karen Twine is now in its second year, and is one of the most comprehensive studies on the species yet undertaken. It is providing a robust assessment of the population size and distribution of barbel in the Upper Great Ouse and work has also focussed on identifying any stage in the life of the species which may be causing a 'bottleneck' to recruitment. Twenty adult fish weighing between 2 and 7kg have been tagged with radio-transmitters. This has allowed Karen to track each fish every day for 100 days, to monitor the spring spawning



Life cycle of *Barbus barbus* and proposed studies at each life stage. Larval and juvenile drawings from Pinder (2001), adult barbel courtesy of Florida Center for Instructional Technology.

migration, assess barriers to migration, identify the exact spawning habitat and observe behaviour. Detailed analysis of water quality during the egg incubation period, and assessment of the larval hatching rate has also been carried out. The transmitters will operate for two years, meaning that valuable data on barbel overwintering behaviour and any predation pressures will be gathered. Once complete, the project will provide practical recommendations for river management to safeguard this species as well as many other species throughout the Great Ouse catchment. All reports will be made publicly available.

The project has benefited from enormous goodwill and support from the Upper Ouse Fisheries Consultative Association, Newport Pagnell Angling Club, Milton Keynes Angling Association and several key landowners and farmers.

Dr John Allison knew of the Environment Agency's barbel project, and that the fish were depicted on the College's coat-of-arms, through Mrs Alison Hirst, the Administrator of the Law Faculty's graduate research programme, who is married to Dr Ian Hirst, one of the supervisors of the doctoral student undertaking the Great Ouse barbel project. Feeling the barbel has gone unremarked in the College despite its association with Queens' and inspired by the analogy of the bearded barbel turning stones at the bottom of a river to look for food with research students beavering away almost unnoticed at their chosen topic (as well as that of the boar blasting through impenetrable thickets in the forest), and also with the idea of a variation on the theme of 'The Tortoise and the Hare', he suggested the new name for the Graduate Feast. The Graduate Tutors, who introduced the feast to the College calendar, accepted the suggestion.

Jonathan Holmes

The Staff

Staff, pensioners, Fellows and their guests very much enjoyed the annual visit to the Arts Theatre pantomime in January to see *Dick Whittington*. 25 pensioners returned to College in March for a very enjoyable afternoon tea. The Quiz Night, in April, attracted 14 teams and the overall winner was Enzo Apuzzo (Catering) and Ben Hervey-Murray and their team "Benzo", Carol Lewis (Catering) and the 'Universally Challenged' came second and Richard Morley (Bursary) 'The MARS Team' were a close third. The Staff Outing to Boulogne in June proved to be another very successful trip. With plenty of time to see the sights and sample the cafés in the town, there was also an opportunity to shop and stock up at Cité Europe on the way home. In October, staff enjoyed a trip to the theatre at Milton Keynes to see *Hairspray*.

Not content with attending the College-run events, members of the staff have been very busy organizing their own events and celebrations. In August, despite the rain, the Maintenance Department held a 'Cycle to Work' day and raised over £500 for the British Heart Foundation – and even got a mention on local radio! In September, a team captained by Bebi Holmes (Catering) entered the Chariots of Fire Race, raising money for charity by sponsorship, this year supporting Wallace Cancer Care and Home Start. In the Tutorial Office, congratulations must go to Khalida Anwar-Khan, who gave birth to a little boy, Zain, in February, and

also to Karen Hopper who completed her first half marathon. Jo Fisher (Accommodation) organized the Macmillan Coffee Morning raising over £150. For the sixth year running, some of the staff participated in a 'Christmas Card Amnesty' and, instead of sending cards, gave the money saved to charity. The chosen charity for 2010 was the British Heart Foundation. The Housekeeping department were pleased to welcome back from maternity leave Karolina Oprzalkowska, Agne Jukneviene and Odeta Pliekaityte.

After 22 years as Bursars' Secretary, Gill Hervey-Murray left in order to spend more time sailing with her husband. The Sports & Social Club will miss her greatly as Gill was an integral part of the Committee organizing and overseeing the running of events. After 15 years of service, Linda Fletcher (Bursarial Clerk) also retired from the Bursarial Office. Trish Cronin (Accommodation), left to take up a more part-time position within the University and we welcomed Jo Fisher to the role of Accommodation Officer. After 20 years of service, Sheila Claydon (Housekeeping) left in order to work closer to her home. Simon Sellars (Maintenance) also left as he and his family emigrated to Australia.

Sadly, we have to report the deaths of several of our pensioners. Seton (Mitch) Mitchell, Assistant Butler from 1975 to 1992, and Shirley Whitmore, Bedmaker from 1966 to 1984, both passed away in November. Marjory Collins, Lady Superintendent (i.e. Housekeeper) from 1969 to 1984, and Janette Carter, who worked in the President's Lodge from 1979 to 1996, both died in December.

Peter Brotchie (Senior Sous Chef) celebrated 35 years of service to Queens'. Carol Bellamy (Housekeeping) and Steven Smith (Housekeeping) both completed 20 years' service and Caroline Hawes (Assistant Housekeeper) completed 10 years' service.

A highlight in the Staff Sports and Social Club diary is the Children's Christmas Party. The children were once again entertained by Mr Marvel (a big favourite), and the Committee, as ever, were on hand to provide a light lunch. In December, the annual Staff Carol Service was held. The service was taken by Dr Jonathan Holmes with readings by members of the staff and the sermon was preached by Dr John Polkinghorne. We were all invited by the President and Lady Earwell into the President's Lodge after the service for festive refreshments in the Long Gallery. The Dinner and Dance, another big hit in the calendar, had over 150 staff and their guests attending. Staff entered into the Christmas spirit with an excellent traditional meal and a live band for entertainment. The final event in the Staff Sports and Social Club calendar is the Staff Reception, traditionally held on 23 December at lunchtime in the College Bar with a raffle. The Reception is a lovely mix of staff, Fellows and pensioners. Prizes are kindly donated by the Fellowship and the money raised helps sustain the Staff Sports and Social Committee funds. This rounded off a very full year and we are all very much looking forward to seeing what 2011 will bring...

A special thanks to all the members of the Staff Sports and Social Committee who make these events so successful.

Lorraine M Loftus



Gill Hervey-Murray at her retirement party.

BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Buildings

The Fabric 2010

Autumn 2010 brought to an end two years of repair and refurbishment in C staircase, Old Court. The works affected rooms C4, on the first floor, and C5, in the attic above. It seems that when the college was first built, the attics of Old Court were mostly uninhabited: only A staircase has any sign of original access to the attic level being provided: the staircases to the attics of B and C are later additions. It is clear that the attic rooms originally had no fireplaces, so these must be later additions. Unfortunately, these brick fireplaces, and the chimney stacks above them, were constructed on top of the pre-existing joists and floor-boards of the attic rooms. These were never intended to take such a weight, and, over the centuries since, there has been a steady downward movement of the fireplace of C5 as the floor beneath buckled under the strain. The fireplace developed horizontal cracks as the lower parts descended further than the higher ones. The floor sloped downwards from all four corners of the room to the fireplace.

We imagined that it would be relatively simple to insert a steel joist under the brick fireplace, to take the weight off the wooden floor: but that assumes that we could find suitable load-bearing objects to which to attach the ends of the steel beam. The candidates were two main cross-beams, either side of the fireplace: these beams span the building from the Silver Street side to the side facing Old Court, with no intermediate support. Upon closer inspection, one of these beams had almost completely rotted away at the Silver Street end, and was not even in a fit state to hold the floor up, let alone the added weight of a fireplace and chimney stack.

The rotted beam turned out to have some historical interest. Rooms C4 and C5 are the westernmost rooms of the southern range of Old Court, so the rooms are adjacent to the western range (Old Kitchens, Erasmus Room) which extends through to Silver Street. The rotted beam in the floor of C5 continues the line of the wall-plate of the east wall of the adjacent western range. (A wall-plate is a horizontal beam laid on top of an external wall onto which the rafters are connected at their lower end). The rotted beam was much more massive than a cross-beam needed to be, and had notches cut into it at regular intervals. I guess from this that originally the roof rafters of the western range extended down into the space that we now call room C5, and terminated on this massive beam. Then at some later stage the rafters had been cut back, and terminated on what is now the western wall of C5, thus creating a larger living area.

Removing and replacing the massive rotted beam was out of the question, because of the damage that would be caused to the rooms above and below. Instead, an in-situ repair was made, consisting of a resin extension and stainless steel reinforcing rods. This was technically quite difficult, and required much planning and consultation with listed building officers.

Once the cross-beam had been repaired, the steel joist could be inserted under the fireplace, which partially fell apart during the repairs, and was rebuilt in replica of the original. To get the steel joist jacked up into position, it had been necessary to take down the ceiling of room C4 below,

so this required reinstatement afterwards as well. The ceiling of C4 turned out to be a double ceiling: an old one attached to the underside of the floor joists of C5, and a lower one, apparently 18th century, matching the cornice height of the fielded panelling of the room.

Both C4 and C5 were reinstated into occupation by Fellows for the academic year commencing October 2010.

Next door, in B staircase, we were refurbishing the sanitation and gyp-room arrangements to meet the demands of the regulations for Houses in Multiple Occupation, which require that no resident should be more than one flight of stairs from sanitation or cooking facilities. In the 1960s, a block of communal baths and WCs was built on the ground floor of B: this was cut down in size (one shower and one WC remaining) to permit room B1 to acquire an en-suite shower/WC and its own kitchenette. On the first floor, a small gyp-room was shoe-horned into a cupboard in room B4. In the attics, set B5 lost its bedroom, which became a communal shower/WC for the first and second floors, and an enlarged gyp-room was created to cater for rooms B3, B5, B6. Set B6 suffered a slight rearrangement to make way for the enlarged gyp-room. Under



BRUN GALLINGHAM



JONATHAN HOLMES

Top: Cripps Cloisters before the refurbishment.

Bottom: Cripps Cloisters today.



Reroofing Friars Building.

the ground floor, repairs to some original timbers were required where the 1960s sanitation had leaked and started some rot.

As reported last year, a new access ramp around Cripps Court was finished just before the Easter Vacation, together with a system of powered sliding glass doors to seal off the bottom of each staircase. These have now served through their first winter, and have markedly improved internal conditions in the staircases.

Easily the most expensive project of the year was the re-roofing of Friars Building, which commenced at the start of

the Easter Vacation and lasted until the end of the Summer Vacation, with a pause for examinations. This was the original roof of 1886, and was life-expired. Much of the time and expense of the project lay in the repair or replacement of weathered stone and brick in the chimney stacks and gable ends: one of the chimney stacks even had a split from top to bottom. Most of the dormer windows were found to be rotted beyond repair: all windows, and many frames, were renewed. Beneath the new tiles was inserted thermal insulation (the first the building has ever had), and lightning protection (ditto). The dormer windows later received internal secondary glazing. Though not part of the same project, Friars building also had all of its staircase lighting and emergency lighting replaced: again end-of-life had been reached.

As part of our carbon reduction commitment, the windows of rooms on V and X staircases of Fisher Building have received internal secondary double-glazing. We plan to extend this to W and Y staircases in the coming summer, and probably beyond that steadily into other buildings.

The student house at 71 Maids Causeway has been extensively refurbished, with a new kitchen in the basement. During the works, the building was discovered to be in structurally poor condition, and substantial repairs were necessary all the way from the basement to the roof. One of the external load-bearing walls was discovered to be only 4½ inches thick, and had to be stiffened internally with steel. Because of the problems, the works over-ran the vacation, and the incoming students had to be accommodated in a hotel for some weeks.

In the Erasmus Building, the gyp-room on the third floor of K staircase was enlarged by incorporating space from former communal showers and WCs which have been disused since the bedrooms were en-suited in 1997. This completes a three-year campaign on K: we now turn our attention to L staircase at the other end of the building.

At Owlstone Croft, there have been substantial renewals in the heating and hot water systems, which can now be remotely monitored from college.

Robin Walker

Refurbishing the Round

The Round – known to many Old Members as the back door to Queens’ – is currently a car park adjacent to the main Porters’ Lodge in Fisher Building. While the Gate in Old Court presented an imposing and historic entrance to the College for hundreds of years, even the most optimistic of us cannot say the same of the Round. It is not unknown for visitors to call in to ask where the main College entrance is. For the Porters too, the current premises provide little of what a College needs to function in a modern university. As the College has grown in both staff and students, the existing Lodge is barely fit for purpose and only functions smoothly because of the professionalism of the Head Porter and his staff.

The refurbishment of the Round itself, and the provision of a new Porters’ Lodge is soon to be under way and likely to be completed by 2012. The constraints of the site, with its world-famous view of the Mathematical Bridge, mean that what can be done is limited. Nevertheless, a new Lodge will be

constructed sweeping around the base of Fisher Building while at the same time preserving the latter’s essential character. A new Cloister will be built linking the Lodge to Cripps and the Round itself will be landscaped, no longer to be a car park or vehicle entrance. The aim is to provide the College with a clear, public identity, while at the same time creating spaces for all members to work in and to enjoy.

Many Old Members have been involved in the project to date. A great number have helped fund it through generous donations and pledges and others have been involved in the design, offering guidance and advice. The Round Committee has been augmented by one Old Member and has called on many others in its quest to deliver something that the College can be proud of. The Round refurbishment is truly a project for the next generation, but it is possible only because of the efforts of those who have gone before.

Martin Dixon, Chairman, Round Refurbishment Committee

The Libraries

The War Memorial Library continues, thanks largely to the tireless and selfless activity of the Library staff, to provide something approaching the kind of service Queens' undergraduates require. The last year has seen a number of small improvements, from the continuing overhaul of stock, in pursuit of space for new books, to increases in the number of eBooks available, and better use of the lobby (which has been redecorated). The upper floor has been reorganised, and the Law collection revised and extended. The accession of Italian books from the Fahy bequest is now complete, and provides a welcome new face for Italian studies in Queens'. Additional stock has come from a variety of sources this year: two selections of books were given in honour of distinguished members of the College, Professor Tiley (Law) and Mr Welch (Medicine). The Adopt-a-Book scheme has enabled us to buy a substantial number of new books, and I am confident that it will continue to be a popular way in which alumni and alumnae can continue to support the Library. It has proved very successful so far, and enables us to continue to run the Library without cutting back on the book-buying budget.

I mentioned the wonderful work done by the Library staff under Mrs Karen Begg and her deputy, Miriam Leonard. In the Michaelmas Term they were joined by Lise Field as a part-time Library Assistant, whose hard work and enthusiasm quickly contributed to improving service provision. Liz Russell, whose voluntary cataloguing work is invaluable, has now finished reclassifying History and is working on Physics and Music (separately): we are tremendously grateful to her for all she does. We are also fortunate to have Paul Harcourt working on an occasional voluntary basis in the Old Library, using his vast knowledge and expertise to help with cataloguing individual items; thanks to his researches, we are rapidly learning a great deal more about the history, condition and historical importance of a fast-growing list of titles (he writes about some aspects of his work elsewhere in this issue of the *Record*).



Old Courtyard – the North Range.

Scholars continue to visit and use the Old Library's resources, and the Librarians continue to answer numerous scholarly enquiries. Sometimes research or an enquiry yields surprising results, such as the recent revelation that the Library contains two books from the library of the poet and divine, John Donne. One of them had previously been identified, but the second had gone entirely unnoticed until the College Librarian started to investigate a reader request. Discoveries like this underline the importance of knowing about provenance, especially in connection with special collections, and it has been exciting to resume work on the project started some twenty years ago which then lapsed through lack of resources. Data sheets describing provenance and ownership information were completed at that time on a number of books in the Old Library collection, and most of that information has now been collated and saved electronically; after some checking and software enhancement. It will be made available to researchers via the Library's website pages. The most significant aspect of all this, though, is to underline the importance of cataloguing the Old Library properly, a crucial project for which we have sadly still not been able to raise the necessary £450,000. But despite the absurdity of having to work primarily from a catalogue now almost two hundred years old, and never a completely reliable guide to the actual holdings, we are doing all we can to improve records wherever possible, and to maintain contact with local and international organisations to promote our holdings.

Collaboration with other institutions brings advantages, as I have remarked before. In December, our longstanding link with the Fitzwilliam Museum saw the transfer, on long-term loan, of our three Pacino Laudario leaves. These were described in an earlier issue of this magazine; they now will be properly conserved and cared for, made available for scholarly research and, perhaps even more importantly, become available for public display in appropriate and sympathetic surroundings. Dr Stella Panyatova, whose study of our Pacinos has been so invaluable, has recently confirmed that another fine manuscript leaf in the Old Library comes from a Sieneese Gradual of the fifteenth century. The other thing about the Old Library is its fabric. Trying to ensure that a fifteenth-century building is a safe and secure environment for valuable books is a continuing challenge. Environmental threats, from insect and rodent pests to humidity and light levels, are ever-present risks. This year, thanks to a small but ongoing conservation programme, we identified an outbreak of woodworm in one of the bays. Woodwork is always a threat to a timber-framed building such as ours, as well as the books, furniture and fittings it contains, so early detection is crucial, and in this case has repaid the investment the Library has made in a cleaning and inspection programme in the course of which the condition of each book is also carefully recorded.

As always, we are immensely grateful for the many donations we continue to receive, and gratefully acknowledge the gift of books from Professor Scott, Dr Zurcher, Dr Rex, Mr Fentiman, Dr Hebblethwaite, Dr Polkinghorne, Dr Patterson, David Thomas Q.C., Nicholas Frayling, and many others.

Ian Patterson

Erasmus and the Old Library

The links between Erasmus, the influential Dutch humanist, and Queens' College are well documented. Erasmus is known to have visited Cambridge 500 years ago in 1511 and the first two letters from him during this visit are specifically dated from Queens' – the letters of 24 and 25 August, 1511.



The inscription to Joannes Botzheim in Erasmus' own hand.

No doubt because of the strong connection between Queens' and Erasmus, the collection in the Old Library is particularly strong in early editions of his writing, and under the shelf-mark X 8 1 there is a very important book which contains four of his early works. Erasmus presented this to his friend, Joannes Botzheim, another great humanist, and its title page bears a presentation inscription in Erasmus' own hand: "Eras. Rot. Joanni Botzenio Abstemio amico incomparabili DD."

Joannes Botzheim (c.1480–1535) was educated in Heidelberg and Bologna, where he gained a doctorate in civil and canon law, later returning to Constance in Germany, where he became resident canon of Constance Cathedral. He remained there for the rest of his life but never rose to any of the higher positions in the Church. His lack of advancement may well be because he corresponded with prominent humanists and was the central figure of a humanistic circle in Constance; a letter he wrote to Luther in 1520 did indeed land him in trouble with the Catholic authorities. Consequently, rather than be prosecuted, he promised not to deviate from the laws and spirit of the Roman Church.

Erasmus and Botzheim first appear to have struck up a friendship in about 1520, when Erasmus gave a warm response to Botzheim's original approach. Their friendship found expression in frequent letters and they became even closer in 1522, as a result of Erasmus' visit to Constance in the autumn of that year; Botzheim's house was described by Erasmus as a "real home of the muses". It was through their friendship that Erasmus was able to follow the various phases of the Reformation's struggle in Constance.

In 1523 Erasmus dedicated to Botzheim a *catalogue raisonné* of his works, entitled *Catalogus novus omnium lucubrationum*. This appeared in response to a request from Botzheim, who wished to include in his impressive library copies of the best editions of each of Erasmus' works. The College's volume (X 8 1) was presented by Erasmus to Botzheim at around this time, a period which marks the high point of their friendship.

Erasmus' will was drawn up on 22 January 1527 and included Botzheim among the beneficiaries; it also mentioned the earlier sale of Erasmus' library in 1525 to Jan Laski (see: J. B. Kan, *Erasmiana*, 1891, p. 260). Jan Laski, (1499–1560) was a Polish nobleman and the leader of the Protestant movement in Poland, whose copy of Erasmus' third edition of the Greek New Testament printed in 1522 is also to be found in the Old Library at Queens' (shelfmark: C. 2. 9) (see: J. B. Kan, *Erasmiana*, 1891, p. 260 ff.). Laski was a friend and admirer of

Erasmus, spending a year with him during Erasmus' studies in Basle during 1524–5. Although he had taken holy orders, Laski resigned his benefices in 1531, rather than give up the woman he had secretly married; he fled to Germany and spent 13 years as a wandering apostle for the new Protestant doctrines.

Erasmus had often complained that his income was too small and so in 1525 he sold his library for 300 florins to Laski to raise money, reserving the right to have full use of the library during his lifetime. Thus it is probably safe to assume that many of the books bound for Laski had originally formed part of Erasmus' library. The Queens' copy of Erasmus' 1522 Greek New Testament (C 2 9) is in a handsome armorial binding that was specially made for Laski. It is one of the finest 16th century bindings in the Old Library, although the volume of Erasmus' *Annotationes* which should accompany it is now missing. A similar binding, although in a smaller format, is found on another edition of Erasmus in the British Library (Davis 651) and had definitely originally belonged to the great humanist since its title page also bears the presentation inscription: "Ab Erasmo missus, redditus circiter cal", (with the remainder of the inscription trimmed by the binder), which seems to suggest that the book was being returned to Laski by Erasmus himself. The binding at Queens' is dated "1527" on the back cover and so was executed a short time after Laski had acquired the Erasmus library in 1525. We know that Laski visited Cambridge to visit Martin Bucet, then Regius Professor of Divinity, in 1550, and it may have been at this time that this volume found its way into the library of Queens' College.

Paul Harcourt



The back of Jan Laski's copy of Erasmus' Greek New Testament.

Alias Smith and Smith

Two portraits of 'Thomas Smith' hang in College – one in the Long Gallery of the President's Lodge, the other in the Old Hall. The picture in the Old Hall is described in the College records as being of Sir Thomas Smith, classical scholar, Regius Professor of Civil Law, Fellow of Queens' College (1530–47) and Tudor statesman. The picture in the Long Gallery is also described as being of the said Sir Thomas Smith (and is so inscribed on its frame).

As long ago as the 1960s it was known that the identification of the sitter for the Long Gallery picture as "our" Sir Thomas Smith was incorrect – despite the inscription "Sir Thomas Smith" on the frame. Whether it was known at Queens', however, is unclear. The National Portrait Gallery holds letters and notes relating to the Long Gallery picture written by John Kerslake (then Assistant Keeper) that make this abundantly clear. Part of Kerslake's correspondence was with Mary Dewar, the author of *Sir Thomas Smith: A Tudor Intellectual in Office* (published in London by Athlone Press in 1964). Dewar's book appears to be the first published recognition of the incorrect attribution (and of the correct identification of the sitter as another Thomas Smith – Thomas 'Customer' Smythe). Indeed, as a result of Kerslake's letters Dewar altered her proofs, added an appendix to deal with Kerslake's findings, and explicitly acknowledged Kerslake's input (1964, pp.210–11). It might be added that the sitter's true identity was also known at that time to the legendary Jack Goodison who was Senior Keeper and Deputy Director at the Fitzwilliam Museum for nearly fifty years until his retirement in 1968. Goodison had corresponded with Kerslake over the Smith portraits and, given the dates of the letters I have seen (copies of which are now kept on file in College), it is possible (although not certain) that Kerslake may have learned of the incorrect attribution of the Long Gallery

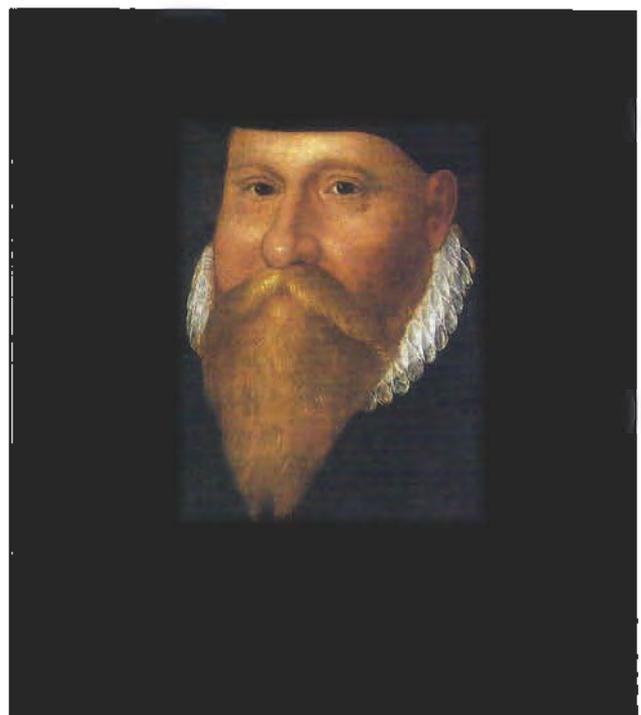
picture from Goodison. Indeed, in a letter in mid-1962, Goodison mentions that he had corresponded with Kingsley Adams at the National Portrait Gallery on the subject as far back as 1932. If a figure in Cambridge art-history circles as prominent as Goodison knew the picture to be of Thomas 'Customer' Smythe it is hard to believe that he told no-one at Queens' – but my enquiries to date have not uncovered any evidence that he did so.

More recently Dr Tarnya Cooper (curator of the 16th century collections at the National Portrait Gallery) visited Queens' to undertake a detailed inspection and analysis of the actual picture. She has provided me with a copy of her considered report, which I regard as definitive. It is worth recording in full:

"A head and shoulders portrait Thomas 'Customer' Smythe or Smith (1522–1591), merchant, financier and 'Collector' of the subsidy on imports in London, was painted in the 1570s and is a modest surviving likeness, considering the staggering wealth he accumulated. His profit as collector has been estimated as around £50,000 built up over an 18 year period with which he purchased land in Kent and Wiltshire. The portrait is probably by an Anglo Netherlandish painter and shows him wearing a black cap and cloak looking directly out at the viewer. There is evidence of his wider artistic patronage as three remarkable portraits exist of his wife Alice and their children Robert and Joau painted in 1579 by the talented Netherlandish painter Cornelis Ketel (1548–1616). It is likely that Ketel may also have painted a portrait of Thomas, although, if so, this has not survived. Ketel is recorded as having charged £5 for a full-length portrait and £1 for a head and shoulders in 1577 and thus it is probable that Thomas Smith paid around a pound per portrait for these commissions, probably slightly more



The picture of Sir Thomas Smith in Old Hall.



The picture of "Sir Thomas Smith" in the Long Gallery.

than was charged by native English painters. The artist of the Queens' College portrait however, appears English, and it is possible the two existing versions derive from a lost original by Cornelis Ketel painted contemporaneously. *Condition and handling*: There is some damage to the lower edge where the frame has caused paint abrasion. The varnish is very flat and unsaturated. There is also considerable abrasion to the black costume and the face. Under drawing is evident around the eyes and nose. The handling is delicate and competent and the style is English. The frame appears to be original to the painting and is thus a rare survival. The frame inscription appears to be reasonably early but cannot relate to the sitter given the title 'Sir'. This suggests a confusion at a reasonably early date between the two Thomas Smiths."

As to when, how, and why the picture in the Long Gallery came to Queens', and when and why it came to be incorrectly identified and inscribed as "Sir Thomas Smith", no more is known at the present time.

This leaves Queens' with only one authentic 'Sir Thomas Smith' portrait – the Old Hall picture. Or does it? We know quite a lot about the Old Hall picture. We know that it was executed by Thomas Hudson in 1776. We know that it was copied from a portrait then at Hill Hall (the house that Smith himself designed and had constructed) and that it was formally ascribed by Jacobus Houbraken to Holbein when he made head and shoulders etching of it in 1744. This is a much copied version – there is one at Eton (by P. Fischer and done in 1856), there is one at Middle Temple (1842) and one at Saffron Walden (1771). We know that the Old Hall picture was part of a job lot that included portraits of Erasmus of Rotterdam and Elizabeth Woodville. We know that all three pictures were commissioned to be of a size and subject suitable to adorn the Old Hall panelling, behind the High Table, that had been installed in the 1730s.

But there is just one question – was the Hill Hall "Holbein" portrait from which Hudson copied the Queens' picture actually done from life, or was it executed at a much later date? On this matter the jury is, as it were, still out.

The first to attribute the names of the artist and the sitter in this picture was John Strype's *Life* (1698) who saw it nearly one-hundred years after Smith's death. Largely as a result of the iconography given to her by Kerslake, Mary Dewar concluded that the Hill Hall 'Holbein' might "well have been the portrait described by Strype" – but she correctly added that "there are no earlier records of its existence that would help to establish the authenticity of this description" (Dewar, p.210). That it was in fact the portrait mentioned by Strype seems certain. Strype's description rings true: "round cap", "great ruby ring on his forefinger", "laying one of his hands upon a globe" (Strype, p.153). Strype also repeats what was obviously an oral tradition in the family; namely that the picture was "done, as they say, by Holbein". But apart from the problematic attribution to Holbein, there is another difficulty with all this.

The globe on which the sitter's hand rests is a terrestrial globe, not a celestial globe. This matters, not just because a globe that Smith himself constructed, and which might have been expected to appear had the portrait been done from life, was a celestial globe. It matters also because that very celestial globe is still in the possession of the College and it has features that no portraitist would likely have neglected



A print depicting Sir Thomas Smith in the National Portrait Gallery, 'artist unknown'.

to render. Firstly, it is much larger than the globe represented in the portrait. Secondly, and more significantly perhaps, Smith's celestial globe was decoratively gilded, and highly so, with the signs of the zodiac done in sharp relief around its circumference. Although it is now sadly faded in appearance, in its full glory it would have been a magnificent thing. It would not seem to have been an object that the sitter would have allowed to be treated as unsympathetically as it is in the Hill Hall picture; nor would it seem to have been a thing that a hand as talented as Holbein's would have so diminished or altered its features. Globes were also relatively rare features in sixteenth century pictures. They became much more common in the late seventeenth century – witness Johannes Vermeer's 'Astronomer' of 1688–9. It would not be at all surprising to find that a later hand, commissioned in the seventeenth century to execute a likeness of Smith, would come up with something in the manner of the Hill Hall 'Holbein'.

In these uncertain circumstances one normally looks for another likeness, done from life, against which to make a comparison. In this particular case, this does not get us very far. Hill Hall had another portrait purporting to be Sir Thomas Smith, but in the opinion of both Kerslake and Goodison (as expressed in correspondence) this is thought to be a picture of Sir John Cheke – and Roy Strong makes the same suggestion in a passing reference to this second picture in his *Tudor and Jacobean Portraits*. Other than that, all we have is (1) an engraving entitled *Procession of the Knights of the Garter* (after Marcus Gheeraerts the Elder) from 1576 in which Smith is drawn in the manner of a line sketch; (2) the effigy on the tomb at St Michael's Church, Theydon Mount; and (3) a very crude woodcut contained in Gabriel Harvey's *Musarum Lachrymae* printed in 1578 (six months after Smith's death). As Dewar recorded (echoing Kerslake's opinion), "it would clearly be foolish to press for any conclusions from this evidence as to Smith's appearance" (p.211).

It is difficult not to conclude, as Goodison did in a letter to Kerslake dated 26 August 1962, that "Queens' seems to be unlucky, and we are apparently left without any portraits of the man we started with". But note the word 'apparently'.

Murray Milgate, Keeper of the Pictures

The Chapel

The preachers in Chapel on Sunday evenings during 2010 included the Dean of Chapel; The Revd Canon Dr Fraser Watts, Assistant Chaplain; The President; Sam Bostock of St Helen's, Bishopsgate, CICCU College Guest; The Rt Revd David Thompson, Bishop of Huntingdon; Laura Biron (2003), Research Fellow elect; Mr Ken Costa (1973), Chairman of Lazards International; Father Terry Phipps, Roman Catholic Parish Priest of Hertford; The Revd Canon Gordon Bridger, former Principal of Oak Hill Theological College; The Revd Ruth Whitehead, Priest-in-Charge of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire; The Revd David Kinder, Chaplain of H.M. Prison Littlehey; The Revd Chris Lee (2009), former Assistant Chaplain; The Revd Donald Reeves, M.B.E. (1954), Director of 'The Soul of Europe' and former Rector of St James's, Piccadilly; The Venerable Jonathan Smith (1977), Archdeacon of St Albans; The Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite, Life Fellow and former Dean of Chapel; and the Rt Revd John B Taylor, former Bishop of St Albans.

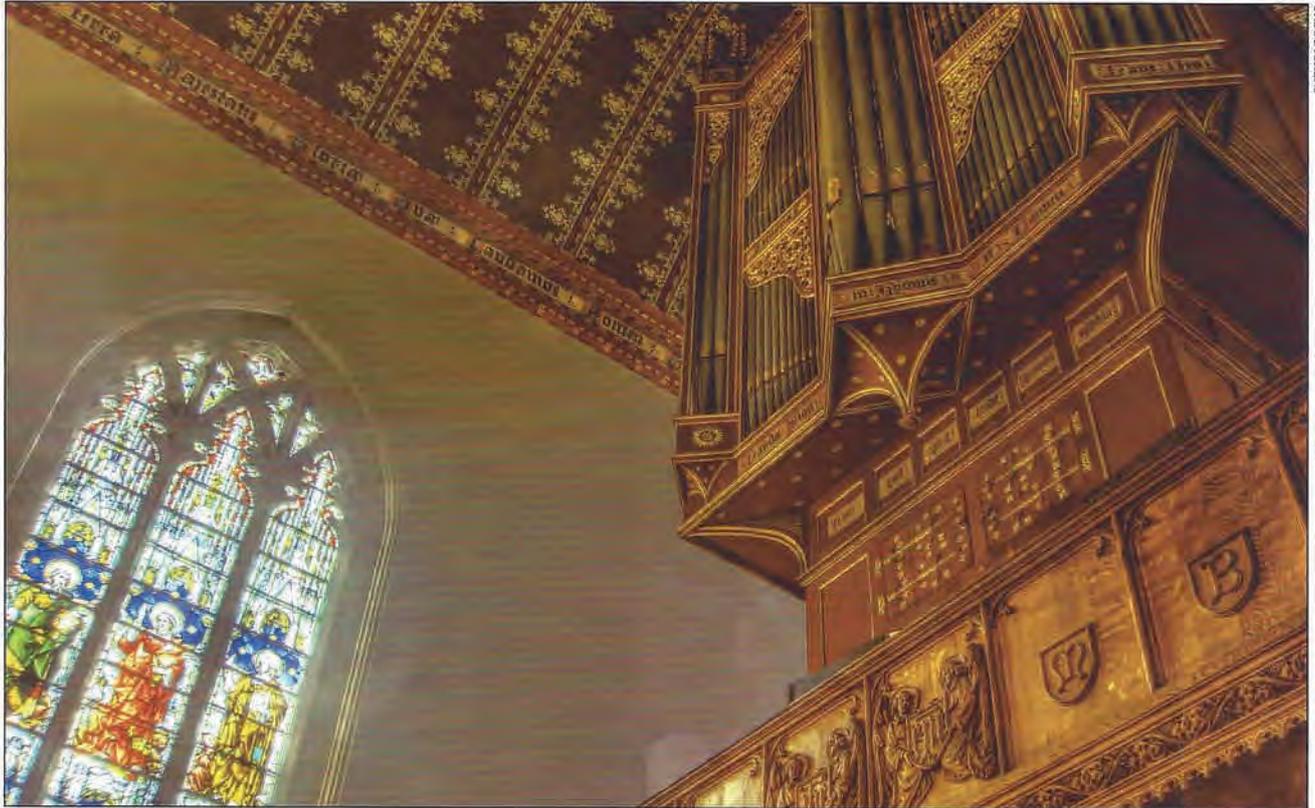
The preachers at the two Commemoration of Benefactors services in May and at the Visit of the Alumni Association in June were the Revd Chris Mitchell (1986), Vicar of St Peter's with St Martin's, Edmonton, and the Revd Peter Hartley, F.I.C.E. (1960), former Chaplain, Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust.

'Informal' Services, organised by committees of students and replacing Sunday Evensong, took place as usual in the Lent and Michaelmas Terms. The Advent Carol Service on Advent Sunday, the Staff Carol Service (at which the Revd Canon John Polkinghorne, former President, spoke, and the Graduate Choir contributed an anthem) before Christmas and the Music and Readings for Passiontide Service on the last term-time Sunday before Easter were well-attended as usual, as was the Remembrance Sunday service on 14 November. At this last service we welcomed back to Queens' Members of the 1950 matriculation year as well as a number of Old Members from earlier years. The Choir sang appropriate anthems, interspersed with a reading of the list of Queens' casualties from the 1914–1918 War. Rosie Jones played the Last Post and Reveille on the trumpet and the lessons were read by a first year member of the OTC, Mycroft Halliwell-Ewen, and Sir Tony Brenton, the President of the Alumni Association. There were Choral Eucharists on Candlemas, on Ash Wednesday, on Ascension Day, on the Wednesday at the beginning of March (a joint service with the Choir of Robinson College), on the last Sunday of the Easter Term to mark the end of the Academic Year, on All Saints Day and on All Souls Day (at which the Choir sang Fauré's *Requiem*). There have also been two Roman Catholic masses (presided over by Father Alban of Fisher House) in Chapel at which the Queens' Choir provided the music. Regular Sunday morning services of Holy Communion have continued as usual. Dr Holmes continued his sermon series on the 'Last Discourses', the middle chapters of the Gospel of John. Starting in October he has embarked on a new series on the Book of Job. Dr Holmes had to be away quite a lot in the Easter Term while his father was very ill in hospital and Dr Watts very kindly stepped in to take a couple of the Sunday morning services as well as a renewal of vows service.

Midweek Choral Evensong services on Wednesdays continue to be poorly attended, so, as an experiment, some of these were replaced by services, devised by Canon Dr Fraser Watts, on a particular theme. In the Michaelmas Term, for instance, the poets John Donne, George Herbert and Henry Vaughan were celebrated in these 'themed' services and the liturgy included examples of their religious poetry as well as Biblical readings and suitable anthems and hymns (often settings of their work). Weekly compline services have been operating all year also, sung in the first half of the year by members of the Graduate Choir and since October by the main Chapel Choir. In the Easter Term compline was sung daily, as often as not by Charlie Bell, the JCR President, as an aide to revision for those who find the quiet plainsong chant relaxing and reviving. When a Choir is present, the services are usually sung by Dr Watts with Charlie's assistance, though the Dean of Chapel has made guest appearances when Dr Watts was unavailable.

Another innovation has been a more formal Matriculation Service for first years before the Matriculation Dinner. The first such service, which included readings from the Book of Proverbs, from the description of Queens' by S.C. Roberts in his *The Charm of Cambridge* and from Margaret of Anjou's letter to her husband asking him to grant her the 'foundation and determination' of Queens', was extremely well-received. There have been seven weddings and one baptism (a Roman Catholic ceremony for the new son of Dr Solène Rowan) in Chapel during the year. The Choir also sang at the annual muster of the Order of the Fleur de Lys. There was one Queens' candidate for the University Confirmation Service at Selwyn College in May. In early June the Dean of Chapel and his predecessor, the Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite, accompanied a large group of family and friends, mostly from Queens', to say prayers as the ashes of Mrs Gillian Hart were scattered in the same spot in the Lake District at which Henry Hart's ashes had been scattered five years previously. Henry and Gillian were held in deep affection by many Old Members of the College and this last farewell was a sad but fitting occasion celebrated by a very large gathering, led by Henry's nephews and niece, in glorious sunshine near Stonethwaite in Borrowdale, an area they both loved. Their generosity to and support of Queens' and in particular the Chapel over eight decades lives on in a legacy which will be used in the first instance for Chapel purposes, including the purchase of music for the Choir.

Throughout the year the services in Chapel have, as ever, been enhanced by the singing of the Chapel Choir under the direction of Madeleine Lovell. There is a report elsewhere in the *Record* of the Choir's tours to Sicily and to Germany and of their other major activities. Madeleine has had an enormous influence on the quality of the singing and the further strengthening of the Choir with more Choral Scholars. It is extraordinary to think that our first ever Choral Scholar, Catherine Barnes, only graduated this summer, yet now our Choir (between 21 and 25 strong) has 11 Choral Scholars. In October the Chapel community was very saddened to learn that Madeleine Lovell would be leaving in December



The Organ.

to become Chorus Master of the famous Hallé Orchestra in Manchester – a great debt of gratitude is owed to her for her efforts to enhance the Chapel music. Suzi Digby (Lady Eatwell) has kindly stepped in as Acting Director of Music for the moment. Alex Berry and Jemima Stephenson continue as Organ Scholars. The Organ Scholars and the College are very grateful to Mr Nigel Groom who continues to visit once a week from his base in Beckenham to give organ lessons and generally to support and encourage the Organ Scholars. Dr Holmes went down to preach and to listen to his excellent choir in his home church of St George's, Beckenham, just before Christmas, and Jemima has also been there to play the organ for services.

David Webster took over from Tom Blackburn as Chapel Clerk at Easter. Chris Poel succeeded David as Sacristan and Dan Tyler became Chapel Secretary. A new post of Choir Secretary was created to help keep track of all the Choir music – Lewis Owen has ably filled this role. These Chapel officials do a great deal of work behind the scenes to keep the services running smoothly. The Chapel Clerk in particular does a sterling job organising the 40 or so volunteers to read lessons or lead prayers on Sundays or serve at the Communion services or marshal at the main Sunday evening services.

As usual the Chapel has been extensively used for organ teaching (including the annual Oundle Course, a Royal College of Organists course and the Cambridge Academy for Organ Studies course) and for concerts. There was also a visit from the Stratford-on-Avon Chamber Choir to sing a concert in March and from a Hungarian choir in October. The Fairhaven Singers continue to use the Chapel as their home base for rehearsals and gave two concerts there during the year. Pembroke Chapel Choir booked Queens' Chapel to rehearse for a recording in July, reflecting the continuing popularity

of our magnificent old Binns Organ and the great acoustic of the Chapel building. The Organ suffered some damage when it was accidentally left turned on over Christmas 2009/10, but happily it appears to have recovered completely.

The Chapel continues to benefit from the unobtrusive but vital care and attention of the Maintenance and Housekeeping staff. Light bulbs are replaced and problems fixed (the heating system – the most modern piece of equipment in the building – still breaks down fairly often and there has been considerable trouble with the extremely antique lighting system lately). The eagle lectern and the large candlesticks are faithfully polished and the Chapel swept and dusted and tidied. Furniture is moved when requested – extra seating has to be supplied for some of the larger services. Flowers are purchased and put in vases; the linen is beautifully laundered and candles and supplies for communion replaced. Harrison and Harrison visit regularly to tune the organ and make small repairs. The Old Music Room (originally the vestry), where the Choir store their music and robes, has been completely redecorated. Until June, Wendy Kettlewell, who had replaced the long-serving Julie McGreal as Tutorial Secretary, was able to provide secretarial assistance to the Dean of Chapel. However, the Senior Tutor has felt that his office is under so much pressure that he is unable to offer the Chapel any such assistance any more. Consequently the Dean has had to do all his own typing, printing, distributing, even laminating since the middle of the year. In this electronic age, the task of, for instance, producing the weekly service sheet with service details is not so onerous as it was and the installation of a direct link from the Dean's computer to one of the College's state-of-the-art printers has improved matters further but this work is fairly time-consuming.

Jonathan Holmes

The Gardens

Perhaps the major activity of 2010 for the Garden Staff was to finish off planting the President's Garden to the plans of a professional designer. Of course, no garden is ever in a static condition, but this coming Alumni Weekend in June will be a good time to judge that new garden, with its enlarged lawn, huge pergola for roses and all the beds replanted. Otherwise, Queens', like many other Cambridge Colleges, has found it surprisingly difficult to grow grass this year, mainly because of a prolonged dry spell in summer and cockchafers wrecking the lawns. Thus this autumn we had to re-turf half of Cloister Court. The roof garden between Fisher and the Hall (and above the kitchens) really benefited from our hot summer and so provided changing, colourful displays until the snow came in late November. The re-roofing of Friars' building during summer meant that the beds in front of that building were all destroyed and so had to be planted anew with perennials and shrubs. Our policy of brightening up the College's pedestrian areas with large shrubs and plants in pots has continued. In particular, the elevated walkway between Fisher and the Fitzpatrick Hall, as well as the adjacent area alongside the Dean of Chapel's rooms, has been given more greenery and colour. The Garden Staff care for the gardens at the College's outside properties, such as Owlstone Croft, the Boathouse and all the many Queens' houses around Cambridge. These tasks now constitute a huge job of work. On the main College site we are lucky to have the Grove, which as ever was magnificent this spring with its improving collection of bulbs. Most people look down and enjoy the bulbs and so fail to notice our two huge elms, which really are one of the glories of Cambridge's Backs.

Allan Hayhurst



HAZEL HAYHURST

The Roof Garden in early summer.



BRANCA LINGHAM

The President's Garden with the new pergola.

The Historical Record

Some literary connections of Queensmen

Dr **John Hall**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1589 and became a physician, married Susanna Shakespeare, daughter of the poet and playwright **William Shakespeare** (1564–1616).

The Revd **Nathaniel Fletcher**, who was admitted to Queens' in 1590 and was a Fellow 1594–1611, later Rector of Barking, was the brother of the dramatist **John Fletcher** (Corpus Christi, 1591) (1579–1625).

Sir **Roger Manners**, Earl of Rutland, who was admitted at Queens' in 1591, married Elizabeth Sidney, the daughter of the soldier poet **Sir Philip Sidney** (1554–86).

The Revd Prebendary **Thomas Swifte**, who took his B.A. from Queens' in 1615 and was later Vicar of Goodrich and Bridstow in Herefordshire, married Elizabeth Dryden, sister of the poet **John Dryden** (Trinity, 1650) (1631–1700), and was the grandfather of the satirist Dean **Jonathan Swift** (1667–1745).

Sir **Philip Meadows**, who became a Fellow of Queens' about 1649, having been a student at Emmanuel, and was Ambassador to Sweden and later a Commissioner of Trade, was a colleague and friend of the poet **John Milton** (Christ's, 1625) (1608–74), succeeding him as Latin Secretary to Cromwell's Council.

The Revd Prebendary Dr **John Fielding**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1668 and was a Fellow 1671–72 and later Vicar of Puddletown in Dorset and a Chaplain to William III, was the grandfather of the playwright and novelist **Henry Fielding** (1707–54).

Charles Hopkins, who matriculated at Queens' in 1687, having been a student at Trinity College, Dublin, and who was himself a poet, was a close friend of both the poet **John Dryden** (1631–1700) and the playwright and poet (also a student at TCD) **William Congreve** (1670–1729).

The Revd **Morley Unwin**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1722 and was a Fellow 1727–44, lived in Huntingdon preparing pupils for the University. He and his wife Mary took in the poet **William Cowper** (1731–1800) to live with them, and their son William became a close friend of Cowper. After Morley's death, Mary Unwin devoted her life to looking after and encouraging Cowper and managing his affairs.

Professor **John Hadley**, M.D., F.R.S., who matriculated at Queens' in 1749 and was a Fellow 1756–64 and Professor of Chemistry, was a close friend of the poet **Thomas Gray**



Cloister Court, January 2010.

(Peterhouse, 1734, Regins Professor of History and Modern Languages) (1716–1771).

Samuel Turner, who matriculated at Queens' in 1772, Rector of Rothwell in Lincolnshire and Chaplain to the Earl of Scarborough, was the great-uncle of the poet **Alfred, Lord Tennyson** (1809–1892).

The Revd **John R Papillon**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1784 and became a Fellow in 1788, was, as Rector of Chawston, Hampshire, friend and rector of the novelist **Jane Austen** (1775–1817).

The Revd **William Morgan**, who was admitted to Queens' in 1816 and was Priest-in-Charge of Christ Church, Bradford, was a close friend of Patrick Bronte, godfather of Patrick's daughter Maria Bronte and family friend of the novelist sisters **Emily Bronte** (1818–48), **Charlotte Bronte** (1816–55) and **Anne Bronte** (1820–49).

The Revd **John Charlesworth**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1824, became Rector of St Mildred's, Bread Street, London, and was an active worker in the anti-slavery struggle, was the father of the author **Maria Louisa Charlesworth**.

The Revd **John Macaulay**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1825 and became Rector of Aldingham, Lincs., was the brother of the essayist and historian **Thomas Babington Macaulay** (1800–59).

The Revd **Isaac Green**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1826, was born in Grasmere in the Lake District and became a schoolmaster at Sedbergh School. He was a family friend of both the poet **William Wordsworth** (St John's, 1787) (1770–1850) and the poet, philosopher and critic **Samuel Taylor Coleridge** (Jesus, 1791) (1772–1834).

The Revd **George Crabbe**, who matriculated at Queens' in 1838 and became Rector of Merton in Norfolk, was the grandson of the poet **George Crabbe** (1754–1832) and also friend and executor to the poet **Edward Fitzgerald** (Trinity, 1826) (1809–83).

Stephen Bennett, who matriculated at Queens' as a scholar in 1887 and became a science teacher at Campbell College, Belfast, was a cousin, schoolfellow and friend of the novelist and critic **Arnold Bennett** (1867–1931).



Old Hall: Floreat Domus.

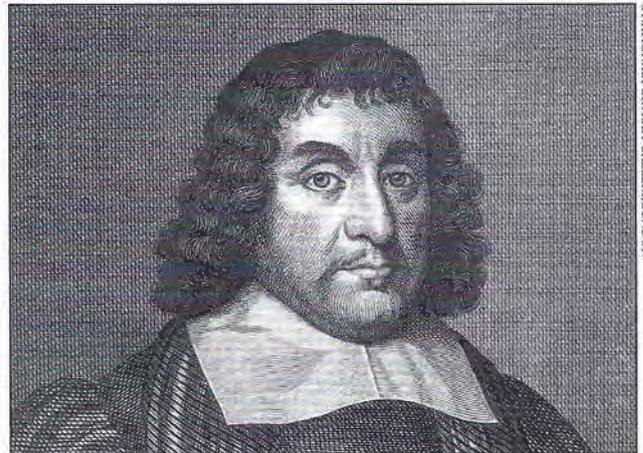
The Fuller Version: Thomas Fuller's "The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest", 1655

As we give three cheers for the University as it embarks on its ninth century, we should spare at least one cheer for the 'worthy Dr Fuller', born in 1608, just over 400 years ago. His fan club includes in his own century Samuel Pepys (Magdalene) and in the 19th century Samuel Taylor Coleridge (Jesus) and Leslie Stephen (Trinity Hall). This lively and prolific divine wrote the first history of Cambridge in English.

Thomas Fuller's credentials could hardly have been fuller! At the age of 14 he came up to Queens', where his mother's brother, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, John Davenant, was President. Her brother-in-law, Robert Townson had also been a fellow of Queens'. (Both uncles became Bishops of Salisbury). He spent, so he claimed, 17 years of his life (a third of his 53) either in residence, or associated with the University, as he progressed from BA to MA, from BD (in 1635) to DD, awarded by royal mandate at the Restoration, a year before his death. He failed to get a fellowship at Queens', despite the lobbying of his uncle, Davenant. So he moved to Sidney Sussex and in 1630 was appointed Vicar of St Bene't's, in the gift of Corpus Christi.

Fuller's *The History of Cambridge since the Conquest* was attached to his major work *The Church History of Britain* of 1655. This was the first full history of the Protestant Church (Fuller starts at the birth of Christ and ends at the execution of Charles I). He bases his narrative on earlier Latin histories, particularly *Historia Cantabrigiensis Academiae* (1568) by the great Tudor physician Dr John Caius, 'who improved Gonville Hall into a college.... and imposed a new name on this foundation: Gonville and Caius college. He wrote an excellent book of the antiquity of Cambridge.'

"Although the foundation of this University was far ancients", Fuller tells us in his preface, "yet, because what before this time is reported of it, is both little and doubtful... it (1066) is early enough to begin the certain history thereof." So he disallows such legends as the foundation of Cantaber in 375 BC, and the 'charters' of King Arthur and Cadwaldrus. He admits at the start that "at this time the fountain of learning in Cambridge was but little and that very troubled. For of late the Danes (who at first, like an intermitting ague, made but inroads into the kingdom, but afterwards turned to a quotidian of constant habitation) had harraged all this country, and hereabouts kept their station." He also doth protest (too much!) in his preface that he is **not** out to antedate Oxford. "Far be it from me to make odious comparisons between Jachin and Boaz, the two pillars in Solomon's temple, by preferring either of them for beauty and strength, when both are equally admirable. Nor shall I make difference betwixt the sisters (coheirs of learning and religion) which should be the eldest.... Wherefore I presume my aunt Oxford will not be justly offended, if in this book I give my own mother the upper hand, and first begin with her history. Thus desiring God to pour his blessing on both, that neither may want milk for their children, or children for their milk, we proceed to the business." (We now know, of course, that his accounts of the history before 1209 are based on no hard evidence, though very much current in his time.)



Dr Thomas Fuller, by David Loggan.

Fuller is being very loyal for really his mother and his aunt were not sister universities in the middle ages. Cambridge was a third-rate university; "its position relative to Oxford was the position of Erlangen or Greifswald to Berlin... it is hard to produce the name, I will not say of a great man but of a prominent ecclesiastic, who studied at Cambridge before the middle of the fourteenth century," Hastings Rashdall states baldly in his monumental and still unsurpassed *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages* (1896). Comparisons may indeed be odious (Rashdall spent even more years at Oxford than Fuller at Cambridge!) but he devotes 272 pages to it and only 50 to Cambridge in his history.

The question of precedence was also a question of religion. Fuller, a royalist minister writing in the Interregnum six years after the execution of his monarch, Charles I, and ten years after that of his archbishop, William Laud, was both through principle and policy dissociating himself from "the Romish persuasion". Just as his history of the Church is the first *Protestant* history in English, its companion is a *Protestant* history of his university. He gave no credit to the religious: "What might be the reason, that monks and friars in this age (the beginning of the 12th century) had such stately houses, rich endowments, plentiful maintenance; whilst students in the University had poor chambers, hard fare, short means, and that on their own or parents' charges: and yet there was more honesty, industry, painfulness, and piety, within the study of one scholar than the cells of an hundred monks?... whatever was the secret cause, this was the apparent effect thereof: Scholars as they were lean, so they were lively, attracted less envy, procured more love, endured more labour, which made them to last, and to live after the destruction of the other." Here he is describing Cambridge a century *before* 1209 and anticipating the Reformation as he dismisses the important part the friars' houses in particular played in the development of the University.

Fuller, who always relishes the stories of history, is faithful to the great 13th century chronicler, Matthew Paris in describing the dramatic events in Oxford in 1209 itself: "A sad accident happened this year at Oxford. A clergyman,

and student of that University, casually killed a woman and fled upon it. The Mayor of the city, with other officers, search after him, light on three of his chamber-fellows, both innocent and ignorant of the fact committed: these they injuriously thrust into prison, and some days after, King John (a back friend to the clergy, as continually vexed by their constant opposition) commanded them to be executed, "in contempt (saith my author) of ecclesiastical liberty". Offended hereat three thousand students at once left Oxford, as well Masters

as Scholars...So that no one remained of all the University. Of these some removed to Cambridge..."

As one mischievous writer puts it: "Cantabs may find it slightly embarrassing to admit that the University of Cambridge possibly owes its origin to the murder of a prostitute by an Oxford student."

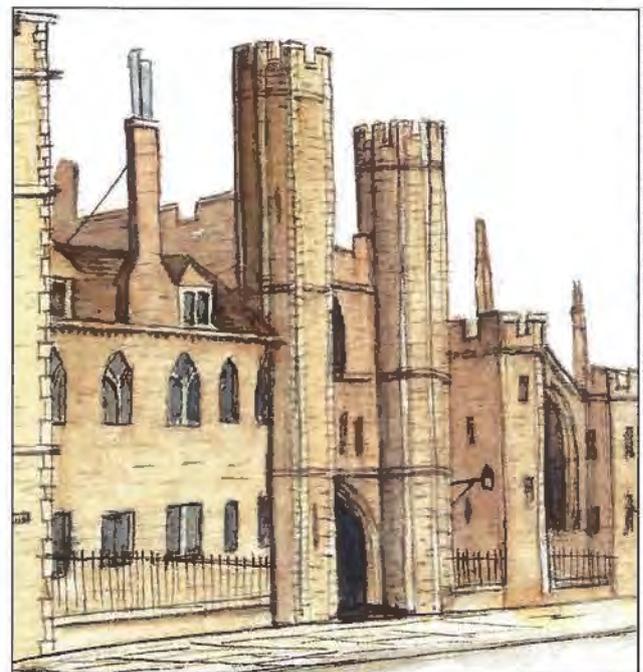
Thomas Fuller certainly did not see his *alma mater* that way.

M.J. Cohen (1955)

Richard Taylor (1805–73), Missionary, Peacemaker and Naturalist

The evangelical reputation of Queens' in the first half of the nineteenth century attracted many young men with a vocation for ministry. One such was a young Yorkshireman, Richard Taylor, who was admitted as a sizar (a poor student who received free tuition in exchange for acting as a servant) in 1824. He matriculated in the Lent Term 1825 and a year later (by which time he had come of age) became a pensioner (an ordinary fee-paying student). Richard was born in Letwell, South Yorkshire, in 1805 into a family of farmers and estate stewards, but was orphaned before he was 13. He was a pupil at Dr Inchbold's School in Doncaster. Apparently, as a young man, he did not enjoy good health and so spent as much time as he could abroad studying natural history – a hobby that was to bear much fruit later in his life. He graduated in 1828 and was ordained deacon to serve as curate in the College parish of St Botolph's, Cambridge. He was ordained priest in November 1829 and moved to the parish of Coveney and Manea in the Isle of Ely as curate. He married Caroline Fox that year also, the start of a great lifelong partnership. They were to have three sons and three daughters.

In 1835, the year in which he took his M.A., the Reverend Richard Taylor was accepted by the Church Missionary Society for service overseas in New Zealand. He and his young family sailed in the *Prince Regent* and arrived in Sydney in June 1836. There was a serious shortage of clergy in New South Wales at the time, so he was required to serve as Vicar of Liverpool, N.S.W., for three years, but eventually he arrived in March 1839 on a preliminary visit to the east coast of New Zealand. The Taylor family moved to the Bay of Islands area in September of that year to take over a mission school in Waimati North. Just a few months later on 4th February 1840 he was present at the discussions which led to the Treaty of Waitangi. That evening he was given a rough version of the Treaty and asked to copy it out neatly onto parchment, so the original English language document is in his handwriting. He kept the rough draft but it is now lost. He was also present at subsequent discussions with Maori tribes at Hokianga and Kaitiaki about the Treaty and meticulously recorded the deliberations. The Treaty of Waitangi is generally considered the foundation document of New Zealand as a nation, and was signed by representatives of the British Crown and various Maori chiefs from the North Island. It established a British governor in New Zealand, recognised Maori ownership of their lands and other properties, and gave the Maori the rights of British subjects. From the British point of view, the Treaty gave Britain sovereignty over New Zealand, but it is less clear that this was in any way the understanding of most of the 500 or so Maori chiefs who eventually signed.



A drawing of Queens' c.1827 from Richard Taylor's diary.

Soon after their arrival in Waimati, Richard and Caroline's eldest son, Arthur, was killed in an accident, aged 10. They were never entirely happy at Waimati, but in 1843 Bishop Selwyn sent Richard to the Wanganui area with a brief not only to preach Christianity but also to try and promote peace between warring Maori tribes and also between the native peoples and white settlers. His 'parish' was an enormous area but he established a pattern of regular visits, often involving quite long journeys on foot, to all the villages and even further afield and rapidly gained the trust of the indigenous peoples. He soon came to wield a very great influence over the Maoris of the region. Meanwhile his wife ably looked after the family, the mission station itself at Putiki-Wharanui, across the river from Wanganui, and a constant stream of visitors. Taylor was responsible for the founding of a school and a small hospital at Wanganui, all of which impressed the Governor, George Gray, when he visited the area. Gray often visited thereafter to consult Taylor and they became firm friends.

From 1825 until almost the day of his death Taylor kept a journal, recording events and sketching people, places and features that caught his eye. He made a particular study of the flora and fauna of the area. He found a new species, a plant parasitic on local trees, now named *Dactylanthus taylori*, near



A drawing of Te Rauparaha, Maori warrior, 1840s, by Richard Taylor.

the headwaters of the Whangachu River. He corresponded with many of the leading scientists of the day and collected New Zealand specimens for them, especially for Joseph Dalton Hooker, the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. He was also one of the first to realise the significance of the remains of the moa bird and collected skeletal specimens. He later published a paper, *An Account of the First Discovery of Moa Remains*, for the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand. His monograph, *A Leaf from the Natural History of New Zealand*, also contains much important information. He also built up an expertise on the culture of the Maori peoples, though he was never a good linguist, and was an enlightened collector of Maori artefacts. Part of his collection, which included a number of very rare 'godsticks', exquisite kaitaka paepaeroa or prestige cloaks, and a rare potae taua or mourning cap, is now in the museum at Wangauui, along with a staff and a beautiful chair carved for him by Maori members of his congregation. He wrote a treatise on New Zealand Lake Puas. His greatest literary achievement was a book *Te Ika a Maui – New Zealand and its Inhabitants*, "illustrating the origin, manners, customs, mythology, religion, rites, songs, proverbs, fables and language of the natives; together with the geology, natural history, productions and climate of the country, its state as regards Christianity, sketches of the principal chiefs, and their present position" – all beautifully illustrated by his own drawings. This is an important work of immense value to ethnographers and historians of New Zealand and has recently been reprinted as part of the Cambridge Library Collection series by C.U.P. He also wrote *The Past and Present of New Zealand with its Prospects for the Future* (1868), which deals primarily with his own experiences, and many other papers and articles, including *An Essay on the Zoology of New Zealand* (on the local fauna) and *The Age of New Zealand* (on its geology). His scientific interests encompassed ethnography, botany, zoology and geology. He was perhaps a classic example of a type, the informed amateur "roving naturalist" in a remote corner of the Empire in the mid-Victorian era. He became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, was given a silver medal at the 1865 New Zealand Exhibition in Dunedin and was a Founder Member of the New Zealand Institute.

Meanwhile he did not neglect his calling as a missionary. From 1850 his duties in respect of local Europeans were taken on by another minister, leaving him free to concentrate on his mission to the Maoris. He became a great evangelist to the Maori people and at the height of his influence in the early 1850s he was baptising more converts than any other missionary in New Zealand. It is estimated that about two thirds of the native population in his district accepted baptism and many large churches were built. He encouraged 'hui', gatherings primarily for religious purposes, but also useful for the transaction of social and political business. He trained and set up a system of Maori magistrates – 'wardens' – to help keep the peace and helped the Maoris with trade and the building up of farms and flour mills. He was not always successful in persuading the Maoris to conform to Western conventions. A story is told of him spotting a Maori named Ake walking naked, as was his custom, beside the river at Putiki. As Taylor's wife and daughters were with him, Taylor rushed ahead to try and get him to go indoors to put on his 'mat', but Ake refused. Taylor physically pushed him into a house only to find he was covered in the red ochre dye from Ake's skin and his best coat was ruined!

His relations with white settlers, however, were more ambiguous. They were not enthusiastic about his religious message nor his tendency to uphold the rights of the native people. On one occasion several thousand Maoris assembled for a Christmas Day service at Putiki while Europeans on the other side of the river held a race meeting. He was convinced that "colonisation, properly conducted, is the natural adjunct to Christianity, in civilizing aboriginal races", but was a fierce critic of settler behaviour and sometimes official policy. Nevertheless he was very successful as a mediator between the settlers and the Maoris and was renowned as a spokesman for the region when dealing with the Government. He arranged the meetings between the Maoris and the Governor when the controversial Wangauui land sale was agreed and was deeply involved himself in the negotiations. He rather upset local Europeans, however, by siding with the Maoris when they objected to the reserves allocated to them. He insisted that the settlers had no right to divide up land that had not been paid for, though he arranged for the farms to be settled while negotiations continued to resolve the dispute. He was always involved in every major decision within his area and many officials sought his counsel and advice. It would seem that he



Detail from the back of the chair of the Revd Richard Taylor, 1848, carved by Putiki Maori.



© IAN WATSON/GETTY IMAGES

Photograph of Richard Taylor in the 1860s.

was good at relating to others, even those who did not share his Christian convictions. By all accounts he had a warm and human personality with a well-developed sense of humour – many of his personal papers are peppered with puns and jokes. He was not afraid to criticise Government and had a slightly frosty relationship with Bishop Selwyn and the church hierarchy. He was never offered ecclesiastical preferment.

Perhaps his greatest role, however, was in the brokering of peace. A major task that confronted him in 1843 was keeping the peace between the coastal tribes of his area, the Ngati Ruanui and Ngati Rauru, and the inland peoples, especially the Ngati Tuwharetoa, hereditary enemies of the coastal tribes. With

Wesleyan missionaries and Bishop Selwyn he helped prevent a war when inland tribes threatened the pas of one of the coastal peoples. There were setbacks – two Christian Maoris that were sent as negotiators to a tribe hostile to their people were murdered, for instance. On another occasion he was able to prevent a serious conflict when some Maoris murdered a settler family. His enormous influence over the Maoris led to one of his greatest achievements, peace between the tribes and between the Maoris and the settlers; he is among those credited with “taking the heat out of race relations” in lower North Island. He was not always successful, however, failing in his efforts to make peace when the Pai Marire Movement led to intertribal conflict in the 1860s. Eventually his role as a ‘civilizer’ and keeper of the peace complicated his role as an evangelist and his religious influence began to wane.

In 1860 he was joined in the running of the mission by his son, the Revd Basil Taylor (Queens’ 1853), which left him more free to pursue his scientific interests. He retired from the C.M.S. in 1866, after a remarkable career as evangelist and preacher, peacemaker and arbitrator, Government advisor, writer, collector and naturalist. He visited England in 1855–56 and for a prolonged stay in 1867–71, on each occasion taking leading Maori converts with him. He left an account of an interview with one of these native New Zealanders with Queen Victoria. He returned to Wanganui in November 1871 and died there in October 1873 aged 68. Caroline died in 1884. One of the modern suburbs of Wanganui is called Taylorville.

Jonathan Holmes, based on the accounts of Richard Taylor’s life in the New Zealand Dictionary of National Biography, the Te Ara Encyclopaedia of New Zealand and several websites, notably that of the Wanganui Regional Museum, having been alerted to these accounts by an enquiry to Queens’ from a member of Taylor’s family.

Queensman versus Quelea

The late Eric Wilson (Queens’ 1935) once found himself confronted with a major problem – an avian pest rampaging through crops. He came up with an ingenious, if somewhat drastic, solution to an intractable problem. He had read Natural Sciences at Queens’ and had been trained in Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. In 1941 he joined the Sudan Department of Agriculture and there, in the course of his duties, he encountered the Red-billed Quelea (*Quelea quelea*), said to be the world’s most abundant bird species with an estimated population of around 1.5 billion. It is a small perching bird of the weaver family. Flocks of the birds, which are abundant in much of Sub-Saharan Africa, can reach vast proportions – it was once reported that it had taken 5 hours for one flock to fly past – and they have sometimes been described as the avian locust. They live mostly in the savannah regions, but do not avoid human settlements. They live on seeds and a flock can denude a field of grain in a very short period of time. They tend to rest during the heat of the day in trees and shady areas near water and are considered a major pest in many countries, capable of devastating the agriculture of a region. Eric Wilson had to deal with one such flock which was destroying local crops in his area of the Sudan. Conventional bird control measures did not work and the whole economy of the area was threatened, so Eric came up with an ingenious (if nowadays politically somewhat incorrect)

solution. He identified the trees where the birds roosted. Then he obtained a large quantity of dynamite from the Army. At the right time of day, when the birds were all there, he blew up all the trees. Apparently the force of the blast was felt and heard over 50 miles away. Red-billed Quelea birds have never returned to that part of Sudan. No other method of controlling the species has ever been as successful!



JONATHAN HOLMES

A Red-billed Quelea in Namibia.

During his time in Sudan, where he spent ten years encouraging and improving and supervising local agriculture, Eric Wilson became an authority on its flora and fauna. He was a particular expert on Sudanese butterflies and moths and built up a unique collection, now housed in the Natural History Museum. He wrote a guide to Sudanese Lepidoptera and two new species were named after him. He came from a well-known family in Westmorland. An ancestor had founded the Kendal Bank and in 1825 the family built Rigmaden Park near Kirkby Lonsdale. The original Hackney pony was bred there and it was one of the first houses in the country to generate its own electricity. In 1951 Eric returned from the Sudan to Westmorland to run the family estate, though part of the house had had to be demolished in 1948 because of dry rot. Eric's son painstakingly

restored Rigmaden Park and the family were eventually able to move back into it in 1992. Eric was proud of his native Westmorland, which he served as High Sheriff in 1962, and was a local magistrate, tax commissioner and churchwarden and a keen local historian. He was Chairman, then Life President, of the Lune and Wyre Fisheries Association. He also built a boat to sail on Windermere and was well-known and popular in the area, though probably few of his friends knew of his explosive exploits in the Sudan. He died in 1999 aged 83.

Jonathan Holmes

I am grateful to the family of the late Charles Eric Wilson, who sent me the information, including an obituary from the Westmorland Gazette, on which to base much of this article.

The information on the birds was found on the Internet.

Prisoner of War in Italy, 1943 – extracts from a diary

Peter Stern came up to Queens' in 1939. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers following his call up in 1940. He was posted to First Field Squadron and embarked for Egypt. In June 1942, following the fall of Tobruk, he attempted to escape with a few sappers in a scout truck, but was captured by the Italians 10 miles from Tobruk. He was a POW for a year, where he was involved in building a tunnel. The following is extracted from much longer excerpts from his diary published in the Institution of Royal Engineers Journal.

On the evening of Wednesday 8 September 1943 we heard on the camp loud speakers from Rome that Marshall Badoglio had asked for an armistice, which that morning had been accepted by General Eisenhower. We were quite uproarious, which as things turned out was somewhat premature. The next morning the Senior British Officer (SBO) spoke to us and said that the camp routine would continue as usual. Roll calls would be discontinued and the patrolling carabinieri in the camp would be withdrawn. The sentries would remain on the walls. The Commandant was on our side and would do all that he could to keep us out of the hands of the Germans. During the course of the next week the majority of the Italian garrison deserted during the nights and at the end of the week most of the sentry boxes were not manned. But we were still told to stay put. This produced a great deal of windiness in the camp, more especially in the Americans' bungalow, where they were prepared to leap over the wall at a moment's notice to a man. Everywhere people were packing up their kit and prying the beds to bits to make ladders. Red Cross parcels flowed more freely and we fed in good style.

On 8 September we stopped working on the tunnel and waited two or three days to see how things developed. When it was apparent that we should not be liberated immediately, work was resumed by those who had been chosen to use it. They started digging vertically upwards from the face, reaching the surface after eight feet. One night when there were no sentries a party went over the wall and fitted a concealed exit. One afternoon the SBO called a meeting of all escape-tunnel personnel and told us that the only occasion for using the tunnels would be if the Germans arrived to move us to Germany. When they did come in the end, and moved everyone to Sulmona, he still believed that we prisoners would not go to Germany and when we did escape – 43 of us in four tunnels – it was against his orders.

Diary Extracts

Friday 17 Sept. Last night... three officers (two American and one British) made off. At 2pm there was a heavy raid by about 43 of our planes on Pescara. The construction of a wireless set has now been achieved with the aid of components from the cinema amplifier. Weeks ago the work was started. Condensers were made and coils and transformers wound; the two great snags were no valves and no rectifier. The official Italian interpreter resident in the camp, the bane of our existence for so many months, is now sailing on a very different tack. The SBO told him of a certain part urgently required for the set – he returned with it in half an hour. At 1.30 yesterday the first news was picked up in English, French, Italian and German. Our own troops seem to be making good progress. There appears to have been a landing at Naples which was a failure, and a successful bridgehead south at Salerno.

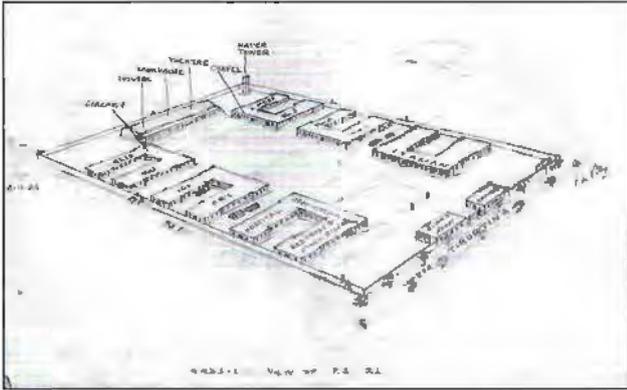
Sat 18 Sept. A German officer visited the camp this morning, to see if all were well.

Mon 20 Sept. Worked at the tunnel today for a couple of hours, enlarging the first gallery.

Tue 21 Sept. When I got up this morning I found Germans manning some of the sentry boxes on the wall. About 50 of them arrived at about 10pm last night. They are heavily armed with automatic weapons and don't invite attempts at escaping. The Italian commandant is still in command, and the Germans' duties apparently are simply to keep us in.

Thurs 23 Sept. At about 6am this morning we were woken up with the news that two sections were being moved by the Germans. They left us by transport about 8.30. Soon after breakfast I learnt that I had been included in the 14 to use the tunnel. A meeting of the tunnel party was held at 4pm – one to others crying off the party had been reduced to 11. We had our kit put in the hole. All of our room, except three of us (involved in three separate tunnels), left at 1.30. Tonight I am sleeping in the courtyard to be nearer at hand. The meals have been enormous today and on top of that we have each been given a whole Canadian parcel.

Sun 26 Sept. Free at last. At 4.30am on Friday the camp was woken up and told that the next lot were to be sent away at 7am. We 11 did not go into the tunnel until 6.30. At 8.30 an officer who had stayed behind let us out. We had a good meal and hung about until 12, when the final party were due to leave



A bird's-eye view of PGai.

the camp, and so we went underground again. At about 7.30am yesterday our Red Cross officer called down to us through the gutter drain over the first chamber. He told us that, except for the four Germans with him, there were now no Germans left in the camp. We planned to move out of the tunnel at 11pm. After 30 hours below ground we found that the exit had been discovered and was being filled in! That was a blow! Conditions were getting rather unpleasant. Seven of the party decided to break the surface at the entrance end and take a chance at 8pm. This they did. The others sealed the lid properly when they left us and brought us the interesting information that the camp was quite empty. We stayed on until midnight, and then came out, sealing the lid behind us, and setting out over the wall by a ladder, to our first rendezvous on the other side of the Pescara River. We got ourselves and our kit very wet in the crossing, because the water was flowing very fast and waist deep. At dawn we moved to a better hiding place where we have spent the day drying out. It is very delightful to be lying here in the bushes out in the open, away from the crowd in the camp and the darkness of the tunnel.

Mon 27 Sept. As soon as it was dark we set off on a bearing and left the river valley. We struck a road and continued till midnight. At 2am we continued until we were about half way to Catignano when we slept again. At 5am we ran into a labourer and went to his farm. They were all very scared, gave us bread, a bottle of water and two sacks, and told us to go into the hills. We climbed two or three hundred feet up the hill and on top we found a farm where the inmates have been very helpful, giving us breakfast of fried eggs and bread and water, and we have returned with soap and cigarettes. We are spending the day in a dense bamboo clump in a nook just below the farm. My haversack is too heavy. However, I shall get stronger and it lighter as time goes on. All together last night we walked about 12-15 miles.

Tues 28 Sept. At dusk yesterday we came up to the farm and after a good meal went to bed in the silos. This morning the farmer suggested going down into a little valley, which we did. Unfortunately it came on to rain and we were rather miserable. I went to the next-door farm to watch out for Germans in an easterly direction. Spent quite an amusing morning there practising the language. This afternoon a couple of Italian lads turned up who had been in the army at Rome. The Germans captured them and took them north. At Bologna, with 200 others, they jumped the train and came home. One of them has agreed to guide us for the next stage and will take us to a village

called Vestia where there are friends of his family. Mussolini and the Fascists, and the Germans, are universally hated among these people.

Wed 29 Sept. Torrential rain, so we have not moved from here. We are spending the morning in the silos because the farmer is expecting a corn buyer.

Thurs 30 Sept. Yesterday evening was fine and clear, so we decided to move. Our guide did not prove much of a success. He began by taking us off our course to his house, in the hopes of waylaying us there until daylight. His father had to come along with us to protect the boy with a pitchfork – after about an hour both of them had become very doubtful as to their bearings. They had to ask directions, eventually, however, we did reach Vestia.

Sat 2 Oct. Having reached Vestia we turned up into the mountains and stopped at a hayrick to sleep. At dawn we reached a village called Villa Celiera. We made a few contacts and were taken up the mountains along a mule track to a farm about half a mile further up, where we have been staying since, feeding at the farm and sleeping in the school-room nearby. We climbed to the top of the mountain and had a marvellous view. We could see the sea about 20 miles away, numerous towns and villages, Chieti, and even the camp itself. Friday was spent mostly in seeing small parties of British 'other ranks' (ORs), helping them with sketch maps and giving them advice. We have also met and spoken to various Italian refugees, including a few students, who are escaping being conscripted by the Germans for labour.

Sun 3 Oct. It was raining hard yesterday evening so we could not move. Later we came over to a new abode – a little cottage and an empty school, (all education apparently having ceased when the government changed). Met a British sergeant today who had come from Castel Del Moute. There were 25 British in the village and 150 Germans arrived in nine trucks to search the place. The Italian men were scared stiff and did nothing, but the women showed our chaps the back ways out of their houses and hid their kit. The Germans caught only one. We are as safe as houses here. We have friends in the cottages all around us, who will warn us if the Jerries come.

Mon 4 Oct. Yesterday evening we got a good meal of baked potatoes and fried eggs at a nearby cottage – very poor but extremely jolly and a fine family with a couple of very pretty daughters. Two of our party went up into the mountains to recce suitable hiding places and I took some aquafavein to a house for a baby which had a lot of sores on its face.

Wed 6 Oct. A messenger came up with a mysterious written message, signed "American Lieutenant". It stated that a group of Americans had been dropped by parachute to facilitate escaped prisoners in the hills rejoining our troops and asked us to join him. Suspicious, but later that evening one of the American's men came up to see us and everything seemed pretty genuine. Our leader set off to see his officer but returned somewhat displeased at finding the American drunk and all his ideas pretty hopeless. There was a slight scare of Germans in the locality, so we had a rehearsal of packing up, destroying all evidence in the school, and hiding our bulky kit in a haystack so that we could bear it into the mountains. The Americans have all departed to "mop up the rumours". As a result of all this activity we have achieved a lot of publicity which is very dangerous for us and all escapees lodged in the neighbourhood.

Thurs 7 Oct. We decided to move and set off into the

mountains. We are staying on a prosperous farm, unsatisfactory in that there is no easy get-away. I went this morning to find a better situation. Visited eight or nine houses, found most of them full of escapees or unwilling to take us.

Sat 9 Oct. Made the somewhat distasteful discovery of a few lice and a flea in my clothes. I changed completely when I got back and I am free of the bugs now.

Tue 12 Oct. Bob laid up with a boil on his ankle. After consultation with the family, we propose to stay on here a few more days, eating out whenever we get the chance.

Thu 14 Oct. Heard this morning of an English doctor in the vicinity, but he turned out to be a Yugoslav doctor of law. Bob's leg is still pretty bad – he has been laid up for several days now.

Fri 5 Oct. Met four 'ORs' this morning who had been down close to the River Pescara in an attempt to rejoin our own troops, but had been turned back by the peasants who had told them it was too dangerous (to cross). Later the two of us indoors were herded by the women of the house into an upper room because some suspicious visitors were coming. We were brought down again and met a local policeman. Marshall Badoglio has asked the peasants to lodge and feed British prisoners and has told them that they will be repaid afterwards. The tone of this household has changed from hospitality to gushing hospitality.

Sun 17 Oct. Interesting information – there are parachutists at Celiera with a French officer in charge. Their duty had been to collect prisoners at Francavilla and the navy were to come and take them off. They collected 300 prisoners and had them on the coast for three days, but no boats turned up, so they had to disperse them. The parachutists themselves then came up into the hills to rest before returning to our lines and two of us are going to join them. They are going down to the coast to commandeer a small boat and get back. We kept meeting more escapees, British, American and Yugoslav.

Tue 19 Oct. My departure from the Mosca family was a very depressing affair. The mother and daughter shed floods of tears asking me to stay. I gave them a tin of cocoa – more tears – and they gave me one of their cheeses – more tears still. We continued on to the original school in quest of the parachutists. We met the French officer – he was uncommunicative but quite pleased to see us.

Thu 21 Oct. Yesterday was not without excitement because the Germans visited Celiera. I met numerous Italians in various stages of fright coming up the hill. When I returned the family's two sons had gone up into the mountains, and the farmer and his wife were quite frantic to get us away. We found a spot a mile

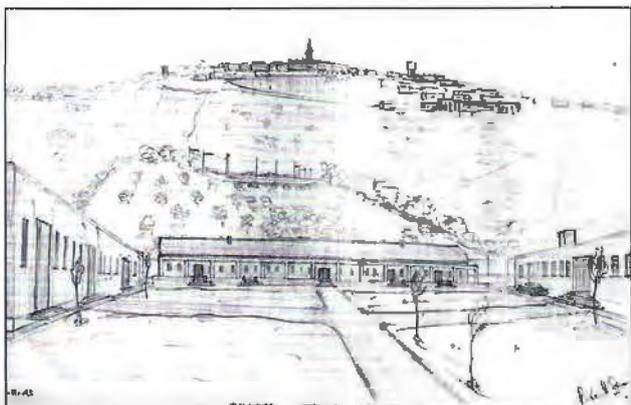
away and a good height up, from which we could see the village and most of the valley. The Germans started coming out of the village at 8 am and as they came up the parachutists withdrew from the school into the mountains. We saw them all (about 46) return into the village. On the way down I met an officer who had walked from Camp 49 north of Bologna. A French lieutenant returned from a patrol on the coast with good news of the chances of getting a boat.

Fri 22 Oct. We left the farm at 6pm and walked towards the coast till midnight. We stopped in a barn and got very cold. This evening one of the Italians accompanying us went in quest of a boat owner and arrangements made for getting away tonight.

Sat 23 Oct. Our Italian returned three hours late after several anxious hours waiting in the dark outside the farm. He came with the news that the proposed boat was out at sea with its owner but it would be returning in the morning. On the beach he met a German patrol and, as he had no papers, had to go a long way out of his way to throw them off. We have had a peaceful day in a hollow just below the farm.

Sun 24 Oct. Another two hours aggravating waiting last night. An Italian was to have come to us at 5.30pm to tell us whether or not the boat was ready. At 8 he turned up after having had to be fetched, saying that the boat was not yet ready. There were we waiting and waiting and the fishermen making no effort whatsoever to inform us as to what was happening. This morning the French officer sent one of his men, who was a mechanic, down to the boat to repair it. But then the Italians discovered that the oxygen cylinder was empty, the engine could not be started and oxygen unavailable. The rest of the day has been spent in trying to get other boats. One has been laid on for this evening taking 10.

Wed 27 Oct. Am now back in our own lines – arrived on Monday evening. At dusk on Sunday 10 of us, including six 'ORs', went down towards the beach. We crossed the coast road and railway without incident and waited while a couple of men went forward to the boat. Our French officer tried to get the owner or his son to go with us, but they were not having it, but instead asked 50,000 lire for the boat. When the boat was ready we crossed the beach and boarded. We moved slowly away from the shore and then the fun began to get the motor going – it was an ancient Diesel engine which had to have the cylinder head heated by a blow lamp to a red heat first. The blow lamp started off with a colossal sheet of flame and frantic efforts to hide the light. There was more excitement when the cover over the engine caught fire from the lamp. Eventually the engine started. It made a terrific row, sent showers of sparks vertically upwards through the exhaust pipe and moved us at about 2 mph, shaking the boat from stem to stern. It ran for an hour and then conked out. We made very slow progress by sail that night. At 6 we were practically becalmed, but we were several miles off shore and past Pescara, which was something. Later in the day the breeze got up and in the afternoon we were sailing well. We could see the battle area as we passed – dust, smoke and gun flashes – and plenty of our own planes passed overhead. By 9pm we were quite near the coast and Termoli. We eventually spotted a moored vessel and went towards it. We were hailed and found it to be a British LCI (Landing Craft Infantry). They signalled ashore and actually took us to the jetty. Gosh it was good to be back. Now I come to one of the most extraordinary coincidences in



Celiera from the camp.

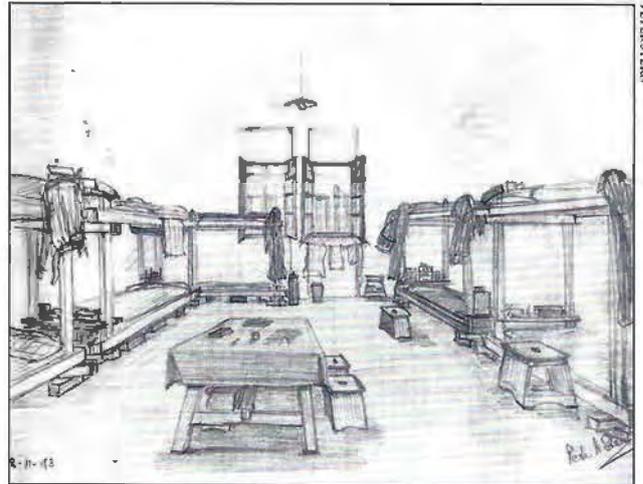
my life. After breakfast yesterday morning we set off down to the shore to see about getting the kit which we had left in the boat. Who should I run into in a truck in the streets of this town but my brother, Mick!

Sat 30 Oct. Still at Termoli. It seems strange to be sitting here in a comfortable house when the fighting is only 10 miles away – so different from the desert.

Sun 31 Oct. I went to the POW sub-commission and learnt that they required all my particulars and would then send me to a transit camp just outside the town.

Tue 2 Nov. On arrival at the transit camp I learnt a most interesting sequel to the tale of our tunnel at Chieti from two South African officers. They had been recaptured by the Germans and then taken back to Chieti, where they found Indians doing orderly duties. Five of them went down the hole when the Germans called the rest of the camp out on parade to take them off, having previously and with some difficulty located the lid. They spent four days down there, during which time they discovered the exit blocked up, and were constantly informed by the Indians of the state of affairs above ground. When only a small party of Germans remained, the five came out and, with the help of the Indians, got over the wall. I am very glad to know that the old hole was useful to some others; it was lucky we sealed up the lid properly when we left.

Sunday 7 Nov. Taranto. Figures to date show about 70 officers and 800 'ORs' passing through this camp. As all POWs come here, out of 100,000, less than 1000 have got through. Still there are probably a good 1000 or more still lying up in the hills.



'Our end', Room 3, Section 2.

Eventually Peter was moved by ship to Tunis. After a difficult four-day train journey in a wagon "Pour 8 cheveaux ou 40 hommes" to Algiers, he boarded a troop train for Liverpool. After six weeks leave at home, he was posted to 505 Field Company. He landed in Normandy on the evening of D Day. He was injured in Holland, and was hospitalised. He was demobbed in 1946. After the war he held several positions involved with irrigation and water supply for overseas countries and has been associated with the publication of many articles on the subject. He recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home in Chichester.

'For you the War is over'

Bob King came up to Queens' in October 1940. In October 1941 with many of his friends he enlisted in the Army. In November 1943 he was serving as a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Royal Regiment as three-inch Mortar Officer.

"In any Prisoner of War Camp there was a preponderance of lawyers. No one knows whether this was because they were unusually gallant or just bad at map reading."

On 16 November 1943 the island of Leros in the Dodecanese surrendered to a German invasion force landed by sea and parachute. The history of this disastrous campaign has been written about elsewhere. There had been five days of heavy fighting and casualties on both sides were high. The First King's Own lost over half its officers killed or wounded. Over the next few days the captured officers and men of the British garrison were taken by German naval vessels to Piraeus and then marched to a temporary camp in Athens. I recall two things about that march. A piper from the Royal Irish Fusiliers played a stirring march to lift our morale, much to the consternation of the German guards. My abiding memory, however, is of marching below the terrace of the Hotel Grande Bretagne watched by German officers eating breakfast in the open air. On the 3rd December we were transported to Germany by train in cattle trucks. The journey took thirteen days and the conditions were not pleasant, particularly as during the latter part I developed dysentery. We were first kept in a transit camp at Moosburg, near Munich, (Stalag 7A). It held 18,000 prisoners, many of them Russian. After a day or so I was admitted into the prison hospital where I was well cared

for by an American doctor and British orderlies. Although I took a long time to recover I have never had any recurrence nor suffered any side effects. I spent my first Christmas in captivity in hospital – not an easy time. It was not long after I returned to the main camp that we entrained once again for the shorter journey to our first permanent camp, Offizier Lager OFLAG 8F, Marisch Trubau, on the Czech border.

OFLAG 8F was a comparative luxury. It was a former Czech military academy with central heating and the accommodation was bearable. We slept in two-tier bunks around a room with central tables. We also had lockers. The bunks were slatted with loose slats (occasionally we had to donate one of these for shoring up a tunnel being dug as an escape route). The camp was highly organised. There was a camp university and it was possible to study almost any subject; certainly languages, history, English literature and maths. The lawyers, being either independent or awkward, were not part of this but formed their own Law Society. Of the two thousand officers, one hundred were lawyers. The Society had a library of textbooks provided by the Red Cross. A number of its members were Barristers or Solicitors who had qualified before the War. They ran courses for those studying for Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. Facilities were granted, presumably on the basis that, if one was studying with a view to furthering a career after the War, one was unlikely to be trying to escape or to be a general nuisance.

With a camp of two thousand officers there was an enormous wealth of talent. The first night that we arrived we saw a production of *An Inspector Calls* by JB Priestley. To us it

was like being in the West End. There was also a camp orchestra and a Night Club in which Tony Sampson entertained with his trumpet. There were many artists and some magnificent paintings survived the War. The library was a great haven for escapism. The most popular books were by Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope. The ingenuity displayed from making costumes for drama to preparing scores for orchestral concerts was incredible.

Ingenuity and innovativeness were also put to more serious causes. There was a secret radio made from parts, many of which were brought in via foreign workers who were always in and out of the camp. Every night a BBC news bulletin was read in each room at about six o'clock. One reader would go around the camp while prisoners (stooges) stood guard. In the event of the appearance of a German guard the cry "Goon up" would go out. The Germans were always referred to as Goons (this was long before the days of Spike Milligan!). The prisoners were under the command of the Senior British Officer (SBO) who would communicate directly with the Camp Commander. Each room was under the control of the Senior Officer in that room. The whole system was designed so prisoners could dominate the moral high ground. This became increasingly important during the latter days of the War. One Red Cross parcel a week meant that we were reasonably fit, fit enough to play games including rugby. We had a rugby pitch, which differed from most others in that it had a telegraph pole in the middle.

Much has been written about escaping. Sufficient to say that it was essentially a team effort, expertly organised, with maps, false papers, foreign workers' clothes and money. As far as I know there were no escapes from 8F. Although a tunnel was under construction, we were moved again before it was completed. Because of the advancing Russians we were moved west to OFLAG 79 on the edge of Brunswick. Again we were housed in a substantial building, this time a Luftwaffe training establishment. At the start, life continued as before. Plays continued to be produced by John Grimes of the *Daily Express* and ex-drama critic of the *Yorkshire Post*, including O'Neill's *A Wilderness*, *The Corn is Green* and *The School for Scandal*. There was a splendid performance of *Iolanthe*, which has been my favourite Gilbert and Sullivan Opera ever since. One abiding memory is of a revue, full of wit and humour. The final scene was a blacked out Piccadilly Circus, full of New Year revellers. They drifted away, leaving just two policemen slowly patrolling the deserted stage. Suddenly all the lights of Piccadilly, including the circulating windmill went on. Even after sixty-six years the impact of that scene is still with me.

The War was now making its full impact. There was always a map on display showing the progress of the Russians on the Eastern Front. This was marked up in accordance with German bulletins so as not to disclose that we were being informed by the BBC. We all knew that the Second Front was coming and there were two sweepstakes run on it. There was a map of the coast of North West Europe divided into small sections bearing the title "Buy your strip of beach". Whoever bought the strip where the Allies were first to land would take the sweep. The other was on the date of the landing. Here there was a chart showing how the stakes were being laid, the majority for dates in June. These were designed not only as diverting pastimes but to undermine the morale of the German guards.

We were also on the flight path of Allied air raids on Brunswick (very close), Hanover and Berlin; streams of U.S.

Flying Fortresses by day and RAF Lancasters led by Mosquitoes by night. It appeared to us that the RAF was the more accurate. Night after night I watched from my bunk through a window. A marker flare would appear in exactly the same position. It was then time to repair to the cellars. The inevitable happened on 24th August at about 11am when eleven bombs hit the camp. Fortunately most of us were in the cellars. The cookhouse was demolished, electricity and water were cut off and the drainage system was smashed. There were forty POW casualties, three fatal. The Germans suffered more heavily.

As the year progressed conditions deteriorated. The German guards became more assertive. There were more spot checks and searches. It was a strategy to disrupt these as much as possible without provoking dangerous situations. We were normally counted twice a day. It was in everyone's interest to get these over as quickly as possible and we would speedily line up in threes so that the count could be easily accomplished. If it was decided to disrupt the count, it could be done in a number of ways. One was for no-one to stand still but to move round changing places with each other. This would make a count impossible. A more subtle method was used when the count took place inside, which it did in bad weather. The count would take place on the ground floor. At each end of the building was a staircase leading to the second floor and to the cellar. After the count had started the first three in the line would nip down into the cellar at one end and attach themselves at the other end. The Germans would then find that they had three more than they should have. They would start the count again. The three at the end would then slip back again. This meant that this time there would be three less than there should be! Whether the Germans ever twigged what was going on I do not know. It was all a question of how far one could go – a misjudgement could have tragic consequences. An Indian Officer was shot dead crossing the trip wire laid inside the perimeter fence trying to retrieve a deck tennis quoit. Simple tricks of deception proved to be the best. When an escape took place, it was not possible to disguise this for more than forty-eight hours. Thus, if three chaps got out, the SBO would go to the German Commandant after forty-six hours and tell him that eight prisoners had escaped. Five would be secreted in the attics, thus at some future date five could be got out without being discovered missing.

A map was now being displayed showing progress on the Western Front. The progress, or lack of it, had an increasing effect on our morale. Arnhem was a bad set back, particularly as some Allied Officers, including some from the Parachute Regiment, came in as prisoners.

Since my arrival in the Marisch Trubau, several of us had been studying for what was then the Solicitors' Intermediate Examination. It was in two parts: Law Papers, and Book Keeping and Trust Accounts. I was the only one to attempt both parts. I was particularly anxious to get rid of the Book Keeping and Trust Accounts, as I knew that, if I ever got back to Cambridge, I would be exempt from the Law section anyway. Sometime in November the Examination Papers arrived via the Red Cross in Geneva. The responsibility for invigilation was with the SBO. The Law Society had set special papers for the Intermediate and Final Examinations limited to set books and Law Reports which were available to us, so there were no questions on recent developments in the Law. Six sat the Final and six the Intermediate. At the time we did so the Germans



COURTESY BOHNING

The Law Society in OFLAG 8F; Bob King is arrowed.

were successfully counter-attacking in the Ardennes and we began to wonder if it was all worthwhile. We knew that the scripts had to travel to Geneva and then back to London. In view of the increasing chaos in Europe we thought that the chance of them arriving at Chancery Lane was remote. On our eventual return to London, an enquiry at the Law Society revealed that the papers had not arrived so we thought that that was that. About a month later came the news that they had turned up and would be marked immediately and results published three weeks hence. We all passed. That we did so was entirely due to the Solicitors and Barristers in the Camp who were prepared to give lectures and tutorials, often without the benefit of adequate resources and in adverse conditions. Our debt to them was great because for many of us it meant that we could continue to pursue Law even after five or more years' break.

Christmas 1944 was bleak and conditions in the New Year began to deteriorate. We were down to half a Red Cross parcel a week. Food was bartered and social distinctions became apparent. The orderlies, who were other ranks, bartered their marmalade for the officers' jam, their coffee for the Officers' tea. The smokers had a terrible time, as they would barter what little food they had for cigarettes. I wonder how many of them are still alive now. As the Allied Forces moved inexorably towards the Rhine the tension built up. There was the feeling that freedom, which appeared so near, would be snatched from our grasp. On the 24th March we learned of the crossing of the Rhine. The SBO addressed the whole camp and said that we were entering the last one hundred days. The risk was that the Germans would attempt to move us east and apparently there were orders for this to happen. Fortunately the SBO and a German Foreign Office official who had been in the Camp for some weeks persuaded the German Commandant that it was now in his interests to co-operate with the British. Emotions were beginning to run high, heightened perhaps by the shortage of food. Most of us had now lost two stones in weight. A friend explained to me that since he had been overseas he had been homesick only twice: once when he first left Britain and now - I knew how he felt.

On the evening of 11th April we began to hear the guns. They came nearer and shells passed over the camp all night. I don't if anyone slept at all. None of us got up particularly early next morning. At about 9am there was a commotion at the gate. There were two American corporals in a jeep with a French foreign worker looking highly embarrassed surrounded

by hysterical British officers. Many wept openly. It was all over. Over the next few days we were free to roam the adjoining countryside and eat! Re-action began to set in. When were we going to go home? Each day we were told that the planes would come the following morning. The following morning came but no planes. Each morning we packed up ready to go. In order to disperse the camp library we were allowed to keep two books. I still have mine: *My Day in Court* by Arthur Train, an American lawyer, and *Life is Sweet Brother*, the reminiscences of Bernard Darwin.

On 23rd April, St George's Day, the morning having come and gone, I was lying somewhat disconsolately on my bunk when the cry went up, "The planes are here". Looking out of the window I could see the sky full of Dakotas circling the adjoining airport. We collected our few belongings and rushed outside. There we lined up in groups of twenty and were told that we would be flown to Brussels where we would spend the night. Ours was the last group to leave. It was the first time in my life that I had ever flown. We landed in Brussels and were standing as a lone group when an Army Staff Officer came up to us and said the most wonderful words I have ever heard in my life, "Would you rather have a cup of tea now or go to England?" Time puts a glow on past events but I still believe the final stage was pure magic. It was the most beautiful spring evening with a slight mist. As we flew across the Channel there appeared a few horizontal lines, as if in a Scarfe drawing, then they were revealed for what they were: the White Cliffs of Dover.

We landed at Wing in Buckinghamshire to a reception committee of RAF personnel, who clapped us. Why, we could never be sure. A brief interview with a WAAF doctor followed, then tea and more WAAFs to talk to, then, through the English countryside and the smell of lilac, in army trucks to our dispersal camp at Chalfont St Giles. The following day we were given another medical and fresh clothes; medal ribbons were sewn on our jackets by ladies of the WVS and we were issued with travel warrants to travel to Paddington to await trains home. In the Paddington Hotel I asked for a gin and tonic, only to be told that there had been no tonic since the beginning of the War. At about 5.30am on 25 April, I walked into my home in Wolverhampton to be greeted by my overjoyed mother and sister. I was on leave for some months, on double rations for six weeks! I was not demobilised for another twelve months and finally left the army on Sunday 1st October 1946. On the following Thursday I was back at Queens' embarking on doing two year's work in one.

During the last months at OFLAG 79, consideration was given to what we could do as a small contribution to the problems of post-war Britain. It was decided to found and run a Boys' Club in London and before we were released some £17,000 was raised. The Duke of Edinburgh opened the original Club premises in Fulham in July 1949. The present premises are considered to be among the best in London. The Club is now open to boys and girls.

For those who love the Greek Islands, do visit Leros. It is a short boat trip from Kos. If you do find yourself there, please visit the war cemetery on the shore of Aiinda Bay. Of the one hundred and eighty three buried there, one third could not be identified. Their head stones bear the simple legend "Known only to God..."

Bob King, LL.M. (1940)

POW of the Japanese

I was born and went to school in a town on the coast of North East China named Chefoo (now Yantai). My parents were missionaries and taught in the school that was primarily for the children of missionaries. I have two older sisters and one younger brother. The Japanese had invaded the coastal area of China in the 1930s but this had hardly affected us Westerners until the Pearl Harbour attack on December 7 1941. The following day Japanese troops came into the school compound. They intruded more and more into our lives taking over some of the school buildings. Lessons ceased and food was in short supply. I well remember a Japanese soldier coming into our home and pasting notices on all the furniture, curtains, pictures and other things stating they were now the property of the Emperor of Japan.

On November 4 and 5 1942, when I was ten years old, we were moved to three houses about two miles across the city with all the belongings we could carry, and singing the chorus "God is still on the throne". Our family were moved with the girls' school to a bungalow built for a family of five. There were 72 living in the house. Fortunately there was a large boarded-in loft where about 50 girls slept on mattresses laid out in rows on the floor. There was not much food but we were able to keep some chickens, which provided some very welcome eggs. We had a little schooling – an hour or two a day – with no textbooks, and writing paper was in short supply. Winters in north China are very cold and we often suffered from chilblains and chapped hands and feet. The water in an enamel mug by the bed overnight would turn to solid ice by the morning. Each day we had to line up and number off in Japanese. The guards in this camp were Consular Service police and were civilised and

tolerant. The second commandant was much more friendly than his predecessor and we found out later that the school doctor (a missionary) used to read the Bible with him and he carried a New Testament in his pocket which he once showed to some boys. Before we were moved to another camp he made a special trip there and advised us to take everything we could with us as conditions there were "much worse".

Late in the summer of 1943 we heard we were to move to a larger camp 100 miles inland. The Japanese had decided that all 'enemy foreigners' from Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Chefoo should be interned in one camp in Weihien (now Weifang) in Shantung province. Most of our belongings were packed in suitcases, trunks and bedding bundles and these were loaded onto an old cargo vessel for Tsingtao. The ship was rat-infested and we were herded into the hold. Normally the seas around the Shantung peninsula at that time of year are very stormy but we were blessed with two days of calm. No food or drink was provided for the journey. A Chinese baker had been asked to provide bread for the two day journey and had been paid, but he had not delivered the bread when the ship left the quay. The ship sailed into the bay and then inexplicably stopped and dropped anchor. When the baker, who had arrived on the quay with the bread, saw the ship had stopped, he commandeered a small launch, at his own expense, and delivered the bread, still warm, to the ship. We saw this as a real answer to prayer. No toilets were provided and overnight we were locked down in the stifling hold with the rats. I have vivid memories of hearing babies cry and the smell of cigar smoke. We arrived safely in Tsingtao and were then taken by train to Weihien city and on by truck to the



Some of the boys after liberation – Theo Welch top left.



BRIAN COLLINGSHAM

Theo Welch in 2010.

camp, arriving thirsty and dusty. A lot of the luggage had been broken or stolen en route.

Weihhsien Concentration Camp was housed in a compound originally built by the American Presbyterian Mission for a school, a seminary and a hospital. There were some larger houses that had been used by the missionaries. These had been taken over as quarters for the Japanese. This part of the camp was 'out of bounds' to us. The area of the camp was about 200 x 150 yards and was eventually occupied by about 1800 people. Families from Peking and Tientsin had arrived about 6 months earlier and found the place trashed with fittings removed, the drains blocked and furniture broken. They had done their best to make the place habitable. What had been classrooms were used as dormitories to house some single people and us children. Families were housed in rooms about 9 x 12 feet in area. My parents and brother were housed in one such room with a bunk bed built over the double bed. There was virtually no heating. Our belongings were kept in 'wall pockets' at the head of the bed. The sets in the film *Empire of the Sun* depict the scenes very well! In the summer we needed mosquito nets.

The population of the camp represented a cross-section of Western society in China. There were businessmen and their families, missionaries, Catholic priests and nuns, and even a Hawaiian dance band. When we arrived the community was already getting organised with committees appointed to deal with supplies, accommodation, employment, discipline, etc. From these committees representatives were appointed to liaise with the Japanese authorities. Every person who could work was given a job. Some of our teachers continued teaching and organising the pupils. I had a job pumping water into a water tower. My father started on the labouring gang, then went to work in the bakery, eventually becoming bakery manager. He was also on the discipline committee. My mother prepared vegetables in one of the kitchens.

There were three kitchens. The diet was monotonous, but food was a big topic of conversation. Breakfast was often a cereal (sorghum – normally fed to cattle – or millet). Lunch – a stew – was mainly vegetables, but occasionally meat that at times was

identified by a vet as donkey or horse. Supper was usually soup – a watered down version of lunch. When, in the summer of 1944, Red Cross parcels arrived, the contents were used very carefully and they helped to stave off starvation during the following winter. For some time a 'black market' flourished, with a few individuals trading with the Chinese through drains under the camp wall or over the wall. My Mother traded her wedding ring for some eggs and dried milk powder to keep us nonrished. A Trappist monk was caught by a Japanese guard trading in eggs and was sentenced to two weeks solitary detention in the Japanese quarters. This caused much amusement as he had observed 20 years of silence before being given a special dispensation by the Pope to speak during the War. His sentence was cut short after he decided to sing his Latin Matins and Compline in a loud voice that disturbed the Japanese soldiers when they were trying to sleep.

As our clothes wore out they were repaired and patched. In the summer boys wore only shorts. The temperature could rise to 120 degrees F (49C). Shoes were kept for the winter which was very cold. Some shirts were made from curtains or tablecloths and they could be very colourful! Going barefoot in the summer toughened up the feet and I could stand on a burning cigarette stub without feeling pain! As we outgrew our shoes they were handed down to people with smaller feet and we might inherit some larger shoes. Rats, mosquitoes and bedbugs were real pests. Rats ate essential supplies. A small syndicate of us came second in a competition for the team that caught the most rats (we used home-made traps). The prize was a tin of salmon and a packet of sugar that we ate together at one sitting! When DDT, which worked very effectively against bedbugs, arrived after the War it seemed miraculous.

Older children who should have left school and could not continue their education or start training for a profession often became depressed. The mother of a close friend of mine died in another part of China during the War and he only found out after we were liberated. Three of my contemporaries committed suicide within a few years of the end of the War as they were finding it very hard to adjust to normal life.

Entertainments, which included concerts and lectures, were organised. There was a church building where several services were held each Sunday for various groups. On Sunday evening hymn singing was very popular. One incident, which made a big impression on me, concerned a Greek teenager who was notorious as a thief and troublemaker. At the end of one hymn singing session a missionary doctor challenged him on his behaviour and purpose in life, taking him back to his room to talk and urged him to repent and commit his life to Christ, which he did. The following morning the boy returned things he had stolen and apologised to many people for the things he had done and his behaviour. That afternoon he was up a tree collecting dry wood for kindling as a punishment for an earlier crime. I was standing nearby when he trod on a dead branch that broke and he fell 30 feet. He never regained consciousness and died a few hours later. I only heard about the events of the previous evening after he had died.

There was a small sports field where softball, hockey and soccer were played. Sport was organised by Eric Liddell the Olympic gold-medallist from the 1924 Olympics and world record holder in the 400 metres. He had been tipped to win the 100 & 200 metres but had refused to run in the heats on a Sunday, as he was

a devout Christian. He was a humble, very friendly person who was willing to do menial and unpleasant jobs without a word of complaint. He was like an uncle to many of the children whose parents were not in the camp. He died of a brain tumour in the camp in February 1945. My Sister wrote in her diary the day after Eric died, "Dear (Old) Uncle Eric died last night. It was so sudden. He wrote a letter to his wife just that day. Everyone was greatly impressed. Most people thought he was the best man in camp. What a loss. It snowed today. There was no coal".

Various ways of communicating with the outside world were devised. The most successful was via the coolies who came regularly to empty the cesspools carrying the night-soil out in buckets. They were searched on arrival and when they left. A method of bringing news into the camp was for a coolie to have a coded message on a small piece of silk up one nostril and for him to blow it out in the manner practiced by the Chinese and some footballers. They would be keenly observed by one of the internees who would retrieve the silk and have the message decoded. By various means contact was made with some Nationalist troops locally and two internees, fluent in Chinese, escaped over the wall one night. In punishment our roll calls were increased to

twice daily and prolonged. The escapees were never caught.

We were released on 17 August 1945, two days after VJ Day, when seven American soldiers parachuted from a B24 (Liberator) plane near the camp. The Japanese guards, who knew that the War was over, melted away. We went out through the camp gates to welcome our liberators. We were supplied with food and clothes dropped from B29s and were 're-orientated' by the American forces. People rather resented, however, being woken up at 6am with "O what a beautiful morning", relayed over a hastily constructed Tannoy system. We were warned not to over-eat from the cans dropped from the sky! Six weeks later we left the camp by train to Tsingtao and spent two weeks there waiting for a troop ship to take us to Hong Kong. We waited in Hong Kong for six weeks as most of the ships were full of troops returning to the U.K. from the Far East. Near Suez we were kitted out with clothes by the Red Cross and could discard our rags and our American uniform clothing and appear respectable on our arrival in the U.K. into a 'pea-souper' fog. I started school in London in January 1946 with children only one year younger than I was – a credit to our teachers during the War!

Theo Welch (Fellow Commoner)

Prisoners of War by John Jarman

Like shabby ghosts down dried-up river beds
The tired procession slowly leaves the field;
Dazed and abandoned, just a count of heads,
They file away, these who have done their last,
To that grey safety where the days are sealed,
Where no word enters, and the urgent past
Is relieved day by day against the clock
Whose hours are meaningless, whose measured rate
Brings nearer nothing, only serves to mock.
It is ended now. There's no more need to choose,
To fend and think and act; no need to hate.
Now all their will is worthless, none will lose
And none will suffer though their courage fail.
The tension in the brain is loosened now,
Its taut decisions slack: no more alone
– How I and each of us has been alone
Like lone trees which the lightnings all assail –
They are herded now and have no more to give.
Even fear is past. And death, so long so near,

Has suddenly receded to its station
In the misty end of life. For these will live,
They are quit of killing and sudden mutilation;
They no longer cower at the sound of a shell in the air,
They are safe. And in the glimmer at time's end
They will return – old, worn maybe, but sure –
And gather their bits of broken lives to mend.

William John Fletcher Jarman (Queens' 1930) was a Royal Artillery Major in the 51st Highland Division's anti-tank unit. He served in the Western Desert (his most celebrated poem is entitled 'El Alamein') and in Sicily (where he wrote this poem), returned to England, but was killed in action at the age of 33 by a mortar-bomb in Normandy on 26 June 1944. Many consider him one of the greatest, albeit largely forgotten, war poets of the Second World War. He read Mathematics at College and was Captain of the University Gymnastics Club. After Queens' he taught at Millfield. He also wrote a novel, 'Priddy Barrows'. The poem is reproduced by kind permission of John Jarman's daughter, Janet Coward.

Queens' Members of Parliament

In the last issue of *The Record*, I published a list of 149 Queensmen known to have been Members of Parliament. In the 2010 General Election, the 149th on the list, David Ruffley (Conservative, Bury St Edmunds), was returned to Parliament. A 150th Member of Queens' and the first Queenswoman was also elected:

Elizabeth Louise Kendall (matric. 1990), b.1971. M.P. (Labour) for Leicester West 2010–. Ms Kendall becomes the first Labour Party Member of Parliament from Queens'. She was previously Director of the Ambulance Service Network and Director of the Maternity Alliance charity. She had also been an Adviser to Cabinet Ministers Patricia Hewitt and Harriet Harman.

Thirty years after women were first admitted to Queens' it is pleasing to note also that 2010 marked the first award of a Life Peerage to a Queenswoman. Bryony Worthington (1990) is an expert and campaigner on climate change policy; she is the Director and Founder of the carbon trading campaign group and think tank, Sandbag. She was an important member of the team behind the Friends of the Earth 'Big Ask' campaign and wrote the first report on 'carbon budgets'. Baroness Worthington, of Cambridge in the County of Cambridgeshire, will sit on the Labour benches in the House of Lords.

Jonathan Holmes

The Sporting Record

Captains of the Clubs

Athletics: Max Wood

Badminton (Men's): Calvin Cheung

Badminton (Women's): Lindsey Tate

Boat Club (Men's): George Savell

Boat Club (Women's): Antonia Robbins

Chess: Alexander Davan-Wetton

Cricket: Laurence Smith

MCR Cricket: Daniel Allwood

Cross-Country: James Maheswaran

Football (Men's): Daniel Keeley

Football (Women's): Sarah Bruckland

MCR Football: Benjamin Crittenden

Hockey (Men's): Brendan McCormick

Hockey (Women's): Rosy Jones

Lacrosse: Mark Davies

Netball (Women's): Rose Harvey

Netball (Mixed): Jemima Maunder-Taylor

Pool: Oliver Hart

Rugby (Men's): Matthew Jones

Rugby (Women's): Fiona Gillanders

Skiing: Christopher Hansford and Jemima Maunder-Taylor

Squash: David Pattinson

Swimming and Water Polo: Peter Lucas

Table Tennis: Jacob Brubert

Tennis: Richard Lismore-John

Volleyball: Thomas Honnor

Yoga: Lydia Gayle

Athletics

There were only two Queens' entrants in the 2009/10 CUAC Sports at the start of Easter Term, with Alex Jackson (Long Jump) and Max Wood (Mile, 5000m) performing admirably to ensure that Queens' Men came 15th.

Queens' put out a much stronger team for 2010/11 Cuppers in the Michaelmas Term, with the Men finishing sixth and the Women ninth. Sam Greenaway (Shot) and Jacob Brubert (2000m Steeplechase) achieved Queens' best results of the day with third places in their respective events. Good track performances came from Jon Coleman and Chris Hansford, with Alex Jackson jumping excellent distances in the hotly-contested field events. Team Captain Max Wood entered the maximum five events scoring extra points for the team. Stacey Ashworth raced well for the Women in the 100m and 800m.

Queens' now looks towards CUAC Sports in Easter Term, when we will try to build on last term's good Cuppers result.

Badminton

The Men's First Team was promoted to the top division at the beginning of 2010 but, despite playing tremendously well throughout the Lent Term, the Team was rather unfortunate to be relegated again after some very close matches that we failed to convert. However, our squad became extremely strong in the Michaelmas Term owing to the presence of three newcomers. We could not have asked for a better start to the year – 9–0 against both Peterhouse 1 and Caius 1, then 7–2 against Emmanuel 1. We lost narrowly against Corpus Christi 1 but regained our composure and beat Fitzwilliam 1 9–0. Our last opponent was Downing 1, who were widely acknowledged as the strongest in our group and we had to beat them to get promoted. Perhaps it was this pressure that hindered our performance and, as a result, we lost 20–22 in the decider. The Men's Second Team has demonstrated strong spirit and improved significantly in 2010. Despite the Team's great effort it was unlucky to be relegated at the end of the year. Nevertheless, the performance of the Team has been very respectable and it has created a lot of opportunities for freshers to take part in college matches.

As we travel to more away matches, we appreciate the tacit and luxury of our own court on site and the women continue to make good use of it. Lent Term is often more competitive, as Michaelmas promotions and relegations have accounted for the change of players with the academic year, and so it proved for the Women's First Team. We started Lent Term in the Inter-Collegiate League First Division and, despite finishing sixth, were relegated – particularly crushing once we realised that the team just staying up had beaten us 5–4 on an evening without many of our usual players. Ladies Cuppers suffered a similar fate, after a series of storming victories took us to finals day. Lack of players for the day forced us to withdraw. The Second Team had a happier Lent Term, securing promotion into the Third Division. It was good to see many from both teams at the Polish-champagne-fuelled party thrown by the outgoing Second Team captain. We continued to train into the Easter Term, without any matches. Our new Captain has more formal coaching than others recently, so took on the role of coach. It caused much amusement to see overhead shots being developed with an old shuttlecock hanging from

a string and long cane. Either the training or a few strong new players made the difference in the Michaelmas Term. The First Team has been promoted after an unbeaten term in the Second Division. The harder matches gave us a taste for our eventual goal and, as for other matches, who doesn't find winning 189–42 a confidence boost once in a while? The Second Team also played well to stay in the Third Division. With so many colleges and only seven teams in a division, they enter Lent Term as the only second team in their division but expecting to hold their own.

Boat Club

With the purchase of a new First VIII, named 'Suzi' in honour of Lady Earwell, the Men's Club have expanded their fleet to a total of six boats this year! Thanks must go to all the donors who made this purchase possible. It has been enormously beneficial, and has allowed the first boat to compete at the top level with other colleges. It has also meant that the lower boats have had the chance to compete with much better equipment, and has eliminated the need for boat sharing.

The highlight of the year must surely have been the astonishing Lent Term! After winning winter Head-to-Head, and the IM2 division at Bedford Head, the Men's First Eight (M1) managed to over-bump Fitzwilliam on the first day



BRIAN CALLENSHAM

The QCWBC First Eight.



JONATHAN HOLMES

The First VIII cox, Jonathan Cribb, after winning oars in the Lent Bumps.

of the Lents and finish up six overall, winning their oars! M2 also pulled off some excellent races and after winning Robinson Head earlier in the term, managed to finish up two in the Bumps – an impressive campaign taking them to 13th in the Second Division of the Lents.

Despite some strong performances in the early races of the Easter Term, come the May Bumps some unfortunate occurrences produced some unrepresentative results. An M1 crab, and multiple 'parking attempts' mid-race by an array of crews all conspired against us. Despite this M3 fought their way up into the Third Division, with two bumps over the first three days, before being bumped back down on the third day.

In the Michaelmas Term, despite only four returners from the Men's First Boat, many stepped up from M2 and we had another huge influx of keen novices! On the river, a very quick 'Top Gun' novice crew managed to win both Winter Head and Emma Sprints whilst rowing with square blades. In Queens' Ergs, 'Terminator', the other top novice crew, came an impressive third in the Men's Division. This year also saw the inaugural senior event, in which Queens' narrowly beat an impressive Caius crew by 0.3 seconds. Prizes were presented by Olympic Gold Medallist Steve Williams!

Unfortunately, the senior Fairbairns Cup races were cancelled this year owing to the cold weather and the Cam freezing over! After winning both

Autumn and Winter heads, M1 was disappointed to be unable to defend their title from last year, however the novice divisions did take place over a shortened course and, despite some questionable marshalling decisions, 'Top Gun' achieved an impressive third!

The Women's Club has had an exciting year with ups and downs for all crews; overall we have managed to have great fun and achieve some great results. 2010 started with a particularly exciting head to head race with a gate (the part that holds the oar) being accidentally left open, combined with some tight overtaking in 'the Gut', a particularly thin and winding part of the river. The First Women's Boat (W1) went on to have an unlucky Lent Bumps campaign and narrowly avoided spoons on the last day. W2 worked very hard with three long row-overs including a near over-bump on Darwin W1. They finally got the bump they deserved on the last day.

The highlight of the Easter Term was undoubtedly W2 winning blades during the May Bumps. They were a strong crew who joked that they didn't like going around corners, so bumped four days in a row on the first straight! They even managed to time their final blade-winning bump for just opposite the Queens' Pimms tent, a fantastic show for all QCBC supporters. W1 also had a very successful term, winning the St Radegund Mile and going up two in the bumps. W3 had two row-overs and a bump in each direction to end up even in the Mays.

We started the new academic year with one full senior crew, a small but strong and determined squad. We achieved some fantastic results, 2nd and 3rd in Autumn and Winter Head respectively, and were unfortunate not to have a chance to show how much we had improved for Fairbairns which were cancelled as the river had frozen over. Our new intake of novices had a great term with some impressive rowing and even more impressive fancy dress.

Cricket

The 2010 season was a landmark one for Queens' College. In terms of results there was a general feeling around the team that an opportunity was missed to progress to the later stages of Cuppers. The highlight of the season was probably the thrilling one-run win against Corpus Christi. Unfortunately we were unable to find the consistency needed to take us further in the competition, but it was clear to all those involved that we had a strong squad of keen and talented cricketers and we all remain optimistic for the 2011 season. It was a memorable season, not only because of our efforts on the pitch, but because of the efforts by several senior members of the squad to organise a tour of Oxford colleges following May Week. The touring party was also indebted to Lord Eatwell, who generously provided the squad with embroidered shirts for the tour, a gesture which really helped top a memorable few days for the team. With all the effort involved in organising the tour, it would have been no real disappointment if results had not gone our way. Yet the side exceeded all reasonable expectations by recording comprehensive wins against exceptionally strong Oxford sides at Queen's and Christchurch and also managing to sweep aside a determined Pembroke in a thrilling 20/20 encounter. Special thanks from the entire squad go to all those who helped organise the season in general and the tour. Also, I'm sure all those involved would like to pay tribute to the tireless enthusiasm of James Pitkin ('Mr Tour') and our Captain for 2010 Mrital Singh along with several others, who made last season so enjoyable for all those involved. Looking forward to next season, a promising new intake of first years means that there are high hopes of another successful year in 2011.



JONATHAN HOLMES

The First Women's VIII bumping in the May Bumps.



JARRINCE SMITH

Cricketers in Oxford.

MCR Cricket

In the 2010 season, the Queens' MCR cricket team was placed in the league structure with Jesus, Caius, Peterhouse/Clare, St John's/Corpus and Churchill. After a pre-season friendly away at Peterhouse/Clare, which was won by the hosts thanks to a magnificent display of aggressive batting by their middle order, Queens' struggled to get teams together for fixtures, owing to a small squad of only 17. League games against Jesus, Churchill and Caius had to be cancelled before Queens' finally began their season in familiar territory – away at Peterhouse/Clare. The sides were much closer in this meeting, but the inexperience of the Queens' side showed through and eventually the run chase ran out of steam, handing victory to Peterhouse/Clare. Queens' then came up against Churchill and, despite a solid bowling performance in blistering heat, was eventually outplayed by the hosts. This proved to be the last game of the season as Queens' were once again dogged by availability issues as the MPhil students left Cambridge, with games against John's/Corpus and Caius being cancelled to round off a frustrating season.

Cross Country

The first major event of the year was the 2010 Cambridge Boundary Run, at which runners had the option to run either the half marathon, or, for those who fancied a tougher challenge, the full 26 mile course round the boundary of Cambridge. A number of Queens' students took part in the race. Notable performances came from Laurence Bargery who ran an impressive 1:32:22 to finish 34th in a field of almost 300 half marathon runners, and Sam Fromson and George Savell who finished the full Boundary Run in 4:22 and 4:23 respectively.

Exam term was, as usual, quiet in terms of cross country, but things picked up again in the Michaelmas Term of the new academic year. The annual Freshers' Fun Run kicked the term off and saw some high quality performances in the women's 2.7km race. Fresher Fiona Hughes and fourth year Sophie Baillie took fourth and fifth places respectively with times of 10:05 and 10:10, not at all far off the lead. Alison Smith and Milly Maudley also ran well, finishing in 22nd and 24th out of over 70 runners. In the men's race, James Maheswaran, still struggling with shin problems, got round the 5.1km course in 19:49, coming 42nd overall.

CUH&H Captain and Queens' PhD student Matt Grant raced well throughout the term with strong performances at the annual CUH&H vs. RAF vs. Eastern Counties and CUH&H vs. Thames H&H matches.

Cuppers was the next major fixture held at Wandlebury as ever. In the women's race, Fiona Hughes ran extremely well to finish third and was unfortunately not to be selected for the Blues team. Sophie Baillie also ran well to finish 13th. In the men's race, Matt Grant was flying the flag for Queens' and did so very well, finishing 3rd. The term and year came to a close with the annual Varsity Match at which Matt Grant ran for the Blues on Wimbledon Common. He came home in ninth place but unfortunately the Dark Blues were triumphant this time round. Fiona Hughes ran for the Women's II Team, finishing 2nd, only 11 seconds off the Oxford victor.

Football

The league success of the 2008–9 season, during which all three Queens' men's teams were promoted, was always going to be a rough act to follow. The 1st XI started 2010 with a hard-fought victory over Selwyn and, other than a loss to Caius, had an unbroken end to the season with solid victories over Churchill and Clare, finishing fourth in Division Two. The real story was the triumphant march to the Plate Final including a slightly comical 8–5 victory over Clare and a painful win against Corpus Christi on a hard, dry pitch. The final was a closely fought affair against a strong First Division Christ's side. Queens' took the lead with a stunning goal from Abe Isaak, but a goal shortly before half-time and two just after it for Christ's were enough to save their blushes and deny us the silverware.

The Second Team avoided relegation on a technicality (the team finishing below them had forgotten to register a victory with the league secretary). The 'turds' were not so lucky and are now playing their intriguing brand of football in the bottom division.

The Firsts have started the new season well. The solid back-line has real strength and depth. Meanwhile Tom Rex and Sam Bowker continue to dominate the midfield providing a great platform for a beautiful passing game that, at its best, has outclassed opposition. We have beaten Churchill and Pembroke but suffered an unfortunate 2–1 defeat to Selwyn and have had two frustrating draws. All three teams are in the top half of their leagues and hoping for a strong end to the season. The highlight of the Michaelmas Term was a momentous victory against St John's in the first round of Cuppers. The team came back from 3–1 down, scoring three goals in 15 minutes to win 4–3, the winning goal headed by John Broadbent in extra time. We've now gone



The First XI after the Plate Final.

four years without losing a competitive game at home ('Fortress' Barton) and are hoping to maintain that record!

QCWAF has played consistently well throughout 2010, with our strong 2009–10 team faring well each week in Division 3 of the College League, and only narrowly missing promotion at the end of the academic year. Though we unfortunately lost some of our most talented players as they graduated and entered the world of work or further study, the Team has been buoyed up by plenty of new players joining us at the start of the Michaelmas Term – not just freshers, but 2nd and 3rd years too – bringing enthusiasm and new talent. We were pleased to discover that we were top of our Division by the end of the first term of the 2010–11 academic year, and hope to be promoted at the end of the season. The Team is made up of women from all areas of college life – undergraduates, postgraduates, even supervisors – and the positive team dynamic we enjoy amongst this mixture of people contributes to our success on the field. Our Indoor Football sessions on Wednesday evenings have continued to be popular, with numbers growing term by term. They are a great way for us to polish up our skills whilst taking a break from work mid-week for an enjoyable hour or so of exercise!

On top of this, our social events have been enjoyable and have provided us with great opportunities to get to know one another better off the pitch, and to get to know the men's side of the Football Club as well, so we can suss out potential refs and coaches! Highlights of the social calendar have included the annual Birds vs Turds game against the Men's Third Team at the end of Lent Term, and the AGM during which we looked back over the season's memories and then joined up with the boys for the rest of the evening.

It has been an exciting time as we have climbed to the top of the Division over the past few terms and we are confident of reaching the dizzy heights of Division 2 next year!

MCR Football

2010 was a mixed year for the MCR Football Team. With high hopes of following last year's double sweep, Ted Hayden's Queens' team were in a good position going into the second half of the season. This was down to excellent attacking football down the right from Richard Nickl and Gabriel Paternain, as well as a dominating presence in centre midfield from Paul Conduit and Julien Licchesi. Unfortunately though, a break-up in the league fixtures put pay to Queens' run of form as they stumbled at the last two hurdles. Second in the League only on goal difference, Queens' faced first-placed Jesus in a showdown for the League Title. A positive start to the game was marred by a bad tackle, leaving a Queens' player hospitalized. With Queens' shaken, Jesus snatched the lead and ended up putting the game and the League to rest.

Furthermore, a closely fought Cup Final against Wolfson ended up going the wrong way. Wolfson did well to break up Queens' usual passing game. They then scored with a flicked on header straight from a goal-kick with just 2 minutes to go before the end of extra-time. This stroke of luck left no time for a reply and the match ended up with Queens' losing 2–3.

Player's player of the year was top goal-scorer Ben Crittenden and the most improved player award went to Gregor Stewart.

Queens' have started the current season very positively. Having won the one day pre-season intercollegiate tournament with ease, we have put ourselves top of the First Division, in which two more wins out of three will guarantee the title. With such a great strong team this year, we hope that we can obtain the unprecedented League and Cuppers treble that so narrowly escaped us last season!

Hockey

Queens' Men's Hockey Club rounded up a solid 2009/2010 season with a very successful showing at the St John's Sixes Tournament in June. Two mixed teams competed, reaching the quarter- and semi-finals respectively. At the end of the year, we were particularly sorry to lose the hugely valuable services of stalwart veterans Stuart Walker, Timothy Henshaw and Ximin Luo, as well as the talented debutant Étienne Frader.

Burgeoning with fresh talent across the pitch, Queens' Men launched their new campaign in style, with crushing defeats of Churchill and Selwyn as particular highlights in the League. Owing to a combination of injuries and a couple of unlucky breaks against strong Downing and Pembroke teams, however, we were unfortunate not to progress into Division One, something we've vowed to achieve this term.

A good Cuppers run in both Men's and Mixed competitions also looks likely, with a good crop of University players available to run rampant against any opposition. At the time of writing, Queens' are revving up to face Fitzwilliam for a place in Mixed Cuppers quarter-finals, with a similar fixture against a strong Robinson side imminent in the Men's competition. We are confident that strong performances will see us prevail.

Particular thanks must go to David Sheen for organising last year's hugely entertaining AGM, Fresher Sam Way for organising some terrific new kit and especially Rosy Jones and Cath Wheeler for valiantly standing in as goalkeepers.

Women's hockey in Queens' is a highly sociable society with members from across the years and even Old Girls coming back to play from time to time. This year we have merged with King's for league matches, because they do not have a hockey team, and we now have several regular King's members. We have enjoyed a fair amount of success so far and currently stand at second place in our division in the League, but sadly we were knocked out by Emmanuel in the second round of Cuppers. This term, however, we have more Mixed Cuppers matches to look forward to and, combined with our strong Men's team, we should have a fighting chance. We are also hoping to initiate an Old Boys'/Girls' match, continuing a strong social tradition within the Hockey Club.

Lacrosse

After the disappointment of relegation to the Second Division on goal difference at the end of 2009, 2010 was a big year for Queens' Lacrosse with the effort to return to the successes of previous years. We kept improving into the New Year and hit the Second Division running with some impressive victories. However, defeats against an up-and-coming Churchill team and a Newnham team featuring several Blues players kept us from making an instant



TRAVIS WINSTANLEY

Queens' Lacrosse.

return to the top division. The Lent Term ended with the traditionally cold Cuppers tournament to which we turned up with the biggest team anyone could remember seeing, a huge testament to the strength of the Club. We were handed a very tough draw, however, and narrowly lost to Corpus Christi and our old rivals Clare to get knocked out at the group stages. Following Cuppers, we held our AGM and annual dinner at which Chris Hansford and Jessica Davies handed over to Mark Davies (Captain) and Helen McMillan (Vice-Captain, Treasurer and Social Secretary).

The new academic year has been very exciting so far. The Club was massively boosted and strengthened by a strong intake of freshers, including both beginners and experienced lacrosse players. Their impact on the team has been huge and we achieved some really big victories in the Michaelmas Term, including a 6-0 demolition of Christ's. We were promoted back to the First Division and are looking forward to more success next term with the strongest team Queens' has had in years.

Netball

Queens' three netball teams have gone from strength to strength this year and last. The Ladies' First Team fended off threats of relegation to remain in the top division for the whole season last year, alongside strong teams like Jesus and Downing. Under the captaincy of Sophie Baillie, the highlight of the year was a nail-biting victory over long-time rivals Trinity, won by a single goal. This Michaelmas Term we welcomed three new fresher members into the team, Natasha Philpott, Sarah Paige and Katie Hamilton. The girls have already stamped their mark on the courts, challenging for a place in the top four of the Division, often facing teams comprising all University players.

The Ladies' second team consolidated their position last season to remain firmly in the middle of their division. This year the baton was handed over to the so-called "third year dream team" under Laura Turner, who have practised both on and off the courts to perfect their game. Centre court players have revolutionised standard passing and routines, adding to the dynamism and the character of the team.

Katie Draper's 2009 Mixed Team proved that they were a force to be reckoned with, being crowned Cuppers Champions, narrowly defeating previous winners Downing with a last second goal by Tom Hendicott. This year, captain Rose Harvey fortified the team with the height and humour of some second year boys, who combined with the veteran fourth year boys to outnumber the girls on the team... Tactics for netball domination have included backwards passing and off-putting warm-up displays, earning the team a promotion into the top division this term.

Pool

This last year of Pool has arguably been one of the most successful in college history. After promotion back to the First Division last season, the First Team were in contention for the title throughout, eventually finishing a strong fourth. Their exploits in the Cup, propelled them to the final, in which they narrowly lost out to Trinity. Elsewhere, the Second Team achieved promotion to the First Division, losing only one match all season. Last year also saw the conception and birth of the Third Team, new territory for Queens' in recent years. They ended the season in mid table.

Following the departure of five first team players in the summer, the line-up has dramatically changed. This exodus included three University players: Josh



JONATHAN HOLLIES

Pool in the College Bar.



PHOTO: GILL ANDERS

Women's Rugby.

Cadney, Tim Henshaw and Rob Hogan. Some may have doubted the First Team's ability to continue to compete, especially with an inexperienced captain, but, at Christmas, we remain unbeaten, with hot-shots James Maheswaran and Dom Campbell on top form so far. The Second Team, captained by Alex Worthington, also now in the First Division are sitting comfortably in mid table. The Third Team, captained by James King, have so far only played once, defeating the Second Team 5-1!

Once again it appears to be a promising year for Queens', with plenty of new talent among the freshers. The pool tables, the cheapest in the University, have hardly been free all term, an ever proliferating college tradition. The reintroduction of a college pyramid has been met with unexpected enthusiasm and participation. Experimental events such as an end of term tournament and club evenings were similarly successful and will hopefully continue. The College pool body is in vociferous good humour with new and old blood in equal measures, with, as always, good clean fun at the heart.

Rugby

The conclusion of the '09/'10 League season ended in the Lent Term with two comfortable victories for the Men's First XV, dispatching Fitzwilliam and recently relegated Trinity Hall, leaving an invigorated Queens' Team deservedly sitting atop Division 2. This meant promotion to Division 1, a first for every member of the current team, and regular matches against St John's and Jesus, the dominant recent forces of College Rugby. Owing to our success in the Cuppers Plate the previous year and our dominance of Division 2, everyone anticipated a fruitful Cuppers campaign to follow. However, despite courageously defeating a Blues-filled St Edmund's team 44-21 (it must be said it is questionable whether they were taking it quite as seriously as we were!) after a bye in the first round, we lost out to a strong Jesus side 22-7 in the third round and our playing season was over with only the AGM left in the calendar. This was held at Barton Road and the Committee for the '10/'11 season was elected following the traditional 'Six Nations Challenge', with Matt Jones taking over as Captain, Calum Roberts as Vice-Captain and Dave Sykes continuing his role as President.

The '10/'11 season couldn't have started better, with consecutive victories against Magdalene, Trinity and Downing with our small, but very talented, group of freshers (Ben Sharples, Rob Jamison and Spike Strang) proving crucial. Jesus and back to back fixtures against St John's then arrived, and suddenly our record didn't look quite as good, having won 3, lost 3. We did, however, score more tries than St John's, who haven't lost a league match in 6 years, on both occasions, only our penalty count letting us down. A notable highlight was our self-proclaimed 'top ten hooker against the head in the world', Olly Layfield, winning numerous scrums against St John's and one student newspaper labelling us as having the best college scrum. A reasonably routine victory against Trinity next has left us sitting third in Division 1 at Christmas, and again looking forward to a hopefully successful Cuppers run.

Special mention once again must go to our coach and general rugby mentor, Steve Rogers, whose commitment to the Club and to us is second to none, and to Keith Mills, our groundsman, for ensuring we are always playing on arguably the most well-maintained pitches in the league. Finally, congratulations to our Vice-Captain, Calum Roberts, for starting in the U21s Varsity Match at full back.

As you can imagine, Women's Rugby is a fairly niche sport. Not a huge

number of girls come to uni thinking, "I would really love to give rugby a go this year". Obviously this isn't great for our squad but fortunately we are still managing to hold a team together.

Last year we managed to get into the finals of the women's college rugby league where we met St John's and gave them a good match, though unsurprisingly, with a fair few Blues players on their team, we lost. Not that this prevented post-match champagne and celebrations.

This year, owing to frozen pitches and other teams not managing to create the same enthusiasm as we've had in Queens', we have so far only played one match. It provided a nice welcome for our three new players, whom we 'persuaded' to come and play, despite never having trained or played a match before. Talk about being thrown in at the deep end! We suffered another defeat, but fortunately this didn't dissuade our newbies from carrying on, so winners all round. We're still being coached by our favourite Welshman Steve, who was at Queens' a fair few years ago, aided by PK (an excellent current Queens' rugby lad). And with no serious injuries this term (and touch wood none this coming year) we should be able to build up a solid team. And, even if we don't win, we still love the game.

Skiing and Snowboarding

January 2011 saw nearly 90 Queens' students descend upon Les Arcs ski resort in the French Alps for an action-packed week of skiing, snowboarding and of course the infamous French après-ski! The resort, which also includes access to the much bigger La Plagne, didn't disappoint, with skiers and snowboarders alike enjoying the slopes right up to the glacier at 3200m, breaking out some skilful freestyle moves in the snow park and even sporting the odd mountain buzzard.

Highlights of the week included the compulsory fancy dress day, when every Queens' member was required to don an outfit on the slopes for the entire day. Themes ranged from beach wear (only for the very brave), to superheroes with accompanying capes and men-in-black style skiers, complete with suit and shades. Third year Antonia Robbins went for an all-in-one cow suit in which she went for a birthday paraglide, causing her instructor to remark that he had never taken "une vache" for a flight before.

The middle of the week saw us trekking up the mountain to a slope-side restaurant, where we enjoyed a three course meal with a traditional Raclette and all the trimmings. The half cheese between just six people proved a challenge for even the most avid cheese fans, but the meat, potatoes and wine were rapidly consumed. Much to our surprise, immediately after the meal was finished, the tables were stripped, the lights dimmed and the entire restaurant was transformed into a table-dancing fest of neon lights and music. Following that the evening torch-lit descent to the village, some 500m lower down, proved complete mayhem. The speed of descent was somewhat slower than usual and the more daring skiers swapped their skis for snowboards for the first time. A successful week was enjoyed by all. We can proudly boast that there were no injuries; lots of new friendships sprang up across the years, and it was a great start to the new term.

This year's college ski trip also featured an undergraduate, Michael Alhadeff, trying disabled skiing for the first time. The experience was a great success with Michael able to enjoy the trip as much as everyone else and to pick up a new skill which he hopes to build upon in the future. Like most who attempt skiing for the first time, he was immediately hooked. His participation was



PHOTO: CHRIS HANFORD

Michael Alhadeff tries disabled skiing.



CHRISTIANSON

'Men in black' – snowboarding in fancy dress.

also the driving force behind the College's decision to establish a new fund, the Enabling Fund, to help pay for the additional costs of such trips for disabled students. With the assistance of the national disabled skiing charity, the fund helped provide for a personal instructor and specialist equipment to be sent on the trip. The new fund thus has the aim of making sure that all College activities have as wide a participation as possible. Fundraising for the fund started very successfully with two events. Both events, a Karaoke night and Comedy event, were initiatives of and organised by undergraduates and both proved to be highly enjoyable evenings. The Comedy event surpassed expectations with the Fitzpatrick Hall selling out, as Queens' showcased some of Cambridge's best comedy talent. It is hoped that future events will take place as the fund looks firmly to establish itself as a College fixture. This initiative should provide wider access for students wanting to go on future ski trips, but it will also be in place for any future similar activity where costs may be higher. The fund is designed to make sure that all students have the best access to every aspect of College life, so that the College continues to be as inclusive as possible.

Squash

2010 has been a successful year for squash at Queens', however you look at it. Both Men's and Women's College Teams have fared strongly at the top of the Lent and Michaelmas Term leagues and gone far in Cuppers. Queens' Women's Squash Team won nearly every match they played and narrowly missed out on winning Cuppers in the Lent Term. Well done to all who participated.

The Men's First Five owes much of its success to its depth. The squad's form has been of a fairly uniformly high standard and any member would give any other a decent game. When playing other colleges this has led us to expect wins in the lower-ranked games and more of a struggle at one and two. It has also meant that picking and ranking a definitive First Five has been all but impossible. The Men's First Five was in the top Lent Division and came second only to Christ's, beating all other teams by 4-1 or better. Cuppers started strongly; in the first round the team easily dispatched a Pembroke side out of its depth and in the second saw off King's. Unfortunately the Team then encountered Christ's in the quarters, who were just too strong.

The First Five's form has remained solid into the Michaelmas Term, despite losing its regular number one, Mike Baker, who graduated in the summer. Christ's dominance started to look less certain as they only managed to beat us, playing without our new number one Jamie Grosvenor, by three games to two. Despite losing to Christ's the team won the First Division, a great achievement. This year Queens' have been the only college to have its top three teams in the

top four divisions, no mean feat and a telling statistic of the depth of quality of squash at Queens'. Our second and third teams were, however, unfortunately relegated from their respective leagues at the end of the Michaelmas Term. They have, of course, been playing primarily first teams, with only three other colleges fielding second teams in the top four divisions.

Recreational squash at Queens' is in full swing. The courts are in heavy use most evenings; there is good competition up and down the ladder and club nights are proving very popular. The amount of squash that gets played is no doubt part of the reason why our teams have been performing so well and have the depth they do. The courts have received some much needed refurbishment for the New Year and will no doubt rank amongst some of the best in Cambridge again. This can only help improve the quality of and involvement in squash at Queens'.

Swimming

Swimming again proved to be an unusual affair this year, with the Team being heavily drawn from the water-polo squad. While this is beneficial in terms of fitness, the technique of water-polo players' front crawl leaves much to be desired! Despite this, both the men's and women's teams saw success in the qualifying rounds, with Queens' posting the fastest times for three events. The finals were to culminate in a showdown between our dominant medley team and a similarly fast outfit from Caius, but alas the event never happened, when a St John's swimmer, perhaps feeling a little the worse for wear from the night before, over-exerted himself with spectacular form, causing the event to be abandoned.

This year, with some of our prospective athletes actually training (!) we hope to ensure there is a large green-and-gold presence at the finals once again.

Table Tennis

For another year Table Tennis has seen a gradual improvement in numbers and performance. With a whole table down at the Queens' Societies Fair, we had a good influx of both experienced and novice players. With regular practice taking place on Monday evenings, the balance of the club allowed for the more experienced players to do some coaching, and by the end of term competitive games were taking place all round. In particular, Jack Bartley made a great effort to 'formalise' his play and, with league matches under way, he has become a formidable force.

During the annual league, Queens' – now languishing in the lower divisions – was able to produce some close-fought and competitive matches. With over

half the matches decided in the final game, every match seemed to go to the wire, notably a tight final game victory against St John's in which ex-captain Akash Maharaj overcame some bizarre spin, and a close loss to Robinson, where a stalwart effort by Oli Hart kept the overall score close. There is reason to be optimistic for some fun and competitive games for the coming term of Cuppers, and the current breadth of the club should leave it in good stead for years to come.

Tennis

After the six tennis courts were resurfaced over the Christmas Vacation 09/10, Queens' tennis expanded rapidly, with regular Club sessions for players of any ability. These proved popular, at least until the onset of exam term, with up to 14 players turning up every week. With such a large membership base, we were one of a very small number of colleges to enter two teams into Cuppers. Despite being knocked out of the competition for first place at a relatively early stage, both teams enjoyed a chance to get out into the sun on grass courts on a regular basis, and the first team placed 13th overall. Fortunately for some of our tennisaholics, the format of the Cuppers competition changed, so that every team played five matches, which gave us the chance to let everyone represent Queens'. Now, with the courts finally having been painted as well as resurfaced, we have some of the best facilities in Cambridge, and hope to expand the Club further to use them as much as possible in future.

Water Polo

2010 was a triumphant year for the Queens' Water Polo team, with the leadership of Henry Robinson and the new influx of freshers allowing the team to pick up enough wins comfortably to be promoted into the First Division. The green-and-gold trunks then went on to claim a couple of scalps in the First Division, leaving Fitzwilliam and Magdalene stunned at the prowess of the new boys on the block.

However, all good things must come to an end and, with Henry stepping down, coupled with the departure of some of our top goal-scorers, the results began to turn against Queens'. The new term saw a loss, then a spate of draws. Things did begin to look up as the new team (now swollen in ranks to over twenty players), broke one of the cardinal rules of the Club and committed to regular training sessions! However bad this may be for tradition, it improved our performance dramatically, and despite continuing to draw against our opponents, we looked a lot more dangerous. With Cuppers fast approaching, and halfway through the season, Queens' lie midway in the table – a position we are looking to improve upon!

Cherubs v Kangaroos

On a glorious summer's day in early June, the gentlemen of the Queens' College Cherubs took on their fierce rivals and old enemies the Kangaroo Club in a much-anticipated game of 20/20 cricket. The 'Roos boasted a full cricketing Blue in Phil Ashton, Crusaders' paceman Chris Douse and several members with College colours in cricket, including former captain Tom Rex. Having strolled to seemingly effortless victory in the preceding fixture in June 2009, the sporting society were hot favourites to retain their crown on a perfectly prepared Barton Road pitch. As rank outsiders, Ye Cherubs were looking to rugby blue Will Balfour, President and double football blue Matt Amos and Australian nurrler Chris Donovan to inspire an against-all-the-odds victory.

Before the game, the captains agreed that each player was to bowl at least one over and no player was to bowl more than two; furthermore, should any player reach 25, they should retire. With the Cherubs in the field first, the 'Roos made a steady start with opening pair Pitkin and Andrew. Andrew was the first man to go, caught in the gully by Wilson off the left-arm medium of Boat Club captain Nick Gates. Fast bowler Douse made an instant impression at the crease with a number of assured fours. However, the innings really picked up when gifted Blues batsman Ashron, dressed in CUCC kit, strolled to the middle. Two hits in particular dazzled the onlookers with the ball lost in the hedges, followed by a monumental six straight down the ground, off the part-time leg spin of former Cherubs President Robson. An excellent over from man-mountain Cherub Balfour saw two dismissals in as many balls with fresher Roberts the unlucky man to return to the pavilion with a duck. Fourth-year Cherub Wilson impressed with his two overs, clean-bowling fellow fourth year Olufowose and providing a real masterclass in stump-to-stump bowling. A superb late cameo from 'Roos President and University ballroom dancer Cork, who was terrific on the pull, ably assisted by Yorkshireman Tom Rex pushed the 'Roos final total to a competitive 143.

Following lunch in the pavilion and a healthy supply of Pimm's, the Cherubs set about their reply. Early wickets fell and it appeared that there would be

Volleyball

Queens' College Volleyball Club continued to impress in 2010 after being re-established in 2009. Weekly training sessions in the Fitzpatrick Hall and regular social events helped the team develop from relative newcomers into seasoned competitors. The first competition of 2010 was Lent Cuppers, held indoors at the Leys School at the end of January. QCVC were matched against three other college teams in a mini-league to get the competition underway. An afternoon of matches later and Queens' had a record of one win and two losses. This was impressive considering that it was our first appearance in an indoor tournament, but unfortunately it wasn't good enough to allow us to progress into the latter stages of the tournament.

The Easter Term provided us with the opportunity to take advantage of the weather and have some outdoor training sessions, in preparation for Summer Cuppers. Summer Cuppers is arranged as an enormous league with matches taking place on multiple weekends throughout the term. The weather remained good throughout and volleyball in the sun provided a welcome break from exam revision. After a few really enjoyable weekends QCVC had a record of 5 wins and three losses. This exceeded our wildest expectations and placed us third in the final standings, a massive achievement for the Club.

At the beginning of the new academic year QCVC had an influx of new players of all abilities. Training is going well, attendance remains high and we are currently considering entering two teams in this year's Summer Cuppers.

Yoga

For those feeling the effects of the rapid, often relentless pace of Cambridge life, Yoga classes are a welcome escape into relaxing tranquillity. The weekly Iyengar classes leave members feeling relaxed, refreshed, uplifted and invigorated – ready to write that next essay! The classes, which are provided by the Cambridge University Yoga Society, have been running for two years in Queens' and most of the members are beginners, both from Queens' and other colleges. The Bowett Room, with its panoramic treetop views, plays host to the classes which are led by Michael Balshaw, a professional Iyengar teacher whose soothing voice and expert knowledge fill the room every week. Iyengar is a form of yoga which is known particularly for its use of props like blocks and straps. Intimidating as it may sound at first to hear a request to place a small cork block under the small of your back, it's actually very worthwhile! The benefits of Yoga are instantly noticeable. So if you've ever wondered why such flexible, calm, composed students seem to descend the stairs from the Bowett Room every Tuesday evening, you now know why!

a repeat of last year's convincing victory for the 'Roos. But in Australian Donovan and Indian Dadia, the Cherubs had their very own Ponting and Tendulkar combination at the crease to lay an excellent foundation for the innings. Some sumptuous strokeplay ensured that half way through the reply, the Cherubs were on course to meet their target with plenty of batting still to come. Douse and Rex provided some frighteningly quick deliveries to some fundamentally inexperienced Cherubic batsmen, who were also subject to a tirade of sledging from the close fielders. In such circumstances, it would take two performances of the highest calibre to take the match into its final over. President Amos had swaggered to the crease in last year's fixture to be dismissed for a duck but his performance this year was little short of heroic. Fending off some fearsome bowling from CUCC's Ashton to sarcastic cries of 'respect' from the Kangaroo slip cordon, Amos then showed utter contempt for his adversary's cricketer pedigree in launching an almighty six back over the bowler's head from the subsequent delivery to delirious Cherubic celebrations on the boundary. Amos, the only Cherubs batsman forced to retire on 25, left to deafening applause. Will Balfour came to the crease knowing he had the fortunes of the Club in his hands; and he didn't disappoint. Balfour showed real batting technique in flaying the ball for boundary after boundary, particularly feasting on Pitkin's loopy leg-spin. In the final ball of the penultimate over, his gargantuan six over deep extra cover tied the scores. The winning run came with four balls to spare and prompted a euphoric pitch invasion from the men in pink, green and blue.

It was an unprecedented, but fully deserved, Cherubs victory. As the Society considered to be sporting, the 'Roos must go away and evaluate their performance to discover just how they managed to lose to their old foes in a sporting contest. The Cherubs can bask in the warm glow of one-upmanship, and will no doubt be looking to retain their crown as *the* sporting society in next year's fixture.

Andy Robson

The Student Record

Students in Transition – Queens' First Year Experience

Q. What inspired you to come to Cambridge? I was from East London and not in a family or in an atmosphere that foresaw further education. Part of the reason for going to Cambridge, since I had the ability to do so, was to satisfy my parents.

Q. Did you have any obstacles to overcome? I'd never been away from home so my first difficulty was my feeling of isolation when I got there. The rest of my time was idyllic. *Sir Derek Jacobi, 2010.*

The transition from school to university, a crucial and sometimes treacherous passage, is today probably marked by more potential pitfalls than ever before – pitfalls that can affect the student's entire educational experience. Over the last decades Queens' commitment to admitting the students with the highest potential, whatever their background, has resulted in widening access, increased participation by disabled students, and unprecedented cultural diversity. This, and increasing disparities in the quality of secondary education, creates a challenge. What should be the nature of the undergraduate First Year Experience (FYE), and how might it be improved? We need to consider, for example, those students from schools that have not regularly provided candidates to Queens' who often arrive with expectations that are misaligned, which may adversely affect their performance in the early stages of their careers. In fact, every first-year undergraduate would benefit from a thorough course of specific preparation to orientate him or her to university modes of study and assessment. With responsibility for student transition dispersed among various institutions at Cambridge, there is a clear ongoing requirement for strong leadership and concentration of effort. As with any review it will be found that Queens' is already doing much of what should be done, but prudence dictates we should be open to constructive changes, where these are identified.

A good place to begin would be considering the student experience *from the perspective of the student* and reminding ourselves that a successful FYE is a function of strong institutional support. Our responsibilities extend from support for pre-entry decision-making and adequate preparation for learning (including perhaps study skills delivered prior to entry via on-line courses), to the deployment of a year-long induction programme built on a framework of learning development.

In this context *study skills* refers to subject-specific disciplines that enable effective learning at all levels including information literacy, note-taking, essay-writing, laboratory competencies etc. *Learning development* is the process by which students progress from the acquisition of basic study skills to commanding sophisticated critical skills that extend over both generic and subject-specific matter.

There is strong evidence for what works: the best tutorial (i.e. pastoral) provision; the creation of a positive teacher-student relationship; enhanced course design and enhanced pedagogical practices including today optimal use of technology. All these accelerate and maintain student engagement. But we must always be alert to the need to adapt and strengthen this formula. There needs to be an aligned

FYE programme for the teachers, especially newly-appointed supervisors and Teaching Fellows, built around well-trying models of learning development founded on up-to-date pedagogy, supplemented by peer support and mentoring.

Queens' FYE: Our aim is to ensure at any stage that no new student is alienated, disoriented, or even disillusioned, during their time at Queens', but instead has the opportunity and encouragement fully to participate in effective learning. Our FYE must be focussed on this goal.

What is the scope of the task? Whilst some are relaxed and self-confident (at least on the surface!) many newcomers to Queens' suffer the condition of immigrants. They depend upon the goodwill of others, they are estranged from the circuits of language and culture within their host institution, and they are denied the creativity that might grant them esteem because they lack interpretative tools and autonomy. Successful 'integration' is on hold until the new learner feels equipped, supported, and enabled to engage in self-regulated study. We would do well to assume that students will remain in this state throughout their first year of study – perhaps even longer. In these circumstances, effective transition depends upon two processes that are interdependent: *domestic* orientation, and *academic* orientation.

How do we achieve the task? Three conditions are required to dispel domestic alienation: *collegiality* (reducing the polarised roles of 'them' (Freshers) and 'us' ('experienced' students, and academics); *hospitality*; and *criticality* (a realisation that your ability to act is borne out of the right to question and interpret your surroundings). The process of domestic orientation is facilitated by committed interaction with sympathetic experienced students and staff. It requires proactive involvement by all members of the College: Fellows, administrative staff, porters, the College Nurse, Dean of Chapel, domestic staff, graduates, and experienced undergraduates. Effective communication at all levels will alert the College authorities to individuals in difficulty so that timely tutorial intervention can take place as new students find their feet. Queens' does much of this already.

Academic orientation is a complex task because of the multivariate learning experiences embodied in an annual intake of 150 new undergraduates. In any educational context there will be qualitative variation in the way students approach their learning. (We might define an 'approach' in this instance as those learning processes that emerge from the student's perception of the academic task, influenced by his or her personal characteristics and background). The quality of the approach directly affects the quality of the learning outcome – as does the willingness of teachers to develop innovative approaches to engage with students.

Increasing diversity among school-leavers intensifies variation among 'Freshers', in terms of their perception of their new learning environment. New students are influenced by

prior experience of learning – which may in some cases adversely affect their undergraduate performance in the short to medium term or until they are introduced to new approaches. This will often be the case with students who are deemed to have been ‘well taught’ at school. A significant proportion of new learners, at a tender stage in their academic training, will have acquired predominantly ‘surface’ approaches to learning, an orientation that can create difficulties in a university environment.

Surface and Deep Approaches to Learning: A *surface approach* to learning is generally that which seeks to acquire data and/or information for completing a specific task. It is generally the resort of those faced with imposed tasks, i.e. those intent on passing tests or examinations. The atomization of subject matter, rote-learning, an unreflective focus on formulae, lists, and facts – are all indications of a surface approach to learning. A surface approach usually leads to perishable learning.

A *deep approach* to learning is not intent on signs but what is signified. It tends to be relational, connecting previous knowledge to new knowledge. This approach focuses on concepts; it looks to distinguish between evidence and argument; it searches for structural content and coherence across branches of knowledge.

The best way to incorporate new students into the university mainstream is to introduce them, incrementally, to the benefits of deep approaches to learning. To do this, it will be necessary – right at the outset – to de-mystify modes of assessment because it is the fear or threat of examinations that generally induces a surface approach to learning.

Planning for Queens’ FYE: Five principles provide the starting point for the vision to be communicated to new students (with enthusiasm) in order to: activate self-belief; stimulate emotional investment in academic study; excite a spirit of corporate ambition.

1. Learning development offers the best way to student integration and achievement.
2. Student engagement is enhanced by participating in evaluative (feedback) processes from the start: critical conversations best determine what works domestically and what works academically for each student.
3. Innovative teaching strategies that seek to locate and engage students according to their perception of learning are those most likely to succeed.
4. Teaching that guides learners towards a self-conscious approach to learning – that encourages them to address their motives, intentions, and the demands of the academic task – tends towards self-regulated learning.
5. Complete transparency, extended over teaching, learning, and assessment, inspires mutual trust and confidence in teachers and in learners.

First Steps towards Queens’ FYE: Reconstructing ‘Freshers’ Week’: With the cooperation of the JCR, *Freshers’ Week* (2011) is undergoing fundamental reconstruction with the express intention of ensuring that every new undergraduate is fully engaged, in order to accelerate the process of effective learning. The focus will be on addressing the collective skills shortage that exists within a diverse population who are often extremely nervous at the start of their first term in Cambridge. The new

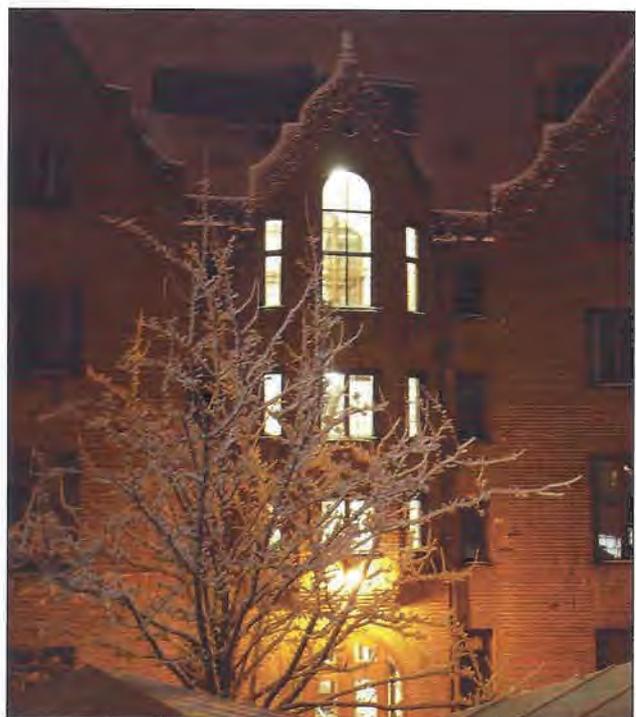
programme will include exposure to routine college matters, but will focus on fact-finding, contextualization, study skills guidance, and alignment with tasks ahead.

As it evolves, ‘Freshers’ Week’ will seek new ways of welcoming new students, enabling teaching and learning through student-focused activities that orientate Freshers to their often intimidating complex new environment. More time than ever before will be devoted to individual meetings between Supervisors, Tutors, and students to enable teachers and mentors to explore capabilities, aspirations, and address the fears of new learners.

Future Years: As it develops, Queens’ FYE will impose increasing demands on supervisors. If an increasingly diverse population of new learners is to be introduced into university life via the entry points along the academic river bank where the waters are calm, not fast flowing and turbulent, supervisors will need to spot quickly those who are struggling and save them from sinking by understanding ‘where they are coming from’ and helping them to swim with confidence. Flexible approaches to teaching are more likely to ensure optimal learning outcomes for students who may otherwise have difficulties. We need to make use of all the work that has been done to develop evidence-based models of pedagogy that have much to contribute to the planning of this enterprise.

Students will plunge or dip – engage in deep or surface approaches to learning – according to how they perceive their instruction. Clarity about the aims of the course, and in particular transparency over assessment will alleviate much of the anxiety felt by new students. (Effective course handbooks have been demonstrated to be invaluable in this respect). But, ultimately, it is the quality of communication in daily practice that is likely to prevail over formal induction. This is what Queens’ is good at. But we can, and will, do better.

James Kelly, Senior Tutor



Fisher Building on a snowy night.

Admissions

The introduction of offers making use of the A* grade was widely heralded in the press last year. Like other Cambridge colleges, Queens' moved to a position of making an offer of A*AA in most circumstances. In terms of achievement, across Cambridge as a whole, the average number of A* grades achieved was 2.5 per candidate. In Queens', the number of students who achieved 'only' an A* and two A grades was less than 5% of the incoming first year. Cambridge is likely to continue to make use of the grade for the foreseeable future and even Oxford has now decided that it might be wise to make it part of conditional offers in some subjects.

The other major change this year was the announcement of the new fee regime for all universities, as part of the cuts in education spending announced by the coalition government. It is likely that Cambridge, along with other universities in the Russell group, will seek to charge £9000 per annum in tuition fees. This level of fee will not represent an increase in Cambridge's funding – rather, it is what we need to stay where we are. If we wish to preserve the unique system of undergraduate education that Cambridge offers, then we face significant challenges. The University and the colleges will need to work hard, to recruit human resources to spread the message that a Cambridge education continues to represent excellent value for money and to find sources of funding to ensure that we can offer levels of bursary provision that will mean that those from less advantaged backgrounds are not completely deterred from applying in the first instance. Members of the College can help in both respects. You can act as ambassadors for the



JONATHAN HOLMES

Leaving for the Senate House.

College in the wider world and you can provide the financial backing to ensure that future generations can continue to experience the high quality teaching and other less tangible benefits that you enjoyed here. We continue to want the best students, regardless of background, to come and study here and the Admissions Office is always happy to provide advice to prospective applicants, their parents and teachers on all aspects of the admissions process (admissions@queens.cam.ac.uk).

Andrew Thompson

Dance Artist in Residence

As Dance Artist in Residence at Queens' I continue to offer dancers, from both within the College and from further afield, the opportunity to experience a wide range of dance technique and choreographic classes and workshops. I work closely with the student-run Queens' College Contemporary Dance Society delivering classes in technical training and workshops in the art of choreography. This year I have also been able to invite guest artist Anna Williams (Ricochet Dance Company, New Art Club) to teach some technique classes and am hoping very much to have the College's very own Dr Diana Henderson deliver one of her lively, energetic and immensely fun introduction to Scottish country dance workshops, which was very much enjoyed by all those who attended last time she was able to lead such a session.



BRANAN SLATER

*Adèle Thompson,
Dance Artist in Residence.*

We continue to have live percussion for all of our weekly technique classes. Live music reflects and complements the nuances, energies and dynamics of the movement and we are most fortunate in the skill of our musician, Neil Craig, who has a rare and real empathy for what we are trying to achieve. His

music is a delightful and inspiring complement to our work. Angela Hinds, Artist in Residence of the Derngate Theatre, Northampton, continues regularly to sketch our work. Angela, Neil and myself are also working with the College's first ever Arts Festival presenting an interactive dance and drawing workshop and performance in conjunction with the College's Art and Contemporary Dance Societies. An exhibition of the resulting art works will be held in the foyer of the Fitzpatrick Hall during *Sprung!* 2011.

Sprung! is an annual, self-selecting performance platform for student work and is now in its twelfth year. I am delighted to continue mentoring and curating the students' works for performance as well as presenting several new choreographies of my own. *Sprung! 2011* (a spring celebration of music and dance scheduled for 15 and 16 March) will continue to display and delight in the high artistic quality and enormous diversity of dance in Cambridge, alongside showcasing work of guest artists, and will culminate with a group piece choreographed by myself as a result of a series of choreographic workshops, working closely with the dancers themselves to make the piece. Rehearsals are also under way for two studies based on the Early Works of the American pioneering choreographer, Trisha Brown, recently performed as part of Dance Umbrella at the Tate Modern.

Adèle A Thompson, Dance Artist in Residence at Queens'

A Brief Sojourn in Cameroon

As part of my summer, I was desperate to spend some time back in West Africa, and with some sponsorship from the Anglican Church, and some fundraising, I landed in Cameroon, in central Africa, on a hot and very humid day just a week after the excesses of May Week. It's so easy to get complacent in the bubble, and even more so to become patronising about the situation of others in less known parts of the world – but despite the cliché, my time spent in Cameroon was absolutely what was needed after two years of a cutting edge medical degree at Cambridge.

I spent time living and working amongst local people, and there are two particular parts of the trip that have stayed with me. The first was working with an HIV awareness medic – who was forced to work with nothing like the facilities that even our very worst NHS hospitals can provide. Teaching about HIV in a country where there is so much stigma surrounding this disease was incredibly eye-opening – but upon landing back in the UK, and spending some time with CHIVA (Children's HIV Association), this stigma is very much alive in the UK. It is a challenging thing to experience the pain that surrounds those trying to hide this disease right here on our doorstep, and we still have a very long way to go in fighting this situation.

The second experience which really hit me hard was seeing the Cameroonian prison system at work. I spent some time with Sister Jackie, the head of the 'prison apostolate', and am extremely grateful to the College Chapel community for raising funds for this cause. Conditions in the prison are 'recently improved' – but seeing the inmates holed up in conditions that attacked your eyes, ears and nose all at once was extremely distressing. But the work done by Jackie is remarkable – providing legal aid, medical care, basic school tuition (to children as well as adults), computer literacy, food,



Children at the Good Shepherd Home, Bamenda, Cameroon.

protection – none of which is provided by the state. We are so often told to 'love our neighbour', but we are all put to shame by people like Jackie, who give their hours, year on year, genuinely to serve their fellow human beings.

Charlie Bell

Transnational Forced Marriage: From the UK to Pakistan

We recall that "marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses" (*Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, Article 16(2)*). Heightened media sensitivity surrounding the practice of forced marriage helped to lead to the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007, implemented in autumn 2008, incorporating the Act into a new Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996. The High Court and county courts now have powers to protect victims of forced marriage through Forced Marriage Protection Orders (FMPOs) and can make orders which extend to conduct outside the United Kingdom. Consular staff at the British High Commission in Islamabad rescue at least two UK and UK-Pakistani nationals from a forced marriage every week. But how far do the legal tentacles stretch to ensure the immediate and successful repatriation of UK residents, UK-Pakistani nationals and UK nationals from Pakistan to the UK?

In June 2010 I was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. Pursuing my interest in forced marriage I commenced an MPhil in Criminology at Queens' College in October 2010 and will commence pupillage at Coram Chambers in October 2011. This is a family law set, which specialises in Forced

Marriage. Having secured two scholarships from the Human Rights Lawyers Association and Lincoln's Inn, I ventured to Pakistan as a researcher for the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan in August 2010 to investigate the phenomenon of transnational forced marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) in London, established before the Act in 2005, is the only Government unit in the world dedicated to investigating forced marriage; it looks into over 400 cases annually. One half of the Unit's workload is concerned with overseas repatriation and 65% of the cases concern families of Pakistani origin. Nevertheless, it is thought that thousands of cases go unreported every year. Victoria Bhajam, Director of Dastak, a shelter in Lahore for women whose rights have been denied or threatened, explained that "the growth in forced marriages is due to parents' genuine belief that forcing their children into marriage, often with other family members, will build stronger family connections and protect cultural and religious traditions". It is common for parents and extended family members to deceive, threaten, abduct, assault, imprison, and even drug young women and men to ensure they enter into a forced marriage.

The involvement of the British High Commission in Islamabad with the FMUs caseload has been key to successful repatriation. However, consular protection does not extend to UK residents who are non-UK nationals, although in one of the best known cases, Mr Justice Coleridge in 2008 accepted jurisdiction and issued an FMPO in the case of Dr Humayra Abedin on the basis of her habitual residence. Unfortunately Dr Abedin's case seems to be atypical. Consular staff typically refer women who are UK residents but not citizens to local NGOs to gain help and support.

When information is received that a UK or UK-Pakistani national is at risk of a forced marriage and the victim is unable to reach the British High Commission in Islamabad, consular staff organise a rescue mission. They do this armed with an FMPO which a third party would have obtained in the United Kingdom on the victim's behalf. This would include wardship, if the victim is still a child. When making the order, the English judges invite the Pakistani authorities to cooperate to secure repatriation. The order requires the respondent to reveal the victim's whereabouts and allow the victim to attend the British High Commission in Islamabad or local courts. Respondent parents who imagine that they are beyond the reach of the UK authorities once they are in Pakistan may find that they are in contempt of court when they return to this country.

Rescue missions are emotionally draining and can be physically dangerous, with some families possessing firearms. On arrival at the family home, consular staff highlight the legal importance of the FMPO, and speak with the victim privately. The victim is advised of his or her right to leave the family home and return to the UK, where safe shelter will be arranged for them by the FMU. There are occasions where consular staff embark on a rescue mission and are met by disgruntled family members who claim the victim has left the family home. In reality, it is likely that the concerned victim has been abducted. As a last resort consular staff will file a Habeas Corpus petition in accordance with Article 199 (1)(b) of the constitution of Pakistan in the High Court of Pakistan, a non-punitive approach, to secure the attendance of children or adults at court, so that the judge may ascertain their wishes and, if coercion is established, ensure the victims release and their return to the UK if they wish.

Although a FMPO is not enforceable in Pakistan, recognition that a FMPO was obtained in the UK is included within a Habeas Corpus petition. The practical effectiveness of a FMPO depends upon the weight attributed to it by a Pakistan court of law, leaving UK lawyers anxiously awaiting the outcome of each Habeas Corpus petition.

Consular staff filed ten Habeas Corpus petitions in 2009. With no rules and formalities to ensure victims are protected when giving evidence in open court, only one out of ten victims had the courage to state publicly that she wished to leave her family and return to the UK. Strict rules clearly need implementing in Pakistani courts to ensure victims are protected when giving evidence. A five-day delay between filing the Habeas Corpus petition and the appearance in court, gives the family plenty of time to exert pressure upon the victim. I interviewed a victim of forced marriage who described her fear on entering court to give evidence at Habeas Corpus proceedings, "I was forced to give evidence whilst directly facing 50 of my extended family members in open court, my brother stood to my right, my father to my left; I was terrified;

I did not answer one question asked by the judge". The Shirkat Gah, a women's rights organisation in Lahore, highlighted the gross abuse of judicial power, where some judges resorted to lecturing victims, stating in open court that their behaviour is against their religion and culture.

Hina Jilani, a Human Rights lawyer in Pakistan, has suggested there is a need for an international framework in the form of a bi-lateral treaty between the UK and Pakistan to ensure the mutual recognition of legal remedies and immediate repatriation of UK and UK-Pakistani nationals from Pakistan to the UK. Drafting a bi-lateral agreement presents two significant problems, firstly, the UK definition of forced marriage is incompatible with Shari'a law; secondly, there are justified fears according to Albert David, Head of Assistance Unit at the British High Commission in Islamabad, that a treaty would enfold rescue missions within stringent rules, resulting in urgent cases taking several months to resolve.

Victims who wish to return to the UK are provided with shelter and counselling at SACH, a shelter for abused women in Islamabad, whilst consular staff arrange an emergency passport (costing £71) and flights back to the UK, all of which takes at least three working days. Victims who do not have enough money for their flight or emergency passport are obliged to take out a low interest loan with the UK Government to enable the Government to recover the outlay. Forcing distressed victims to pay for their repatriation penalises them for events outside of their control and may even have the adverse effect of driving victims back into the clutch of their families.

Public funding for forced marriage proceedings remains means- and merits-tested, in contrast to the Hague Convention (international child abduction cases) and care cases which are not means-tested. Mr Justice Singer in *Re SK (An Adult) (Forced Marriage: Appropriate Relief)* [2005] 3 ALL ER 421, paragraph 18, reinforced the fact that "it is necessary that public funding be made available so that these cases, which are now not rare, can be investigated by the court properly". To be eligible for public funding the applicant for a FMPO, the victim or a third party, must have a monthly disposable income below £733; however it is not difficult to envisage a situation where a young and vulnerable person, earning money, would not have access to the necessary funds to pay for legal advice and representation. Dr Humayra Abedin was represented on a *pro bono* basis, for example.

What is the way forward? I would urge the UK Government to implement a non-means-tested approach for forced marriage proceedings, to abandon charges for emergency passports and flights to the UK, and publicly to address its policy on the non-repatriation of habitual UK residents. To stamp out the abhorrent practice of transnational forced marriage, greater co-operation between the authorities in Pakistan and the UK is required in order to ensure the mutual recognition of legal remedies, familiarity with pending forced marriage proceedings and the implementation of extra-jurisdictional long-term community initiatives to reduce the number of such cases.

Charlotte Rachael Baillye

With special thanks to the Human Rights Lawyers Association, The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Albert David and all consular staff at the British High Commission in Islamabad, the Forced Marriage Unit, Dastak, interviewees who will remain anonymous and Robert McPeake.

Surveying the Biodiversity of the Amazon

One of my first memories of Queens' is Lord Eatwell's matriculation address; a year of Cambridge life has faded this memory somewhat, but I believe he said there are times in life when opportunities for amazing experiences come along, and demand to be seized. This summer, with the generous financial help of the College, I was able to do just that by spending a month in the Amazon rainforest of Peru. I was volunteering as a research assistant with a group called Operation Wallacea, which works in partnership with a veritable smorgasbord of conservation organisations. Particularly relevant to the work in Peru are the authorities of the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, the base for the work, and the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, based at Kent University and represented in Peru by Dr Richard Bodmer.

In order to get to the start of the Amazon in Iquitos, Peru, it is necessary to fly. This is not an experience I would recommend to my worst enemy, but if you must fly to Peru, heed my warning and avoid going via Madrid. To bore you with the details would be crass, but the terms "24 hour delay", "sleeping on airport floors" and "being diverted via Ecuador" would all be applicable. Nevertheless, our group, rather heavy on Cambridge students, arrived in Iquitos to travel (along the only road from the city) to the town of Nauta and the river itself. Here I must make a confession of sorts; the expedition was not actually on the Amazon River. It was in the Amazon rainforest, and on a body of water that becomes the Amazon River (past Manaus in Brazil), but the name of the rivers we traversed were in fact the Marañon and the Samiria, the work being done on the latter.

Much is said about the Amazon Rainforest in the media, and I was expecting to see a land suffering under the jackboot of vast international companies, raping virgin forest for profit. Fortunately, this was far from the case. The forest in Peru is largely intact, with little in the way of encroachment. There is slash-and-burn agriculture in place, but this is in the form of small gardens, and operates on a sophisticated rotation system that keeps the ground fertile and means expansion is rarely required. The main reason, however, that the rainforest in Eastern Peru has remained unmolested is that the ecosystem

hinges on regular flooding, so much that the region in which we were working is known as *varzea*, or flooded forest. As a result, large-scale intensive agriculture is not a viable option, and so the forest has remained. July and August are not flood months, so our time was spent as much on land as on the river.

Our work on the river consisted of observations made from auxiliary boats. Some of these observations were made at stationary points in the river, such as the dawn and dusk macaw transects, where we watched as four species flew to and from their night perches. The macaws in the area were mostly blue-and-golds and the lesser-known chestnut-fronted macaws, although there were numerous "black macaw" sightings, where the sun backlit the birds and prevented plumage from being seen. This became irrelevant as we gradually learned the shapes and calls of the macaws from the guides. We also undertook the most controversial of the studies in the survey, fishing for the various species in the river. The most famous of the Amazon's inhabitants, the piranha, was a frequent catch and a tasty meal. We used lines and nets identical to the local people, studying both the effectiveness of the methods and the populations of the inhabitants of the river. The nets in general were far more effective; one memorable catch included over a hundred catfish! However, the nets had their flaws, illustrated by the awe with which we watched a stray river dolphin eat most of the catch and tear the net to shreds.

As well as stationary measurements, we took observations as we drifted along a five-kilometre stretch of the river, recording the species and number of the river dolphins we saw, as well as recording the presence of sunbathing river turtles. When the river was at an appropriately low level, we searched the banks with the warden to collect the turtle eggs, which were incubated in artificial beaches in front of the guard huts to control the birthing, and so increase the population in the region. The hope is that, once the population has increased to a suitably high level, the eggs can be used to increase the population of turtles in other systems. The artificial beach became something of a gather point, and it was there we found two animals that greatly excited us; the first was a giant river turtle, about a metre in diameter, which gave us a dismissive glance before being coaxed to slide down the banks into the river. The second was a somewhat dopey young sloth, who fell out of a tree, and had to sit down for a while before he returned to the trees, to much cooing and sighs of "So cute!" from the assembled students.

At night, we took to the water again, this time in search of the caimans that dwelt in the small side channels and emerged at night. Our role here was essentially observation, watching the caiman biologists and guides capturing the animals by immobilising them with light and then snaring them, before pumping their stomachs and measuring them. These crocodilians had a deadly beauty, which was hammered home somewhat by the discovery of a five-metre-long black caiman only a couple of hundred metres from our boats! Night-time also brought amphibian transects, in which we would travel by boat or through dark forest in search of frogs and salamanders, to be identified by Pedro, a biologist with an encyclopaedic knowledge of Amazonian frog species. It



Jonathan Coleman (left) with a cane toad (right).



Checking camera traps.

was on one such river-based transect that we came face-to-face with another of the Amazon's famous residents. Moored on a mud-covered beach, we waited in the boat as Orminio, our guide, hopped about, barefoot, looking for frogs. Suddenly he froze, and hissed "Anaconda!" At first, we were dismissive; this seemed an obvious trick to get us all incredibly muddy. However, with a deal of excited arm waving, Orminio brought us onto the bank to view a nine-metre long anaconda, coiled around the bottom of the tree.

In terms of the biology, it was a daytime amphibian transect that gave us the most exciting results. We discovered a species of toad unknown in the region, and a species of frog so new it had not yet been given a species name; presumably, this task now falls to Pedro. In addition to amphibians, our time on land was spent setting camera traps to try to capture photos of some of the more elusive animals of the forest, erecting mist nets and recording the attributes of the birds caught and performing transects to determine the behaviour of the local primates and the density of large prey animals. It was on one such transect that we dived off the path to follow the sounds of a herd of peccaries, large, pig-like animals. After a half-hour of tracking, we gave up, having seen only glimpses, and with the guide estimating the herd size as around forty. On the way back, we were stopped by the guide, and told to get out our cameras and wait. Moments later, a hundred peccaries charged across our path, with a few on the edge stopping to snuffle at

the floor, and examine the gaping humans frantically pressing buttons and scribbling notes.

When not out in the field, our time was spent on the boats of Dr Bodmer's fleet (I use the word advisably, he owns at least five vessels of various sizes). Most of my time was spent on the *Clavero*, named after a Peruvian admiral who had fought in one of the many border disputes that raged for much of the 19th and 20th centuries in South America. This boat was rather special, being the oldest craft on the Amazon, built in Paris in 1876, and provided a basic extraction from the beautiful, but hazardous jungle. Alongside the engineless *Pithecia*, the *Clavero* was our home for the month, where learning, food, data entry, partying and precious sleep occurred.

The boats also provided a home for the other members of the expedition, the ship staff, guides and biologists, the majority of whom were Peruvian. This added a fresh challenge to the expedition – that of communicating and working with a language barrier. To my shame, my GCSE Spanish had all but deserted me in the field, but with a widespread interest in learning and practising each other's languages, a potential problem became an enjoyable pastime for the quiet moments. Beyond the linguistic and cultural differences, perhaps the most exciting part of working together was experiencing the lives of the others on the boats, whether students, biologists or staff. The most interesting had to be the guides, some of whom were members of the local Cocama-Cocamilla Indian nation, and had always lived on the rivers. The day before we left the river to return to Iquitos, we visited the town of San Martín, at the head of the Samiria, where we saw how the local people lived and how the work we had participated in was making a difference in the communities. It was also an opportunity to see some of the more elusive animals up close; one of the guides invited us into his father's house to show us their pet macaw, a beautiful blue-and-gold bird.

I think it is apparent that I loved the time I spent in the Amazon, but the project is about more than giving university students experience and an amazing time. Creating sustainability is vital to conserving our world, not merely for its beauty, but because it will allow the survival of all of the world's biodiversity, including ourselves. In the short-term, it is costly to move from a non-sustainable to a sustainable situation, and often this short-term cost erodes long-term sense. The Pacaya-Samiria nature reserve has attempted to lessen these costs, and so allow the creation of sustainability. The heart of this strategy is the fact that it is run as a community project, with representatives of the indigenous groups responsible for most of the park. Here, sustainability does not mean an end to hunting; the community reserves are philosophically different to the "Parks without People" concept that has been tried in many places, and was tried in Pacaya-Samiria, somewhat disastrously. The indigenous population are most vital to the work – they have an underlying psychology of accepting change. This probably results from the inconstant path of the river which regularly outdates their settlements by destroying them or leaving them miles from the river. This psychology has allowed them to adapt swiftly to working with the government in a sustainable way to ensure their future. As such, Pacaya-Samiria stands as an example of how a solution can fit a region well enough to allow real progress to be made.

Jonathan Coleman

Teaching with HELP

I recently undertook a trip to Nepal to teach English as a volunteer in a village called Ichowk. I was working with a charity called Helambu Education and Livelihood Project (HELP), which is a registered non-profit organization supported by Mondo Foundation (a UK charity), which itself was started in 2009 to work on improving education in the Helambu region of Nepal. The region is mainly populated by the Hyolmo people who can trace their ancestry back to Tibet.

Ichowk is a remote village situated about six hours bus ride and five hours steep walking uphill from Kathmandu. For some of the older villagers, it was the first time that they had seen a foreigner! It lies at around 1800m, with a population of about 5000, scattered over the hillside. As such, it is a relatively large village and administrative centre, but it has some prevalent social problems. Ichowk has a somewhat infamous reputation for female trafficking and some issues with alcohol consumption. Life in the village is hard, with the vast majority of the population being subsistence farmers, supplementing their income with the odd portering job or, sadly, by selling their daughters to traffickers. Education is a key component in combating these social problems, and progress is being made.

I taught every class at the school at some stage, although most of my time was spent working with classes 3–6, as they could benefit the most from my teaching, and were the most receptive. Class 1 had 85 students crammed into one room, all aged between four and six. One of the biggest difficulties in teaching was that English was actually the children's third language. They first speak Tamang, the language of their cultural group. Second is Nepali, a 'Nepal-wide' language. English is third on the list. My main aim was to introduce to the children and teachers new styles of teaching, to try to overcome the rote learning and oral tradition that still holds strong amongst many teachers. I organised a teachers' meeting to explain about the different ways children learn, and to emphasise the importance of kinesthetic and interactive learning techniques. I worked with the teachers to improve their pronunciation and correct mistakes in their English, giving them the opportunity to practise their own English, which many of them had never had before. I also introduced several educational songs and games to the children, such as "Head, shoulders, knees and toes" which they all loved. They seemed to relish the opportunity for role play, pointing, and writing on the blackboard. I also taught a few basic first aid lessons. The teachers face a huge challenge: large classes, an uninspiring teaching environment and limited resources. Yet the children were keen to learn and very enthusiastically accepted a slightly different style of teaching.

During my time in Ichowk, I organised the children into an English style 'House System', with a teacher as Head of House, and children as captain and vice-captain. We then had several house competitions: a singing and music competition, house public speaking and house sports. The children loved the chance to compete and win prizes, and to try things like the 'sack race' and 'three-legged race' that they had not done before. They were all highly excited when I produced some balloons, which were fairly promptly popped on the stony playground.

I really enjoyed my time in Nepal and felt that I had made



James Hollingshead with the teachers at Ichowk.

a positive difference to the school. I have learnt much about a very different way of life, and gained a unique insight into understanding the Tamang culture. The Nepalese are truly wonderful people, extremely hardworking and very hospitable. I really benefited from staying with a host in the village as I was able to integrate into their society, visiting houses, learning to cook in their traditional manner, and generally being fascinated by the cultural differences. Everyone I stayed with was very friendly and welcoming, and the teachers seemed really to appreciate the chance to work with a foreign volunteer. I hope that some of the small changes on which we worked together during my time there, such as the house system, will be continued, and I also hope that long term changes, such as different teaching methods, will continue to be used and engage the children.

I would briefly like to reflect on some of the amazing cultural experiences that I had in Nepal. On my way to Ichowk, I stayed for two nights in a small village called Tartong. I was staying in a teacher's house, along with another volunteer. One evening, after a traditional Nepalese *dal bhat* (rice, lentils and curried potato) our host abruptly jumped up and told us to follow him. He had heard some drumming from next door. We hastily grabbed our flip flops and slid across the mud to the next house. Inside, was one of the strangest and most wonderful sights I have even seen. A witch doctor was chanting and banging a drum, whilst jingling up and down, covered in bells. I was then witness to a two-hour ceremony to rid the house of evil spirits, plaguing their wine and causing their boy to have a fever. It was a truly fascinating and jaw-dropping experience. With a somewhat ironic twist, the doctor, after finishing his chanting, sat back, relaxed, and lit up a cigarette, very happy to explain to us, through an interpreter, what on earth had just happened. The experience will stay with me forever.

As I was living with a teacher, I got to try my hand attempting to make Nepalese dishes such as curry, roti and dal bhat on a wood-powered mud brick stove. Often we would end up cooking in the dark, due to the erratic electricity supply. One of the best things was being able to wander around the

village and collect up some vegetables for the evening meal. On my leaving night they slaughtered a chicken, which was a real occasion!

I found visiting the local monasteries a real thrill, and was amazed by the intricacy of the paintings. The amazing clay 'models' of the gods were incredible. It was also nice to be able actually to see inside and have all the various objects' significance explained. It was all so open and accessible, the lama even blew a conch shell and beat the drums! The teachers in Ichowk all invited me back to their houses, in a village a little further down in the valley. There I was treated to bread with curd, bananas, popcorn and plenty of tea! One night I stayed with Chun at his house, and he showed me his buffalo, how to milk them, and the crops he and his family own.

James Hollingshead



The witch doctor at work, blowing a tiger bone.

Skiing in the Winter Olympics

In February 2010 I was one of 52 athletes, and one of three cross country skiers, to represent Great Britain at the Winter Olympics in Vancouver. At the age of only 19 I was one of the youngest athletes in the squad.

The cross country skiing venue was in Whistler, so I was



Fiona Hughes competing in Cross Country Skiing.

based in the athletes' village there. The village hosted all the sports based outside Vancouver and had really good facilities for everyone staying there: a very large and well equipped gym, a food hall that was open 24 hours a day, a medical centre and plenty of entertainment. I was lucky to be sharing a room with Amy Williams, Britain's only medallist at the Olympics in 2010, and enjoyed her company whilst I was in Whistler.

In contrast to the snow events in Vancouver, there was plenty of snow at the cross country venue, although the temperature was rarely below zero. I was only competing in one event, the 10km skate time trial, and that was on the second day of competition at the games. The Winter Olympics is the highlight of the cross country skiing calendar and this was to be the biggest competition I had ever competed in. This meant that I was very nervous, but I still managed to enjoy competing. In 30min and 29 seconds my involvement in the 2010 Winter Olympics was over. I was really pleased with how I'd skied, and felt all my hard work over the past few years had paid off. I finished 67th having gone into the race ranked 68th.

In total I spent five weeks in Canada, two of which were spent preparing for my event, which meant that I had plenty of time after my event to enjoy being at the Olympics. I enjoyed being able to relax with my family and friends, who had travelled out to support me, and to watch other British athletes compete. The closing ceremony was a fun way to end the Olympics and, after Canada had beaten America in the ice hockey final earlier in the day, all the spectators were in a very good mood, making the atmosphere in the stadium electric.

Some people have asked me if competing at the Olympics is the end of my cross country skiing career and the answer is definitely no. I love cross country skiing and competing at an event like that just makes you hungry for more.

Since I have been at Cambridge I have been combining my training with my studies as an engineering student. I train up to 20 hours a week, a combination of strength work in the gym, running, biking and rollerskiing (skis with wheels). Everyone at Queens' has been very supportive and my results from this winter so far show that the combination of studying and training can work (I was 27th at the World U23 Championships in January).

Fiona Hughes

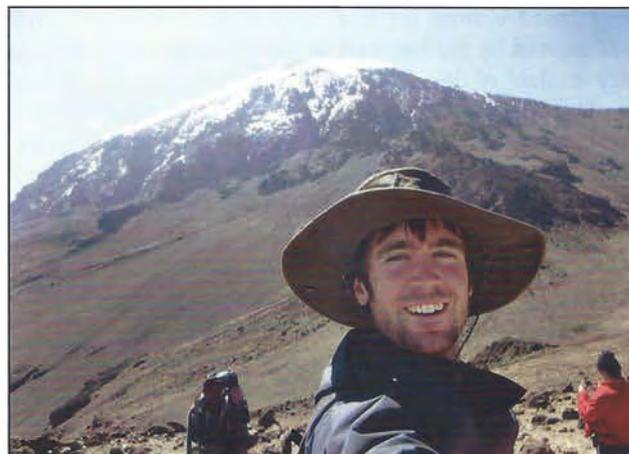
Atop the roof of Africa

Last year I decided that I wanted to do something a bit different with my summer and, after a bit of thought, settled on the idea of climbing Mt Kilimanjaro to raise money for charity. I would get to have a brilliant experience climbing a mountain but also use this experience to raise money for a worthy cause. The charity I chose to fundraise for was Children's Arthritis Trust or CAT as around four to five years ago my little sister was diagnosed with juvenile idiopathic arthritis. CAT help support Great Ormond St Hospital caring for children who have arthritis and, though my sister is coping very well with her condition, I realise others may not be quite so lucky.

So, after a few months of pressing friends and family to donate, and a great amount of generosity, I set off from Gatwick bound for Nairobi, Kenya. After a night in Nairobi, I boarded a mini-bus which took me over the border into Tanzania to the town of Moshi. The next day I met the other keen climbers and the guides from our tour company who had arranged us into groups; mine consisted of an American couple with the father of one of them, a Norwegian couple, a Palestinian and, of course, me. Our guide was called Joseph though everybody from the tour company who knew him called him 'Photo' and we all took to calling him by this nickname. Everyone loaded into the 4x4s that had turned up to take us from our hotel in Moshi to our starting point on the mountain, Machame Gate.

Kilimanjaro is a quite unique area of Africa with five different climate zones as you ascend it. Starting from the base you climb through tropical conditions into Rain Forest then Moorland, Alpine Desert and finally Arctic at the summit. Machame Gate sits at 1800m, the borderline between tropical and rain forest climates and as we arrived we were greeted by a distinctly English drizzle in which we started our climb. Most of the group donned waterproofs or poncho's (one of the Norwegians in a long-sleeve string shirt), and we started up a gravel road which after a while turned into a well beaten dirt track which had turned to mud on account of the rain. The scenery around us was wonderful and a few of the group likened the views to scenes from Jurassic Park – tall, leafy vegetation with trees covered in creepers, and all of this engulfed in mist. Six hours later, having ascended 1.2km, we arrived at our camp for the night, Machame Hut, where we were greeted by more luxury than I had expected. Each couple had their own tent which had been erected for them; we had a porta-potty toilet in its own special tent just for our group and, best of all, a food tent where a large tray of popcorn and bourbons was waiting for us, along with hot water and various powdered drinks. I was blown away again at dinner as it tasted amazing and there was much more food than the group could eat, there was certainly no way we'd be lacking energy for the next day's climb.

An early night and an early morning saw us trekking again by 7:30am. It was a beautiful morning, and we made our way up and out of the last of the rain forest and into the moorland zone. The difference was noticeable, not least as we were by now looking down on the cloud bank we'd been walking through the previous day, and the vegetation had become quite scrubby with lots of brightly coloured flowers. It was T-shirt weather, despite being half way up a mountain, and most of the



Aleks Piotrowski near the summit of Kilimanjaro.

day's trek was gentle ambling further and further toward the summit. At lunch we caught our first sight of wildlife in the form of a white-necked raven, who was to make appearances for the remainder of the day. These rather large birds had taken to hanging around the regular lunch stop, which most climbing groups visit, and eating pretty much anything they can get from the tourists. They were pretty much the only animals we came across on the whole climb which Photo said wasn't uncommon on this, the South side of Kilimanjaro. Our stop for the night was Shira Camp (3840m) where we watched the sun set across what looked like a sea of cloud below us, while the porters sang the "Kilimanjaro Song" in the background.

We awoke on the third day to a clear view of Kibo peak, the summit of Kilimanjaro; it looked as though we were still at the base of the mountain preparing to climb it, rather than being well over half way up. That day was to be an acclimatisation day as above 3000m is generally when the chance of getting altitude sickness starts to increase. To combat this, most good tours will take you to a much higher elevation during the day than you will sleep at that night, so that your body can get used to the lower oxygen levels and you don't have a terrible night's sleep.

We had reached the alpine desert region of the mountain; the landscape was bare and littered with rocks, the remnants of ancient lava flows that had piled up on top of one another over hundreds of thousands of years. For most of the day we only saw shades of grey, brown and black around us with the occasional patch of greenery. We were headed for Barranco camp, but our destination for lunch, and acclimatisation point, was the Lava Tower a large sliver of solidified magma jutting out of the otherwise relatively smooth surrounding landscape. We had reached 4600m above sea level and from here spent the remainder of the day climbing down into a valley where Barranco camp awaited us, along with our faithful porters and lots of good food. The longest day of the trek began with a scramble up the other side of the valley which we had climbed down the previous day; the rock face was pretty steep and I was quite nervous of losing my footing as we made our way up. As we were passed by nimble porters carrying their own backpack as well as a client's I marvelled at how sure-footed they were as they practically ran up the rock wall. At the top we stopped to



ALESPIOTROWSKI

Dawn on Kilimanjaro.

take in the view, looking down at Africa through the clouds you began to get a sense of just how high you were. Behind us the summit seemed within reach.

We trekked on across the scree slopes of Kibo, down then up another valley as we circled around the peak gradually gaining altitude as we went. The clear weather that had started the day turned into a cold and windy fog as we entered a landscape which looked more like Mars than Earth. There were mounds of flat, fractured rocks, like pieces of broken glass, all around us, which lined the end of our path to Barafu camp – 4550m above sea level and the base camp for our summit attempt. We arrived around 4pm and all took turns to sign our name in the visitor's book at the rangers' hut there and got ready for early dinner and bed. Sun set early despite it being summer and we were in bed by 19:00 only to be woken again at 22:30 to start our ascent to the roof of Africa.

It was dark and cold, and the three and a half hours sleep had definitely not been enough for what lay ahead. By 23:00 we were all wrapped up and ready to leave with every piece of warm clothing we possessed on and a headtorch to light our way. We set off in single file, following Photo in a snail's pace zig-zag up the bank of scree and boulders; we were setting off in the middle of the stream of climbing groups summiting that night; ahead I could see a procession of lights marking the way to the top. It was slow and gruelling; up until then I had found the climb pretty easy – it had been tiring at points, yes, but not particularly hard. Now though I could see why people made a big deal about getting to the summit, my hands were painfully cold inside my gloves and my feet the same, despite two pairs of trekking socks and my boots. The possibility of not reaching the summit became a worrying thought as our group was passed by porters rushing down climbers that had succumbed to altitude sickness or the cold, and what was worse was that, at just shy of 5000m, altitude sickness hit me

I had been relatively fine up until this point throughout the climb, I was taking Diamox to help prevent the condition and had only really had a bit of a headache at the higher elevations, but this was awful and came on suddenly. I had a splitting headache, felt nauseous – close to throwing up and collapsed as I could no longer keep my balance. One of the Americans gave me his hiking poles for support and a guide took my backpack; after

a paracetamol and a couple of freezing minutes I was feeling well enough to continue but still pretty disorientated. It was around -10°C , not counting wind chill, and we trudged on for hours until we made it to Stella Point, 100m below the summit, when the sun started to rise over the horizon and above the clouds. We had started the climb late the previous night in the hopes of reaching the summit to see sunrise and so that the scree we had been climbing on would be frozen and bound together, and now at 5:30am I didn't care that we hadn't made it before sun-up; it was a beautiful sight all the same and made me forget the altitude sickness. To top it off the American couple had gone off to a rocky outcrop ahead of us to watch the sunrise and Kevin proposed to Jen, after asking her several times whether she was thinking clearly in spite of the lack of oxygen.

The warmth the sun brought with it made the last push to the top a world easier and after slipping our way across an ice sheet we were there, Uhuru Peak, atop Kibo, atop Mt. Kilimanjaro, the world's highest freestanding mountain. It was one of those moments where everything is good in the world, you forget what you've just been through and you are the happiest person alive. It is quite something being able to look in every direction around you and to find that everything you see is below you. We all took the obligatory photos with the sign at the summit, of course, and had about 20 minutes in which to do this and marvel before our guides decided we'd had long enough in what are technically arctic conditions. We took a different route down to np, toward Mawenzi peak, another volcanic cone on Kilimanjaro which has now become extinct, and spent the best part of the rest of the day descending to Mweka camp at 3100m. In total we'd walked for about 15 hours that day and I was knackered!

The next day the group ambled its way to our pick up point lower down the mountain, got our shuttle back to the hotel and said goodbye to each other at dinner. I was back in England within two days with a camera full of photos and an experience I will cherish.

I'd like to thank the Linington Fund for its generosity in supporting my expedition.

If you'd like to find out more about Children's Arthritis Trust their website is <http://www.c-a-t.org.uk/>

Aleks Piotrowski

Lepidoptery in Ecuador: Exploring the Tercera Cordillera

Last summer I led the Cambridge University Lepidoptery Expedition to Ecuador, which carried out the first butterfly inventories of the Ecuadorian 'Tercera Cordillera'. The trip was generously supported by the Queens' Expeditions Fund. The 'Tercera Cordillera' is an isolated range of mountains to the east of the Andes, which in Ecuador principally consists of Volcán Sumaco, Cordillera de Cutucú and Cordillera del Cóndor. Its geology is primarily sedimentary and it is therefore host to a number of plants not found in the neighbouring basaltic Andes at similar latitudes. Butterflies' dependence on particular larval host plants therefore suggests that it may also have a unique butterfly fauna, including species unknown to science.

Unfortunately the vast majority of the study area has no formal protection and is under increasing pressure from habitat loss and mineral exploitation, making it a priority for scientific investigation and conservation. Butterflies are a group of particular interest as they are particularly sensitive to habitat alteration and often dependent on specific host plants, making them potentially excellent indicators of biodiversity. In addition, the Andes have extremely high levels of butterfly endemism and diversity and many species have severely restricted ranges, making them a priority for conservation.

The expedition visited a number of different sites over the course of two months in the field. The first study area was the Rio Bigal Biological Reserve, a recently created buffer zone for the Sumaco-Napo-Galeras National Park. The Reserve is managed by the Suinac Muyu Foundation and a key activity during the week spent there was to train two members of the local community in butterfly diversity surveying methods. During the second week the team was based within the National Park at 2700m on the slopes of Volcán Sumaco. That was followed by a week in Cordillera Galeras, a sedimentary plateau or *tepuis* to the south of Volcán Sumaco, where a National Park Ranger joined the team.

After an unsuccessful attempt to visit the Cordillera de Cutucú the team headed down to the Cordillera del Cóndor, where we visited two different sites, staying in Ecuadorian military bases in both cases. Nine days were spent at Destacamento Cóndor Mirador, and the last ten days of fieldwork were spent at Destacamento Paquisha Alto, split equally between the military base at 1900m and an abandoned house high up on the *tepuis* at 2300m.



A beautiful Riodinidae.



The Team with the military at D. Cóndor Mirador.

The data gathered during the expedition will contribute to detailed species distribution maps for Ecuadorian butterflies (www.butterfliesofecuador.com), as well as the Tropical Andean Butterfly Diversity Project (TABDP), an international collaboration of researchers working to establish a foundation for butterfly research and conservation in the Andean region. Additionally, butterfly diversity in the Cordillera del Cóndor will be compared with that of sites at similar latitudes and elevations on the neighbouring eastern slopes of the Andes. This analysis will be limited to the Cóndor as that was the only area where we had sufficient good weather to collect enough data for a meaningful comparison.

Preliminary identification of the expedition's voucher specimens was carried out at the McGuire Centre for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity at the University of Florida in September 2010. Eight potential new species or subspecies have been identified, with the most striking being a series of specimens of *Catantix* representing a new species similar to the recently described high Andean *C. thomasorum*. Work is ongoing with Dr Keith Willmott at the McGuire Centre to analyse all of these specimens and confirm whether they are new to science. Any new taxa that are discovered will be formally described by the expedition team in due course.

The expedition also encountered numerous rare butterflies, including a first record for Ecuador, the first known females of two different species and a number of specimens of a new species and genus previously only known from seven male specimens in the McGuire Centre collection. There were also five species previously recorded from a single site in Ecuador, 19 other species found at fewer than five sites, 31 first records of species for different provinces, and 70 extensions to species' altitudinal ranges.

As well as being scientifically important, the expedition was also an amazing experience that all of us enjoyed a huge amount. Highlights included the stunning views from Volcan Sumaco and Paquisha Alto, the wonderful isolation of camping in C. Galeras, washing under waterfalls, and the warmth with which the Ecuadorian army welcomed us at their bases. Less welcome, but equally exciting experiences included machete-wielding Shuar and landmines – lots of landmines. Check out our blog: www.culepex.org.uk. We're already planning where to go next, so if you're interested get in touch!

Jamie Radford

Distinctions and Awards

First Year: First Classes and College Exhibitions

Laurence J Baryery (William Parker Sports College, Hastings): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Amanda L V Bell (Kings College, Taunton): Part IA History of Art
 Jordan A Burgess (St Bartholomew's School, Newbury) Part IA Engineering
 Rachel H Brown (Oundle School, Peterborough): Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages
 Wai-Chuen Cheung (Dame Alice Owens School, Potters Bar): Part IA Engineering
 Jonathan R I Coleman (Cedars Upper School, Leigh-on-Buzzard): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Edward J Davenport (St Dunstan's College, London): Part IA Mathematics
 Matthew K I Ellior-Ripley (Landau Forte College, Derby): Part IA Mathematics
 Maryn J Gowland (Winstanley College, Wigan): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Michael J F Heap (Warwick School): Part IA Natural Sciences
 James R I Hollingshead (Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham): Part IA Law
 George R M Illingworth (Westminster School) Part IA Engineering
 Mathew O Jensen (Highgate School, London): Part IA Mathematics
 Hao Li (Dipont Education Management Gr, Beijing): Part IA Engineering
 S J Bryan Lim (Raffles Junior College, Singapore): Part IA Engineering
 Paul R Merchant (Tonbridge School): Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages
 Peter J Mildon (Lazymere Upper School, London): Part IA Engineering
 Thomas B Mitchell-Williams (Silverdale School, Sheffield): Part IA Natural Sciences
 William M Morland (St Paul's School, London): Part IA Computer Science
 Lewis Owen (Eltham College, London): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Annabelle C Painter (The Tiffin Girls School, Kingston-upon-Thames): Part IA Natural Sciences

Stephen Pendrigh (All Saints Catholic School, Dagenham): Part IA Engineering
 Aleksander K Piotrowski (Little Heath School, Reading): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Thomas Plowman (Norwich School): Part IA Philosophy
 Ellen G Powell (Collyers VI Form College, Horsham): Part IA Mathematics
 Benjamin R Price (Bishop Luffa School, Chichester): Part IA Mathematics
 Andrew M Ryrice (Mariwood School, Bristol): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Lindsey A Tate (Bolton School Girls' Division): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Joseph A Waldron (Farlingaye High School, Woodbridge): Part IA Mathematics
 Yechao Zhu (Hwa Chong Institution, Singapore): Part IA Mathematics

Second Year: First Classes and Foundation Scholarships

Helen E Breewood: Part I Chemical Engineering
 Timothy D Cameron: Part IB Engineering
 Guangyong L Chan: Part IB Engineering
 Mark R Davies: Part IB Engineering
 Helge G W Dietert: Part IB Mathematics
 Samuel J Greenaway: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences
 Bodil Isaksen: Part IB Land Economy
 Robert J Leadbetter: Part I English
 Martin C Maas: Part IB Computer Science
 Patrick McKearney: Part IB Theology and Religious Studies
 Zachary H Newman: Part IB Theology and Religious Studies
 Mark D E Nicholson: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Sophie A Renner: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Jasmin A Sandelson: Part IB Politics, Psychology and Sociology
 Anum R Shahab: Part IB Land Economy
 Peter J Silke: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences
 Matthew P Swaffer: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Ryan D Sykes: Part IB Economics
 Edward S Turner: Part IB Engineering
 Daniel J Tyler: Part I History

Simon A I Wallace: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences
 Yu S Wen: Part IB Engineering

Third Year: First Classes and Awards

(FS: Foundation Scholarship;
 BS: Bachelor Scholarship)
 Claire L Armstrong: Part II Natural Sciences (Material Science and Metallurgy); FS
 Sophie V Baillie: Part II Natural Sciences (Chemistry); FS
 William N Balfour: Part IIA Engineering; FS
 Pollyanna J Benton: Part IIB Social and Political Sciences; FS
 Timothy I Canning: Part II Mathematics; FS
 Eleanor R Careless: Part II English; BS
 Gail W Y Chua: Part II Medical and Veterinary Sciences
 Christopher J Clark: Part IIA Engineering; FS
 Jonathan C Cribb: Part IIB Economics; FS
 Rupert F Cullen: Part II Classics
 Hannah C Dooley: Part II Natural Sciences (Biochemistry); FS
 Chuan Du: Part IIB Economics; FS
 Benjamin A N M Eisenthal: Part II English
 Benjamin W Garlick: Part II Geography; FS
 Anna P R Gillingham: Part II Music
 Thomas W Green: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); FS
 Tristan Kalloniatis: Part II Mathematics; FS
 Harriet C Lefton: Part IIB Theology and Religious Studies; FS
 Akash Maharaj: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); FS
 John R Maheswaran: Part II Computer Science
 Laurynas Miksys: Part II Mathematics; FS
 Laura E Mingers: Part II History
 James E S L Morris: Part II History; FS
 Jennifer R Pattison: Part IIA Engineering; FS
 Emma J Probyn: Part II Law; FS
 James T Radford: Part IIA Engineering; FS
 Thomas J Rex: Part II Mathematics; FS
 Gavin A Rice: Part IIB Theology and Religious Studies; BS
 Mustafa S Salih: Part IIA Engineering; FS
 Anne B Sim: Part II History; FS
 David A Sykes: Part II Natural Sciences (Geological Sciences); FS
 Zhongshan Tan: Part II Law
 James D S Walker: Part II English
 Daniel J Whelan: Part II Mathematics; FS
 Hui H Zhou: Part II Law; FS

Fourth Year: First Classes or Distinctions and Awards

Katherine E R Barnes: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages; FS
 Matthew J Blackett: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages; FS
 Timothy F G Green: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Thomas F Hodgson: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry); FS
 Yan Li: Part IIB Chemical Engineering
 Alessandra H Martines: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages; FS
 Harry-Luke O McClelland: Part III Natural Sciences (Geological Sciences); FS
 Matthew W McLeod: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry); BS



The May Bumps - the 'Motorway' Bridge.

Yasuhiro Mochizuki: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); FS
 David A Neave: Part III Natural Sciences (Geological Sciences); BS
 Hannah M Price: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Dylan J Spencer-Davidson: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
 Jo-Anne S L Tay: Part IIB Engineering
 Patrick Walsh-McBride: Part II Oriental Studies; FS
 Alasdair J P Wilson: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry); FS

Graduate Students: First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:

Valentin K Assassi: Part III Mathematics; FS
 Anael A Astic: Part III Mathematics; FS
 Joshua Cadney: Part III Mathematics
 Robert K Ellis: Master of Law; FS
 Etienne Fradet: Part III Mathematics; FS
 Rachel A Morris: Part III Mathematics
 Aurelie Remy: Part III Mathematics; FS
 Alexandre Richard: Part III Mathematics; FS
 Yang Yang: Part III Mathematics; FS

College Awards: Year Prizes

Joshua King: B A M Eisenthal; Z Tan
 Hughes: P J Silke; M C M Maas; A R Shahab
 Venn: B Isaksen; P R Merchant

College Subject Prizes

Bailey: P Walshe-McBride
 Braithwaite: D J Whelan
 Brendan: J E S L Morris
 Bull: P J Silke
 Chalmers: H M Price; S A Renner
 Chase: A J B Dykes; Z H Newman
 Clayton: Z H Newman

Colton: T Kalloniatis
 Cook: P R Merchant
 Davies: S V Baillie
 Lucas-Smith: E Probyn; Z Tan
 Melsome: G W Y Chua
 Morgan: D J Tyler
 Mosseri: M P Swaffer
 Northam: C Du
 Peel: J Burgess
 Penny White: R F Cullen
 Phillips: J E S L Morris
 Prigmore: Y S Wen
 Wheatley: L J Bargery

Unnamed Subject Prizes

Computer Science: J R Maheswaran
 English: E R Careless; J D S Walker
 Geography: B W Garlick
 Land Economy: B Isaksen; A R Shahab
 Medical and Veterinary Sciences: P J Silke
 Natural Sciences: C L Armstrong
 Politics, Psychology and Sociology: P J Benton

Other Prizes

Beament: A Gillingham; J O'Keefe
 Bibby: J Hughes
 Dajani: P Walshe-McBride
 Openshaw: H G W Dietert
 Farr Poetry Prize: J Katko
 Hadfield Poetry Prize: P R Merchant
 Ryle Reading Prize: C J M Bell

University Awards

The Mrs Claude Beddington Prize:
 B A M Eisenthal
 The Slaughter and May Prize: Z Tan
 The Norton Rose Prize for Commercial Law:
 Z Tan

The Clifford Chance Prize for European Union Law: Z Tan
 The Herbert Smith Prize for Conflict of Laws: Z Tan
 The Clifford Chance C J Hamson Prize for Comparative Law: S F Hudson
 The Alison Fairlie Prize: P R Merchant
 The BP-Neville Mott Prize: H M Price
 Members' Classical Essay Prize: R F Cullen

PhDs

Charlotte Acton (Earth Sciences); Muzaffar Ali (Biochemistry); Laura Allan (Biological Science); Philip Beer (Haematology); Bogdan Beirowski (Biological Science); John Billings (Computer Science); Jacqueline Carnall (Chemistry); Thomas Cashman (Computer Science); Su Seok Choi (Engineering); Benjamin Collie (Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics); Paul Conduit (Genetics); Fiona Dehghani (Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic); Emanuele Di Angelantonio (Public Health and Primary Care); Bryony Dunning-Davies (Pharmacology); Junjie Fan (Pure Maths and Math Statistics); Djahanchah Ghadiri (Management Studies); Prashant Kapadnis (Chemistry); Victoria Knights (Biological Science); Andrew Koehl (Engineering); Matthew Lakin (Computer Science); Michael Lee (Anaesthesia); Baojiu Li (Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics); Frank Madsen (Land Economy); Hannah Meyer (History); David Nowell-Smith (English); Tracey Pierre (Biological Anthropology); Francesca Serra (Physics); Tianrui Shen (Education); Jacques Smulevici (Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics); Thomas Stern (Philosophy); Claire Stocks (Classics); Claude Warnick (Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics); Pui Wong (Biological Science); Valerie Yang (Oncology).

Queens' JCR

This year has seen huge changes in the higher education landscape, with a change in Government, and potential changes to the provision of education. Queens' JCR has responded to this in a number of ways, ensuring we are fit for purpose for the future, and able to meet the demands that will be thrown at us.

Freshers' Week has been revised, to allow more time for Freshers to get aligned to their academic programme here at Queens', and we have worked with the Senior Tutor to ensure this is achieved. We now have an alternative prospectus, and this is one of the major parts of our activity that we have improved – increasing participation at Queens'. We now have an access



At a May Week Garden Party.

scheme, including lectures from alumni to new potential undergraduates, and a stand-alone Access Officer, and have set up an Enabling Scheme, which will help undergraduates with disabilities to take part in non-academic college activities. Our constitution has also undergone a full revision to ensure current priorities are taken into account, including the institution of a sustainability brief, a review of college entertainments, and the improvement of our relations with bodies outside of Queens'.

We have also set in motion, after consultation with College, policies on the environment, sustainable development and Fairtrade, looked at how we could communicate better with the provision of a new 'Student Handbook' and the potential for electronic notice-boards, and are working with College to provide a new, improved and usable JCR Combination Room – something we currently lack.

This year has also seen the 30th anniversary of female undergraduates matriculating at Queens', and the JCR took the initiative on this, organising a huge, mixed, 30 Year Dinner. More events are planned for later in the year.

One thing I personally relish about Queens' is the diversity of its student body and the willingness of people to learn from each other and be open to new ideas – and I hope our JCR has managed to aid this during my tenure as President.

President: Charlie Bell; *Vice-President & Treasurer:* Hannah Miller; *Secretary:* Helen Swift; *Access & Academic Officer:* James Gray; *Communications Officer:* Janet French; *Environmental Officer:* Abi Smitton; *External Officer:* Jordan Norris; *Food Steward:* Paul Merchant; *Freshers' Reps:* Harry Prance and Ben Sharples; *Second Year/Bar Rep:* Luke Lythgoe; *Sports and Societies Rep:* Lydia Gayle; *Third Year/Loans Rep:* Jane Ashford-Thorn; *Welfare / Equal Opportunities Officer:* Roxy Paes; *Women's Officer:* Lucy Jefferson; *Accommodation Officer:* Will Scott; *Career Development Officer:* Sophie Baillie; *Computer Officer:* Ben Blume; *International Rep:* Hao Li; *QEnts President:* Alex Worthington; *Undergraduate LGBT Rep:* Emily Carlton.

MCR

The Queens' College MCR continues to grow in reputation as one of the most vibrant and welcoming graduate communities at Cambridge. Here are a few highlights from our dynamic year of 2010.

The predictable backbone of MCR social life is the fortnightly MCR drinks and formal hall, combined with our three annual Old Hall feasts. These occasions continue to bring together the rich diversity of Queens' students and their guests. Under the guidance of our incredible Ents Officers, the MCR community has continued to enjoy an enviable smorgasbord of social events throughout the year. Some of the most memorable recent occasions have included a daytrip to Ely, Doug O'Rourke's notorious annual Pub Crawl, and a magnificent Hallowe'en Party, at which the Woodville Room was transformed into a truly spooky haunted house. The centrepiece of the Michaelmas Term was undoubtedly the Casino Royale Cocktail Evening in Old Hall: stylish drinks, a casino, smooth piano and Queens' finest in their eveningwear. Much of the academic interaction between MCR students consists of the informal interdisciplinary discussion between peers over lunch or a coffee or a beer at QBar. Yet 2010 saw the rise of some new structured academic events. Duncan Hanson launched the 'MCR Academic Jamboree', which provided an opportunity for MCR students to present their research to a group of peers. The Queens' Arts Seminar continues to provide a stimulating regular occasion for graduate students to hear high-level speakers and engage in conversation over a class of wine.

The MCR Committee decided to undertake an important upgrade to the two main hubs of MCR community life: the Owlstone Croft common room and the Woodville Room on main site. The overarching aim was to strengthen friendships through providing a compelling place to meet and connect. Owlstone Croft is home to 90 graduate students, most of whom are new to Cambridge. The upgrade included a new flat-screen TV, blue-ray player and sound systems, a table-tennis table, pool and football table, along with new sofas and other furnishings. This has made the common room the perfect place to relax and connect with friends. The Woodville Room has also undergone a fresh transformation. It is now the go-to place either to relax with a newspaper and coffee during the morning or to hold a 100-person party on a Friday night.

Queens' MCR enjoyed a terrific start to the new academic year with a vibrant Freshers' Week timetable. The Events Officers were staggered by the enthusiasm across the MCR as each event rapidly sold out. The newly refurbished Woodville Room played host to a Welfare coffee morning and a hugely enjoyable Wine and Cheese Party. The ever-popular Wine Tasting in Old Hall and historical tours of Queens' and beyond were once again great successes. The end of the week featured a classic triple header of Formal Hall, QEnts Bop and a superb Ceilidh on consecutive nights, and we wrapped up the festivities with a Sunday afternoon walk to Grantchester in glorious autumn sunshine.

This year the MCR rekindled the collegial connection with our sister college at Oxford, Pembroke. Members of the Pembroke MCR joined us for a superb Sunday in Cambridge. The day started with tours of the colleges and a group punting trip – providing a wonderful way to get to know one another, whilst simultaneously asserting Cambridge's aesthetic dominance over Oxford. After a classic 'Queens 8' brunch we headed to the sports grounds for a game of football and ultimate Frisbee. The Queens' teams prevailed and took home the inaugural Queens'-Pembroke trophy. We finished the evening with

a packed formal hall and an exchange of pleasantries and college ties by the MCR Presidents. New friendships were formed, and the MCR community looks forward to being welcomed by Pembroke to Oxford in 2011 in order to continue this new tradition.

Under the leadership of our passionate, talented and dedicated MCR Committee the MCR community is well positioned to continue to go from strength to strength.

President: Simon Breakspear; *Secretary:* Robert Lowe; *Treasurer:* Marion Cubitt; *Steward:* Esther Kang; *Formal Exchanges:* Theresa Dahm, Artur Arikainen; *Events:* Brendan McCormick, Ben Crittenden; *External:* Stella Nordhagen; *Woodville Steward:* Liz Cerson; *Women's Officer:* Efstathia Pitsa *Welfare:* Jennifer Yen; *Owlstone Rep:* Anup Patel; *First Year Rep:* Robert Jalali.

Queens'-Clare Overseas Education Fund

The Queens' and Clare Overseas Education Fund (QCOEF) raises and allocates funds for education-related projects in less economically developed countries. In 2010 we gave money to the following projects:

- *Destiny Volunteers* – £1370 to construct three classrooms for Marfi Dugame school at Adidome in the Volta region of Ghana
- *Volunteer Africa 32 Degrees South* – £1802 to provide computers and internet access for schools in underprivileged areas of the Eastern Cape, South Africa
- *Aim for Change* – £600 to buy 40 desks for Amazing Grace School in the Luweero district of Uganda
- *Afrinspire* – £800 to cover the full costs of setting up a school in South Sudan
- *Canon Collins* – £500 to support orphans in Zimbabwe
- *Ghana Health and Education Initiative* – £1000 to provide book boxes to help improve the literacy of young children in Ghana.

Katie O'Donoghue

The T Society

The T Society has enjoyed a hugely successful year and a significant revival. The successor to the D, E and FF Societies we continue the tradition of discussion, debate and a glass of wine after dinner, with the opportunity for graduate and undergraduate students, Fellows and invited Members to engage in an informal setting.

Our programme for the year included: Ron Sandler (1971) *Banking Nationalisation: a perspective from the coalface*; Stuart Laing (Master of Corpus Christi College) *Shifting Sands: Security and Stability in the Gulf*; Sir Tony Brenton (1968) *The Politics of the Impossible: Reflections of a Climate Change Negotiator*; Presentations by Queens' Fellows Dr Cordeaux, Dr Li, Dr Martins, Dr Price and Dr Rice; *What are those Young Fellows up to? On-going research at Queens'* and Ms Ana Stanic (1996) *Pipelines, Geo-politics and New Technologies: the EU's Energy Security*.

We are looking forward to welcoming Sir David Walker (1958) and Professor John Robertson in the Lent Term and plans for 2011/12 are well in hand.

Dr Diana Henderson

QED

This year saw the start of the QED Outreach programme, headed by Jess Davies. This worthwhile scheme involves working closely with young children and organising fun engineering-related activities for them. We worked with



Members of QED after their Christmas lunch.



The logo on QED's personalised overalls.



LEFT PHOTOGRAPHIC: THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO, BY KIND PERMISSION

The Medical Society Dinner.

three groups of 6–8 year olds who built polystyrene gliders, with varying degrees of assistance from us! Overall, around 50 local children and 10 QED volunteers were involved, and a lot of fun was had by all!

We also organised two speaker meetings, both of which were well attended. During the Lent Term, Professor David Cebon kindly spoke to us about his research on improving Heavy Goods Vehicles. This was a very interesting talk, which included topics such as the methods used by HGVs to navigate our small roundabouts and to decrease stopping times. The second talk was during the Michaelmas Term, when Paul McIlroy gave a talk about his work on the world-famous Hawkeye system used in tennis, cricket and snooker. This was a very popular talk, and was attended by a few non-engineers as well!

In the coming term we hope to organise a couple more speaker meetings, including one by Prof Roberto Cipolla, a founding member of QED. There is also a planned trip to the fully automated Ocado warehouse in Hatfield sometime during the next term. Following tradition, the new committee was voted in during the Annual Engineers Dinner.

President: Braj Sriganan; *Vice-President:* Fiona Gillanders; *Treasurer:* Laurence Baynham; *Secretary:* Jichi Deng; *Social Secretary:* Craig Sturrock.

Queens' Bench

2010 was yet another successful year for the Queens' Bench Law Society. The changeover to the new Committee took place at the ever popular Annual Dinner, held in late February, which was once again kindly sponsored by Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer and Herbert Smith. The guest speaker for the evening was Philip Wood QC, previously Yorke Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the University, who is currently a Special Counsel at Allen & Overy and is Head of the Global Law Intelligence Unit at the firm.

June was a good month for the Society. Not only was the Annual Garden Party, sponsored by Baker & McKenzie and traditionally the first test for the new Committee's organisational skills, very successful and well attended, but



SEWTOHAYHANO

The inauguration of the 'Theo Welch Collection' of textbooks – representatives of medical and veterinary students with Dr Field and Mr Welch.

also Daniel Bethlehem QC, a Queens' LLM graduate, was honoured with a Knighthood in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

In the Michaelmas Term, the Society welcomed new first years and LLMs with an evening of cocktails at La Raza to help new members to get to know existing Queens' lawyers. The Michaelmas Dinner, this year kindly sponsored by Herbert Smith, was hosted in early November. As in previous years, the drinks reception, formal hall and after-dinner port and cheese provided a great opportunity for students to mix socially with Law Fellows and representatives from the sponsoring firm.

The current Committee have sought to build on their predecessors' efforts in organising more career-focused events and promoting ties with law firms and Chambers. For instance, a repeat of last year's exclusive-to-Queens' trip to Freshfields is in the pipeline for late Lent Term 2011, and we are midway through arranging an interactive presentation by a Slaughter and May partner to the Society on a recent high-profile deal in which the firm has been involved.

President: James Wood; *Treasurer:* Joanne Robertson; *Secretary:* Gemma Dyson; *Social Secretary:* Ram Mashru; *Master of Moots:* Dominik Olszewski.

The Medical Society

The year began with our Annual Dinner held in the historic setting of Old Hall. We were delighted to welcome Sir Ravinder Maini to deliver the pre-dinner talk. This was followed by a drinks reception and the election of the new Committee before the meal. The traditional after-dinner proceedings were led by Dr Holmes which, as usual, left the first years somewhat bemused!

In the Lent Term we welcomed Dr Catriona Chatfield who spoke about her work with sexual assault victims, and, later in term, Dr Wanda Kozłowska gave an interesting talk on respiratory disease and Cystic Fibrosis.

Our next major event was the MedSoc Garden Party in June. Waking up on the day of the Garden Party we discovered that the food for the party could not be delivered as organised! Nevertheless the Committee managed to produce a wonderful afternoon, complete with Pimms, champagne and strawberries. During the event, a by-election for the President of the Society was held as we bade farewell to Joe Christopher, leaving for a year at MIT. The afternoon also provided a chance to unveil the 'Theo Welch Collection', a collection of updated medical and veterinary textbooks for the War Memorial Library named in grateful thanks for the tireless work of Mr Theo Welch for the medical students of Queens' as Anatomy supervisor over many years.

Returning in October we were excited to meet the new members of the society. The infamous Medics Curry was held; suffice it to say the evening was absolutely civilised and left the first years well-prepared for lectures the following Monday morning! The Michaelmas Term calendar was packed full; talks included those from Dr Christopher Young, speaking about his experiences as a medical student in South Africa, and Dr Stephen Price, speaking about navigating medical speciality training. The final talk of term was given by representatives of the Children's HIV Association and proved to be a very thought-provoking evening. Term ended in the Christmas spirit with the Annual QMedSoc fancy dress pub-crawl.

President: Joe Christopher, Vruti Dattani; *Treasurer:* Charlie Bell; *Secretary:* Kerala Adams-Carr; *Social Secretary:* Antonia Robbins; *First Year Rep:* Susanna Jamieson; *Second Year Rep:* Hannah Al-Yousuf; *Vet Rep:* Tom Moore.



A detail from a painting at the Art Society exhibition.

Bernard of Clairvaux Society

With our college being originally founded for 'study and prayer' and there being no theological forum at Queens', it was felt to be a good idea to set up a new Queens' Theological Society, named in honour of one of our patron saints – St Bernard of Clairvaux – known for his slightly extreme practices and his composition of the *Salve Regina*, one of the great Catholic hymns to Our Lady.

The Society is open to all, of any faith or none, and seeks to explore issues, in a theological framework, which may either be studied at the University or may affect us in the wider world. In the last year, we have heard from our own Director of Studies in Theology, Dr Watts (who is also our Senior Treasurer, and to whom I am grateful for help in setting up this Society), about God and Sex, and from another Queensman, Dr Michael Langford, who ran us through many of the interesting opposing viewpoints surrounding euthanasia.

This Michaelmas Term we have had two talks, one focussing on Theology and Literature, given by the Dean of Clare, Dr Greg Seach, and one by the controversial cleric and Dean of Chichester Cathedral, the Very Revd Nicholas Frayling, regarding peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. A copy of his book on the subject has been given to the WML by the Society. Both talks catered to similar audiences, but in different ways – Greg's showing how important literature could be in understanding Scripture and Nicholas' in persuading us of the need for forgiveness and humility in the face of past offence.

God isn't very trendy at the moment – and a non-judgmental, open-minded and thinking forum will hopefully help, in a small way, to combat the view that people of faith are in some way closed off to society at large.

President: Charlie Bell; *Vice-President/Secretary:* Callum Wood; *Vice-President/Treasurer:* Zac Newman; *Committee Members:* Calum Roberts, Harry Vanner.

Amnesty Group

This term has seen a revival of an Amnesty International presence at Queens' after a year of little activity. Having met up with several Amnesty reps from other colleges we decided that the best way to start up our group again would be through weekly letter writing sessions in the JCR. We have also promoted the Troy Davis Campaign as part of an international attempt to pressurize the US Government into revoking the death sentence of a man whose conviction has been based on unconvincing evidence and has seen him on death row in Georgia since 1991. Other letters have been written as a result of deep concern for prisoners of conscience around the world, addressed to kings, presidents and other influential government officials. In spite of the seriousness of the subject matter, letter writing sessions are always animated and throw up interesting and often unexpected points of discussion, usually inspired by committed letter writer Tom Plowman. James Gray and Paul Merchant have also been able to use their Spanish, hopefully lending more impact to their writings. On Sunday 28th of November Queens' JCR room was opened to Amnesty members from all colleges for a Christmas-themed tea party at which we made greetings cards to send to those suffering from human rights abuses in Azerbaijan, Colombia, Turkey and other countries selected by Amnesty, where certain individuals, groups and communities have been deemed in particular need of support and a message of solidarity. Next term we hope to increase our group's profile in Queens' and attract more interest with film screenings and formal halls, possibly with speakers.

Reps: Hannah Al-Yousuf and Lizzie Homersham.

Art Society

This year Queens' College Art Society has continued to bring together those with an artistic leaning, providing a forum for creativity. The life drawing classes have attracted artists from different colleges and have proved to be popular with both beginners and the more advanced. The Michaelmas Term has seen the Society discover art work across the University. Diana Henderson led a tour of Queens', explaining the history of the College and taking us into many of the unseen rooms such as the OCR and the Old Library. We also had a chance to view the art of Churchill College and organised a trip to see the 'Body in Women's Arr' exhibition at Murray Edwards College, which was previously on show in London. The Committee has been making preparations for the Queens' Arts Festival, in which the Society will have a strong presence. As well as the annual Art Exhibition, we are also looking forward to collaborating with Queens' Contemporary Dance Society. The collaboration will see us working with Dancer in Residence Adèle Thompson and artist Angela Hinds. The Society will also be working with musicians from across the University to create a synaesthetic event, exploring the festival's theme of 'One.'

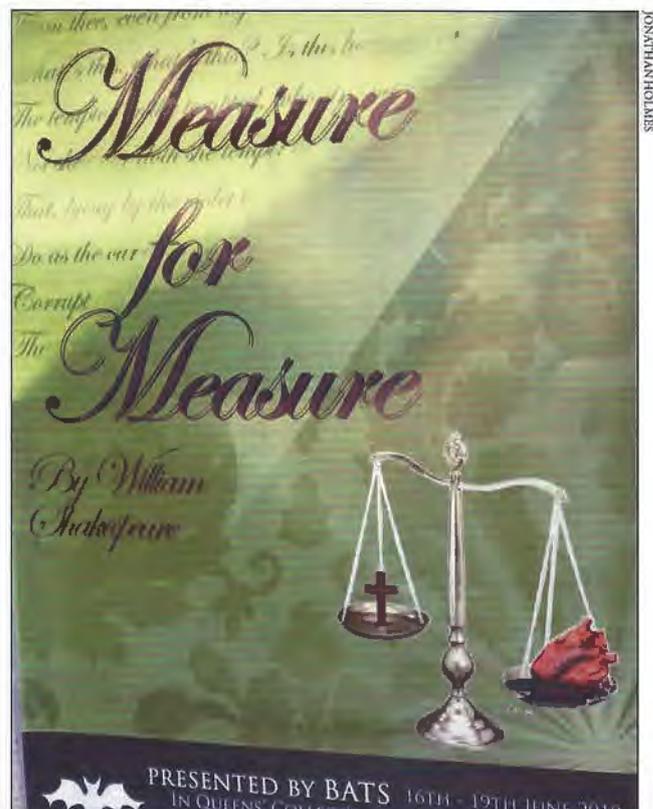
President: Emma Syea; *Committee:* Thomas George, Adam Whitehead, Madeleine Hammond, Helen Swift.

Arts Seminar

The Queens' Arts Seminar wrapped up its seventh year in 2010, and "Cambridge's friendliest seminar" continues to run strongly under the advice of Dr Ian Patterson and with the generous financial assistance of the MCR. Every two weeks in Full Term, the Seminar hosts a 45-minute paper on a topic in the arts and humanities, which is then followed by informal discussion.

Highlights from the Lent Term, when the Seminar was convened by Johanna Hanink, included a paper by the College's own Emilia Wilton on 'Reported Falsehood: Mendacious Messengers in 17th Century French Comedy'. We were also particularly fortunate to hear some of the latest work by Senior Tutor Dr James Kelly, who presented a paper on Milton, "The keys to 'that two-handed engine' in *Lycidas* (1637)". English literature and philosophy were strong themes of the Seminar throughout the spring, and further topics included Kant and Wordsworth, the ancient Greek philosopher Chrysippus, and the history of practical criticism (a style of literary criticism which first emerged in Cambridge).

After two years of convening the Seminar with unflagging enthusiasm and resourcefulness, Johanna handed the baton on to current Queens' PhD students, Harriet Phillips and Natasha Moore. The Michaelmas Term began



A poster for the Bats' May Week play.

with a highly entertaining account of masculinity and performance in the Victorian House of Commons by Dr Ben Griffin of Girton and Fitzwilliam Colleges. Queens' own Dr Martin Crowley braved technical difficulties to present a paper on painting and the philosopher Gilles Deleuze to a full house, and seventeenth-century Arab travellers to South America and Edward Dorn's comic verse epic *Gunslinger* rounded off the term.

The Seminar continues to draw a varied audience (including even the odd scientist!) and encourage friendly, interdisciplinary discussion within the humanities over new research and a glass of wine.

Convenors: Harriet Phillips and Natasha Moore.

Bats

2010 has seen another exciting year for Bats, producing and supporting a wide variety of plays, including three pieces of new writing. The Lent Term kicked off with the engaging *Final Countdown*, a piece of new writing by Stef Porter, which was followed by the late show, *The Vagina Monologues*. This hugely popular production sold out every night, was a hit with both press and audiences and raised £3300, 90% of which was donated to the Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre.

Easter Term saw a break in activities for the exams to get under way, followed by a very exciting production of *Measure for Measure* in the beautiful Cloister Court. As well as proving hugely popular with both *Varsity* and *TCS*, earning five and four star reviews respectively, we were also very grateful for the direction and support provided by alumnus Iain Softley, who was kind enough to share some pearls of advice with cast and crew. Despite a couple of brief showers which sent the production indoors, the weather as a whole was kind to both actors and audiences alike!

The knock-out show of 2009, *When In Rome*, was revived for the Edinburgh Fringe Festival this summer and by all accounts made as much of a stir there as it did in Cambridge, receiving a four star review from *Broadway Baby* and selling out on several nights.

Michaelmas 2010 saw Bats supporting four exciting productions, beginning with *Le Misanthrope* which featured a beautiful, elaborate set and some great acting, with even some of the more minor characters getting a mention in the reviews. They were followed by a piece of new writing by Paul Merchant, *Over and Out*, which created an exciting buzz in the dramatic community long before it opened, due to a very energetic publicity design in green and yellow. Thankfully, the show lived up to the hype generated by its poster! Week four of term also saw Bats support *Mirror*, another piece of new writing, at the Corpus Playrooms, demonstrating the broad scope of the Society for funding and

innovating drama in Cambridge. Finally, week six saw a fantastic performance of *The Real Inspector Hound* to round everything off nicely for the end of the year. 2011 will see another exciting range of shows to enjoy as well as a contribution by Bats to the new Arts Festival due to take place in the Lent Term.

President: Evi Heinz; *Secretary:* Rachel Wilkinson; *Treasurer:* Tom Duncan; *Executive Producer:* Callum Wood; *Artistic Director:* Paul Merchant; *Technical Director/Legal Advisor:* Timothy Cameron; *Publicity:* Katherine Alcock; *Properties:* Hans Mohrmann; *Social Sec & Freshers' Rep:* Dasha Lisitsina; *Webmaster:* Andrew Ryrlic.

Chapel Choir

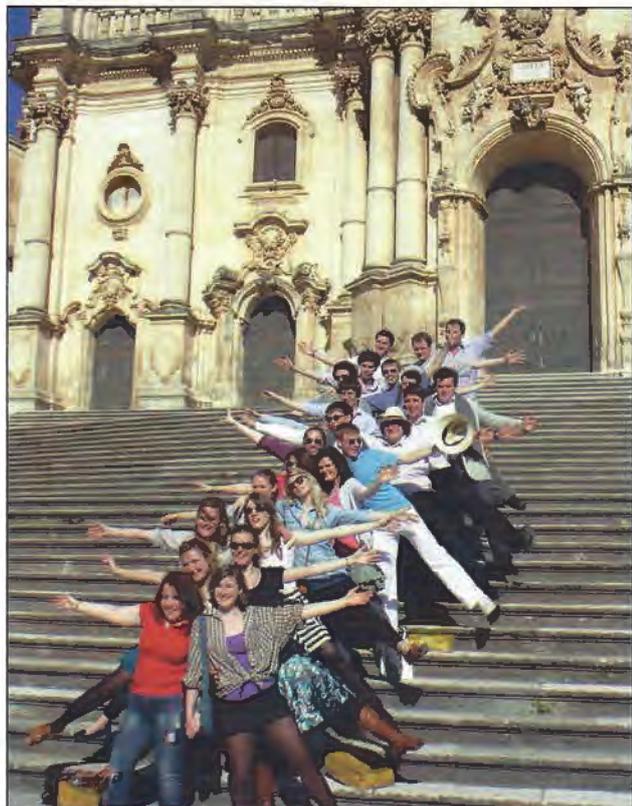
The Chapel Choir of 2010 was the first in many years to be made up almost exclusively of singers from Queens'. Under the leadership of Director of Music, Madeleine Lovell, the Choir has continued to build upon its already formidable reputation among Cambridge Colleges, making music to an ever higher standard, and most importantly, bringing musical beauty to the worship in Chapel. In the Lent Term, the Chapel Choir teamed up with Robinson Choir, singing Ralph Vaughan Williams' magnificent *Mass in G Minor* together at a Eucharist. Other highlights of the term included singing at the University Sermon in Great St Mary's Church and singing Zoltán Kodály's wonderful *Missa Brevis* on Ash Wednesday.

In March, the choir toured Sicily, giving three highly successful performances in the wonderful baroque churches at Scordia, Militello and Caltagirone, the last of which was broadcast live on Sicilian Television. Off stage, the Choir took a trip up Mount Etna and to the south-eastern hill towns of Ragusa-Ibla and Modica. When not sampling the delicious cuisine and viticulture, Choir members enjoyed avoiding the jellyfish on the beaches of the ancient Roman city of Taormina.

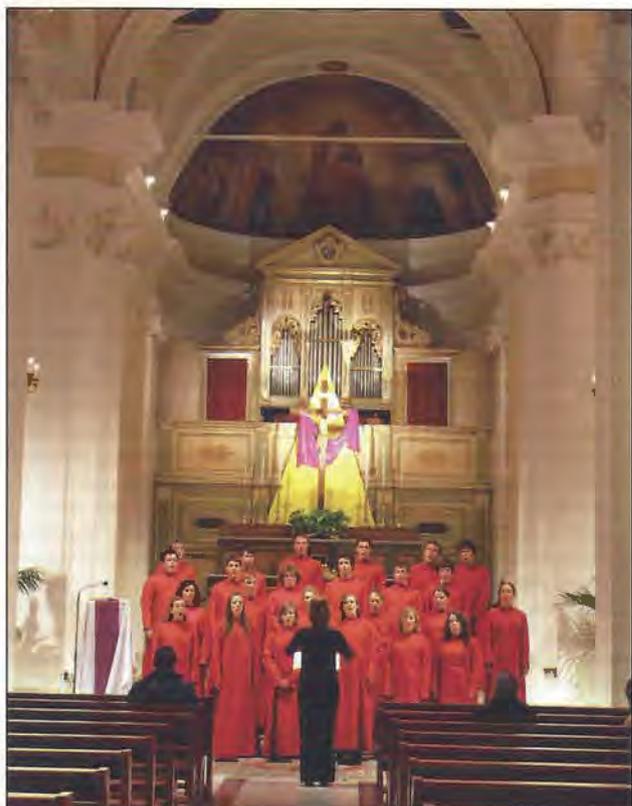
In the Easter Term, highlights included singing Elgar's great anthem, *Give unto the Lord*, at the Commemoration of Benefactors. At the end of term the Choir said farewell to one of our first Choral Scholars, Katherine Barnes, long-serving choir members, Sophie Morrison, Sara Boomsma and James Angus, and PGCE students, Julia Harrison-Place and Stefan Hargreaves.

Over the course of the year, experiments with various alternative service forms took place, and it was decided in the Michaelmas Term to increase the number of choral services to three per week. Choral Compline now takes place on a Monday, led by Assistant Chaplain, Fraser Watts. Compline has proved successful, and has allowed the Choir to explore new repertoire, in particular early music.

During the Michaelmas term, the Choir also sang at the Annual Muster of



The Chapel Choir in Sicily.



The Choir performing in Scordia, Sicily.



ROGER PALMER

Contemporary Dance: 'Falling more slowly' – Sprung! 2010.

the Order of the Fleur de Lys, as well as providing wonderfully atmospheric music for Remembrance Sunday. Term ended with a celebration of Lessons and Carols, a mélange of Advent and Christmas music, followed by a celebration to say thank you to Director of Music, Madeleine Lovell, who left Queens' to become Chorus Master of the Hallé in Manchester.

In the first week of December the Chapel Choir did a whistle-stop tour of the Rhineland and Bavaria, with seven events over the course of a week. The Choir stayed for the first few nights in the half-timbered Stadt Blankenberg, part of the town of Hennef, joining a group of locals singing traditional St Nicholastide songs at a town party. In Hennef, the choir sang at Mass before moving on to the Bonifatiuskirche in Wiesbaden to perform a sequence of Advent motets. Moving further down the Rhine, a concert was given in Boppard before heading on south-east. In Bavaria concerts took place in the university town of Regensburg, at the Sebalduskirche, Nuremberg (with a choir from the Nuremberg Music Conservatory), and at the prestigious Lukaskirche in Munich. This last concert was recorded by Bavarian Radio.

Organ Scholars: Alex Berry and Jemima Stephenson.

Christian Union

The past year has been one of great encouragement for the Christian Union here in Queens' as we have sought to make known the truths of Christianity to students in College. We began the year by going away with the other college CUs to a very snowy Quinra in Shropshire. We enjoyed a great few days of fellowship and teaching from Rico Tice in preparation for the CICCUCU mission week in February, a week of talks entitled 'Rescued?', based on Mark's Gospel. During the Easter Term we studied Galatians together and finished the term off with a game of rounders and a barbeque on Queens' Green in May Week open to everyone in College. Barnaby Monteiro gave a talk on the story of the prodigal son.

There was a houseparty before the Michaelmas Term at Letton Hall in Norfolk with St Catharine's, Christ's and King's CUs. We enjoyed three days of challenging teaching and encouragement before the new academic year, complete with a bonfire, lots of cake and a triumphant Queens' go-karting team! A couple of brave freshers joined us on the houseparty, and it has been a blessing to have many more joining the CU this year. We began the year with an afternoon tea in Freshers' Week and we ran a Christianity Explored course after that. Weekly college group times of bible study and prayer have continued this term, and we have been looking at the Gospel outline "Two Ways to Live" to help us learn what God has done for us and to enable us to share that great news with our friends. Our weekly prayer breakfasts have expanded, which meant lots more food and the need to find a bigger room!

Lent Term begins with the CICCUCU Houseparty in the Quinra. 200 of us are going this year from all over Cambridge and at the last count Queens' was in the lead.

Coll. Reps: Helen Profit and Ben Lefroy.

Contemporary Dance Society

2010 began with the successful production of *Sprung!*, the Society's annual show, featuring choreography from Adèle Thompson, Queens' Dancer in Residence. Adèle's piece was entitled 'Falling more slowly' which featured the imaginative and creative use of white balloons to form an interactive set design that captured the light on stage beautifully and seemed to dance with the performers. *Sprung!* also provided the Society with the opportunity to display the art work of Angela Hinds, who comes to draw the Society's technique

classes each week. Angela uses charcoal to capture a sense of movement in her drawings. The photography of Rog Palmer was also displayed.

The Society is very grateful to have worked with guest teacher Anna Williams this year in the contemporary technique classes which focused on the use of release technique and drew influence from principles of yoga, such as breathing techniques. Anna graduated from London Contemporary Dance School and went on to perform with Ricochet Dance Company for nine years. Anna's choreography includes collaborations with The Great Theatre London, Edge and The Barbican. We held a few technique classes during Easter Term this year, something that hasn't happened in previous years. This proved to be highly beneficial, providing students with a positive break from exams.

This year has also seen preparative work towards Queens' Arts Festival which is a new initiative to take place in 2011 aiming to facilitate collaborations between all the arts within College. We shall be collaborating with Queens' Art Society, working with Angela Hinds to explore how dance can be captured and expressed through art.

Dancer in residence: Adèle Thompson; *President:* Janet French.

The Dial

This year, *The Dial* has gone from strength to strength. With a number of readings hosted in Queens' in 2010, the magazine has established its place in the Cambridge poetry scene. We are proud to have given many poets from Queens' and the rest of the University a forum to explore their writing.

The new academic year has seen some changes for *The Dial*. At the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, the editors went to a reading of Cambridge New Writers hosted in the English Faculty, where we met with a number of impressive young poets, many of whom contributed to *The Dial's* Michaelmas edition. We have looked for, and been lucky to find, poetry that expresses itself in a meaningful way, without making any aesthetic sacrifices. From a substantial long-list, we selected nine poems, which we felt had the artistic integrity and grace to suit *The Dial's* new layout.

Along with a sharp design for the Michaelmas 2010 edition of the magazine, we have launched a website, and we are now making progress with uploading *The Dial's* archives. Please take a look at www.dialpoetry.co.uk

Our aim for this year has been to make *The Dial* more accessible, and we would like to thank the poets and computer scientists who have made that possible.

Presidents: Jessica Jennings and Robert Leadbetter; *Editorial team:* Bella Wingfield, Isabel Keating, Joseph Persad, Paul Merchant, Emily Marchant, Megan Penny.

Queens' Ents

Queens' Ents has had another successful year with a new Committee to guide its development. After some hiccoughs last year, with bops being banned in College for a time owing to extraneous circumstances, there has been a move to a more cooperative relationship amongst all those involved. Two bops were held at the start of Easter Term which the new Committee worked in order to learn the ropes and understand fully what the job entailed. The planning for *Bounce*, the May Week disco on the Erasmus Lawn, began early and involved a lot of compromise and organisation but was well worth the effort with the event being enjoyed by Queens' students as a perfect end to revision and exams and a start to May Week. Particularly popular were the inflatable climbing wall and slide as well as the photo booth and candyfloss and popcorn makers.

'Naughty', the first bop of Michaelmas Term, was extremely popular and the freshers really embraced the fancy dress element with a wide variety of



CAMILLA COOK

A bop in Queens'.



SIRIOWHAYENING

QEnts often encourage fancy dress – a Cirque du Soleil-themed bop.

school uniforms being freed from years at the back of wardrobes. A significant addition to the Ents repertoire was a new laser, designed to improve the visual atmosphere of bops and create a more professional and fun feel. The rest of the bops continued to attract a large turnout from within Queens' as well as encouraging a new crowd from other colleges to attend. The highlight of the term card was of course the Christmas bop which sold out in record time and which helped students end the term in high spirits. Queens' Ents has prospered over the past year but it can only continue to grow with the support and backing of its home-college students.

President: Alex Worthington; *Vice-President:* Amanda Hadkiss; *Publicity:* Camilla Cook; *Webmasters:* Aleks Piotrowski and Michael Clark; *Treasurer:* Chris Clarke; *Decor:* Annabelle Painter and Andy Kirk.

Queens' Films

As always the Outdoor Film Show was the highlight of the calendar for Queens' Films. This year, Lord Eatwell's persistence paid off when we elected to show *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. It proved to be a popular choice with many viewers getting into the spirit of the occasion by sporting daring costumes. Once again it was great to see a number of former committee members return to lend a helping hand on the day of the show.

Building on this success, efforts were made to raise awareness of the Society at the start of the Michaelmas Term. This paid dividends with a fantastic turnout for the Freshers' Film. A loyal Fresher following has been maintained by showing a diverse selection of films, ranging from the best of world cinema to the latest Hollywood blockbusters.

In the upcoming term collaboration with the Queens' Amnesty International Group and a presence at the Queens' Arts Week should further raise our profile. Hopefully, these steps can be built upon next year and the Society will continue to have an important place in College life.

President: Adam Whitehead.

Graduate Choir

The second full year of the Graduate Choir has seen the ensemble go from strength to strength, with numbers growing steadily. The Choir's repertoire continues to expand, and encompasses many different genres: everything from spirituals to *Hey, Big Spender* of *Sweet Charity* fame. The Choir was invited to compete in the annual Battle of the Choirs (née the Spring Soirée), held in the Long Gallery. Each of the three teams fought a valiant and noble fight, with the Fellows' Choir reigning victorious (albeit under dubious circumstances). The Graduate Choir's rendition of *Buffalo Gals* was particularly well received.

Over summer the Choir sang before one of the Long Vacation formal halls, in what has become another of the group's recurring performance events, with the *Banquet Fugue* going down a treat. During Michaelmas Term, the MCR had the pleasure of being serenaded by the Choir during this year's Christmas formal hall, with *Carol of the Bells* making a return appearance in the line-up. We were also invited to sing carols at the Staff Christmas Carol Service, which was a great way to end the Term.

An additional event in the Graduate Choir's calendar this year was the Inaugural Graduate Concert, held in Old Hall on the 23rd November. This concert was a showcase of graduate music from the entire college; the Graduate Choir performed a range of both sacred and secular music (including *Super Trouper* by Abba). Other notable performances included solos by Carissa Sharp (who also performed in a piano trio), Matthew McLeod (clarinet)

and Chris Hill (piano), as well as duet performances by Will Midgley and Theresa Dahm, and Conor Daly and Brendan McCormick. The event was extraordinarily well-attended, and a true boost for music in the graduate community at Queens'.

Many thanks must go to Madeleine Lovell for her enthusiasm and drive, and the Graduate Choir wishes her well with her new appointment in Manchester. Her departure left the Graduate Choir without a conductor, and so the Choir would like to thank Jemima Stephenson and Alex Davan-Wetton for stepping into the breach. Thanks must also go to the College for supporting yet another musical facet of Queens', and those who help with organisation of the various Graduate Choir events.

President: Will Midgley; *Vice-President:* Theresa Dahm; *Secretary:* Rogier van Dalen.

Green Committee

This year has been an exciting and productive one in terms of the environment: globally, nationally and within Queens' College. Green issues have taken the forefront on the world stage in the aftermath of the Copenhagen negotiations, with many new environmental policies being implemented as a result. Queens' College itself is still proactive where green issues are concerned. The College is now on board with the Carbon Reduction Scheme, an initiative to improve energy efficiency and reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.

Queens' Green Committee has been working hard making changes to reduce our own impact on the environment. Improved signage around college has been implemented in the bar, gyp rooms and bedrooms. Likewise, new printer cartridge, battery and mobile phone recycling services have now been implemented in the Porter's Lodge.

Throughout the year, the Committee has continued to make progress with the Environment Policy, working to persuade the College to adopt it. A JCR open meeting is scheduled to take place at the end of the Michaelmas Term to discuss the financial impacts of the new policy and rally student support for what could be an historic policy change at Queens'. The Green Committee now has a substantial mailing list from whom new ideas are gathered and with whom rising environmental matters can be opened up for debate between like-minded individuals. If you would like to join please e-mail jcr-green@queens.cam.ac.uk and help contribute towards what will hopefully be another great year for the Green Committee!

Abi Smitton

May Ball

In April the 2009 May Ball Committee reunited for the handover dinner at which the President for the 2011 Committee was elected. According to tradition, the previous Committee must decide on the new President during Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture. There was strong competition between the four candidates and, although the piece is almost 16 minutes long, the Committee were still undecided by the time the cannons fired! This year we are fortunate to have four previous members on the Committee who have an excellent understanding of both the technical and creative elements of a ball. The rest of the Committee were selected at the end of the year with a few places reserved for first year and graduate students. By October the Committee was complete and since then we have been meeting every week to discuss everything from the theme to the rise in VAT.

Tickets for the 2011 May Ball went on sale to Queens' members at the beginning of December. The demand for tickets has been unprecedented this year with a significant number being sold before 1st January. The reputation of the Queens' May Ball is clearly enough to attract the guests and we will endeavour to exceed their expectations with our plans for the Ball this year. All departments are working hard to secure the best deals for the night and we already have in place some fantastic delights for the guests. Productions have had a particularly busy start to the year being thrown straight into marquee, sound and lighting negotiations. With decisions now made and money in the bank we can be sure we will at least be dry if it rains.

For more information on the 2011 Queens' May Ball please visit www.queensball.com.

President: Jenny Pattison; *Vice-President:* Charlotte Benton; *Senior Treasurer:* Professor Lisa Hall; *Deputy Treasurer:* Dr Andrew Thompson; *Decorations:* Jo Hale, Clate Dorber; *Drinks:* Kathryn McNeillie, Sophie Renner; *Entertainment:* Alex Gillham, Ed Hughes, Jordan Burgess; *Food:* Jacob Brubert, Jessica Jennings; *Logistics:* Yu Sheng Wen; *Production:* Bryan Lim; *Publicity:* Mathilde Spiess, Travis Winstanley; *Risk:* Dr Graham McShane; *Security:* Paul Kenny; *Sponsorship and Workers:* Emil Hewage; *Systems:* Tom White; *Ticketing:* Will Oram.

Photographic Society

2010 has been an exciting year for the Photographic Society, and has seen the beginnings of several new enterprises. The annual summer exhibition in the Buttery was a great success, since for the first time the photographs were professionally printed and also framed using the new stock of A1 frames now being shared between ArtSoc and the Photography Society. The exhibition looked so good, that we were asked by the Catering Department to keep the exhibition up over the whole summer for guests of the college to enjoy the variety and quality of the students' work. The sharing of frames between ArtSoc and the Photographic Society is just the beginning of further collaboration between these two societies, as there are plans in place for a joint exhibition to be held this Lent Term during the new Queens' Arts Festival.

The Photographic Society has also been supported by the invaluable input of Queens' alumnus and photographer Duncan Grisby, who has donated materials for the darkroom and also agreed to give tuition to members of the society in darkroom developing and figure photography. After meeting a number of keen but ill-equipped freshers at the squash this Michaelmas, the Photographic Society was also given a real boost by the JCR when we were granted the funds to buy a new DSLR camera for club members to use. This means that now anyone in college can get involved with photography, even if they do not own their own camera. In short, 2010 has seen some great new projects, and there is every sign that 2011 will be just as exciting for college photography.

President: Robert Leadbetter; *Treasurer:* Charlotte Benton; *Frames and Exhibition Manager:* James Fearnley; *Dark-Room Manager:* Julian Grey.

Queens' Rag

2009–10 was a hugely successful year for Queens' RAG, with the College coming second only to Trinity in raising money and being acclaimed 'most improved' at the end of the year.

The fundraising began with the Naked Calendar, organised by Jenny Pattison, for which many groups posed with conveniently placed items appertaining to their sport or society. Perhaps one of the most risqué was the Women's First Boar photo, which was taken outside on the river in the December cold. Some (notably the rugby boys) relished the opportunity to take their clothes off for charity, others were more reserved. Thanks must go to everyone who 'dared to bare', all of whom should be proud of the final product, which sold very well across College.

Several Queens' teams participated in the University-wide 'Jailbreak', at which teams of two are sponsored to get as far away from Cambridge as possible in 36 hours. In an eager battle to win, Antonia & Chris and Dhiren & Charlie both ended up in Istanbul – despite nearly getting arrested!

May Week saw the annual Auction of Promises, with lots including dinner with the President for 16 people, a pre-ball makeover, a champagne breakfast and a pop art portrait. Deserving of a special mention this year is Ali Martinez, who raised £5,176.43p through raiding, ranking her second in the University list of top raiders. She also led an enthusiastic Queens' team to London, raising a very substantial amount for KidsCan.

Thank you to everyone who donated in one way or another over the past year. It is hoped that in the next year we can build on our success, organising and promoting even more events, and maintaining Queens' status as a RAG-friendly College.

Queens' RAG Rep 2010–11: Hannah Miller.



The St Margaret Society Committee.

St Margaret Society

2010 saw the St Margaret Society reach its 125th anniversary. The Lent Term concert was therefore a celebratory event. The Chorus, under the direction of Alex Berry (Organ Scholar), performed Poulenc's *Gloria*. The first half of the Concert comprised two Orchestral pieces, Sibelius's glorious *Finlandia* followed by the *Concerto Fantastica*, composed and performed by current Queens' student Chris Hill, under the baton of the Director of Music, Madeleine Lovell. At the end of the Michaelmas Term, the MagSoc Chorus took on two pieces, Fauré's famous *Requiem* and the short but exuberant *Regina Coeli* by Mozart. Travis Winstanley, a third year engineer and instrumental award holder, also played Mozart's *Clarinet Concerto*.

As well as the usual concerts each term and the Monday evening recitals, the St Margaret Society has also hosted a number of other events this year. Of particular note are the late night recitals, featuring singers, small chamber groups and solo performers. There have also been a number of master classes, held over the course of the year. Queens' was lucky enough to welcome James Bowman to give both a Master Class and Concert, featuring music from Handel to Vaughan Williams, accompanied by Ian Thompson (Queens' Alumnus and former Organ Scholar). Further Celebrations of the Society's birthday also took place during May Week when the Society held its annual Garden Party in the President's Garden in conjunction with a summer concert. The concert was designed to highlight the musical talent that Queens' has to offer, but also to give an opportunity to a number of Queens' students to conduct. The programme, of British music, was entirely student conducted, featuring old hands in the form of the two organ scholars as well as four conductors directing in public for the very first time. The programme featured orchestral pieces by Delius, Elgar and Britten, followed by the Queens' Chamber Choir (Consortium Reginae) singing classics such as *The Bluebird* by Stanford (Queens' 1870) and Britten's *Choral Dances* from 'Gloriana' as well as several British folk songs.

President: Georgina Bryan; *Vice-President:* Tom Motley; *Treasurer:* Hector Miller-Bakewell; *Secretary:* Lewis Owen.

Stanford Orchestra

Michaelmas Term 2010 saw the creation of The Stanford Orchestra of Queens' College. The Orchestra, affectionately referred to as 'Stanford', after the great composer and Queens' alumnus of the same name, has proved highly successful in providing an opportunity for student musicians to tackle great works without the pressure of playing in a University orchestra. In the few short months since its inception Stanford has gone from strength to strength, becoming known not only for a high quality of musicianship but also for its friendly and relaxed atmosphere. The first regularly rehearsing orchestral group in Queens' for a number of years, Stanford is fast becoming a well-loved fixture in the thriving musical life of the college.

The Stanford Orchestra performed its inaugural concert to a packed Queens' Chapel in mid-November, winning plaudits from students, Fellows and townsfolk alike. Alex Davan-Wetton opened the concert, conducting a dramatic rendition of Beethoven's imposing *Coriolan Overture*. Gabriel Fauré's *Pavane* provided a haunting contrast, with Jo Hale giving a beautiful interpretation of the famous flute solo. As a finale Stanford provided an excellent performance of Mendelssohn's *Hebrides Overture*, under the baton of Edward Hughes.

The Stanford Orchestra is flourishing more than ever in 2011, having expanded to a group of more than 40 players. Rehearsals are already well underway for the Lent Term concert, in which Smerana and Schubert will feature.

Edward Hughes, Alex Davan-Wetton, Camilla Biggs



James Bowman (right) and Ian Thompson after their masterclass.

The Development Record

Donors to Queens' 2010

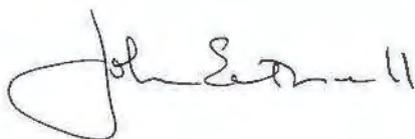
The President, Fellows, Students and Staff would like to thank all the Members and Friends listed below, who have generously supported this College by making donations to Queens'.

By the end of 2010, 307 Queens' Alumni and Friends had notified us that they have pledged a legacy to the College and thus they are now Members of the Arthur Armitage Society. The Fellowship is proud to acknowledge the depth of affection and esteem in which the College is held and we are pleased to record with thanks the receipt of eight bequests during the last year, totalling £465,867.

In 2010, 763 donors collectively gave 2,476 gifts totalling £1.14m. A significant number of gifts came from small monthly and quarterly donations that, when added together, help provide a solid source of funding.

The response to Queens' College Libraries Adopt a Book Campaign has been marvellous and we are pleased that so many of you have chosen to contribute to the College in this way. Over the past two years we have received £74,661 and donations for the Library are still very welcome.

Thank you.



Lord Eatwell, President

List of donors

- 1936: The Rt Revd J K Cavell; Mr R P Lester, MBE; Mr J F Neil, FRCS.
 1937: Dr R H Wheeler, FRCP.
 1938: Dr J A C Gibson, OBE; Lieutenant Colonel H Mainwaring, MC.
 1939: Mr J E H Orr-Ewing, MC, MBE; Mr B T Price.
 1940: Mr A J Bennett, FR Eng; Dr G J Dickens; Mr I L Keiller;
 Mr R R Matthews; Mr P T Stainforth; Mr W Tipler.
 1941: Mr H G Baker; Mr J C W Hart; Mr D A Johnson, JP.
 1942: Professor H P Gray; Dr J K Brown; Mr P Brown, OBE, JP (Deceased);
 The Rt Hon. Sir Stephen Brown, GBE; Mr K R Embleton; Mr J L Firth;
 Mr J G Kirtley; Dr M D M Parkes Bowen; Dr G J Phillips; Mr A J E Rigby;
 Mr T A G Silk.
 1943: Mr C Bainbridge (Deceased); Dr W E Duckworth, OBE, FR Eng;
 Dr J V Earle, MBE; Mr H G Hall (Deceased); Mr K B Pearson;
 The Revd Canon R G Robinson; Mr F R Ward.
 1944: Mr W R Condliffe; Mr J C M Currie, FRCS; Mr A G E East;
 The Revd Canon D R Graebe; Mr K E Maddocks; Mr K F Ridley.
 1945: Mr T S Adams; Mr D N Cohen; Mr R V Cross;
 Sir Ronald Halstead, CBE; Mr W P Holland; Mr E H Nichols, CBE, JP;
 The Revd Canon M P Simcock; Dr A H Sykes; Mr H W Symons;
 Mr A D Wallis.
 1946: Mr R Adlam, OBE; Dr L Bailey; Mr C J A Hargreaves, DL (Deceased);
 Professor R L Huckstep, CMG, FRCS; Captain M F Law, RN;
 Dr J T H Pick, JP; Mr W H L Porter.
 1947: Dr P Barnes; Mr R M Duggan; Mr G A Hardy; Mr A E King, OBE;
 Mr A E Salisbury; Mr J D Salmon, FRCS, FRCOphth; Mr V P Sams, JP;
 Dr F R Spink.
 1948: Mr J A Airey; Mr W H Cavill; Mr D A Collin;
 Mr J M Collinson; Mr C J Huckstep; Mr J C Kershaw (Deceased);
 Professor P Mathias, CBE, FBA; Mr D R Melville; Sir Godfrey Milton-
 Thompson; His Honour A L Myerson, QC; The Revd A Nelson;
 Mr D T O'Neill; Mr J G Parry; Dr M C F Proctor;
 Mr G W Wilde (Deceased); The Revd C P G Wodeman.



IONATHAN JAMES

1949: Mr G C Band, OBE; Mr B L Callaway; Mr J L M Denham; Dr P J Holmes (Deceased); Professor C N Hudson; Mr P Kenyon, FHA; Mr A L Lyster; Dr R Moulton; Mr W E Pool, OBE; Lieutenant Colonel A G T Shave, OBE; Mr C Stockford; Mr J R Williams; Professor M W Windsor.

1950: Mr J R Buchanan; Mr J T Cast; Dr H Goldwhite; Dr N E S Holden; Mr J H L Hopkin; Mr A G Kipps; Mr R S McConnell; Dr G F Modlen; Mr P P Richbell; Mr K D Smith, OBE; Mr A W Wyatt.

1951: The Rt Revd P J Ball; Dr R A Barron; Mr R C Braithwaite, FRHistS, FCMI; Mr D R Brown; Sir John Chalmers, FRCS; The Revd J L Charter; Mr J D de Pury; Mr M P Kershaw; Mr J R Madell; The Revd J W M Miller; Mr G R Nicholas; Mr J P Taberner, OBE; Dr R W Whitworth; Mr F J Woodley.

1952: Dr D I Atkinson; Mr R N Brummitt; Mr M E Davies; Dr A P Dohrenburg; Dr F L Glimp; Mr R A Russian; Mr R S Targett; Mr W R F Urquhart.

1953: Mr M G Barham; Dr P L Boardman; The Revd Canon P E Bustin; The Revd G C Galley; Dr C J A Jephcott; Dr E R Niblett; Dr P M Phibbs; Professor M L V Pitreway; Mr C J Randall; Mr J Redfern; Dr M B V Roberts; Mr I Siassi; Professor A R Syson; Mr I W Welsh, FCA.

1954: Professor B Blackwell; Mr T J Blake; Dr A J Boulton; Mr P J C Dymoke-Marr; Mr I J Forsyth; Mr J M Fox; Mr W G Hartfall, FRCS; Mr G E Hemmings; Mr F J Henderson-Peel; Mr F J Horsley; Mr K D Marshall; Mr G S W Rowbotham; Mr R D Scholes; Mr W R Smith; Mr K R Tatchell; Dr D F E Thallon; Mr R W Vaughan-Williams; The Revd M R A Wilson.

1955: Dr G W Cook; Dr Colonel J O Crosse; Mr F B Debley; Mr H R Fish; Mr G E Gilchrist, TD, FCIB; Mr F L Hall; Mr D Hanson, FR Eng; Mr R P Joscelyne; Dr I B Lawrence; Mr P W Lee, OBE; Mr R T Sutherland; Mr M Woolveridge.

1956: Mr C F M Boddington; Mr R A Broughton, OBE; Mr J C P Dalton; Mr S G B Farrant; Mr R Hewitt; Mr B D G Johnson; Mr R Kitchen; Mr R J Lindsay; Mr B J Main; Mr J Morrison; Mr D I Shaw; Mr R F Streit; Mr D A Turner; Dr P T Warren, CBE.

1957: Mr J Chiene; Mr G J Elliott; Dr E Fiddy; Mr R Foster; Mr D Griffiths; Mr M D Grundy; The Revd Dr R L Hills; The Revd L A Hubbard; Dr D G I Kingston; Mr J B Lamb; Mr N H W Lee, OBE; Mr R H C Lindley; Mr E Macfadyen; Mr J B Moir-Shepherd, FRCS; Mr M C Rae; Mr M J Rose; Mr R R Strand; Dr D A Thomas, QC; Mr R S Viner; Mr R J Wellings; Mr R W Wilson.

1958: Mr A J Arlidge, QC; Mr K L W Armistead; Mr J P L Barnes; Mr P T Brass; Dr M M Crosse, FRCA; Mr C W Dymont; Mr N A E Farrow; Mr B A M Piggott, OBE; Commander R K Pinhey, FIEE; Mr A E Pusey; Mr A G Rayden; Mr D N Smedley; Sir David Walker.

1959: Professor R E Allsop, OBE, FR Eng; Sir John Banham, DL; The Revd W J Church; Mr M G Craddock; Mr W G Dufton; Mr D R Gooderson; Mr P N Gray; The Revd Canon M J Grylls; Mr G A Hayter; Mr T D I Hoskison, FCILT; The Revd Professor M J Langford; Mr C D Mackay; Mr J E Mallinson; Mr J Nutter; Mr C O'Keefe; Dr M B Rose; Mr L R H Smith, FSA; Vice Admiral Sir Robert Walmsley, RN, KCB.

1960: Dr J H Dowson; Mr J F R Edwards; Professor J Freear; Professor M R V Hodd; Dr T J M Horsfall; Mr A J Keys; The Rt Hon. Sir David Latham, QC; Professor J H Lazarus, FRCP, FRCOG; Mr J H Maasland; Mr K G MacCormick; Mr P N S Moss; Mr E R Pater; His Honour Judge John Samuels, QC; Mr H M Saunders, FCA; Mr J C Skinner; Mr K J Smith; Mr R I Smith; Mr J J Smyth; Mr N K S Wills, FCA, FCT, FRSA; Mr M J Wilson.

1961: Mr J R Branston; Mr D P G Cade, FCA; Dr J C A Craik; Mr C J Kirwin; Mr J K Lewis; Mr J McCormick; Dr J B Macdonald; Mr S H Mainwaring; Dr G S Martin; Dr A A Pollock; Mr D J Reid; Dr J P K Tillet; Mr M B Tillet, QC; Dr J J Zwolenik.

1962: Mr T J Cornford; Sir Peter Cresswell; Sir Andrew Crockett; Professor J Diggle, FBA; Mr R H Downsett; Mr C P R Dyson; Mr B R C Gibson; Mr M J Hoy, MBE; Mr R A Kortler; Mr J M Law; Mr C E Lewis; Dr J D C Martin; Mr J I M Morrison; Mr R M Peskin; Dr D J Silk; Mr J P Walmsley, Hon FRCVS.

1963: Mr D R Blagg; Dr J P Canning; Dr A H Chalmers; Captain C M Edgar, FRICS; Dr A M Golding; Mr R J Hartzig; Dr C D Heath; Mr W N Jones; Mr B Kileff; Mr R P King; Dr M H Knott; Dr D R Langslow, CBE; Mr R T Magson; His Honour Judge A A Rumbelow, QC; Dr S S P Slatter; Mr P J R Souster; Dr R M Williamson.

1964: Mr P A Aspdin; Mr M R Barlow; Dr B A Callingham, FRPharmS; Mr L I Cartier; Mr R V G Evans; Mr D O Ewart-James; Mr L C Gunn; Mr S H Halsall; Dr R L Hargreaves; Mr M J C Haszlakiewicz; Mr R O Hillard; Mr P A Isaac; Mr R M Isherwood; Mr M G Jackson; Mr M P James; Mr R A Kendall; Dr P F King; Mr O J R Kinsey; Mr S R Kirk; The Honorable J A Koskinen; Mr D C Lewis; Dr A D Macnair; Mr R E Monroe, FCIT, FILT; His Honour Judge P O'Brien; Mr J R Pike; Mr G E Pipe; The Hon. Sir Richard Plender, QC; Mr D J Steel; Mr R Stephens; Mr D Thorp; Mr M Vavrinek; Mr C J F Watts; Dr D F Webster; Mr A Woodward.

1965: Judge J A Cabranes; Mr D B Dennis; Mr G E Donaldson; Mr R M Dunnett; Dr R J Heanley; Mr C J Lacy; Mr J G Larkin; Mr H Lesser; Mr R A Page; Mr M J Pugh; Mr J M Reynolds; Mr P G Shilston; Mr L C Tuerk; Mr D A Turner, QC; Mr I W Warburton.

1966: Mr N A S Andrew; Mr C D Chitty, MBE; Mr D J Clements; His Honour Judge John Cockcroft; Mr P E Crawshaw; Professor G K Das; Mr C H S Dawes; Dr R M Ellice; Dr P A Gurburt; Mr G J Holliday; Dr C H Hurst; Professor V M Oh; Mr A C Quale, Jr; Mr M C E Sturt; Mr J J R Talbot.

1967: Dr G T Cabbitt; Mr D D Grant, FRSA; Mr J M Hatherly; Mr S J Hills; Mr C P Jenkinson; Dr A G McCullagh; Dr R M Miller; Dr M G Redley; Mr A J W Thorn.

1968: Mr H J Agnew; Dr D J Brown; Professor D N Clarke; The Revd M M Edge; Mr P A Fanning; Mr D I Henson; Mr P J H Kershaw; Mr B A J Knott; Dr C A Lewis; Dr A S MacDonald; Mr C H Marshall; The Hon. Justice J M Priestley; Mr G C L Rowan; Mr P J Walker, FIET.

1969: Mr G V Barker; Mr J I Francis; Mr P G Hooker; Mr R J Hughes; Professor J C Whitehead, FRSC.

1970: Dr J N Bulmer, FRCA; Mr P R R Chapman; Mr P G Cox; Mr W J T Heard; Mr J M Marcoux; Mr S M Pyzer; Dr P W Rose; Mr D T Sutcliffe; Mr P L J Weil; Dr J D Williams, FRCP.

1971: Dr N H Bedford; His Honour Judge N Bidder, QC; Dr P D W Bottomley; Mr N J Cooksley, QC; Mr K J Cornwall; The Revd Canon A J Deboos; Professor J D Finnerty; Dr P J B Frith; Mr C G Gloyne; Mr N C Grimshaw; Professor D R Karlin; Mr M Livesey; Mr M H Quinlan; Mr C Thorne.

1972: Mr P L Doyle; Dr J R Heritage; Mr R D Sutton.

1973: Mr G Biron, FCII; Mr H P Gill; Mr P Hagenbuch; Mr C J Hayward; Mr D E Hutchinson; Mr T A Jackson; Dr P McKenna; Mr S Pickard; Mr J E Robbs; Mr D A Sinclair; Professor J P Veerman; Mr D de B Welchman.

1974: Mr R A G Brown; Dr N A Channing; Professor A R Green; Mr J C Mansfield; Mr I J Nichol; Mr N S G Swan.

1975: Mr M D Anson; Mr C M Bown; Dr D W Evans; Mr N M Jacobsen; Mr N Jakeman; Mr J J Jewett III; Mr M J Kershaw; Mr S M G Norcross; Mr G E Roberts; Professor S G Roberts; Mr J D Schlichting; Mr T Sweet-Escott; Mr C J Wyman.

1976: Dr R J Davis, FRS; Mr L M Loeb; Dr D J McFerran; Dr F C Millard, FRCS, FRCR; Mr W D B Porter; Mr S C Price; Mr K J Skea; Mr E S Sloan; Mr P G Smith; Mr A C Trenouth; Mr T M Whitte.

1977: Dr C D Clack; Mr W J I Dodwell, FRSA; Dr M A El-Erian; Dr A B Hawthorne, FRCP; Mr R M Hughes; Dr N J Hunt; Mr S H D Johnson; Sir Guy Newey; Mr P D Newth.



JONATHAN HOLMES

1978: Mr C J Arnold; Mr N S G Campbell; Mr M J P Gomar; Mr R O L Jagger; Mr M Katesmark, FRCS; Mr D B Marshall, FCA, FCT; Mr K A Maxwell; Mr D M Mulhaupt; Mr P J Rogers; Mr H C Snow; Mr T J Thompson.
 1979: Dr B R Cassell; Mr M Bloomfield; Mr R M J Chapman; Mr J M Duck; Mr R H Lord; Mr B H G Mills, CBE; Dr D C Parker; Mr A D Pomfret; Mr D W Ratcliffe; Mr E D Sopher; Professor P Spufford, FBA; Mr J G Turner; Dr N G Walker; Mr N M Walker; Mr N W Watts.
 1980: Mrs E Bertoya Sparrow, FMM; Mrs L C S Denny; Mr R J Dixon; Dr K M Harvey; Mrs S A Hobbs; Dr G L Kaufmann; Dr J C Sargent; Mr G F T Watts; Ms J R Willert.
 1981: Mr J H Aldersey-Williams; Mr A B Courtney; Mr A J Hobson; Mrs D G M Martin; Mr D H R Mason; Mr J P Medd; Mrs G A Miller; Mr S P Ness; Ms L J Parkes; Mr W A Thallon; Mrs C Vollmer de Burelli.
 1982: Mr N P Backhouse; Mr S K DeWolf; Mr J C Downs; Mr M Feldman; Miss J R Foguel; Mr M A Heffernan; Dr M P Hickman; Mr J P Kent; Ms A Roper; Mr M W Russell; Ms L R Savage-Davis; Dr M B Twidale.
 1983: Mr R H Bland; Mr B F Devlin; Ms J A Dominey; Mr M D Gansser-Portts; Ms K F Kolodny; Miss F M L Naylor; Dr M A Nelson; Mr D C Poliak; Mr H K Smith.
 1984: Dr D A Austin; Mr T W P Barnes; Mr R P Caron; Dr P J Durlach; Professor M D Macleod; Mr S P Quadrio Curzio; Mr S P Ross; Mr W T P Shieh; Mr P J L Strafford; Dr A Turner; Mr I S Turner.
 1985: Mr C J Abrahams; Mr N B Capeci; Dr E J Dickson; Mrs E J Donaldson-Feilder; Mr C P Fynn; Mrs A E Koerling; Mrs A J Lord; Mr P D G Ondaatje; Ms J L Oppenheimer; Dr D A Rickard; Mrs V R Saer; Mrs E M Smith; Mr P A Svoboda.
 1986: Mr G N Beattie; Mr A A Dodd; Dr G E Jarvis; Mr P D Lowenstein, QC; Mr C L Mann; Mrs C J Martin; Mr S C Parry-Wingfield; Dr E C Pugh; Mr R C F Reuland; Mr A A Saer; Mr J D Schwartz; Mr T J Wright.
 1987: Mrs R A Beagles; Dr M W Beale; Dr J Bircher; Mr N J Blain; Mr L A Bollom; Miss S D Elworthy; Mr H Fukuzawa; Mr T R A Lewis; Mr M K Li; Ms R Navrozov; Dr G Pickering; Dr P J R Schreier; Dr S J Wheeler.
 1988: Mr R B Cooperstein; Mr S P Hartley; Mr J W Jack; Mrs S F Lee; Mr M C Maitland; Ms M H McCrorie.
 1989: Mr M C Balston; Mr T B Bradley; Mr N J Brown; Mr S Bygrave; Mr D J Clark; Mr M B Duthie; Mr C C Evans; Mr R E Gall; Professor G L F Holburn; Dr A Holt; Mr R S Jones; Mr A R Lill; Mr D S Lantz; Mr M F H Mohammed Bhai; Professor P A O'Brien; Mrs V A Prezeau; Dr R Ramaswamy; Mr E M Reynolds; Mr P W F Roberts.
 1990: Mr D T E Ely; Mr M R J Froggatt; Mr D J Haxby; Dr G A Hicks; Mr W F Hill; Mr C P Johnson; Mr G G Lungley, OBE; Mrs C J S Robertson; Mr J F Robertson; Mr G J A Shaw; Mr T A Summers; Dr S D Vincent; Mr G M S Woods.
 1991: Mr B R Collins; Mrs H K Coomber; Dr J E D Mawdsley; Mr U C Nandasoma; Mr C S Sills; Mr J Ward.
 1992: Mr M P C Barnett; Mr G P Branston; Mr A J Brereton; Dr A D Challinor; Mr N C Coomber; Mrs F J Cousins; Mr C A L Cox; Mr J S Godbee; Mr D P Hayes; Dr E D Kolbas, Jr.; Dr A C Lipp; Mrs O M Martin; Mr S J Muir; Mr A G Panchal; Dr E K Petersen; Mr S M Poulter; Dr M C Pritchard; Dr M J Reed; Mr A J Williams; Professor D R Wilson.
 1993: Mr M T Bourne; Mr D J Cashman; Mr G T Darkes; Mr F M De Salvidea de Miguel; Miss A S Edwards; Dr C K Gardiner; Dr T J Gershon; Dr C A M Grant; Miss D E Jackson; Mr A J Livingston; Miss A L R Lowndes; Mr C A Murray; Dr M Patrona; Mr R S Russell; Dr S V Scott; Ms G C Tuxford; Mrs R R Upadhyaya; Mrs L M Waters.
 1994: Mr A S Branscomb; Dr I J Burfield; Mr G J A Chapman; Mrs P J Chapman; Mr M Crookes; Mr T R Edwards; Mr J P Kirton; Dr I R McDaniel; Dr G C Parkes; Mr J I Provins; Mr B G Richardson.
 1995: Mr M B Aldcroft; Mr F J Allan; Mr A L E Bantin; Mr M L Coakes; Mr M J M Costello; Dr S V Fletcher; Mr A C Henderson; Mrs K L Ions; Mr T E Kirk; Mr D S Leslie; Dr P R Richardson; Mr S M Richardson; Mr A D Stannard; Mr N J Stone; Dr J Tuomola; Mr P Tuomola; Mr S J Woodward.
 1996: Mrs C L Bower; Mr M S Bowden; Dr J E Choulerton; Ms C C A Coleman; Mr A D Freestone; Mr A N Gray; Mr T Heymann; Mr B S Kenyon; Miss A J Monaghan; The Revd E M Moore-Bick; Mr B M R Sandbrook; Mr A R Sellar; Ms A Stanic; Mr V J Stock; Mr D R Watkins.
 1997: Mr S H Kumar; Miss S J McCreath; Dr C M Rothon; Mr G Spivey.
 1998: Mr J D Drury; Professor A J C Kelly, FInstP; Dr A J Kent, FRGS; Mr D A K Wilkinson.
 1999: Mrs R J Claase; Dr A M E Diab; Ms X Mah.

2000: Miss S Boughosyan; Miss W H Conway Lamb; Dr W J Dison; Dr R T Durkin; Miss C H Fletcher; Dr A Ghavami; Miss K E Green; Mr G Griffin-Keane; Mr T A V Guglielmi; Dr K R Hendry; Miss C Hildebrand; Mr J S Moss; Mr B D J Reid; Mr S Roberts; Mr N Y Youngman.
 2001: Mr J J Cerrito; Mr G Elliott; Mr D W Y Lau; Miss A C Marten; Mr R J Smith; Mr V A Vais; Dr D W Wheeler.
 2002: Mr N J Barsley; Ms C M Carver Deklotz; Mr F E McArdle; Mr N A Rawlins; Mr M P Richardson; Mrs S M Richardson.
 2003: Mr N E Crews; Mr Simon Threlfall.
 2004: Mrs J L Rockwood.
 2005: Miss S Rana.
 2006: Ms B S Mlynarczyk.
 2007: Ms T Bergin.

Legacies: The College gratefully acknowledges legacies from the following: Dr J R Banbury; Mr A S F Butcher; Mr A J Q Frith; Dr A E Gibbs; Mrs G Hart; Mr A C Sinclair; Mr J G Walker, JP; Mr P H Wolff.

Friends of Queens' and gifts from Widows and Widowers of Queensmen: Mr J Beerbower; Mr T Bleck; Mrs J Brown; Miss M Clark; Miss A Cooper; Dr E H Darlington; Mrs E Dean; Dr E C Dunn, FRCP; Miss M Eames; Mr P A W Edwards; Mr B Harris, OBE, QC; Lady Mary Hatch; Mrs A L Hunter; Miss B T James; Mrs A Kenyon; Mr M Lunt; Mrs O Main; Mrs J K Marley; Mr N Parmec; Miss V Robertshaw; Mrs A Rogers; Mrs J Shilston; Mrs E D Turnbull; Miss R Veale; Mrs M Whitehead.

Trusts, Foundations and Corporates: AT&T United Way; Exxon Mobil Foundation Inc; Grosvenor Estates; Schwab Charitable Trust; The Estelle Trust; The Hazel and Leslie Peskin Charitable Trust; The Jesse H. & Susan Oppenheimer Foundation; The Soros Fund Charitable Foundation; Whitecourt Charitable Trust.

Anonymous: Queens' has received eleven anonymous gifts during 2010. Anniversary Gifts were received from the Matriculation Year Groups of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

We are also grateful to the following Matriculation Year Representatives whose assistance was invaluable in contacting their fellow members to attend their Anniversary Celebration Reunion Events in 2010: Mr R C Quirk, FRICS (1960); Mr P R R Chapman (1970); Mr R A Hartley (1970); Mr R J Tilbrook (1980); Mr C D Collingwood (1990); Mrs C J Lawrence (1990); Dr M J Prickett (1990); Miss J C Birch (2000); and Mr P G Seebom (2003).



The Academic Record

What's the difference between drillstrings and violin strings?

The dynamics of oilwell drilling and the vibration of violins may seem a world apart, but the two fields share surprising similarities despite their differences in scale.

The oil-well drilling process is in principle straightforward: a motor on the surface drives hundreds of steel pipes threaded together (the drillstring), providing a cutting torque for the drill bit at the far end. But as oil fields become more remote, the geometry (upwards of 10 km) and operating environment become increasingly extreme, leading to a wide range of technical challenges, including path control, pressure balancing, communications with downhole equipment and vibration problems. High amplitude vibration costs the industry hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Torsional vibration in particular can cause fatigue of the drillstring, unthreading of a section of the pipe under extreme amplitudes, or damage to the drill bit if it reverses direction. High amplitude torsional vibration is often associated with the drill bit periodically sticking while the top drive continues rotating, then on release the drill bit spinning up to very high speeds. This is a cycle known as stick-slip oscillation.

Theoretical modelling of drillstring vibration presents significant challenges. Ideally a given model should realistically capture all the known physical effects that influence the system, be computationally efficient, provide clear insight into observed phenomena and account for the effects of uncertainties. Clearly these are in conflict: a high degree of realism is often at the expense of efficiency and clarity of insight. This conflict is evident within the literature: highly simplified models (e.g. basic mass-on-spring networks) allow quick analysis but are difficult to correlate with real systems, while highly detailed models (e.g. finite element methods) may be more 'realistic' but are computationally demanding and do not necessarily provide clear insight into the fundamental mechanisms at play. In addition, drillstrings operate in a highly uncertain environment that cannot readily be measured and characterised. To estimate the effect of these unknowns, multiple simulations can be carried out spanning the parameter ranges of interest. This is unfeasible for detailed models that are computationally demanding. There remains a need for an efficient model of the full drillstring that captures the key ingredients underlying its dynamic behaviour.

But how are these systems similar to violin strings and how does this help?

Both drillstrings and violin strings represent one-dimensional wave propagation problems: vibrational energy travels up and down the length of the respective systems, reflects at junctions (the joints and ends of a drillstring, or the bridge and end stops of a violin), and interacts with its environment (the cutting interface of a drill bit against rock, or the bow-string interaction of a violin). Both systems exhibit stick-slip oscillation: in the case of drillstrings it is highly problematic, but for violins it is the essential mechanism by which sound is produced. The vibration behaviour of a violin string has been studied extensively over many years. The detailed waveform of the string response is important

for understanding the sound quality and 'playability' (ease of production of a tone) of violins. Efficient computational models were developed in the late 1970s when computational resources were heavily limited, leading to the now well-used 'digital waveguide' method. The method allows for an efficient description of the violin string using digital filters (the 'linear' part of the system), which can be coupled to the bow-string interaction (the 'non-linear' part).

The same principles can be applied directly to the problem of drillstring vibration: the linear propagation and reflection of waves can be modelled using digital filters, which can be coupled to the non-linear cutting interactions between the drill bit and the rock. This enables a highly efficient model that represents a middle ground between too simplistic mass-on-spring type models and computationally demanding finite element models. This approach to modelling allows a number of wide-ranging questions of interest to be explored, for example: over what combinations of weight-on-bit and drilling speed does stick-slip vibration occur? How sensitive is the behaviour to uncertainties? How effective is surface control for preventing stick-slip oscillation? A few results will be shown to illustrate how the violin modelling approach is effective for studying drilling vibration problems.

An idealised 1 km drillstring is used in the subsequent tests. The detailed geometry repeats every 10 m as the drillstring is made from threaded sections of this length. The effect of these regular imperfections to an otherwise uniform pipe is to cause internal reflections, which has the tendency to 'disperse' propagating waves. Figure 1 (a) shows how a torsional pulse delivered at the surface propagates down such a pipe. The plot shows the motion at the bottom of the drillstring, where the speed axis is scaled so that '1' represents the maximum speed. There is a delay before any motion occurs of approximately 0.3 seconds, consistent with a wave speed of around 3 km/s. The implication is that there can be a substantial delay between changing surface parameters and

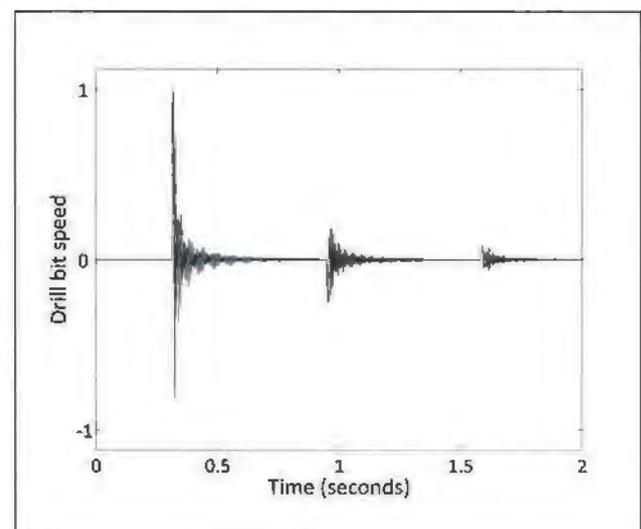


Figure 1: Drill bit motion in response to a surface pulse.

its effect on downhole behaviour. The wave then reflects and travels back to the surface before returning after 0.6 seconds (a whole round trip). These reflected pulses continue but decay, eventually becoming insignificant. Damping from the interaction of the drillstring with its surroundings (fluid and the borehole wall itself) governs how quickly this decay takes place, but it is a highly uncertain quantity. Notice also that the pulses are spread out and some motion between the dominant reflections still occurs. This is a result of the dispersion that comes from internal reflections due to the non-uniform nature of drill pipe sections.

So far we have only considered the linear behaviour, but what of possible stick-slip oscillation arising from the cutting interaction between the drill bit and the rock (analogous to the bow-string interaction of violins)? The same test case as described above was explored using 500 simulation runs: unfeasible using highly detailed models that can take hours per simulation, but now made possible by runtimes of the order of seconds. The interaction between the drill bit and the rock is highly complex and a subject of research in its own right: for illustrative purposes a simple but commonly used relationship is assumed. The torque resisting drill bit rotation is taken to be proportional to the weight applied to the drill bit (weight-on-bit) and independent of the rotational velocity. One may rightly question the validity of such a simplified model, but extensive experimental evidence from a variety of rock types suggests that this really is a useful description of the average relationship between these quantities after smoothing out transient deviations.

Figure 2 summarises the results from these simulations by showing the boundary between cases that did or did not settle to stick-slip oscillations. For each value of damping there is a different boundary: dark shades correspond to high damping, where the highest damping is 10 times greater than the lowest. The axes are scaled (so that they range from 0 – 1) to highlight the patterns rather than the particular values.

The results clearly show that slow drill bit rotation and high weight-on-bit is more likely to lead to stick-slip. The sensitivity of this boundary to uncertainties in damping is now also revealed: changing the damping by a factor of 10 leads to critical speeds or weight-on-bit changing by a factor of approximately

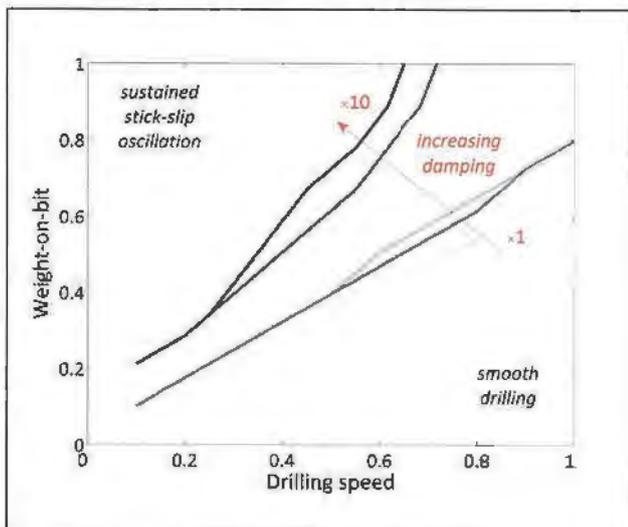


Figure 2: Boundaries between stick-slip oscillation and smooth drilling

two. This suggests that uncertainties in damping do not strongly affect the boundary between stick-slip oscillation and smooth drilling. Conversely changing the damping properties of the drillstring requires very large modifications to make a significant difference. So how effective might a more advanced feedback control strategy be, with real-time measurements being used to affect how drilling is carried out?

One method is to control torsional oscillations from the surface: the advantage is the ability to easily measure and change properties such as motor torque and speed. The disadvantage is the delay in affecting downhole behaviour. A scheme known as 'soft-torque' control allows the driller to set an average rotational speed, but adjusts the relationship between the motor torque and speed to absorb maximum energy from waves travelling up the drillstring from the bottom. How does this help counter stick-slip oscillation? Sticking may still occur, but when the drill bit is released the sudden change in speed propagates up the drillstring. In the absence of control, this wave would reflect back down the drillstring in reverse causing the drillbit to slow down again and potentially sustain stick-slip oscillation. The presence of the active control strategy minimises this reflection and reduces the likelihood of the drill bit from re-entering its sticking state.

How effective does this kind of strategy have the potential to be? Figure 3 shows the equivalent plot to Figure 2 but now with control switched on. It is clear that the region of stick slip has been significantly reduced, demonstrating that this is indeed an effective means to ameliorate torsional oscillation.

On a final note it turns out that although this is an effective control scheme, anecdotal evidence suggests it is often unused. This is because in the absence of control, the surface speed is constant and appears 'smooth' (though in reality high torque fluctuations may be occurring). When control is switched on then the surface speed oscillates in response to downhole vibration and from a driller's perspective the presence of control appears to have made things worse...

Tore Butlin

I am grateful to Schlumberger Cambridge Research for providing financial and technical support for this project, and for giving permission to publish this work.

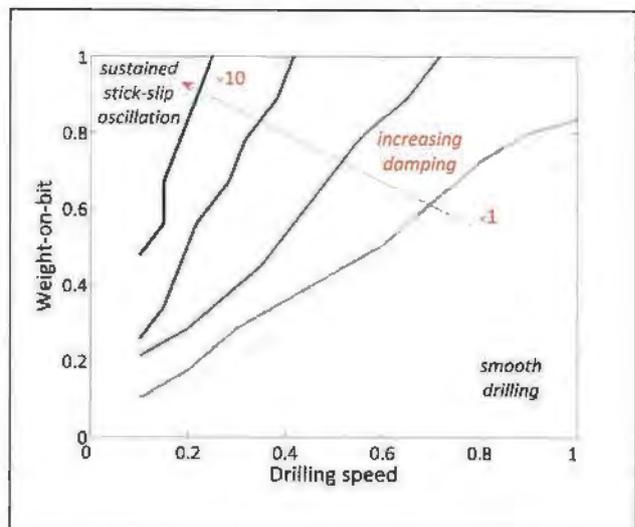


Figure 3: Boundaries between stick-slip oscillation and smooth drilling with active control

Computing for the future of the planet

Concerns of anthropogenic climate change and security of supply are creating an imperative for all of us to reduce our energy consumption. However, there are powerful factors acting in the opposite direction as standards of living continue to rise across a growing global population. We need to go on an energy diet – but where do we begin?

What is our energy consumption and what do the numbers mean?

Domestic electricity meters typically measure consumption in 'units'. One unit corresponds to one hour of use of a 1000W appliance, such as an electric bar heater. This is a kilowatt hour (kWh). Following the lead of Prof. David MacKay in his book "Renewable Energy – without the hot air" I will quote energy consumption values in kWh per day (kWh/d). Continual use of a 1000 W heater amounts to 24kWh/d.

By this measure, global energy consumption averages approximately 80kWh/d per person. However, the distribution is highly skewed: in the UK we average 200kWh/d per person, whereas in Bangladesh the average is around 10kWh/d.

MacKay develops a breakdown of the UK value for a "typical moderately-affluent person" as: Car travel (40 kWh/d), Jet flights (30kWh/d), Heating/cooling (37kWh/d), and so on. Note how the energy cost of one annual long-haul air trip (return) amounts to a similar cost of running an electric bar heater continually for the entire year. For many people these numbers and comparisons are surprising and can help direct energy-saving efforts.

How do we personalise these numbers?

Splitting the total energy consumption equally across the entire population of the UK is hardly an effective mechanism for encouraging behaviour change and energy saving. Why should I reduce my energy use when my neighbour is taking weekly long-haul flights? For the last few years we have been approaching this problem through the construction of a Personal Energy Meter (PEM). We imagine every individual in the UK having a PEM (perhaps integrated into a mobile phone) which provides a detailed breakdown of their energy consumption.

The area we've focused on so far is that of the energy consumption of buildings. This is traditionally recorded by meters installed by the energy companies and the UK government plans to replace these with Smart Meters by 2020. Definitions of a Smart Meter vary but one common feature is to allow remote reading of a building's energy consumption. Some meters also perform demand management in which certain appliances (such as air conditioning units) are remotely switched off during periods of high demand. There are serious security and privacy concerns raised by the Smart Meter deployment. However, from the point of view of the PEM it provides a useful feed of energy information.

Apportioning building energy

If you live in a shared house, or if you are considering the energy consumption of an office building, the mechanism for dividing the building's energy consumption amongst occupants will have a significant effect on your PEM. There are any number of possible policies which we might adopt but there are a number



Punting on the Cam, autumn 2010.

of desirable properties which any policy should have. The most significant of these for influencing behaviour is that we wish for any change in individual behaviour to have maximum effect on their own energy bill. Under this assumption we developed the 'Personal Load' policy in which we apply all directly attributable costs to the user in question (such as computer workstations or office lighting) and then divide the remainder across all potential occupants of the building.

Collecting contextual information

What basic information do we need to apply this policy? We need to know which devices are attributable to which occupant, their power consumption and also which occupants are in the building. Collecting and processing these types of contextual information has long been the subject of research at the Computer Lab into Sentient Computing. Various systems for collecting location information exist. The Global Positioning System (GPS) works only in outdoor environments and currently incurs a significant energy cost on the mobile device. Other systems can locate people within a building using a variety of mechanisms such as ultrasonic time of flight (Active Bat system), ultra-wideband radio time-of-flight and angulation (Ubisense) and radio fingerprinting using WiFi or Bluetooth. Research continues to find the system with the best set of trade-offs.

Our OpenRoomMaps system provides a low-cost mechanism for collecting information about the inventory of buildings (and hence which devices are attributable to each person) by crowd-sourcing the basic details. Every member of the building is given access to a website which provides a virtual dolls'-house-style interface to the building contents onto which they can drag-and-drop furniture and appliances. This is analogous to Wikipedia: rather than collecting crowd-sourced encyclopedia articles we are collecting a crowd-sourced inventory.

Computing for the Future of the Planet

The PEM remains a research agenda rather than a reality and we are still considering issues such as how to provide a system which can grow to accommodate 60 million users. The PEM is an example of how computing can contribute by *sensing and*

optimising our interactions with the world. The Computing for the Future of the Planet research initiative at the Computer Laboratory asks whether computing can do more. What questions should Computer Scientists be answering to maximise the future benefit of computing to the world? We approach this question through four general themes. Firstly, an *optimal digital infrastructure* performs computations whilst making best use of energy and resources available. Secondly, examples such as the PEM show the possible benefits from *sensing and optimising* our interactions with both man-made and natural systems. Our third theme considers the use of computers in scientific models. How can we provide programming and execution tools to allow us to be more effective in *predicting and reacting* to future events. Finally, we consider the possible unbounded upsides from switching our current physical activities to digital alternatives. Are there significant environmental benefits from buying music online rather than buying a physical CD? Watch this space.

Dr Andrew Rice

Dr Andrew Rice has worked developing the Computing for the Future of the Planet framework and its various research themes since 2006. The framework was created by Professor Andy Hopper, head of the Computer Lab, who was also responsible for the development of Sentient Computing and the Active Bat system. PhD student Simon Hay has been considering the topic of a Personal Energy Meter as his post-doctoral research. Upcoming concerns with Smart Metering have been raised by Professor Ross Anderson at the Computer Laboratory. The book "Renewable Energy – without the hot air" provides an excellent and rational overview of the demands and possibilities of future energy supply. Its author Professor David Mackay is Professor of Natural Philosophy, Department of Physics and currently Chief Scientific Advisor to DECC. Papers and publications on energy apportionment and OpenRoomMap are available on the Computing for the Future of the Planet website at <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/research/dtg/planet>

Unfinished Revolution

Research suggests that society may be less positive about women taking an equal role in the workplace than it once was, as the impact on family life becomes apparent. Jackie Scott told the Hay Festival why equality in paid and unpaid work matters and how there is still plenty of room for change.

Most of us like to think that we live in a fairly liberal society, where men and women's rights are increasingly the same and the gap in gender equality is slowly but surely narrowing. That, however, may not actually be the case. Recent sociological studies have reported something of a backlash in this regard, particularly in countries like Britain and the US, where efforts to promote gender equality have been going on for longer. Surveys over the last decade or so have shown a fall-off in the number of people supporting the idea, for example, that women should go back out to work after they have had children. In countries where this has been possible for perhaps a generation, people are beginning to see that the equality dream can create tensions within couples and their families. Accordingly, the death of the "super-mum" is now being reported.

Jackie Scott, one of the sociologists who have carried out this type of research, began her talk at Hay by asking whether the continuing division between men, who do more paid work, and women, who continue to field the bulk of unpaid childcare, really matters. The question really boils down to another one, around which the super-mum conundrum revolves: Is motherhood compatible with full-time employment at all? The crunch point clearly comes when couples decide to have children. Studies show that couples specialise along gender lines. Women do re-enter the workforce in increasing numbers after giving birth, of course, but many of them take part-time roles so that they can cope with the added burden of housework and looking after their children. This is one of the main reasons that the gender pay-divide occurs. "We tend to think that we have moved away from the traditional breadwinner family. When you look at couples with children who are under five, the breadwinner family is still the norm." After the children get older, a "modified breadwinner" model becomes common, with the mother taking on a part-time role. Very little part-time work is undertaken by men.

This is not to say that Britain and America haven't seen huge social change. Women have far more autonomy than they did a couple of generations ago, which can be traced particularly by observing the sharp rise in the number of women in higher education. In the UK, more women than men now go to university. This has led to an overall narrowing of the gender pay gap – particularly pronounced among graduates. At least, it is at first. Studies of graduates over time show that while early in their careers their comparative pay may be roughly the same, over time the gap between men's and women's pay widens. It all comes back to the same cause, the division of unpaid work in the home remains unequal, and this becomes particularly pronounced once children appear on the scene.

The "death of the supermum" phenomenon seems, in some ways, a rational response to reality. "Couples who stay together will optimise their income if he does the work and she stays at home." The problem is that couples aren't staying together as much as they used to. Staying at home to look after the children thus becomes a risky economic strategy for mum if her husband leaves her in the lurch. "After partners split, on average, women's income goes down and, on average, men's income increases."

In some ways, it's no less risky for men, but in different ways. In taking on the bulk of paid work in this situation, they render themselves vulnerable to the unhealthy consequences of the long working hours culture which characterises countries such as the UK and US. The long hours, it is well documented, impact heavily on family closeness. Related studies show men in this situation are missing out on their children's childhood and, in some cases, lose touch with their adult children later in life, particularly, again, if they divorce. Scott puts this down to an "unfinished revolution" in gender equality. "While women's roles have changed, nothing else has changed to accommodate them," she said. "While that remains the case, there will be concerns about whether women can participate in the labour market."

Professor Scott also believes that it doesn't have to be this way. Scandinavian countries have taken policy measures to tackle the problem. In some cases, for example, men are offered paternity leave on a "use it or lose it" basis. If they do not take

the opportunity, the leave is not commuted to their wives. Increasingly, this is leading to men taking advantage of the policy. "There is evidence that policy can in this sense start to nudge a gender divide in paid and unpaid work in the right direction," Scott suggested. "I think there is a need for paternity leave to be taken seriously in this country in the same way. It needs to be made affordable. There is no point in offering paternity leave if it is unpaid, because most men simply can't afford to take it."

Other changes could also help. Scott argues that it may be time to deal with the gender stereotypes that define the career advice given to children. If more boys are encouraged into the caring professions, for example, and more women into science and technology-related roles, the wider picture could also change.

Finally, there is a need to get a wider message out there. "People need to be told about the benefits of greater gender equality in paid and unpaid work," Scott said. "It has an effect both in terms of a couple's well-being, and in benefits for their children as well." The "hard" cultural change that might come with a shift in policy, should, in other words, be accompanied by a softening of social attitudes. Perhaps it is time for us to focus less on the working habits on the super-mum, and more on what both mums and dads are doing with their time.

This is a 'blog' by Tom Kirk of the University Communications Office on a talk given by Jackie Scott, Professor of Empirical Sociology and Fellow of Queens', at the Hay-on-Wye Literary Festival, reproduced by kind permission.

Kinect: An Inside Story

Last November, Microsoft released a revolution in computer gaming: Kinect for Xbox 360. Kinect makes you the controller, allowing you to jump in and play games using your whole body, without holding or wearing anything special. It has sold over eight million copies in the first two months alone and has been heralded as the fastest-selling consumer electronics device in history. I am very privileged to have been deeply involved in the research and development of Kinect in my job at Microsoft's Cambridge research laboratory. Below, I tell the behind-the-scenes story of how Kinect landed in your living room.

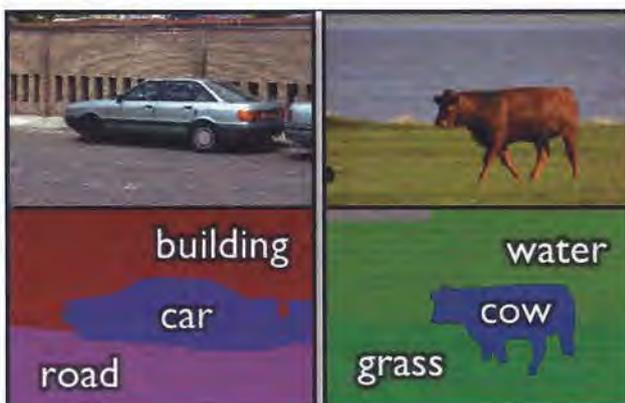
My time at Queens' included a PhD in computer vision at the Engineering Department, where I had focused on automatic visual object recognition. In particular, I wanted to know how we could teach computers by example to recognise different categories of object (cars, sheep, trees, etc.) in photographs. I turned to machine learning, a modern branch of artificial intelligence, and came up with an approach that works something like this. First, you build up a training set of images where you use a simple painting application to hand label each pixel (picture element) according to which object category it belongs to. So, for instance, you paint all 'cow' pixels in blue, and all 'car' pixels in purple. Second, you feed in this training data to a machine learning algorithm. The computer does some number crunching to discover patterns of image appearance that correlate with the presence of particular object categories. As a simple example, a patch of image with a particular shade of green is likely to correspond to the 'grass' category. The training procedure results in a 'model' that efficiently encodes these correlations. The computer can finally use this model to recognise

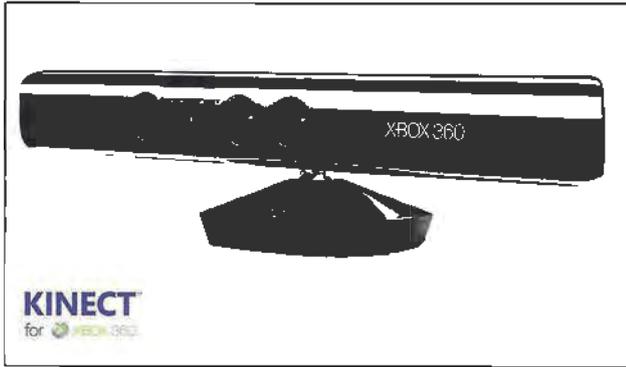
objects in new images it has never seen before. The more varied and representative the images in the training set are, the better the resulting model is able to generalise to new images.

Although we did not know this at the time, this research has turned out to be crucial in allowing Kinect to work robustly for everyone, regardless of their size and shape. I joined the Machine Learning & Perception group at Microsoft Research Cambridge (MSRC) in June 2008 to continue my research. A couple of months in, I got a call out of the blue from the Xbox product incubation group who, having come across some of my earlier publications, wanted to discuss an 'important, top-secret scenario' with me. They described the goal of human pose estimation (finding out the 3D positions of the joints of your body), and how this could be used for playing computer games. To make a real product, this would have to be very fast and very robust so that it would work for everyone and never break down. Now, this had been a dream of science fiction for many years, and still is a hugely active topic in the computer vision community. But it had always been seen as being 'five years away' from being commercially viable, certainly at a consumer price point. So of course I was rather sceptical anything could come of this, especially given Xbox's ambitious plan to launch in late 2010.

But then they mentioned the new depth-sensing camera hardware they were busy developing. I had seen prototype depth cameras before but they had not worked well. The new Kinect camera instead worked at high resolution and frame rate, and the depth accuracy really got me excited – you could even make out the nose and eyes on your face. Having depth information really helps for human pose estimation, as it removes several big problems. You no longer have to worry about what is in the background since it is just further away. The colour and texture of clothing, skin and hair are no longer an issue. The size of the person is known, since the depth camera gives calibrated measurements in metres. Further, since the camera is 'active', shining out its own structured dot pattern of infra-red light into the room, it can work with the lights turned off.

But even with depth cameras, it is not all plain sailing. Bodies come in all shapes and sizes, and, worse, people can get themselves into an incredible variety of poses. Just think of a rough figure for the number of distinct positions you can put your right arm in, then multiply that by the number of positions for your left arm, right leg, right wrist, and so on, for all points of articulation. You rapidly end up in the hundreds of billions.





The Xbox group also came to us with a prototype human tracking system they had developed. It worked by assuming it knew where you were and how fast you were moving at a particular time. It would then estimate where you were likely to be at the next time step, and refine this prediction by repeatedly making small adjustments while comparing a computer graphics model of the human body to the actual camera depth image. The results of this system were incredibly impressive: it could smoothly and rapidly track your movements, but it had three significant limitations. First, you had to start the system by standing in a particular 'T'-pose so it could lock on to you. Second, if you moved too unpredictably, it would lose track, and when that happened all bets were off until you returned to the T-pose. (In practice this might typically happen every five or ten seconds). Third, it only worked well if you had a similar body size and shape as the programmer who had originally designed it. These limitations were all show-stoppers for a possible product.

And so our brief back at MSRC was to overcome these problems somehow. I sat down with colleagues Dr Andrew Fitzgibbon and Prof. Andrew Blake and we brainstormed about how we might solve the problem. A first observation was that when you look at a photo of a person, you can tell where their limbs are even though the person is not moving. If we could remove the temporal dependency, we would both remove the need for the initial T-pose and be able to recover if we lost track. Another decision was that to cope with the variations in human size and shape we would use machine learning: rather than try vainly to directly program for all possibilities by hand, we would instead encode these possibilities in the training data and let the computer do the hard work.

During my studies, I had interacted with a fellow student, Dr Bjorn Stenger, whose research used a technique called 'chamfer matching' to match a whole image of the body against the training set of body images. By finding the closest match (the 'nearest neighbour') you can then transfer the known 3D human pose from the training image to the test image. We tried this technique out, and had some success getting a coarse human pose out without using any temporal information. The problem was, however, that to cover all possible shapes and sizes would have required so many whole-body training images that the matching process could not run fast enough on the limited processing hardware we had available.

So, back to the whiteboard. What was now clear was that we had to divide up the body into parts and somehow match each part independently to avoid combinatorial problems with matching a whole pose at once. I hit on the idea of revisiting my PhD on object recognition, but this time instead of object

categories, we would use body parts such as left hand or right ankle. We designed a pattern of 31 different colour-coded body parts, and then trained an efficient decision tree classifier to predict the probability that a given pixel belongs to each part of the body. If the system could predict these part probabilities from a single depth image, regardless of body shape, size, or pose, then we would have accurate 3D proposals for the locations of your body joints at extremely low computational cost.

This turned out to be the winning formula, but it still needed a lot of engineering to scale up to the level of accuracy we needed. The larger and more varied we could make the training set, the better it was going to perform in your living room. So we turned to Hollywood, who have for many years been building advanced computer graphics models of the human body for their movies. We recorded hours of footage at a traditional motion capture studio of several actors doing various moves that could be useful for gaming: dancing, running, fighting, driving, etc. This 'mocap' data was then re-targeted to different human shapes and sizes and used to automatically animate computer graphics models of people. We ended up with a vast training set of millions of synthetically generated depth images. Moreover, the graphics algorithm could easily render the corresponding body part images we needed for training as a texture map, so no expensive hand-labelling was needed.

The final piece of the puzzle was how to deal with these millions of training images. My PhD work on recognition in photographs had taken a day or two to train from only a few hundred images, and using this approach directly on millions of images would have taken weeks if not months, prohibitive on our tight schedule. We enlisted the help of our colleagues at Microsoft Research in Silicon Valley who had been developing an engine called 'Dryad' for efficient and reliable distributed computation. Together, we built a distributed learning algorithm that divided up the millions of training images into smaller batches and processed each batch in parallel on a networked cluster of computers. Using about 100 powerful machines, we were able to bring the training time down to under a day.

All the pieces were in place now, and we worked with the Xbox team to put everything together. Our recognition algorithm gives fast, accurate proposals about the 3D locations of several body joints. The Xbox group's tracking algorithm then stitches these proposals together to ensure a seamless multiplayer experience (another story in itself, and a fantastic engineering effort!). Kinect's skeletal tracking, together with other new technologies such as continuous voice recognition, give game designers the platform on which to build the magical experiences you get with games such as Kinect Sports and Dance Central.

Of course, gaming is just the beginning, and I foresee this technology fuelling rapid advances in personalised shopping, augmented reality, security, tele-presence, and robotics, to name just a few. We are even looking at how touch-free interaction could find its way into the operating theatre so that the surgeon can quickly navigate a patient's data without risk of contamination from a mouse or keyboard.

Jamie Shotton (1999)

The Alumni Record Alumni Association AGM

The ninth Annual General Meeting of the Alumni Association (91st of the Queens' College Club) took place in the Fitzpatrick Hall on 19 June 2010. The President welcomed Members to the meeting and outlined the events of the evening and weekend. He formally opened the meeting. The Secretary reported that 171 Members of Queens' would be graduating the following Friday, including LLM, VetMB, MEng, MSci and BA graduands.

The President reported that Mr Mark Gomar had completed his term of four years as Chairman of the Alumni Association. He wished to propose the election of Sir Anthony Russell

Brenton, KCMG (1968) in Mr Gomar's place. Sir Anthony joined Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service in 1975 and has served in Cairo, Brussels and Washington. Most recently he was British Ambassador to the Russian Federation (2004–2008). He was knighted in 2007 and lives in Cambridge. The proposal, seconded by Sir Stephen Brown, was accepted unanimously. The Chapel Choir, conducted by Alex Berry, then entertained the meeting with a short recital, including works by Victoria, Palestrina, Gibbons and Mozart, ending with a very spirited setting of 'Old MacDonald had a Farm'.

Jonathan Holmes, Secretary of the Alumni Association

The Alumni Office

The Alumni and Development Department has had another busy year and we were delighted to meet so many of you during 2010. Whilst some Members made informal visits to Cambridge and Queens' College with family and friends, others took up the opportunity to renew old friendships at our popular black tie anniversary celebration dinners. Over 500 matriculants and their partners from 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 attended their respective reunions and a further 200 joined Fellows to celebrate the award of an MA at a special evening reception.

In 2010 we also celebrated 30 years since the admission of the first female students to Queens' and our programme of lectures for Academic Saturday featured presentations from a mix of Queens' Fellows and Members, all of whom were women, and featured a wide variety of interests.

A few showers of rain did not dampen spirits for the College Alumni Weekend although the Bats players decided to move the staging of Measure for Measure to Old Hall. The College is founded on benefaction, and those attending the Weekend listened to the President read the list of Benefactors to the College since its inception at the Commemoration of Benefactors Service in Chapel. In contrast, we were bathed in glorious warm

sunshine for the annual Arthur Armitage Society Garden Party. We have always been so fortunate with good weather for this event. The President joined some of the 300 Members of this Society for an afternoon by the river to say thank you to those who have committed a legacy to the College.

We are very grateful to the Matriculation Year Representatives whose assistance was invaluable in contacting their fellow Members to attend their Anniversary Celebration Rennie Events in 2010. We would also like to extend a big 'thank you' to the organisers of the regional events that were held last year in Manchester, Cambridge and Birmingham.

We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the outgoing Chairman of the Alumni Association, Mark Gomar (1978), for his time and commitment to the College and for his wise counsel on behalf of all the Members. We welcome Sir Tony Brenton (1968) to the Chair.

To find out about the events and services that are offered to Alumni in 2011 please look at either the Alumni pages of the College web site (www.queens.cam.ac.uk) or the Events and Services Guide 2010/11 – if you have not received a copy please phone +44 01223 331944 or email alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk.

The 'Forc' Club

In the innocent days of 1960, fifteen young men arrived at Queens', planning to study medicine (in one case veterinary medicine) and to appreciate the (then modest) distractions and delights of Cambridge. Although one of us decided that medicine was not for him after just one term in the dissecting room, the rest of us surmounted the hurdles of preclinical undergraduate life with a variety of work ethics; in those far-off days, the occasional 'third' in Tripos did not trigger panic and a committee's anguish – merely an interview with our tutor, Max Bull. Although Max could look very disapproving – he had the right kind of eyebrows – this was the pre-'league tables' era.

In the autumn of 1963 we had to take a small step towards the real world. Most of us went to London teaching hospitals, although Nigel James exhibited his uncanny skill in avoiding the harsh realities of life by a sideways move to the Oxford

clinical school (he would decide later that patients could also be avoided – see below!). We must have had some very positive feelings about our time at Queens', as we had constituted the 'Forc' Dining Club before leaving and held our first dinner in London on 1 November 1963 – at that point without any spouses – a condition which was gradually and successfully remedied! Since then we have dined once every year, with some variation in numbers attending, usually in the south of England but also venturing to Wales and Hassop Hall near Sheffield. Every few years, the eleven (fairly) regular attendees, with their spouses of course, have returned to Queens', most recently on the 6th November 2010, when a 'full house' of twenty-two dined in the Munro Room on the 50th Anniversary of our matriculation (Bertie and Barbara Aye having flown in from Canada).

It may be significant that the three 'drop-outs' from our

regular annual dinners were those of us (other than our vet) destined for a surgical career. Perhaps surgeons really do have to work harder and avoid social distractions! The rest of us have pursued very varied interests and activities before retirement: our vet (Richard Jones) became a national expert on horses, while general practice claimed four of us: Nick Chambers and Robin Sadler, who were partners in the same practice in Dorset, James Horsfall who was to be found near the sailing on the south coast and Malcolm Read who had made his way to Guildford. Malcolm subsequently moved into private Sports and Orthopaedic Medicine, an interest derived from playing hockey for Great Britain in the 1968 Olympics. The rest of us specialised: 'Bertie' Aye (National Director, Blood Services, Canada), Bruce Bevan-Jones (Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, in the NHS and private practice), Jonathan Dowson (Adult Psychiatry, University Lecturer in Psychiatry in Cambridge and Director of Studies in Clinical Medicine at Queens), Nigel James (Pre-clinical and Clinical Anatomy, Senior Lecturer at Sheffield), John Lazarus (Professor of Medicine at Cardiff and an expert on the thyroid) and Mike Whitehouse (Professor of Medical Oncology at Southampton and – among subsequent appointments – Vice-Principal, Imperial College School of Medicine).



JONATHAN DOWSON

*The 'Forc' Club, 6 November 2010.
(L-R: MR, NC, BA, RJ, BB-J, NJ, JD, JL, RS, JH, MW)*

We are not aware of any comparable group who has met regularly for so long. Statisticians could also point out other outliers on our graph – we are all still alive and we all remain with our original spouses! We are hoping to continue to defy statistics for a few more years – certainly until the 50th anniversary of our first 'Forc' dinner in 2013.

Jonathan Dowson.

Boar's Head Boat Club

After a lull since the early 2000s, the Boar's Head Boat Club has made a welcome return to racing, competing in two races in Michaelmas 2010. With the guidance of some of the older faces (Shailen Majithia and Paul Knights) and the revived interest from some of the more recent graduates (Edward John and Nick Gates), the club is now running well. Our British Rowing Affiliation is under consideration and the first of our new Boar's Head blazers have arrived. An excellent AGM at the Hawk's Club preceded by some fun tub racing concluded the Michaelmas Term, after the Fairbairn Cup Races were unfortunately cancelled owing to ice. Earlier in the term, a scratch VIII racing in Winter Head won the Senior Invitational Division. We are looking forward to racing the rescheduled Fairbairn's and all the major races of 2011.

If you are interested in rowing with the Boar's Head Boat Club, find us at: www.theclubhut.com/clubs/2, or contact either the Club Secretary (Edward John) edjohn@cantab.net

or the Club Captain (Nick Gates) nicholas.gates@cantab.net. All QCBC alumni are eligible for membership.



PAUL KNIGHTS

The Boar's Head AGM, including two members wearing the new dark green Club blazer.

Deaths

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members of College:
The Revd Dr H. Adeny (1932); P Savory (1935) in 2009;
R.L.Bent (1936) in 2008; J.Linney (1936); Dr C.S.Barnard (1938);
R.S.B.Madeley (1938); R.F.Hawkes (1939) in 2009; J.M.G.Ritchie (1949)
in 2009; F.M.Sutherland (1939); Dr J.G.Latimer (1940) in 2008;
D.C.E.Pockney (1940); W.J.Ridgman (1940); A.N.Wilson (1940);
Major J.V.Cowen (1941); P.Brown, OBE, JP. (1942); D.C.Hunter (1942)
in 2008; A.S.Osmaston (1942); C.Bainbridge (1943); R.West (1943);
A.J.Davies (1944); B.A.Sutton (1944); Dr F.W.Bennett (1946)
in 2009; C.J.A.Hargreaves (1946); J.M.Pocock (1947);
Professor B.J.Aylett (1948); S.C.Coleman (1948); H.Heslor (1948);
J.C.Kershaw (1948); D.F.Pring (1948); S.T.Sykes (1948); Dr P.F.Yeo (1948);

Professor J.E.Baldwin, F.R.S. (1949); S.E.H.Duggan (1949);
P.J.Holmes (1949); A.C.South (1949); T.K.Stratford (1949);
Dr D.A.Strong (1949); B.S.Dunn (1950); A.R.Watkins (1951);
Dr E.J.W.Gumpert (1954); A.Manley (1954); R.W.D.Marques, J.P. (1954);
M.J.F.Palmer (1954); J.P.Beattie (1955); A.Jebesen (1956) in 2009;
Dr A.C.E.Sinclair (1958) in 2007; R.Gosling (1960); K.M.Green (1960);
R.F.Hughes (1960); Dr D.E.Musselwhite (1960); Dr J.R.Banbury (1963)
in 2009; R.S.Royce (1964) several years ago; Dr J.J.Barnett (1966);
R.J.P.Church (1966) several years ago; J.S.Wheeler (1970) some years ago;
J.M.Moore (2003) in 2008.
It is regretted that the surname of J.S.H.Whitehead was mis-spelt in the list of deaths in the 2010 Record.

Obituaries

The Revd Dr H.W. Adeney, O.B.E., M.B., B.Chir. (1932) aged 95. Harold Adeney came up to Queens' from Monkton Combe School in 1932 to read Natural Sciences, following his brother David (1930) and preceding Bernard (1935) and Ronald (1937). The four brothers were brought up largely by their mother in Bedford as their father was away for most of the year as a missionary in Romania. Harold was a Member of the Christian Union and kept in touch with the CICCUC all his life. He went on to the London Hospital to train as a doctor and was Missionary Secretary of the London Inter-Faculty Christian Union. He went himself to Burundi and Gahini in Rwanda as a missionary doctor. He was famous for his infectious enthusiasm for evangelism and his dedication to the health and well-being of the local populations for whom he built hospitals and clinics. After 20 years service in Burundi and six in Rwanda, he returned to England and became General Secretary of the Rwanda Mission from 1966 to 1972. He returned to Burundi for 10 more fruitful years of ministry, including the planting of churches in the Gitega area. Through the auspices of Trinity College, Bristol, he was ordained in Burundi in the Anglican Church in 1975. He retired in 1982 and acted as an Honorary Curate in Cranfield, Bedfordshire, for several years. He returned twice more to Africa before retiring completely to Reepham and then Deerham in Norfolk.

Dr M.P. Sherwood, F.F.A.R.C.S. (1934) aged 93. Paul Sherwood was born in Winchmore Hill, London. He narrowly escaped death as a baby when a Zeppelin jettisoned its anchor on a raid over London which landed on and demolished his pram. He was thrown unharmed into a rhododendron bush. His father was the eminent physician Martin Sherwood and Paul was brought up in a home filled with guests from the highest echelons of society, including royalty. Paul came to Queens' in 1934 from Epsom College and read Natural Sciences as a medical student. He continued with clinical training at the Westminster Hospital and became a junior doctor at Barts. He specialised in anaesthesia and was a pioneer in the use of blood transfusions. He was among the first to calculate blood loss and insist on replacement of an equivalent volume, a practice frowned upon by the medical establishment at the time who believed more than a small amount of transfused blood would be harmful. During the War he was anaesthetist for the pioneering plastic surgeons who were using novel surgical procedures to reconstruct the faces of the 'Guinea Pig Club' airmen with badly burned faces. He had to develop new anaesthetic techniques and devise, in particular, alternative sedation methods which did not involve covering the face – techniques that are now routine. He also helped with the rehabilitation of the patients, introducing the artist Adrian Hill and thus art therapy to the programme. He was asked to prepare a booklet on treating casualties in the field for the American Army medical service and also flew to Russia to advise doctors there. Towards the end of the War he, along with another doctor and a dentist, joined a commando unit and operated a field hospital behind enemy lines in Yugoslavia. He met President Tito, who wished to give him a medal, though British Government opposition in the event prevented the award. Later he was part of the team which developed many of the new anaesthetic techniques needed for heart transplant operations. Meanwhile he built up a thriving Harley Street practice. He was, in particular, a pioneer in the treatment of non-specific back pain and patients flocked to him from all over the world. He developed the Sherwood Technique, which emphasises the search for underlying causation. He also developed an expertise in managing voice problems, which brought him a large clientele from the theatreland. He continued in practice until 2009. He wrote a number of books on his techniques for managing back pain, notably *The Back and Beyond* (republished as *Your Back, Your Health*). He was passionate about music, opera and ballet, but also loved cars and motor sport. He owned a number of classic cars, including the one-off Rover P4 Pinninfarina Convertible prototype. He regularly went on classic car rallies and continued to participate in the annual 2000 mile Euroclassic Rally until he was 92.

R.S.B. Madeley (1938) aged 89. Richard (Dick) Madeley was born in Woking and educated at Eton College. He read Engineering at Queens'. He was commissioned in the Royal Indian Engineers and was involved in the construction of roads and airfields through tropical jungles in India and Burma during the War. His engineering knowledge and ingenuity were stretched to the limit – spare parts had to be manufactured on the spot and every effort made to keep his large earth-moving vehicles functioning. He even had to make bulldozer tyres from concrete on more than one occasion. His efforts were recognised by a Mention in Dispatches and promotion to the rank of Major at the age of only 23. After the War he went into business, but spent the last ten years before retirement as Director of Services for the Order of St John of Jerusalem. He was made a Commander of the Order. He served

on the committees of several charities and was particularly involved with the Alzheimer's Society in Salisbury. He continued all his life to tinker with engines of every sort, to maintain cars and motorbikes and to do all his own house repairs. All he did was governed by his strong Christian faith. In 2003 his grandson, Andrew Grenfell, followed him to Queens'.

R.F. Hawkes, LL.B. (1939) aged 88. Dick Hawkes was born and raised in Karachi, where his father was an army officer, before attending school – Manor House, Tonbridge – in England. He came to Queens' in 1939 to read Economics, but switched to Law after the first year. After Part II Law in 1941, he read for an LL.B. He served in the Home Guard. At first he went into business with college friends in London, but in the late 1940s joined Sun Alliance with whom he worked for 37 years. At first he travelled a great deal, especially in the Middle East and South-East Asia, but eventually settled in Montreal. He later moved with Sun Alliance to Toronto but finally retired to London, Ontario, where he was able to indulge in his hobbies of gardening, bird photography, golf and bridge. He had a gentle sense of humour and was famed for his witty letters and cards – he was seen by his family and many friends in Canada as the quintessential British gentleman.

K.J. Roberts, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dip. Audiol. (1939) aged 88. Kenneth Roberts was born and brought up in Leeds. From an early age he delighted in precision and state-of-the-art engineering (his Basset Lowke train set was legendary) and even drove an old Morgan three wheeler round the paddock behind his house (which had once been the home of Captain Oates of Scott's expedition fame). Something of an individualist, he did not particularly thrive at Giggleswick, but at Queens' enjoyed a more carefree lifestyle (though a sober, industrious, studious side was also occasionally apparent). He was a great devotee of opera. He went on from Queens' for his clinical medical training to St Mary's Hospital in London, served as an Army doctor and then went into general practice for a short while. He then became a schools medical officer and an expert in hearing defects, often unnoticed in children. His kindness and sympathy for the children were outstanding and he became a leading authority in the world of audiometry. He was always noted for his sense of humour and was famous for his hugely entertaining stories. His love of precision engineering led him to become a clockmaker. His two grandfather clocks, especially a regulator clock, were great achievements. In later years he suffered a great deal from ill health, which he endured with great fortitude.

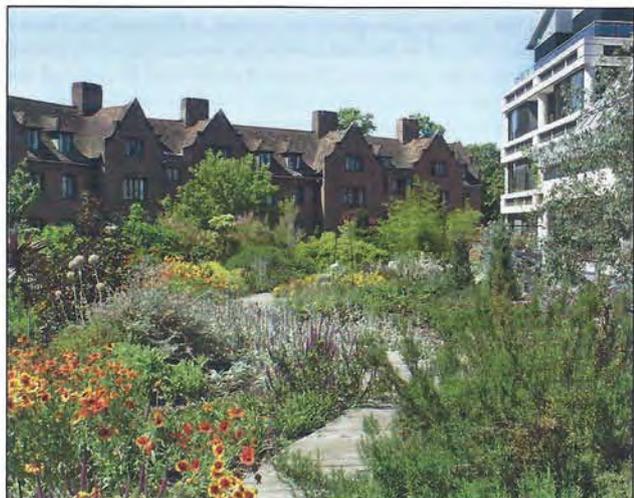
F.M. Sutherland, F.L.A. (1939) aged 88. Frederick (Freddie) Sutherland was born in Inverness but the family soon moved to London. After schooldays at Christ's College, Finchley, he came to Queens' to read History. From 1941–46 he served in the Royal Navy, mainly with the Eastern Fleet. He graduated in 1942 under wartime regulations but returned to Cambridge to complete his Part II in 1947, then took a postgraduate diploma in Librarianship at University College, London. Posts in the libraries of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Wellcome Library of the History of Medicine were followed by his appointment in 1960 as the first Nuffield Librarian of the British Medical Association. He revelled in the challenge of building a completely reconstructed library, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, and updated the BMA's library services, extending them to hospitals and GP practices throughout the country. A Fellow of the Library Association and Chair of its Medical Section, he became one of the leading medical librarians of his generation. He retired in 1981 and co-authored the second volume (1932–81) of the History of the BMA. He enjoyed a long and happy retirement in Harrow, travelling extensively with his wife, indulging in his life-long love of history. He enjoyed music, theatre and cricket in London and walking in the Dales from his cottage in Burton-in-Lonsdale.

Dr J.G. Latimer (1940) aged 85. James Latimer was born in Edinburgh and educated at Malvern College. After Part I Natural Sciences in 1942, he went on to The London Hospital to qualify as a doctor. He then served in the Royal Air Force in Palestine under combat conditions. In 1949 he started in General Practice in Rotherham and remained in post there for 40 years. He was Chairman of the Rotherham division of the BMA and later President of the Yorkshire branch. He was made a Fellow of the BMA in 1977. He was very popular and respected as a GP, was treasurer of the local NSPCC and served as a Governor of Rudston Preparatory School. A keen cricketer and tennis player in his youth, his great love was horse racing. He was a Member at both the York and Doncaster courses. He was for many years the doctor at Rotherham United F.C. A quiet and modest man, he enjoyed his garden, socialising and dancing.

Major J.V.Cowen (1941) aged 86. John Cowen was educated at Beckenham County School and came up to Queens' as a Royal Engineers Cadet in 1941. He joined the Army the following year and served as a Brigade Intelligence Officer. He was posted to France with the 79th Armoured Division soon after D-Day. After a period with the Army in Greece, he returned to Queens' in 1947 to complete his degree, sitting the Mechanical Sciences Tripos in 1949. Returning to the Army, he served in Egypt during the troubles associated with the overthrow of King Farouk, then in Cyprus and Jordan. In 1954 he came back to Britain and was based at the Royal Engineers HQ at Chatham and then, in 1956, he attended the Staff College at Camberley. In 1958 he was posted to Osnabruck in Germany, but was soon transferred to Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean in connection with the British atomic bomb trials. After a brief period at the War Office, he served in Kenya and Kuwait as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General with 24 Infantry Brigade. He returned to the U.K. in 1962 and retired from the Army with the rank of Major in 1964. He became a civil servant at the Ministry of Defence, serving with both the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, and was later seconded to the Department of Education and Science for three years. He retired from the MOD in 1988 as an Assistant Secretary. He had great interests in the history of furniture and in oriental ceramics and in retirement in Camberley enjoyed family life, celebrating his diamond wedding just before he died. His great-nephew, Will Scott (2009) is currently at Queens'.

P.Brown, O.B.E., J.P. (1942) aged 85. Peter Brown was born in Walsall and was educated at Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, and Malvern College. He came up to Queens' in 1942 with his identical twin, Stephen (now Sir Stephen Brown, an Honorary Fellow of the College). Peter read Engineering, sitting the Mechanical Sciences Tripos in 1944. He gained Blues in both Cross Country Running and Athletics and was Captain of the Hare and Hounds Club. He also loved singing and was one of the founder members of the revived Chapel Choir. He served in the Local Defence Volunteers and, on leaving Queens', was commissioned in the Royal Navy, serving as an engineering officer on *HMS Norfolk*. On demobilisation he started a business career in the Midlands, designing agricultural equipment. He was then recruited by Reginald Tildesley Ltd, the main Ford dealers and suppliers of agricultural equipment in the Midlands. He later worked as Chairman of Staffordshire Building Society. He also served as a magistrate and as a Commissioner for HM Customs and Excise. Stemming from his machinery experience, he always had a great interest in agriculture and he was Treasurer of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society. He also loved cricket (he was Chairman of Longdon Cricket Club), horticulture, shooting and all aspects of rural life and was Chairman and President of the Lichfield Conservative Association. He was also Chair of Governors of Tettenhall College in Wolverhampton, President of Longdon British Legion, a parish councillor in Longdon and a founding steward of Lichfield Cathedral, where his funeral was held. A very dignified, courteous, kind and generous man, he was much loved by his family and local community and considered "a true gentleman". He was instrumental in the founding of St Giles Hospice, acting as Chairman and Trustee, and it was there that he died. He was a frequent visitor to Queens', often with his brother. His son, His Honour Judge Simon Brown, also came to Queens', in 1971.

C.J.A.Hargreaves (1946) aged 82. Cyril Hargreaves attended Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, where he was a keen scouter and became a lifelong



The Roof Garden in full bloom.

supporter of Blackburn Rovers F.C. At Queens' he read Natural Sciences at first, taking Part I in 1948, but eventually graduated after Part II English in 1951. After graduation he was articled to the Deputy Town Clerk in Blackburn and then held a number of legal positions in local government in Lancashire before moving to the North East. He became the first Chief Executive of the new county of Cleveland. He was, in retirement, a Deputy Lieutenant of Cleveland.

J.M.Pocock (1947) aged 82. Michael Pocock was born in London and educated at Marlborough College. He came to Queens' as an Entrance Scholar to read English. At College he was a keen cricketer and golfer. He spent most of his career teaching in Africa. At first he taught in Ghana and Nigeria, then, in the 1960s, he was recruited by a former senior administrator in Ghana who had become a headmaster to teach in Bernard Miski College, a prestigious secondary school in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). In 1967 Michael moved to the rural area of Nyanga to open and run St Mary Magdalene's, a secondary boarding school. He was head teacher until 1977, when he ran into serious difficulties with the authorities of the UDI regime of Ian Smith. Accused of collaborating with freedom fighters, he was deported. In 1979 he became headmaster of St Stephen's High School, Mhale's Hoek in Lesotho. He stayed there until forced to retire through ill health in 2006. He stayed in touch with many former pupils and after 1980 was able to visit Zimbabwe at least annually again. He loved going on game-viewing trips and encouraging his former charges in their careers. Privately he is said to have helped many students, especially at St Mary Magdalene's, with their school fees from his own pocket. He retired to Kirkby Stephen in the Lake District where he lived modestly, devoting a lot of time to raising money to support St Stephen's and the linked orphanage for the children of AIDS victims. He was known there as a quiet and friendly person with a wry wit.

S.C.Coleman (1948L) aged 84. Stephen Coleman was born in Leeds and educated at Rugby School, where he was a scholar. Sadly he lost both his father and his only brother in the war. After National Service, he came up to Queens', in the Lent Term 1948, to read Modern Languages (French and German) and graduated under wartime regulations in 1949, though he stayed on to study for Part II in 1950. He was involved in drama at College (he was Vice-President of both the Bats and the St Margaret Society) and also played racquets, squash and a little cricket. After Cambridge he qualified as a Chartered Accountant. The family moved to Canterbury, where Stephen was the Financial Director of the East Kent Bus Company. A series of Finance Director roles culminated in the post of Head of the Professional Practice Department of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, which he held for 15 years before his retirement in 1997, aged 71. Alzheimer's in the last few years was undignified and uncomfortable but he bore it all with a smile.

Professor B.J.Aylett, Ph.D., C.Chem., F.R.S.C. (1948) aged 82. Bernard Aylett was born in Westcliff and came to Queens' as an Entrance Scholar to read Natural Sciences from Thames Valley Grammar School, Twickenham, after National Service 1946-48 in the R.A.F. (airborne radar and radio). After Part II Chemistry in 1952, he studied for a PhD on silyl derivatives of Group 15 elements. He spent seven years as a Lecturer at the University of Aberdeen, then moved to Westfield College, University of London, as a Lecturer in Chemistry. He was appointed a Professor there in 1973 and served as Head of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science, before moving on to Queen Mary College as Professor of Inorganic Chemistry in 1983, continuing to teach when the two colleges merged. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science and then of the expanded Faculty of Physical and Biological Sciences at Queen Mary and Westfield 1985-88. His many books and papers dealt primarily with silicon-nitrogen and silicon-metal compounds. He developed the use of chemical vapour deposition precursors for electronic materials, especially in relation to porous silicon devices. He was Chairman of the Board of Studies in Chemistry of the University of London 1986-90. He was a founding Trustee of the Westfield Trust and served on the board of the charity until he died. He was from an evangelical nonconformist background and was a lay preacher in the Free Church in Aberdeen. His first wife died, leaving him with three young sons, but his second marriage brought not only great happiness but involvement in the Church of England. He was for over 40 years a member of the P.C.C. of Radlett Parish Church, chaired many of its committees and served as Churchwarden. He was also a key member of the church technical team - he was so knowledgeable about computers that many sought his advice - and was a member of the local Inter-faith Forum. He served on the Deanery and Diocesan Synods and was for almost 10 years Moderator of Reader Training for the Eastern Region of the Church of England. He was asked to give a farewell tribute to Robert Runcie when the Bishop moved from the see of St Albans to Canterbury and described him as "a charismatic radical", a phrase that was picked up by the national press. He was a Governor

of St Mary's School, Cheshunt, the Greycoat School in Westminster and St Helen's School, Northwood, and a Trustee of Hockerill Training College. He also found time for music and the local Literary Society and Probus Club. He was renowned for his readiness to give practical advice and for his reassuring and affirming manner. Bernard's youngest son (The Revd Dr) Graham Aylert came up to Queens' in 1978.

P.F.Yeo, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.L.S. (1948) aged 81. Peter Yeo was born in Kingston-upon-Thames in 1929 and was brought up in Hampstead. He attended Claysmore School. He read Natural Sciences at Queens', specialising for Part II in Botany. He continued his studies at University College, Leicester, obtaining a PhD in 1959. He was awarded a DSc by Leicester University in 1974 and was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1976. Whilst an undergraduate he had been talent-spotted by the Director of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge and, as soon as his PhD research (on the taxonomy of the semi-parasitic genus *Euphrasia* – eyebright) was completed, he was appointed Taxonomist at the Botanic Garden. He held this post for the whole of his working career from 1953 until 1993. His responsibilities included making accurate identifications of the plants in the Garden. His meticulous record keeping and maintenance of labels and herbarium specimens were legendary. The identification of plants had been much neglected during the War and Peter faced an enormous task – it is reckoned that he identified about 5 plants a day in the early years, some 1300 per annum. He was also much involved in the teaching of undergraduates and the training of technicians. He published many papers on the classification and biology of garden plants, with important monographs on *Bergenia*, *Ruscus* and *Ruscaceae*, and *Accana*. His beautifully-illustrated book *Hardy Geraniums* (first published in 1985) has become a classic. The national collection of hardy geraniums, which he built up, is housed at the Garden – one type of geranium *x magnificum* is named after him. He continued work on eyebrights and made major contributions to *The European Garden Flora* (1984–2000). He also spent a lot of time on the classification of bees and wasps and published a number of papers and a book *Solitary Wasps* (with Sally Corbett, 1983). His large insect collection is now housed in the Department of Zoology. He was an enthusiastic and careful photographer and his slides form the basis of the Botanic Garden's collection. He was by nature studious and unassuming, but always happy to be of help to colleagues, students or visitors.

T.K.Stratford (1949) aged 79. Trevor Stratford was the son of a Methodist minister and came to Queens' from Southport Grammar School. He read English, graduating in 1952. Whilst at College he took the leading role in the triennial Greek play – the first non-classics student to do so. He went on to the London School of Economics to train as a probation officer, but decided instead on a career in teaching. His first job was at Hull Grammar School and from there he went on to teach English in Chester, Ipswich and Nottingham. In 1970 he was appointed Headmaster at the Priory Boys' Grammar School, Shrewsbury. Four years later he moved on to the Headship at the new Strichley Community College in Telford and then in 1980 he became Headteacher of the longer-established Longslade College in Leicester. His principles as an educationalist, socialist and humanist underpinned all his teaching and work as a Head. He was also Chairman of the Shropshire Community Health Council and the Shropshire Branch of 'Mind', as well as serving on the Design Council. He was Treasurer of the Leicester branch of CND and a lifelong active member of the Labour Party. In retirement from 1994 he and his wife devoted much of their time to their grandchildren, but also indulged their love of music, film and theatre, regularly attending the Edinburgh Festival. He remained passionate and active as long as possible, even after Motor Neurone Disease was diagnosed.

Dr D.A.Strong, M.B., B.Chir. (1949) aged 79. David Strong was the son of an Irish-American car dealer and a professional pianist. He attended Darlington Grammar School before coming up to Queens' with a state scholarship as a medical student to read Natural Sciences, though he studied Part II Law as a third year option. He went on to University College Hospital in London and qualified as a doctor in 1955. Following National Service at the Army base at Carterick, he worked in Casualty at Darlington Memorial Hospital at a time when shifts could last 72 hours. He then moved to the Peace Memorial Hospital in Watford. Although he loved accident and emergency work, he eventually decided to move into General Practice. After several years in Watford, he moved in 1971 to a single-handed rural practice on the island of Shapinsay in the Orkneys. Subsequently he moved back to England to a practice in Oxford, then back to Orkney, from there to St Albans, then to Ferryhill in County Durham, back to Scotland and the Isle of Skye, and finally to Midcleron St George in County Durham again. He perhaps suffered through this lack of stability in his professional life. He retired early because of ill health in 1986. Everywhere he went his skill and popularity as a GP were much appreciated by colleagues and patients alike. He had a particular passion for music, especially for twentieth century English and American

composers such as Delius, Vaughan Williams and Copeland. He also loved cricket and had an encyclopaedic knowledge of the sport. He was delighted when his son Jonathan (1985) followed him to Queens' and when Jon married Elspeth Thompson (1987). He was belatedly elected a member of the Kangaroo Club in 1991. He had suffered from Parkinson's Disease for many years when lymphoma was diagnosed and he died a short time later.

A.R.Watkins, LL.M. (1951) aged 77. Alan Watkins was born in the mainly Welsh-speaking Carmarthenshire village of Tycores, the son of two teachers. He was educated at the Amman Valley Grammar School and read Law at Queens', staying for a fourth year to take an LL.B. Always interested in politics, he was a member of the Union and of the Labour Club. After National Service as an Education Officer in the R.A.F., he read for the Bar and qualified as a barrister, but became interested in political journalism. He was Research Assistant for the Professor of Public Administration at the L.S.E. for a year but was then hired as a columnist for the *Sunday Express*, where he had a spell as New York correspondent (his duties included looking after the aged Lord Beaverbrook on walks in Central Park) and also wrote the famous 'Crossbencher' column for a while. He was for three years a Labour Councillor in Fulham but did not enjoy the experience, too independent-minded to accept party discipline. Though still left-leaning, in 1964 he became political correspondent of *The Spectator*. In 1967 he moved to *The New Statesman* and served for a time as a Worker-Director of the magazine. In 1973 he was *What the Papers Say* columnist of the year. He also wrote for the *Sunday Mirror* and the *Evening Standard*. From 1976 he wrote the political column for *The Observer*, moving in 1993 to *The Independent on Sunday*, where his weekly reviews of political events were considered to rank among the very best. He produced his weekly article without fail, writing even during a libel action brought by the M.P. Michael Meacher. He spent a lot of time in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons or at the Garrick and Beefsteak Clubs and was often to be found at a Fleet Street wine bar enjoying a glass of claret or champagne. He was long considered one of the leading political correspondents and shrewdest commentators of his generation. His writing was characterised by elegance and wit and he is credited with inventing or popularising many now familiar terms such as 'the chattering classes', 'young fogey' and 'the men in (grey) suits'. He wrote his last column at the start of the General Election campaign just a couple of weeks before his death. He wrote several books, the most successful of which were *A Conservative Coup* (1991) about the downfall of Mrs Thatcher, *Brief Lives* (1987) about British public figures he knew, *The Road to Number 10* (1998), *A Short Walk down Fleet Street* (2000) and *A Slight Case of Libel* (1990) about the Meacher case (which he won), which won the Edgar Wallace Award for Fine Writing from the London Press Club. He also wrote regular columns on rugby union and on drink.

R.W.D.Marques, J.P. (1954) aged 77. David Marques was born in Ware in Hertfordshire, the son of an Australian who had settled in England after fighting at Gallipoli. He was educated at Tonbridge School where he was a member of an unbeaten rugby side. He undertook his National Service in the Royal Engineers, playing rugby for the Army, and came to Queens' in 1954 to read Engineering. Tall and athletic, he was soon selected for the University rugby team, gaining Blues in 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958. He went on to gain 22 England caps, playing in the second row and making his debut against Wales in 1956. He was a member of the English Grand Slam winning side of 1957 and the Championship winning side of 1958. His only international try was scored against Ireland in the Five Nations Championship in 1960. He was selected for the Barbarians in 1956 to play against Australia and also went on their tours to Canada and South Africa.

He also gained two British Lions test caps in their tour to Australia and New Zealand in 1959. He liked to play up to his reputation for sportsmanship and as an English gentleman. In a famous incident in one match in New Zealand he was punched in the face in an 'off-the-ball incident'. He merely drew himself up to his full height ("six foot five inches of quivering rectitude", according to one journalist) and proffered his hand to his opponent to shake hands – he said later that he merely wanted him "to feel a cad". After Cambridge he played for 11 seasons for Harlequins, one as Captain. He also turned his hand to another sport as a member of the crew, providing power as a winchman, of the yacht *Sovereign* in the 1964 America's Cup challenge. After retiring from rugby, he joined the family firm, Concrete Utilities, making street lights. He travelled a lot on business, setting up branches in China and South Africa. He was very active in his local community in Hertfordshire, serving as a magistrate for 20 years and as a churchwarden. He was a Governor of Haileybury College and was a long-standing supporter of Riding for the Disabled.

J.P.Beattie (1955) aged 77. Patrick Beattie was born in Belfast and attended Bryanston School. After National Service he came up to Queens' to read Agriculture. He was a keen rugby player at College and won an oar too. He worked on East Anglian farms during vacations, especially assessing the pea crop for Birdseye. After College he trained as a Manager for Silcocks, the animal feed company, based first at Silvertown in East London and later at Gourrock on the Clyde. He introduced several developments in the firm but, disillusioned by what he perceived as poor senior management and the lack of recognition of his efforts, he emigrated with his family to Australia in 1969. He turned a local family-run feeds manufacturer in Melbourne into a thriving business with mills throughout Victoria, working there happily until the business was sold. He continued as a consultant in the industry, travelling all over the Far East and Eastern Australia, setting up feed mills and sourcing raw materials for the canning and the brewery industries. Sadly he was much limited in later years by developing multiple sclerosis.

A.C.E.Sinclair, Ph.D. (1958) aged 67. Alan Sinclair was born in Hayes and attended Bishopshalt Grammar School in Uxbridge. He came up to Queens' in 1958 to read Natural Sciences, specialising for Part II in Physics. He went on to take a doctorate at the University of Bristol, studying the properties of indium at temperatures approaching absolute zero. He continued with post-doctoral studies at the University of Maryland and was employed by Bellcomm, a NASA subsidiary of Bell Telephone Company, to investigate the atmosphere of Venus, using data from the National Radio Interferometer at Greenbank, West Virginia. In 1972 he returned to the U.K. to work with the Central Electricity Generating Board, researching the structure and safety of pressure vessels in the nuclear industry. He and his family lived in Wootton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, but in retirement they moved to the seaside near Torquay. His first love was sailing. In 2006 he crossed the Atlantic on a catamaran as part of a crew of three. He undertook a number of boat deliveries in the Mediterranean. In March 2007 he was critically injured during a freak storm whilst sailing one of these boats and died some 10 weeks later in hospital in Salisbury. He left a legacy to the College.

Professor J.D.G.Evans, Ph.D., M.R.I.A. (1960) aged 67. David Evans was born in Harrow and educated at St Edward's School, Oxford. (he actually passed his A levels with high marks when still only 15). He came to Queens' as an Entrance Scholar, after travelling abroad, and read Classics, obtaining a double first and winning the Penny White Prize. He became a Craven Student, but by the time he graduated Ph.D he had already become first a Research Fellow and then an Official Fellow of Sidney Sussex College. He moved into the history of philosophy field and began to be involved in international debate in analytical philosophy, which led to an invitation to take up a Visiting Professorship in the Philosophy Department at Duke University for the year 1972-73. He returned to Sidney Sussex but was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's University, Belfast, in 1978. He wrote extensively, especially on Aristotle, on moral philosophy and on the philosophy of education. He was elected a Member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1983 and served Queen's, Belfast, as head of the Philosophy Department, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Director of the School of Philosophical and Anthropological Studies. He was a member of the UK National Committee for Philosophy and chaired Philosophy Teaching Quality and Research Assessment panels. He became something of an international philosophy statesman, lecturing all over the world and serving on such bodies as the Steering Committee of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies. He acted on many occasions in support of philosophy departments at risk. An obituary stated, "He broadened the minds of those he travelled to with great learning, deep philosophical understanding, social conviviality and charming conversation".

D.E.Musselwhite, Ph.D. (1960) aged 69. David Musselwhite, the son of a Congregationalist minister, was brought up in South Wales and was educated at Marling School, Stroud. He won an exhibition to Queens' and read English. He then spent four years teaching at English schools in Argentina and travelled extensively in South America. He began to focus on Latin American Literature and spent four years at the University of Essex researching the Argentine writer Julio Cortázar. This led to a position as an Assistant Lecturer in Spanish at the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad. In 1974 he returned to the University of Essex as a Lecturer in the Department of Literature and, although he continued to publish on Latin American (especially Argentine and Uruguayan) novelists, he began too to lecture and to write on the English novel in its political and ideological context and on the European Enlightenment. Apart from a year spent teaching at the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, and another year at Curtin University in Western Australia, he remained at Essex for the rest of his career. He established the University's series of conferences on the sociology of literature and was awarded a doctorate in 1987. He became a Senior Lecturer in 2001. In 1987 he published *Partings Welded Together* on Politics and Desire in the English Nineteenth Century Novel. In 2003 he completed *Social Transformations in*

Hardy's Tragic Novels: Megamachines and Phantasms, a study of Thomas Hardy's four great tragic novels. He had established a reputation as a brilliant literary critic and teacher. He has been described by a former pupil as "inspirational ... a brilliant interpreter of literature whose readings were as marvellous as they were idiosyncratic"; another said, "he was an audacious and inspired thinker ... and the wittiest man you could meet". In private life he was a kind, considerate, quite shy person who encouraged, supported and remained friends with many of his students long after they left university.

J.R.Banbury, Ph.D. (1963) aged 69. John Banbury was born in Cardiff and educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, where he gained the top entrance scholarship, and the Sorbonne. His father ran a fruit and flower importing business in Cardiff and was anxious to persuade his son to join the family firm but John determined on a career in electronics and took TV evening classes at Llandaff Technical College to qualify in physics before gaining admission to Queens' in 1963 to read Mechanical Sciences. He switched for his final year to the Electrical Sciences Tripos and graduated in 1966. He then stayed in Cambridge to study for a PhD in ultra-high vacuum micro-fabrication of electronic elements using the scanning electron microscope. He graduated Ph.D in 1970. He later worked for GEC and for the Royal Aircraft Establishment as an Electronics/Physics Scientist. He has bequeathed a significant legacy to the College to set up the John Randolph Banbury Fund "for the provision of a scholarship award for undergraduate students in cases of financial need with preference being given to students of Electrical and Mechanical Sciences".

J.J.Barnett, D.Phil. (1966) aged 62. John Barnett was born and brought up in Sutton Coldfield and attended Bishop Vesey's Grammar School. From childhood he delighted in finding out how things worked and took over household repairs from his accountant father at a remarkably early age. At 17 he rebuilt the school organ. He came to Queens' as an Entrance Scholar in 1966 to read Natural Sciences, specialising for Part II in Theoretical Physics and obtaining a double first. He moved to Oxford for his DPhil, becoming a member of Linacre College, of which he was later a Research Fellow. Apart from a year as a Research Associate at MIT and visits to the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory and to the Free University of Berlin, he remained at the Department of Atmospheric Physics at Oxford for the rest of his career. His work concentrated on an understanding of the physics and chemistry of Earth's upper atmosphere. His DPhil was ground-breaking and he was the first, using data from the first satellite instruments designed to probe the atmosphere, to describe phenomena such as 'sudden warmings' in the stratosphere. His work made a crucial contribution to understanding the effect of chlorofluorocarbons on the ozone layer over the Antarctic and his skills in sorting, analysing and interpreting all the new data from space soon established his reputation as one of the world's leading atmospheric physicists. He is credited with revolutionising our understanding and knowledge of the upper atmosphere, including its chemical composition and circulation. He wrote many papers on atmospheric conditions, based on the analysis of data from a succession of satellites from the 1970s to the 1990s. His particular expertise lay in the design of instruments to obtain data about the outer layers of the Earth's atmosphere from space. He was a leader, with American colleagues, in the design and conception of the High Resolution Dynamics Limb Sounder (HIRDL), a satellite instrument launched after over 15 years of meticulous work in 2004. Unfortunately the instrument, which was capable of measuring the amounts and movement of all sorts of trace gases with extraordinary accuracy, malfunctioned soon after launch, but with typical ingenuity and flair John managed to extract a great deal of extremely valuable information from the remaining data. He won several international awards and prizes from Meteorological and Space Research organisations. He was an extraordinarily kind, generous and courteous man who had time for everybody from down-and-outs to professors. He was an inspirational teacher and mentored many young scientists, including Rod Jones, now Professor of Atmospheric Science at Cambridge and Vice-President of Queens', when he was a research student. John had a famously dry sense of humour and an infectious enthusiasm about his work, which, combined with his personal modesty and his great intellectual curiosity, made him a delight to work with. He had a great mastery of all things mechanical and electrical and would always have the right tool or the right material to hand, whether to help neighbours with repairs or to devise a new scientific instrument or to make a device to help a blind relative. His home backed onto the Oxford Canal, so, in order to make good use of this amenity, he built a steam launch (including making the engine from scratch). His house even had its own telephone exchange for internal communication and he was most at home tinkering, especially with a Haflinger which he lovingly restored. He coped with the diagnosis of a brain tumour with great courage and dignity, even scientific curiosity, and enjoyed many long conversations with family and his wide circle of friends in his last months of life.

The Queens' College Record 2011

Index

2 From the President

The Society

- 3 The Fellows in 2010
- 6 Thomae Smithi Academia
- 6 Professor John Baldwin, Fellow 1956–74 and 1989–2010

8 The Barbel and the Boar

10 The Staff

The Buildings

- 11 The Fabric 2010
- 12 Refurbishing the Round

The Libraries

- 14 Erasmus and the Old Library

15 Alias Smith and Smith

17 The Chapel

19 The Gardens

The Historical Record

- 20 Some literary connections of Queensmen
- 21 The Fuller Version: Thomas Fuller's "The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest", 1655
- 22 Richard Taylor (1805–73), Missionary, Peacemaker and Naturalist
- 24 Queensman versus Quelea
- 25 Prisoner of War in Italy, 1943 – extracts from a diary
- 28 'For you the War is over'
- 31 POW of the Japanese
- 33 Prisoners of War
- 33 Queens' Members of Parliament

The Sporting Record

- 34 Captains of the Clubs
- 34 Sports Reports

The Student Record

- 41 Students in Transition – Queens' First Year Experience
- 43 Admissions
- 43 Dance Artist in Residence
- 44 A Brief Sojourn in Cameroon
- 44 Transnational Forced Marriage: From the UK to Pakistan
- 46 Surveying the Biodiversity of the Amazon
- 48 Teaching with HELP
- 49 Skiing in the Winter Olympics
- 50 Atop the roof of Africa
- 52 Lepidoptery in Ecuador: Exploring the Tercera Cordillera
- 53 Distinctions and Awards
- 54 The Clubs and Societies

The Development Record

- 62 Donors to Queens' 2010

The Academic Record

- 65 What's the difference between drillstrings and violin strings?
- 67 Computing for the future of the planet
- 68 Unfinished Revolution
- 69 Kinect: An Inside Story

The Alumni Record

- 71 Alumni Association AGM
- 71 The Alumni Office
- 71 The 'Forc' Club
- 72 Boar's Head Boat Club
- 72 Deaths
- 73 Obituaries
- 77 News of Members
- 87 The 2004 Matriculation Year



Front cover: The bushes in Walnut Tree Court, January 2010. Picture: Brian Callingham.

Back cover: Images of the St Margaret Society in its 125th year. Clockwise from top left: The MagSoc Orchestra in West Road; Jazz at a Garden Party; The MagSoc Chorus; Cutting the MagSoc birthday cake, The May Week Concert; MagSoc's 125th birthday cake; At the piano. Pictures: Jonathan Holmes, except middle right, courtesy Ben Blume.

The Queens' College Record • © The President and Fellows of Queens' College 2011

Editor: Jonathan Holmes • Design: Hamish Symington (www.hamishsymington.com)

Printed in the United Kingdom on elemental-chlorine-free paper from sustainable forests.

magsoc

125 years and counting...

