



QUEENS' COLLEGE RECORD • 2009

The Queens' College Record 2009

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The front cover photograph shows the Martyrdom of St Lucy from a miniature attributed to Pacino di Bonaguida, from the Old Library. The back cover photographs were taken in the Bar at Christmastime by Jonathan Holmes.

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The Fellowship (March 2009)

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From the President

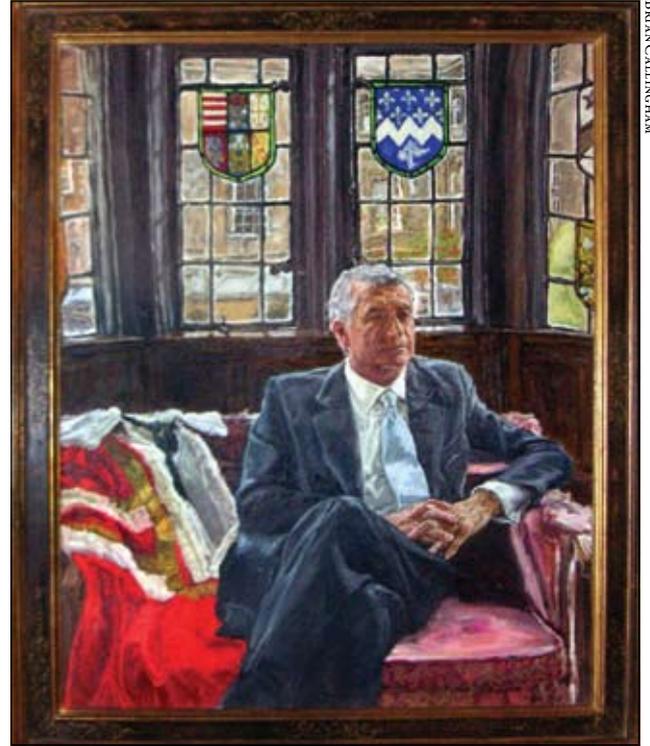
For me, the past year has been dominated by the financial turmoil that has spread from the United States to envelop the entire international financial system. Much of my work for the past ten years or so has been on the topic of international financial regulation – what is the theory, what is the practice and what are the outcomes? So now that there is an international financial crisis of unprecedented proportions I am very much involved both as an economist (see my book, *Global Finance at Risk*, published in 2000), and as President of Queens', an institution reliant on the returns from its investment portfolio.

Few students at Queens' appreciate that a large part of their collegiate education is paid for from the returns to Queens' endowment. Each year Queens' spends around £1.5 million supporting the College's education account – i.e. the account that pays for activities ranging from supervisions to travel for academic purposes. I don't blame them for not knowing. Both undergraduates and graduates already themselves pay substantial fees for their education. But subsidised they are. And those subsidies derive from the generosity of earlier generations who contributed to the support of the College. I am confident that the investment policies of the College have been sufficiently conservative to enable us to maintain these



JONATHAN HOLMES

The President and Lord Thomas after the latter's admission as an Honorary Fellow.



BLANC CALINGHAM

The new portrait of Lord Eatwell, painted by James Lloyd.

subsidies through these difficult times. But it will be a very tough call.

On a happier note, the Michaelmas Term saw the appointment of our very first Director of Music, Madeleine Lovell. Madeleine has already made a major impact, not only on the quality of Queens' choral music, but on the quality of music making throughout the College (and she also acts as Director of Studies for the Music Tripos). It's a real delight to be able to enhance life at Queens' in this way. And we are all very grateful to Nigel Farrow and Nigel Hamway, whose generosity has made this appointment possible.

At the beginning of the Lent Term, the College appointed a new Senior Tutor to succeed Murray Milgate. Murray is retiring as Senior Tutor at the end of September 2009 after ten remarkably successful years in the job. He will be succeeded by James Kelly of Worcester College, Oxford, a scholar of Defoe and Milton. A new Senior Tutor always heralds important changes in College life, just as Murray did when he was appointed. I am confident that James will lead Queens' to yet higher levels of academic achievement – and that, after all, is what we are here for.

John Eatwell

The Society

The Fellows in 2008

In June the College learned with great sadness of the death of the Very Revd Professor Henry Chadwick, Fellow 1946–59 and for almost 50 years since then an Honorary Fellow of Queens', at the age of 87. Henry Chadwick was initially a Research Fellow and Chaplain and later Dean and Director of Studies in both Theology and Music. He was a most distinguished theologian and scholar, heavily involved in particular in the dialogue between the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches. He was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford – where the Dean is both head of the Cathedral and master of the College – and Master of Peterhouse, and also Regius Professor of Divinity at both Oxford and Cambridge. The Archbishop of Canterbury described him in an obituary as “one of the most influential and admired Anglicans of the century, in church and academy alike”. The Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite has written a tribute to his memory for *The Record*. Then in August came the sad news of the death of our Senior Life Fellow, Mr Douglas Parmée, after 61 years as a Fellow of Queens'. An undergraduate at Trinity, he worked during the War at Bletchley Park, before coming to Queens' as a Fellow in 1947. Douglas was a distinguished scholar of the French language and was for many years Director of Studies in Modern and Medieval Languages. He also served the College as Steward and as Tutor for Graduate Students. On retirement he emigrated to Australia and died in Adelaide at the age of 94. He remained academically active almost to the day he died. Henry and Douglas were the last two remaining links to the Fellowship of the immediate post-war period.

In late November came the shocking news that Richard Hickox, C.B.E., one of our Honorary Fellows, had suddenly died at the age of only 60. Richard was Organ Scholar 1967–70 and had established himself as one of the foremost conductors of his generation. He received many awards for his recordings, had conducted all over the world and was Musical Director of Opera Australia at the time of his death. He became an Honorary Fellow in 1996. The chapel Evensong a few days after Richard's death was re-worked as a remembrance of Richard, and was attended by members of his family.

In the spring, Professor Sir Martin Harris, Honorary Fellow of Queens', was appointed President of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He is the seventh person to have held this office and increases the number of Old Queensmen who are Heads of House at Cambridge to three (the other two being our President and Sir Richard Dearlove, Master of Pembroke). Sir Martin is also Director of the Office for Fair Access, Chairman of the Universities Superannuation Scheme and Chancellor of Salford University. Meanwhile another of our Honorary Fellows, Dr Manohar Singh Gill, has been appointed Union Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs in India and has been busy organising for the Commonwealth Games.

Three former undergraduates of Queens' were elected to Honorary Fellowships in May. Hugh Thomas, Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, matriculated at Queens' in 1950. He is a distinguished historian who has written many books, perhaps most notably his famous and enduring study *The Spanish Civil War*, as well as his definitive *History of Cuba*. He has made



JONATHAN HOLMES

New Fellow Benefactors Professor and Dr Day and Dr Rowley, after their admission in October 2008.

great contributions to Anglo-Hispanic understanding in both the Old World and the New as well as contributing, as Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies 1979–91, to British political thought. Shortly after his election he was named, by the French Minister of Culture, a ‘Commandeur dans l’Ordre des Arts et des Lettres’. He has also won the Nomino Prize in Udine, and the Calvo Serer Prize in Madrid. Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (1971) has recently been elected Vice-President of the International Court at The Hague. Before service on the Court he was a distinguished diplomat for the Kingdom of Jordan, culminating in the post of Representative of Jordan at the United Nations. He has been a member of several important international commissions, has written in particular on the human rights dimensions of forcible population transfer and lectures widely. Paul Greengrass (1974) is an award-winning Film Director and Screenwriter. He made his name as a director for the ITV current affairs programme *World in Action* and then of a number of made-for-television dramas. His filmography includes *The Theory of Flight*, *Bloody Sunday*, *The Bourne Supremacy*, *United 93* (for which he won a BAFTA for Best Film Director and the Writers Guild of America Award for his screenplay and was also nominated for an Academy Award) and *The Bourne Ultimatum*.

The Governing Body has elected three new Fellow Benefactors. They are Dr Lester Rowley, an Old Member of Queens' who matriculated in 1937, Professor Charles Day, also an alumnus of Queens' (1942) and a distinguished economist, and his wife, Dr Shirley Day. The Fellowship was extremely happy to mark their very substantial generosity to Queens' in this way.

In the summer the College celebrated the promotion of Dr Richard Prager to a Chair. He is now the Professor of Engineering in the University. Mr Stuart Bridge has finished his seven-year stint as a Law Commissioner for England and Wales. Throughout that time, he has continued as a Bye-Fellow of Queens', teaching part-time; he now resumes full-time



*Law Fellows on the occasion of the admission of Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh as an Honorary Fellow.
From left: Mr Bridge, Mr Fentiman, Dr Allison, Judge Al Khasawneh, Dr Dixon, Professor Tiley, Dr Perreau-Sausinne.*

duties as a University Lecturer and so as an Official Fellow and College Lecturer in Law.

After more than forty years as a Fellow of Queens', Professor John Tiley retired at the end of September. He has served the College as Director of Studies in Law, Praelector, Tutor and Admissions Tutor and Vice-President – an appreciation of his enormous contributions to the College and to the University and wider world appears elsewhere in the *Record*. At the last Governing Body meeting before he retired, the College was delighted to hear that he had been elected a Fellow of the British Academy. He has also been made an Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Taxation.

Dr Sara Crangle has finished her three-year Research Fellowship in English and has been appointed a Lecturer in English at the University of Sussex. Dr Jo Willmott came to the end of her one-year tenure of an Official Fellowship, which followed on a three-year Research Fellowship. She continues to live in Cambridge and to act as a Teaching Associate at Queens', supervising in Classics for the College. She was very effective as our first Schools Liaison Officer, working with the Admissions Tutor to encourage applications to Queens', and was also a Tutor. Dr Iain McDaniel, who was a Bye-Fellow in History, has left to work at the Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich. Dr Richard Smith, who has been a Bye-Fellow in Pure Mathematics for the last three years, has left to pursue post-doctoral work at the Institute of Mathematics within the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague. Dr Francesca Brittan,

Research Fellow in Music, left Queens' in December to take up a tenured post at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. Throughout his period of office as Chief Scientific Advisor to the Government, Professor Sir David King retained his chair at the University in Physical Chemistry and was able to continue some research. Queens' was very happy to offer him a Fellowship to give him a college base when in Cambridge. Sir David has now retired from his Government position and taken up a post in Oxford, together with a Fellowship of University College, and so he has relinquished his Fellowship at Queens'.

Two new Research Fellows were admitted in October. Claude Warnick is a graduate of Queens'. He is a Theoretical Physicist and works in the general area of Quantum Gravity. Florian Steinberger is a Philosopher. Though a German national, his first degrees were from the Universities of Provence and the Sorbonne, Paris I, before an M.Phil. at Cambridge. He has been a research student at Hughes Hall and is interested in the meanings of words, such as 'and' and 'or', that play a role in the structure of logical argument.

Osaka Gakuin University in Japan has continued its extremely generous funding of Fellowships at Queens'. In 2007 the College agreed to the appointment of a College Lecturer in Law to be funded under the Osaka Gakuin Scheme. Mrs Solène Rowan was appointed and elected to an Official Fellowship from October 2008. Mrs Rowan is a French national and has just completed her PhD on remedies for Breach of Contract

in English and in French Law. She started her academic career with an LL.B at King's College, London, and a Maîtrise in French private law at the University of Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris I. She studied for an LL.M. at Queens' before embarking three years later on her Ph.D. She will greatly enhance the teaching of Law at Queens' as well as providing an introductory course on EU Law for students at Osaka Gakuin. The College identified also a need to increase its provision for the teaching of Mathematics and, having received confirmation of funding for a College Teaching Officer post under the Trinity College CTO scheme, advertised for an appointment. In the event Dr Tobias Berger, already a Research Fellow at Queens', was considered the best candidate and was elected into an Official Fellowship with effect from October. Dr Berger is an Old Queensman with a Ph.D. in Pure Mathematics from the University of Michigan and is interested in the cohomology of arithmetic groups, automorphic forms, Galois representations, L -functions and Iwasawa theory.

Dr Laurence Tiley has been elected as an Official Fellow and College Lecturer in Biochemistry. Dr Tiley has helped with Pathology teaching for Queens' for some years and is a Senior Lecturer in Molecular Virology at the Department of Veterinary Medicine. He is a specialist in the molecular virology of influenza viruses and is currently working on producing influenza-resistant chickens. Dr Tore Butlin has been elected into a Bye-Fellowship in Engineering. Dr Butlin is a Queensman and has taught extensively for the College in the Engineering Tripos whilst a research student. He is a mechanical engineer and has worked on brake squeal and other related problems involving vibration induced by friction. His Research Associateship at the Department of Engineering is sponsored by Schlumberger Cambridge Research and concerns the dynamics and control of oil well drilling. Dr Richard Nickl has been elected into a University Lectureship in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics and into a College Lectureship at Queens'. An Austrian national, he has latterly been working as an Assistant Professor at the University of Connecticut. He has come to Mathematics by an unusual pathway, having Masters degrees in Philosophy and History and in Economics from the University of Vienna. An interest in Econometrics took him into the Department of

Statistics for his doctorate. His fields of interest are probability and asymptotic statistics in infinite dimensional spaces, the theories of empirical processes and of function spaces and nonparametric statistical inference.

Sam Hogarth has held the post of College Musician since October 2006. His tenure of that office has been a great success and he has also conducted a number of concerts for the St Margaret Society. His opera, *David and Goliath*, was staged to great acclaim in Queens' Chapel in March 2008. Owing to increasing commitments in London, he decided not to ask the College to renew his post for a further year. The College has been seeking to fund a post of Director of Music, to both teach and direct studies in Music and also to take charge of the training of the Chapel Choir. By amalgamating money raised for this post with that for the College Musician, Queens' found itself in a position to appoint a Director of Music last summer. She is Madeleine Lovell, who has been appointed to a Bye-Fellowship. Madeleine is a graduate of King's College, where she obtained a starred first in the Music Tripos, and has an M.Phil. in Musicology as well as an M.Mus in singing from the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. She already has considerable experience as a conductor, as Musical Director of the St George's Chamber Orchestra, Deputy Conductor of the BBC Symphony Chorus, guest conductor of Londinium (a chamber choir based in the City of London), and Musical Director of a number of other orchestras and choirs. She is an accomplished pianist and has also appeared as a soprano soloist in oratorios, as a recitalist and in operas and has sung with the King's Voices and the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields Chorus. The College is greatly looking forward to her involvement in the musical life of Queens'.

Dr Stephen Erskine (1970), who died aged only 54 in 2006, left a substantial legacy for the support of medical research. By agreement with the trustees of his bequest, a post-doctoral fellowship in the Department of Anaesthesia of Cambridge University within the brain research group led by Professor David Menon has been established. The first holder of this award, Dr Emmanuel Stamatakis, began his work in Cambridge in March and has been elected as a Fellow Commoner at Queens'.

The turmoil in financial markets has resulted in many calls on the time of the President, one of whose fields is financial regulation. (Those who wish to read an anticipation of current difficulties should read his book *Global Finance at Risk*, published in 2000). He has advised the government of Brazil and the Congressional Oversight Panel of the US Senate. He has also, with colleagues, written a report on risk management in the European Union for the European Parliament. He is a member of the Economic Affairs Committee of the House of Lords. He has also co-edited two volumes of essays, published by Palamon, to mark the retirement of Professor Ajit Singh from his posts of Professor of Economics and College Lecturer.

Dr Brian Callingham organized the Ninth International Conference on Inflammopharmacology, concerning the actions and adverse effects of drugs used to control chronic inflammatory conditions and pain, in Queens' during the summer. Professor James Diggle has lectured in Athens and Cephallonia to mark the publication of the Greek translation of *Odysseus Unbound: The Search for Homer's Ithaca*, and was also interviewed about this by Dr Chris Smith (Bye Fellow) on



Several of the Mathematics Fellows in the Old SCR.
From left: Dr Berger, Mr Warnick, Professor Weber, Dr Gog,
Dr Nickl, Professor Haynes, Dr Polkinghorne.

JONATHAN HOLMES

his radio programme ‘The Naked Scientist’. Professor Diggle was also the ‘dialogue coach’ for a production of Euripides’ *Medea* in Ancient Greek at the Arts Theatre. Professor John Tiley hosted the annual Conference of the European Association of Tax Law Professors in Queens’. The Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite was invited by the Balzan Foundation to participate in a colloquium on ‘Truth’ in Lugano and has lectured at the University of Calgary. Professor James Jackson has been appointed Head of the Department of Earth Sciences. The Revd Canon Dr John Polkinghorne has published *Theology in the Context of Science* (SPCK) and also given the John Albert Hall lectures in the University of Victoria, Canada. Professor Richard Prager and Dr Andrew Gee have been very active in a campaign to establish a new Lectureship in Engineering for Clinical Practice in the Department of Engineering. Thanks to generous donations from the Evelyn Trust and others, the necessary funding has been raised and a Queens’ Fellow, Dr Graham Treece, has been appointed to the Lectureship. Dr Christos Pitelis gave the keynote address at a conference on the globalization of Indian and Chinese firms at the United Nations University, Maastricht, and was a panelist at major meetings in Tallinn, Cologne, Milan and Athens. He has also been a ‘Guest Editor’ for special issues of the journals *Organization Studies*, *Global Business and Economics Review* and *Contributions to Political Economy*. Canon Dr Fraser Watts has been given the William C Bier Award by the American Psychological Association for an outstanding contribution to the psychology of religion. He edited *Creation, Law and Probability* (published by Ashgate, 2008) and has received a large grant from the John Templeton Foundation for work in connection with the Darwin 09 Anniversary. Mr Lee Bollom, the Steward, has become a Fellow of the Royal Society for Public Health. Dr Beverley Glover has been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society. Dr Andrew Glass received grants from the Royal Society and from the London Mathematical Society to further his collaboration with Professor Vasily Bludov of the University of Irkutsk (who stayed at Queens’ for the summer) on decision problems in ordered groups. Dr James Campbell launched his new book *Building St Paul’s* at the Cathedral and has lectured at the Hay-on-Wye Book Festival, in Paris and in Oxford. He was interviewed on the *Today Programme* and also *Making History* on Radio 4 and on Radio London and on the *One Show* on BBC 1. He was also involved in the making of a documentary about St Paul’s for the National Geographic Channel and an exhibition at the Cathedral. Dr Diana Henderson lectured at the University’s Bletchley Park Seminar Series on ‘Enigma – the Sharp End: Signals Intelligence and the Y Service’.

Dr Ioanna Sitaridou was awarded an Early Career Fellowship by CRASH for Michaelmas 2008. Prior to this she undertook a fieldwork trip to Pontus (in North-East Turkey) where she recorded a dying Greek variety spoken there. During the year she was invited to give talks at King’s, London, Venice, Oslo and Athens on topics ranging from contact-induced language change to Romance to Greek linguistics. She has also taught at the MA programme in Linguistics of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Finally she was involved in the harmonization process of the Department of Portuguese, within the framework of the Bologna treaty, at the Universidad de Salamanca and was a member of the revalidation panel of the postgraduate degrees



JANE PEARSON

Dr Brian Callingham in typical photographing pose.

of the School of Communication of the University of Ulster. Dr Chris Smith has won the Royal Society’s Kohn Medal and has also received the Population Institute’s Global Media Award for Best Radio Show 2008. He has published *Crisp Packet Fireworks* in the U.K. and *The Return of the Naked Scientists* in Australia. Professor Andrew Gamble’s inaugural lecture at Cambridge on ‘The Limits of Politics’ is to be published by C.U.P. He also gave the annual Leonard Schapiro Lecture at the Political Studies Annual Conference in Swansea. Dr Nicholas Gibson has been appointed a Temporary University Lecturer in Social Psychology at Cambridge for an eleven-month period and is also an Affiliated Lecturer in the Faculty of Divinity. Dr Owen Arthurs has been awarded a large and prestigious grant from the Medical Research Council and the Royal College of Radiologists (the only such award made in 2008), along with a National Institute of Health Research ‘Research for Patient Benefit’ award for his work on new MRI techniques for imaging the gut and urinary tract in children. He will become an MRC/RCR Clinical Research Training Fellow in February 2009. Since her election, Madeleine Lovell has been appointed Associate Chorus Master of the Philharmonia Chorus and has made her debut conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Of our Fellow Commoners, Dr Peter Watson is President of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis, a group of 70 Heads of Departments or Research Institutes world wide, who provide expert educational facilities to those who ask for it. This includes the organisation of symposia at all the supra-national Ophthalmology congresses in Europe, South East Asia, the Middle East/Africa and South America, as well as the provision of short-term fellowships to learn specific techniques or to develop particular skills.

There is also an outstanding achievement by a Fellow of Queens’ in a non-academic field to report. Dr Tobias Berger was a keen ballroom dancer even as an undergraduate. He is a member of a ‘Latin American’ formation dancing team. His team won the British Amateur Championships in 2008 and then went on to represent the U.K. in the World Championships in November.

Jonathan Holmes

Retirement of Professor John Tiley

John Tiley retired from his Professorial Fellowship in September 2008. An Oxford graduate, newly appointed to a lectureship in the Faculty of Law in 1967, John was encouraged to join Queens' as a law Fellow by Sir Arthur Armitage. He has since served a further four Presidents, including Sir Derek Bowett, whom he succeeded as Director of Studies in Law. A pillar of Queens' law for four decades, John has also held an array of onerous College offices, including Tutor, Admissions Tutor, Acting Bursar, and Vice President.

John's contribution to the Law Faculty and to the wider world of scholarship is no less impressive. A prolific author, internationally regarded as one of the leading scholars of tax law, he established the renowned Centre for Tax Law in Cambridge, and is credited with establishing the subject's academic credentials in England. His distinction in the field was recognised by his appointment to a personal chair in Tax Law in the Faculty of Law, by his appointment as CBE for his academic work, and by his election as a Fellow of the British Academy. John has also served as a Recorder, and was a notable Chairman of the Faculty of Law, presiding with conspicuous success over the funding and completion of the Faculty's impressive new building.

The past year has seen many events to mark John's achievements, arranged by friends and colleagues, by the Faculty, and by the College. In April 2008, John and his wife Jillinda were honoured at a dinner of the Queens' Bench Law Society at the Reform Club, arranged by Michael Sternberg QC, one of John's former pupils, and presided over by Sir Stephen Brown. In the impressive surroundings of the library, filled to capacity with alumni and current students, Lord Falconer of Thoroton paid tribute to John's achievements. The past and present student Presidents of the Queens' Bench, Andrew



BRIAN CALMINGHAM

Douglas and Hemma Lad, presented John and Jillinda with gifts on behalf of John's pupils, in John's case a fine drawing of the view from his rooms in Old Court.

Happily, John will be retiring neither from the College, nor from scholarship. The grant of a Leverhulme Fellowship will allow him to continue his academic work. And his forty-year association with the College will be maintained in his new role as a Life Fellow.

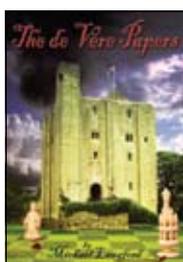
Richard Fentiman

Book Review

Michael Langford, *The de Vere Papers*, Tunbridge Wells: Parapress 2008. ISBN-13: 978-1-898594-83-3. £7.90.

Michael Langford was Chaplain of Queens' in the early 1960s. He went on to be Professor of Philosophy, then of Medical Ethics, in the University of Newfoundland. In his retirement, he and his family have come back to live in Dry Drayton, near Cambridge. He comes in to lunch at Queens' pretty well every week. He is a man of many interests and accomplishments. He plays the violin, holds a judo black belt, plays cricket, and collects chess pieces. He is quite indefatigable!

In his seventies he still preaches sermons, lectures in the Divinity Faculty and writes books. Among them is this delightful crime novel, set in a fictitious Cambridge college in 1868. This college, named 'de Vere College' after the sixteenth century Earl of Oxford, is not a disguised Queens' (like the one



in T.H. White's *Darkness at Pemberley*) but an imaginary late medieval foundation on the banks of the Cam beyond Magdalene and opposite Jesus Green. We are given splendid maps of its location and courts. It includes, I have to say rather implausibly, a Norman tower, modelled on that at Castle Hedingham, right on the bank of the Cam. But it all adds to the fun of the tale.

I mustn't give away the plot, except to say that it begins with the Librarian being found murdered and the papers he had discovered proving that de Vere wrote Shakespeare stolen. There are several more corpses, a charming love interest, some literary and theological asides, and an exciting sub-plot that rather comes to take over centre stage. The book contains lots of attractive line drawings including those of a number of the rare chess pieces that play an important part in the narrative.

All this comes at a very modest price. I recommend it warmly to everyone I meet, and certainly to all Old Members of Queens'.

Brian Hebblethwaite

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: *The Virtuoso and the Machine*, introduced by Dr Brittan; *Mercury's Wings: The Language-Thought Relationship*, introduced by Dr Russell; *Is Bird Flu hovering on the Horizon?*, introduced by Dr Smith; *Wagner and Tolkien – A Tale of two Rings*, introduced by Prof. Gamble; and *Cellar Issues: Italian and Spanish Wines*, introduced by Dr Bryant.

James Diggle



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The Old Senior Combination Room set up for a dinner party.

Douglas Parmée, Fellow 1947–2008

Douglas Parmée was elected a Fellow of Queens' in 1947 and taught here for 34 years until his retirement in 1981. He served the College as Director of Studies in Modern Languages during the whole of that time and was also at various times Steward, Fellows' Steward and Tutor for Graduate Students. In 1981 he became a Life Fellow of the College and retired with his second wife Meg and their son to Adelaide, South Australia, where he lived until his death at the age of 94 in July 2008.

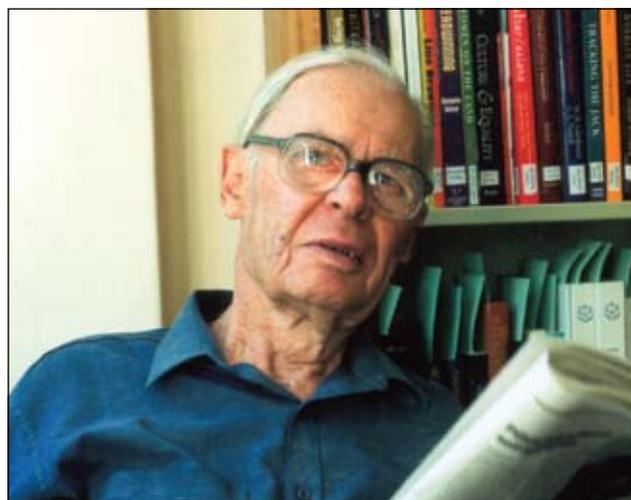
Modern Languages was still a relatively new Tripos in Cambridge in the mid-20th century; the College had had only one Fellow in the subject before (Sir Peter Tennant, elected in 1933). Douglas was born in Sussex and attended Simon Langton Boys' School in Canterbury and then the Perse School in Cambridge. He read for the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos as an undergraduate at Trinity, and undertook postgraduate work at the University of Bonn and the Sorbonne before the outbreak of war in 1939 (during the War he worked for the British Council and at Bletchley Park - where he served in Hut 3, in the team that translated and interpreted decrypts, and immediately after the War for the Air

Division of the British Control Commission and for the Air Intelligence Committee in Germany); in 1946 he was appointed to a post in the Cambridge French Department. As a Fellow of Queens', he nurtured the post-war expansion of Modern Languages in the College, and this remained very much a one-man show since, although other Fellows in languages were appointed, their tenure was short-lived. Douglas's interests were not narrowly focused on French, but were broad and often esoteric, and this was evident in his encouragement of undergraduates. As one of his charges in the late 60s, I found a sympathetic ear for my early interest in linguistics, a discipline even newer to Cambridge than modern foreign languages and literatures, and one which was actively discouraged by some college Directors of Studies at the time. Within the context of the post-war Cambridge French Department, which was firmly anchored in the hexagonal literary canon, and indeed of French Studies in the U.K. more generally, Douglas must have struck a similarly innovatory and unconventional line with his often off-beat interests, most notably in Haitian folk literature, a field in which he became a leading expert.



COURTESY MEG PARMÉE

Douglas Parmée in 1958 in the Queens' Wine Cellars.



COURTESY MEG PARMÉE

A more recent photograph of Douglas Parmée.

Douglas's liveliness was also reflected in his undoubted gifts for teaching and popularisation. My own decision to apply to Queens' was partly the consequence of having studied his *Twelve French Poets* as an A-Level set text, a deservedly successful anthology, which opened up the great poets of the 19th century for a youthful readership. He was a demanding but liberating supervisor who enjoyed getting students to challenge received views. His university lectures were legendary: it is said, though I have not been able to substantiate this, that he once lectured on Surrealism clad in academic cap, gown and black tights; what I can confirm is that his Saturday-morning lectures on French Romantic drama were always packed out — the entertainment value of his dramatic and always slightly risqué synopses, coupled with irreverent quality assessment, stood in marked contrast to the drier, adulatory *explications de texte* that otherwise constituted the course.

Douglas's conventional academic output, though fastidious, would have been judged modest by modern standards (this was by no means an isolated phenomenon in the post-war Cambridge MML Faculty): he seemed to find more value in activities (anthologies and critical introductions, a series of talks for the BBC Third Programme) which disseminated his knowledge and enthusiasms to wider, essentially non-academic, audiences. However, his main public legacy will perhaps prove to be longer-lasting: a steady stream, from 1959 onwards, of some 20 highly regarded translations from French, German and Italian, which ranged from great classics such as Flaubert's *L'Education sentimentale* and Laclos's *Les Liaisons dangereuses* to an intriguingly eclectic selection of texts, which include Nicolas Chamfort's *Reflections on Life, Love & Society* (a particular favourite), Henri Michel's *La Seconde Guerre Mondiale* (co-awarded the Scott Moncrieff Prize), Gilles Perrault's espionage thriller *Dossier 51*, and Siegfried Lenz's

ironical *Das Vorbild* (award from the PEN Club of New York). In this translating work, which became his real passion, and in which he remained active to the very end of his life (two of his translations now await posthumous publication), he showed a masterly sensitivity to register and nuance.

In College life, Douglas had the reputation of speaking his mind and not suffering fools gladly. The story goes that when the Fellowship was gathered in the College Chapel in the preliminary stage of electing a new President, it was agreed that the large preliminary list of candidates should be reduced by Fellows eliminating anyone they could not countenance at any cost, and that to save embarrassment, this should be done privately by writing such names on a ballot paper. In the course of this, Douglas's voice boomed out very clearly, enquiring, 'How do you spell xxx?'. He clearly enjoyed the collegiate atmosphere and set aside invitations to move elsewhere. His knowledge of wine also served the College well: he remained a member of the Wine Committee long after being Steward (a particular feature of his entertaining of undergraduates was that, in the interests of our broader education, we were only offered quality refreshment). He was famous for his dislike of cant and pretentiousness. He often remarked that there was a lot of rubbish talked about wine, and he used to tell with gleeful satisfaction how he had once transferred some wine that he knew was over the top, and wanted to get rid of, into a more prestigious bottle, and was duly congratulated on a first-rate wine! This was perhaps typical of his rather mischievous sense of humour — still very much in evidence right into old age.

Queens' was particularly fortunate to have had such a broadly cultured and engaging scholar directing studies in modern languages for so many years.

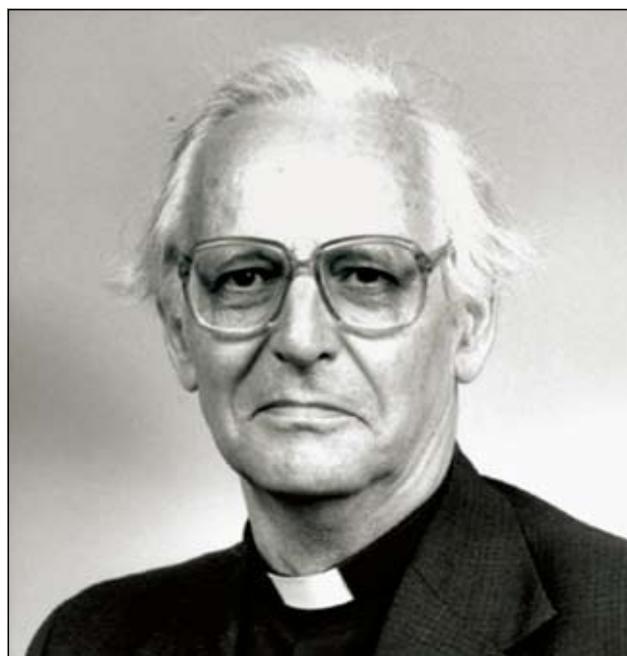
Chris Pountain

The Very Revd Professor Henry Chadwick Fellow 1946–59, Honorary Fellow 1959–2008

Henry Chadwick's death in June 2008 has deprived us, and the world, of a scholar and churchman of the greatest possible distinction. Among his many achievements, there is the extraordinary fact that he became Regius Professor of Divinity both in Oxford and in Cambridge and Head of a House both in Oxford and in Cambridge — a unique feat that one can assume with confidence will never be repeated.

Henry's first College, here in Cambridge, was Magdalene, to which he came up in 1938 as Music Scholar — in practice Organ Scholar. Music — especially the piano — remained a central pleasure and achievement throughout his life. But he turned to theology, trained for the priesthood at Ridley Hall, and, after a brief curacy in Croydon and a brief schoolmastership at Wellington College, was made, at Henry Hart's invitation, Fellow and Chaplain of Queens' in 1946.

At Henry Hart's Memorial Service in Queens' Chapel in 2005, the Chadwick family were present in force, and a short tribute to Henry Hart by Henry Chadwick was read by the latter's daughter, Priscilla, her father, though present, being already too weak to deliver it himself. It ended as follows: "When [Henry Hart] proposed to the Governing Body that



I might be a Research Fellow and Chaplain – we had met and talked after one of his Hebrew classes – a senior fellow questioned whether this was right. I had just married and the senior fellow thought a bachelor would be more accessible to the men (there were no women then). Henry replied that, as he was not married and I was, that would save him the trouble. He carried the day. So I came to Queens’ and worked happily with Henry for 13 years.” They were known as ‘the two Henrys’ and indeed, at Henry Hart’s suggestion, boxed and coxed as Dean and as Chaplain. Henry Chadwick served as Dean (freedom from his duties at Chaplain gave him the time really to get his academic career going) from 1950 until 1955.

It has not been sufficiently remarked how quickly, in these early years, Henry Chadwick mastered the field of early Church History and became one of the world’s leading patristic scholars. His seminal translation and edition of Origen’s *Contra Celsum* came out in 1953, and in the following year he took on the joint editorship of *The Journal of Theological Studies*, the leading academic journal in the world of theology. Such was his reputation and achievement that in 1959, at the age of 39, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford and Canon of Christ Church. Ten years later he was elected Dean, thereby heading both the College and the Cathedral.

This is not the place to describe Henry’s Oxford years, but members of Queens’ may like to know about J.I.M. Stewart’s five Oxford novels, beginning with *The Gaudy*, in which the fictitious college is clearly Christ Church and its fictitious Provost clearly Henry!

In 1979 Henry resigned from Christ Church and was immediately appointed Regius Professor of Divinity here in Cambridge. When we heard about the appointment we all hoped he would come back to Queens’, but Magdalene pipped us to the post. Well, Magdalene was his first College, and its then Master knew how to tempt Henry back with the offer of a fine set in the First Court there, with room enough for Henry’s books. (At his Memorial Service in Great St Mary’s, his widow, Peggy, told us that eventually he had 12,000 of them and that he could remember the provenance of virtually every single volume.) A friend at Magdalene told me that, in Henry’s First Court set, even the bathroom, including the bath, was completely full of books!

Henry retired back to Oxford in 1983, but four years later Peterhouse persuaded him to return to Cambridge as their Master, in succession to Lord Dacre, and for six years Henry presided over that College with his Olympian calm, bringing a degree of peace and goodwill to that somewhat contentious establishment. Then followed a second retirement back to Oxford.

Among Henry’s many publications I should like to mention two, in which he succeeded in distilling his immense learning



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The Chapel in Spring.

into a form quite easily accessible to the general reader: his *The Early Church* in the Pelican History of the Church series (1967), and his *Augustine* in the Oxford Past Masters series (1986).

In addition to Henry’s supereminent work as a patristic scholar, which reached its climax with the publication in 2001 of *The Church in Ancient Society* (in the magisterial Oxford History of the Christian Church series, edited by Henry and his brother Owen), Henry was much involved in Church affairs, notably in the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, where he helped to achieve a surprising degree of agreement on such subjects as the Eucharist, the Ministry and Authority in the Church. And in 1982 it was Henry whom Archbishop Robert Runcie sent as his representative to Rome to make preparations for the joint service in Canterbury Cathedral that was such a notable feature of Pope John Paul II’s visit to Britain that year. John-Paul was so impressed with Henry Chadwick that, despite the Roman Church’s non-recognition of Anglican Orders, he presented him with the gift of a priestly stole.

Henry was made FBA in 1960 and KBE in 1989. He received Honorary DDs from Glasgow, Yale, Harvard, Surrey, Manchester, Leeds, Jena, Uppsala and Chicago Universities and the Augustinian University of Rome and was an Honorary Fellow of Queens’, Magdalene, Trinity and Peterhouse in Cambridge, and of Christ Church and St Anne’s in Oxford.

We contemplate his career with awe, and we miss the gracious and loveable man.

Brian Hebblethwaite

Richard Hickox, Honorary Fellow 1996–2008

News of Richard Hickox's sudden death from a heart attack, at the age of only sixty, came as a great shock to all of us, not least to me. Just two days before, I had dropped in on his rehearsal of Vaughan Williams' *Riders to the Sea* at the London Coliseum. Afterwards he took me to lunch at the Garrick Club. He seemed just the same as ever, admittedly a bit stressed over his troubles with Opera Australia, but full of his customary enthusiasm and energy and full of his plans for the future, after Christmas with the family in Cornwall.

Richard was Organ Scholar at Queens' from 1967 to 1970 and read Music. All of us who sang with the Chapel Choir or in the St Margaret Society will remember his quality and sparkle as a choral conductor. I remember singing under his baton in Mendelssohn's *Elijah* in the Senate House, in the halcyon days when that lovely building was available to college music societies. His famous instinctive rapport with singers was much in evidence even then. Already in 1967 he had founded the Wooburn Festival in the little town where his father was vicar. At Cambridge he took every opportunity to conduct – Dr Holmes remembers some very lively Gilbert and Sullivan performances, including *The Sorcerer*.

After Cambridge, Richard was soon making a name for himself in London. From a base at St Margaret's Westminster, where he had become organist and choirmaster, he founded the Richard Hickox Singers and the Richard Hickox Orchestra – later the City of London Sinfonia. We followed the meteoric rise of his career with amazement and admiration: Director of the London Symphony Chorus and Associate Conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra and the San Diego Symphony Orchestra, Artistic Director of the Spitalfields Festival, Music Director of the Spoleto Opera Festival, Principal Guest Conductor of the Netherlands Radio Philharmonic Orchestra, Artistic Director of the Northern Sinfonia, co-founder of the period-instrument orchestra Collegium Musicum 90, Principal Conductor of the BBC National Orchestra of Wales, and latterly Music Director of Opera Australia in Sydney. He conducted many of the world's leading orchestras, most recently the Philharmonia in a series of all the Vaughan Williams symphonies. He made his debut at Covent Garden in 1985 and was a regular guest conductor at several opera houses around the world. He had a vast repertory, ranging from renaissance music to contemporary works, from Baroque opera to little-known early twentieth century cantatas.

Whenever I could I would go to see him conduct at Covent Garden, the Coliseum, the Proms, and the Aldeburgh Festival, and I would look in afterwards to the conductor's room for a chat and reminiscences about Queens'. Richard seemed just the same as ever, robust, youthful, cherubic and enthusiastic in both appearance and manner. But above all, he was himself when with his family in North Cornwall, where for over thirty years he was Music Director of the St Endellion Easter and Summer Festivals. There, in John Betjeman's favourite church, singers and orchestra players, amateur and professional (without fee), would gather to make music under Richard's baton. Other conductors were amazed when they heard that between an arduous morning rehearsal and a demanding evening performance, Richard would spend the



afternoon surfing on the beach at Polzeath with his sons, Tom and Adam. One of the last times I saw him conduct was there in St Endellion's Church last summer – a wonderful concert performance of Britten's *Peter Grimes*, with Mark Padmore in the title role. Mark sang there again – Finzi's setting of Thomas Traherne's *Dies Natalis* – at Richard's funeral in December.

Richard was particularly renowned for his love and championship of British music. He made over 300 CDs, more than half of them with Chandos, several of them winning *Gramophone* awards, and it was for services to British music that he received his CBE in 2002. The following year he was made an Honorary Doctor of Music in the University of Durham, especially for his services to music in the North of England. But I think he was most proud of being an Honorary Fellow of Queens'.

On 2 December I went down to Cornwall for Richard's funeral in St Endellion's Church, representing Queens' College as well as forty years of friendship. Richard's son Tom (by his former wife Frances Sheldon-Williams) gave the most amusing as well as moving tribute to his father. So brilliant was it that the whole congregation including the vicar burst into applause, as they did again when a friend of the family read out a poem about his father by twelve-year-old Adam, written as a school exercise in Australia only two weeks before Richard's death. Adam, his eight-year-old sister Abigail, and their mother, Richard's widow, the mezzo-soprano Pamela Helen Stephen, had, of course, been twelve thousand miles away in Sydney when he died.

Among the many tributes to Richard Hickox that appeared in the press was one by a singer who wrote of Richard's expectation of perfection in every note and of how he produced "the ultimate satisfaction of complete concentration and precision performance". "I do hope", she went on, "that the heavenly host have their harps in tune. The choirs of angels won't know what has hit them."

Brian Hebblethwaite

The Staff

The Staff Sports and Social Club once again organised tickets for the pantomime to the Arts Theatre in January. *Cinderella* was a popular choice and very entertaining! The Pensioners' Tea Party and the Quiz Night in the bar were also very successful events. The winners of the quiz this year were Catering Secretary, Carol Lewis, and her team. The Staff Outing in 2008 was to Oxford, with a free day to explore the 'other' university and enjoy the colleges there, and was much enjoyed.

During the year the Staff have raised a great deal of money for various charities. Once again a team of ladies entered the 'Race for Life' and raised money for Breast Cancer Research. The Catering Department entered a team into the charity Chariots of Fire Race. For Children in Need some staff wore yellow for the day to raise funds. Also some of the office staff held a Christmas Card amnesty again this year and raised money for the East Anglian Air Ambulance.

During the year the Catering Department has again excelled. Conference Cambridge ran an awards ceremony, voted for by customers, and Queens' won the award for 'Favourite Venue'. Congratulations also to Byron Franklin who came away with two silver medals and one bronze medal at the Cambridge Colleges Chef Competition.

The Staff Sports and Social Committee once again sprang into action for the Christmas season and the first event was the annual Christmas Shopping trip, which was to Milton Keynes. It was a chance for keen shoppers to take advantage of the door-to-door coach service. The Children's Christmas Party was very popular with a brilliant entertainer and help from the Committee to provide a light lunch. Special thanks to Jim Coulter who played Father Christmas in his marvellous grotto and to other members of the Committee who helped make this event so successful. The Staff Carol Service was taken by Jonathan Holmes and the readings given by members of the College staff, their friends and relations. We were all welcomed by the President and Lady Eatwell into the President's Lodge after the service for some festive refreshments in their beautifully decorated home. The Dinner Dance was just a few days before Christmas this year and was a chance to enter into the Christmas spirit with an excellent traditional meal and a live band for entertainment.



*Left: Ben Wright, Deputy Head Porter, on his last day in the Lodge.
Right: The College Receptionist, Stav Tsangarides, at her desk in the Porters' Lodge.*

Mrs Jane Pearson, College Housekeeper for almost 25 years, retired in August. She has successfully steered the Housekeeping Department through a period of enormous change and the College is most grateful for her many years of service. Her three deputies, Caroline Hawes, Linda Bryant and Ilona Lapuzne-Fazekas, are now acting as Joint Housekeepers. Judy Gordon, who has been a bedder for very nearly 20 years, and Bob Spaxman also retired from the Housekeeping Department. David Tarrell (well-known to many Old Members as Dave the Barman) retired from the Catering Department after 23 years. Andrew Wilson has joined the Catering Department as Deputy to Tim Shorey, Catering and Conference Manager. Executive Chef, Hans Schweitzer, left at the end of September and we welcome Shaun Cook as Head Chef.

Ben Wright has retired as Deputy Head Porter after a quarter of a century of service to Queens' and Mel Buddle (who will have been at Queens' for 20 years this year) has taken on this role. We have some new members of staff in the Porters' Lodge and welcome Jonathan Hayward and Rob Allen as Night Porters, and Ian Arrowsmith as a Day Porter.

The Maintenance Department has welcomed some new staff to boost their team. Luke Badcock, trainee electrician, David Davidson, handyman, and Andrew Grey, working mostly in the College outside properties, have all started work at Queens'.

This year Keith Mills (Head Groundsman) and Peter Balaam (Head Gardener) will celebrate 30 years at Queens' and Julie McGreal (Tutorial Secretary) and Paul Knights (Boatman) will hit the 25 year mark.

Sadly we have to report that Roy Marlow, a retired 'Outside Porter' who worked for many years with the Housekeeping Department, died in October.

Gill Hervey-Murray



The retirement of Mrs Jane Pearson (centre, with her husband) after nearly 25 years as College Housekeeper.

The Buildings

The Fabric 2008

The major project for the Long Vacation 2008 was the en-suiting and modernisation of all bedrooms on CC staircase of Cripps Court, plus three rooms on BB which backed on to CC. On the ground floor, one room was converted to a bedroom adapted for the disabled, and another bedroom was sacrificed to an enlargement of the offices of the Housekeeping Department. CC joins EE and DD in having been modernised, leaving BB and FF for the future. A planned continuation of these works to provide ramped access to the ground floor of BB, CC, and DD and re-cladding of the courtyard in Portland stone was deferred until 2009 for lack of time.

In Erasmus Building, the gyp-room on the first floor was enlarged by incorporating space from former communal showers and WCs which have been disused ever since the bedrooms were en-suited in 1997.

Work to satisfy the requirements of the Housing Act continued from that reported last year. New fire detection and alarm systems were installed in AA, BB, and FF staircases of Cripps Court, T staircase of Fisher Building, the Old Combination Room, the Gardeners' Workshops and the Maintenance Workshops, together with new emergency safety lighting. All the fire alarm systems of the main site have been unified with new cabling, so that the Porters' Lodge can identify the precise location of any alert. Many fire doors have been upgraded throughout Cripps Court and T staircase. Throughout the college, all gyp-rooms have had timers inserted in the electricity supply to cooking equipment, so that power is cut off if cooking is left unattended.

At the Barton Road Sports Ground, the pavilion roof of 1964 was renewed.

Re-roofing was also found to be urgently required for the

Chapel, where rust had eaten away many nails securing laths to the rafters. New red tiles were used in imitation of the old ones from ca 1891. Some of the stone parapets were found to require renewal: in many cases, they had originally been secured by iron pegs, which had rusted, blowing the stone apart from within. A draught-proof layer was included under the tiles, and thermal insulation was inserted in the gaps between the rafters. While the scaffolding was in position, the opportunity was taken to clean the great east window from outside. The final touch was to provide the entire building with lightning protection.

Many generations of our older alumni might recall the facilities in the basement of E staircase of Old Court. This area, created in 1934, has been gutted and modernised.

At our house at 77 Panton Street, the staircase was found to be unsafe, owing to some previous owner having cut through important supports. To repair this, the house had to be emptied of tenants before building works could begin. The more work we did, the more we found to be wrong with the building, and in the end we had to re-wire it throughout, and replace the heating boiler. We took the opportunity to upgrade the shower rooms with insulated walls to reduce condensation and mould, and installed secondary double-glazing to reduce energy consumption. These works took five months.

Several decayed window-frames were replaced at 71/73 Maids Causeway, and bathrooms renovated.

Many of our various plant-rooms and boiler houses have been updated with control systems which can be remotely accessed over the data network, permitting staff to observe and remedy problems that would otherwise have gone undetected without a physical visit.

Robin Walker



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Chapel roof – removal of the old tiles.



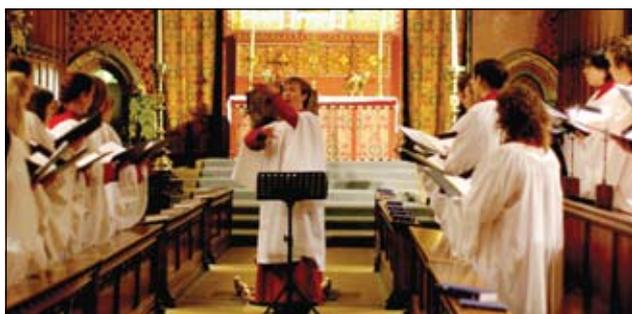
BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Chapel roof – fixing the new tiles.

The Chapel

The Dean of Chapel returned from sabbatical leave in January. The number of students willing to read lessons in Chapel has been built up slowly throughout the year. In particular the new intake in October 2008 included a much larger than usual group of students willing, indeed keen, to participate in the various services in Chapel or be involved in the wider Christian community in Queens'. A variety of services varying from formal cathedral-style Choral Evensongs to Informal Services, small scale 'Common Worship' communions (the Sunday morning sermons in the Lent and Easter Terms followed the career of Elijah and Elisha from 1 and 2 Kings and in the Michaelmas Term were based on the Epistle of James) to more formal Sung Eucharists, special large-scale services to the regular, quiet morning and evening prayers, have continued in Chapel. There was again a well-attended special introductory service for first years at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term featuring music from QJazz. In the Michaelmas Term the Chapel community was especially pleased to welcome Madeleine Lovell as Director of Music to help train the Choir and lead the music making in Chapel. Alex Breedon succeeded Bertilla Ng as Senior Organ Scholar and Jemima Stephenson arrived as Junior Organ Scholar.

Besides the Dean of Chapel, the preachers at Sunday Evensong during the year were: Dr Nicholas Gibson, the Templeton Research Fellow in Science and Religion at Queens'; The Revd Robert Mackley, Assistant Priest, Liverpool Parish Church; The Revd Dr Graham Aylett (1978), Interserve, Mongolian School for Theological Education by Extension; The Revd Matthew Hughes, Rector of Farnborough; Professor Peter King, Professor of History at the Open University; The Revd Anne Aldridge, Deputy Lead Chaplain at Addenbrooke's Hospital and President of the College of Healthcare Chaplaincy; The Revd Canon Chris Savage, Chaplain to People at Work in Cambridge; The Revd Dr Fraser Watts, Fellow of Queens'; The Revd Peter Taylor, Priest-in-Charge of Coveney, Cambs.; (at the End of Year Eucharist) The Revd Christopher MacKenna, Director of the St Marylebone Healing and Counselling Centre; the Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite, Life Fellow of Queens' and former Dean of Chapel (preaching on the fortieth anniversary of his first sermon in Queens'); Father Alexander Lucie-Smith, Fisher House; The Venerable Hugh McCurdy, Archdeacon of Huntingdon and Wisbech; Stuart Labran, Ordinand at Westcott House; and The Right Revd Peter Hullah, Principal of Northampton Academy. The preacher at the Commemoration of Benefactors Service in May was The Revd David Hunt (1970), Pastor of Durham Road Baptist



The Choir in Chapel.



The Chapel shrouded in scaffolding for the replacement of the roof.

Church, Gateshead, and the Right Revd Michael Westall (1959), former Bishop of South-West Tanganyika, spoke at the Service during the Visit of the Alumni Association in June.

The Service of Music and Readings for Passiontide in March (actually on Passion Sunday for once) attracted a good congregation as usual and featured 12 readings as well as music by Mussorgsky and Rachmaninov (both played by a Brass Quartet), Purcell, Holst, Leighton, Lotti and Mendelssohn. Record numbers of Alumni from the 1948 year and earlier and their guests joined the regular congregation for the Service of Remembrance on 9 November. This Service marked the 90th anniversary of the Armistice that ended the First World War; the list of the 83 Members of Queens' who gave their lives in that conflict was read, the Last Post was played by Jim MacNair (2008) and the Choir sang anthems by Guest, Rutter, Tallis, Harris, Pergolesi and Taverner. The Chapel was as packed as it could be for the annual Advent Carol Service, which featured choir items accompanied by solo piano, oboe and harp, as well as by the organ.

On the Sunday before Advent came the shocking news of the death of Richard Hickox, CBE, Organ Scholar 1967-70 and world-renowned conductor. Only three days later, Queens' put on an impromptu Memorial Service in Chapel, intended as a private tribute to the College and local friends. News had spread, however, and people came from far and wide, especially from High Wycombe where Richard had been educated. Richard's twin sister and other family members were able to be present. By coincidence Sir David Willcocks was in College to give the Choir a masterclass, so fortuitously he was available to conduct the Chapel Choir in what proved to be a very moving service. The President read Psalm 90, Dr Holmes (also of the 1967 year) a passage from Lamentations and Lady Eatwell (Suzi Digby), representing the music world, a short poem by Shelley. The Choir's performance of *Svyati Bozhye (Holy God)* by Taverner was especially appreciated.

The Staff Carol Service later in December was attended as usual by over 60 members of staff and their guests. For many years the lesson readers on this occasion have been arranged by the College Housekeeper, Mrs Jane Pearson. She retired, of course, in the summer, and so the task was taken on by Mrs Sylvia Clements and Mr Jim Coulter. This is an opportune moment to record the great debt of thanks that the Chapel community owes to Mrs Pearson for her many years of quiet service, purchasing flowers for the Lord's Table, ensuring the linen was laundered and that supplies of communion wine or candles or wafers did not run out, organising the cleaning, making sure orders of service were where they should be, providing furniture and extra chairs for special services and helping the Chapel to run efficiently in a wide variety of little ways.

There was a special Service of Thanksgiving in May to mark the Centenary AGM of the Ely Diocesan Committee for Family and Social Welfare (a Committee originally set up by Bishop Frederic Chase at a meeting in Queens' in 1907). The College was pleased to welcome the present Lord Bishop of Ely to preach on this occasion. The Choir are particularly to be thanked for singing at this service so soon before the exam period.

There have been eleven weddings in Chapel (including a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic service) this year. On no less than six of these occasions both Bride and Groom were Members of Queens'! There have also been two baptisms. Roman Catholic mass was celebrated in Chapel one evening in November as part of the series organised through Fisher House, the Catholic Chaplaincy. Over the years the 'Exam Teas' in the Dean's rooms have been a valued feature of the examination period. However, attendance has dwindled of late and the decision was taken this year to discontinue them, though the Dean did help with some weekly teas put on by the JCR. The tradition of 'Dean's Dinners' for First Years has continued unabated, however, as has the Chapel/Christian Union Barbecue on the Dean's terrace in May Week. The

Christian Union continues to use the Chapel for prayer on Friday mornings in term time.

Stuart Labran, an ordinand at Westcott House, was attached to Queens' for the Lent Term. The Dean was most grateful for the assistance he was able to give (despite a major family crisis). Since the beginning of the Michaelmas Term two students at Ridley Hall have similarly been attached to Queens' as Chaplaincy Assistants. They are The Revd Christopher Lee (already ordained deacon in the Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, now seeking ordination in the Church of England) and Mr Jaiye Edu. They helped organise the Informal Service towards the end of term and have assisted the Dean in many ways in pastoral work and with services.

Michael Baker took over from Matthew Edmonds as Chapel Clerk at Easter. Tom Blackburn took on the role of Sacristan and Josh Cadney has become Chapel Secretary.

Some mention must be made, of course, of the Chapel Choir. They have continued to perform to a very high standard under the direction of Bertilla Ng and Alex Breedon, since October with the great assistance of the Director of Music. Lady Eatwell has also made a great contribution to the training of the Choir and also to teaching the Organ Scholars many of the secrets of successful choral conducting. There is an account of the Choir's activities elsewhere in *The Record*, but some of their singing has been nothing short of outstanding. During the Easter Vacation the Choir sang Evensong at Canterbury Cathedral. The promise of a tour to New York and Boston in December attracted a very large number of singers from all over the University to audition. Alex in particular has worked tirelessly to put together a (slightly larger than usual) group of singers of great quality. The tour to the United States was a resounding success.

Many former members of the Choir who sang under the direction of Stephen Armstrong, Organ Scholar 1976-79, got together for a reunion in September. After a short rehearsal with Stephen conducting and Dr Phil Coad back at the organ console, the Reunion Choir (reinforced by a few spouses) sang an Evensong for quite a large congregation of friends and family and then had a dinner in Old Hall. We had perhaps forgotten how good we were (this was the era of the first recordings made by the Chapel Choir) and surprised ourselves by singing extremely well!

New hymn books, 'Common Praise', have been purchased. Many of the Choir's music copies of the 'Parish Psalter' were in a sad state of dilapidation and these have been replaced. A new piano has been purchased by the Director of Music for use in Chapel. For most of the autumn and winter the Chapel has been enveloped in scaffolding. The roof was found to be in a very poor condition and in need of replacement as a matter of urgency. The decision was taken to maintain the pattern of services as scheduled throughout the building works. On several occasions the Dean and lesson reader at Morning Prayer had to yell at each other at the tops of their voices to make themselves heard over a cacophony of hammering and even the sound of dozens of loosened tiles cascading down the roof. The Chapel now has a pristine and waterproof new roof, though the scaffolding is still partially up to allow for the installation of a lightning conductor and for the cleaning of some of the stained glass windows.



BRIAN CULLINGHAM

One of the restored crosses on the gable end of the Chapel.

Jonathan Holmes

The Libraries

It's hard to know where to start the report this year. Should I start quietly and accentuate the positive developments, communicate the good news, and generally stress the triumph of Life over Adversity? Or should I give way to the temptation to complain first, have a good moan, then pull myself together, stiffen the sinews, and lead out the reader triumphantly towards the future? It does seem to me sometimes that all I'm doing is repeating the same complaints year after year. But then again, there's plenty to complain about. So I think the best thing to do this year is to get my bad news and my grumblings out of the way first, and then move on to more agreeable topics.

Everybody knows the first of the perennial problems. The War Memorial Library is too small. It hasn't enough books to cope with reasonable student demand, nor enough space to accommodate more books, nor (some of the time) enough space for all the readers who want to use it. Use of the War

Memorial Library increases each year, and the demands on its space seem to continue to grow regardless of the availability of eBooks and the much-heralded demise of print culture. But short of requisitioning another part of the College, or getting a new building, there is nothing to be done about this (except grumble). The only thing we can do is to encourage Directors of Studies to be rigorous in weeding out books which have become outdated or in other ways surplus to requirements, but without losing some of the important but less often read volumes which a hasty cull might consign to oblivion. A library's horizons, after all, even a small one's, need to extend beyond the requirements of Tripos examinations.

The growing number of books available electronically – a thousand titles are now available – eases pressure on some of the titles most in demand, but does little to alleviate the pressure on conventional books. The library has become more focussed and



The miniature of the Martyrdom of St James, from the Old Library.

more up to date in the last few years, but there is plenty more to be done to provide an adequate library service to undergraduates. And, as I have said before, the growth in numbers of graduate students in recent years, especially in students taking M Phils, has placed additional pressure on the War Memorial Library, as it has on all library provision in the University.

The second problem is money. We are fortunate at Queens' in having a brilliant, dedicated, selfless, and wonderful team in the College Librarian and Deputy Librarian, but everyone recognises that they are absurdly overworked. Nor can we rely on the kindness of voluntary helpers. We need one day soon to employ a Library Assistant to take over some of the clerical and routine work so that we can make the best use of their expertise in running the Library, creating information resources, and helping the students. But as a result of budgetary changes and general financial pressure, we are having to reduce our expenditure or find ways of subsidising the Library ourselves. To that end, we're launching an appeal, in association with the Development Office. Adopt a book to help us keep the facilities as good as we can make them. In addition to that we are hoping to raise some more money to prevent the Pacino Laudario images (see separate article) from being sold.

The third problem is the Old Library. Lots of scholars want to use the books it contains, and the increase in online resources means that more readily available references to our holdings, both reliable and unreliable, are producing more frequent requests for information, for access or for assistance of some other kind. All this is very time-consuming, and sometimes fruitless. The absence of a proper catalogue of the Old Library means that hours can be wasted trying to find a volume to answer a query or provide an image. We will need to raise about half a million pounds to remedy that situation. Meanwhile googlebooks has digitised the New York Library's copy of the (1820s) Horne Catalogue of the Queens' Old Library. We expect more requests as a result of that...

Still, that's familiar stuff. What about the good news? Well, we haven't got new lighting fixtures yet, but we have got some new chairs. We've been experimenting with opening hours: the library is no longer open all night, but the brief closure period doesn't seem to have brought the world to an end. The Sennex Globes, beautifully restored, have been back in the Old Library for a year now, but we haven't yet been able to order protective stands for them. They can be seen by visitors, though. And we continue to receive large numbers of visitors, and would accommodate more if we could. In the last calendar year, we had 63 visits, eight to the War Memorial

Library and the rest to the Old Library. These included group tours (of students, alumni, other interested parties) as well as individuals. Researchers consulted manuscripts and rare books. A considerable amount of time was spent in digital photography for the English Faculty's Scriptorium project, under the direction of Queens' English Fellow, Dr Andrew Zurcher. But we also hosted a Greek TV news film crew (interviewing Professor Diggle) and several small exhibitions.

As always, the fabric needs some attention; this time a window in the West Room. Work is under way on that at present, and on sealing some new gaps to improve gas retention for the fire suppression system. This means that some of the books have had to be taken off the shelves and boxed up for a few months, and the shelves temporarily removed from the walls. A good opportunity to do some cleaning though, I suppose. Silver linings everywhere. Another glimpse of light is that we're working with colleagues at the University Library to improve access to the Cohen collection of Hispanic books, and to improve storage of, and access to, the College's Archive.

But the most exciting thing has been the research into the three Laudario images in the possession of the Old Library, and the discovery that they are the work of the greatest such painter of his time. The full story is told in a separate article (and see the front cover for one of the images). Given the importance of these pictures, the College has taken the view that they should be available for proper display and proper study in a more appropriate place than the Old Library, where we don't have the conservation facilities or the opportunity to put them on permanent public display. On the other hand, we need to raise money to keep the Library going, so we can't just give them away. The best solution to this, and one the Governing Body has agreed to, is to raise a substantial sum of money to prevent their being sold on the open market, and to loan them to the Fitzwilliam Museum where they can take their place alongside other leaves from the same book. So that's what we're hoping will happen.

Donations: The library gratefully acknowledges gifts of books from, among others: Mr Bridge, Prof. Carroll, Dr Campbell, Dr Dixon, Dr Evans, Dr Patterson, Rev. Dr Polkinghorne, Prof. Scott, Dr Thompson, Prof. Tiley, Rev. Dr Watts, Richard Allsop, P. L. Boardman, Dr Crangle, Ms Jenny Diski, Dr Peter Happé, Ms Irorra-Molla, Rev Dr Langford, The Lauterpacht Centre, Prof. Graham Towl, Prof. Lucy Vickers, and Rev. Michael Waters; and we are also grateful for a generous gift from an alumnus to the ebooks@cambridge project.

Ian Patterson

Newly-Identified Miniatures from the Old Library

The Laudario made around 1340 for the Compagnia di Sant' Agnese at the church of Santa Maria del Carmine was among the most opulent Florentine manuscripts of the Trecento.¹ One of the last great projects of Pacino di Bonaguida, the exceptionally prolific and influential artist documented in Florence between 1303 and 1330, the Laudario was completed

by a prominent illuminator of the following generation, the Master of the Dominican Effigies (active c. 1325–55).² For a

¹ For the social, religious, and cultural ambience in which the Laudario was created and used, see C. Barr: *The Monophonic Lauda and the Lay Religious Confraternities of Tuscany and Umbria in the Late Middle Ages*, Kalamazoo 1988, pp.125–28.

² L. Kanter: 'Pacino di Bonaguida' and 'Master of the Dominican Effigies', and B. Boehm: 'The Laudario of the Compagnia de Sant' Agnese', in L. Kanter et al.: exh. cat. *Painting and Illumination in Early Renaissance Florence 1300 – 1450*, New York (Metropolitan Museum of Art) 1994, pp.44–5, 56–7, 58–63; L. Kanter: 'Maestro delle Effigi Domenicane' and A. Labriola: 'Pacino di Bonaguida', in *Dizionario biografico dei miniatori italiani: secoli IX–XVI*, ed. M. Bollati, Milan 2004, pp.560–61, 841–43; G. Zanichelli: 'Pacino di Bonaguida: un protagonista della miniature Fiorentina', *Alumina* 18 (2007), pp.25–33.

century now scholars have been re-assembling its precious fragments scattered in public and private collections around the world after the looting during Napoleon's campaigns in Italy and the dispersal in 1838 at the London sale of William Young Ottley (1771–1836).

In 1930, Richard Offner published the first six fragments from the Laudario, suggesting that they came from Choir books, and ascribing five of them to the workshop of Pacino di Bonaguida and one to the Master of the Dominican Effigies.³ In 1935, Fernando Liuzzi established that four of Offner's pieces had come from a Florentine Laudario.⁴ In 1956, Richard Offner recorded new discoveries, made stylistic connections with the earlier ones, and associated most of them with the Laudario.⁵ The following year, adding yet more fragments, he drew attention to the two Carmelite saints depicted among All Saints (miniatures in the National Gallery of Art, Washington) and proposed that the Laudario was made for the Compagnia di Sant' Agnese in Santa Maria del Carmine.⁶ Agostino Ziino saw additional evidence for this provenance in the exceptionally large miniature of St Agnes, while Barbara Boehm identified the original manuscript with one of the four illuminated Laudarii in the inventory of the Compagnia di Sant' Agnese prepared in 1466.⁷

Agostino Ziino subjected the material to detailed musicological analysis and made keen observations on peculiarities of musical notation, ornamental vocabulary, and script.⁸ He attempted to reconstruct the order of the fragments in the original volume on the basis of textual and liturgical sequence, drawing attention to an important codicological feature, the folio numbers written in Roman numerals, with digits alternating in red and blue ink, and surviving at the top centre of what would have been the folios' rectos. It is now recognised that the liturgical Calendar was not the main guiding principle in the compilation of the Laudarii, since each confraternity chose its own sequence of *laude* and

no two Laudarii contain the same texts in the same order.⁹ The surviving folio numbers and texts on the rectos of leaves whose versos contain images for the subsequent *laude* remain the most reliable clues for reconstruction, as Barbara Boehm demonstrated in 1994.¹⁰ She listed the twenty-three fragments known up till then as they would have appeared in the original volume. The following year, a Crucifixion miniature was sold in London, bringing the total to twenty-four.¹¹ Four new miniatures re-discovered in Cambridge can now be added to the Laudario fragments.

Two of the twenty-three fragments known until 1994 were – and still are – at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge: the Resurrection and the Martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul.¹² A third miniature bequeathed to the Museum by Frank McClean in 1904 and listed by M.R. James in his catalogue of the McClean collection¹³ has remained unnoticed. It shows St Mary Magdalene carried by angels to St Maximin who administers her last communion, as described in Jacobus da Voragine's *Golden Legend*, the source of numerous pictorial motifs in the Laudario. The miniature would have introduced the feast of St Mary Magdalene (22 July). The reverse, which was the recto in the original manuscript, preserves the folio number LXXXVIII and part of a *lauda* for St Peter. The *lauda* probably marked the feast of Saints Peter and Paul (29 June) in the original volume. If so, it would have opened with the miniature of their martyrdom, which may well have carried on its recto folio LXXXII or a smaller number, if individual *laude* for each saint were included.

The miniature and *lauda* for St Mary Magdalene in the Laudario was followed immediately by those for St James the Great (25 July), as revealed by one of the three fragments found recently in Queens' College, Cambridge.¹⁴ Their source and date of acquisition are not recorded, but they were in the College by 1955.¹⁵ The miniature shows the Martyrdom of St James the Great ordered by Herod Agrippa (no. 21, MS 77d, cutting 200 x 204 mm, miniature 195 x 202 mm). St James's youthful companion is the scribe Josias who, according to the

3 R. Offner: *A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painting: The Fourteenth Century*, Section III, vol. II, part I, New York 1930, pp.26–30, Pls. X–XII, and Section III, vol. II, part II, pp.231–34, Additional Pls. VIII, IX, XV; see also R. Offner and M. Boskovits: *A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painting: The Fourteenth Century*, Section III, vol. II, Florence, 1987, pp.200–15, 272–73.

4 F. Liuzzi: *La Lauda e i primordi della melodia Italiana*, 2 vols., Rome 1935, I, pp.223–24, II, 85–8, Pl. III.

5 R. Offner: *A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painting: The Fourteenth Century*, Section III, vol. VI, New York 1956, pp.180, 194, 212, 226, 228, 230, 238, 240, Pls. LIV, LX, LXV–LXVII, LXX–LXXI.

6 R. Offner: *A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painting: The Fourteenth Century*, Section III, vol. VII, New York 1957, pp.56, 58, 64, Pls. XVIII–XIX, XXI; see also M. Boskovits: *A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painting: The Fourteenth Century*, Section III, vol. IX, Florence 1984, pp.48–54, and R. Offner and M. Boskovits: *A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painting: The Fourteenth Century*, Section III, vol. III, Florence 1989, pp.200–27, 306–13, 318–47.

7 A. Ziino: 'Laudi e miniature fiorentine del Primo Trecento', *Studi musicali* 7 (1978), pp.39–83; B. Boehm, *op. cit.* (note 2), p.60; A. Ziino and F. Zimei: 'Nuovi frammenti di un disperso laudario fiorentino', in *Col dolce suon che da te piove: Studi su Francesco Landini e la musica del suo tempo in memoria di Nino Pirrotta*, ed. A. Delfino and M.T. Rosa-Barezzani, Florence 1999, pp.483–505.

8 A. Ziino, *op. cit.* (note 7); A. Ziino: 'La lauda musicale del Due-Trecento: nuove fonti scritte e tradizione orale', in *Miscellanea di studi in onore di Aurelio Roncaglia a cinquant'anni della sua laura*, 4 vols., Modena 1989, IV, pp.1465–1502; A. Ziino and F. Zimei, *op. cit.* (note 7).

9 V. Moleta: 'The Illuminated Laudari Mgl¹ and Mgl²', *Scriptorium* 32 (1978), pp.29–50.

10 B. Boehm, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp.58–80.

11 Sale, Sotheby's, London, 20 June 1995, lot 29; U. Betka: *Marian Images and Laudesi Devotion in Late Medieval Italy ca. 1260–1350*, Ph.D. thesis, University of Melbourne 2001, Michigan, UMI 2002.

12 Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, MS 194 and Marlay cutting It. 83; S. Panayotova in exh. cat. *The Cambridge Illumination: Ten Centuries of Book Production in the Medieval West*, ed. P. Binski and S. Panayotova, London and Turnhout 2005, no. 58, with previous literature.

13 M.R. James: *A Descriptive Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum*, Cambridge 1912, p.366.

14 I am very grateful to Karen Begg, the Queens' College Librarian, for drawing the fragments to my attention, tracing their first appearance in the College files, accommodating repeated visits, and making the entire collection available for study and photography for the forthcoming catalogue of illuminated manuscripts in Cambridge.

15 A note by Phyllis Giles, Librarian at the Fitzwilliam Museum (1947–1974), dated 13 September 1955 and kept among the College Librarians' correspondence, associated one of the miniatures with a Choir book from Pacino di Bonaguida's workshop and the other two with a different service book. In addition to the three Laudario miniatures, Queens' College has a fourth unpublished fragment of unrecorded provenance, an illuminated leaf from a late fifteenth-century Italian Gradual now accessioned as MS 77a.

Golden Legend, led the saint to his martyrdom, saw him cure a sick man on the way, and asked to be converted. The high priest Abiathar swiftly obtained Herod's order to have Josias executed together with St James. Although the miniature is pasted on a thick white cardboard, examination on a light box reveals the number LXXXVI on the reverse, together with seven lines of text, which probably belonged to a *lauda* for St Mary Magdalene. Part of the *lauda* for St James the Great survives on the next fragment in Queens' College (no. 22, MS 77b, cutting 205–210 x 280 mm, miniature 153 x 203 mm). Its recto preserves the number LXXXVIII, one musical stave, the end of the penultimate strophe, and most of the last one:

...uocato.

Dienne [for Vienne] dome li disse il sal-
uatore, andando lungo il
mare di galilea, che 'l uide in
naue come pescatore, co[n] ze-
bedeo lo quale p[er] padre auca.
allora incontanente fu tan-
to ubidiente, che tutte cose...¹⁶

¹⁶ This is the *lauda* for St James the Great, *Di tutto nostro core laudiam*, preserved in the *Laudario* of the Compagnia di Sant' Egidio of c.1380 (Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, former Magliabechiano II (Mgl²), now Banco Rari 19). F. Liuzzi, *op. cit.* (note 4), II, pp.196–201.

The verso of the fragment shows Dagnus, King of Lycia, ordering the martyrdom of St Christopher. In the border, St Christopher carries the Christ Child across the water. His staff, planted at Christ's order, has sprouted leaves and flowers 'like a palm tree', as described in the *Golden Legend*. The miniature would have introduced the *lauda* for St Christopher whose feast was celebrated, like that of St James the Great, on 25 July.

The third fragment in Queens' College depicts the Martyrdom of St Lucy (no. 3, MS 77c, cutting 200 x 210 mm, miniature 163 x 205 mm). The consul Paschasius is shown ordering men and yokes of oxen to push and pull St Lucy. She is blessed and protected by Christ who has made her immovable, as the *Golden Legend* records. The miniature may have introduced the *lauda Lucia santa virgo spetiosa* for the feast of St Lucy (13 December). The reverse, though pasted on white cardboard, reveals the folio number XXIII, three musical staves, and two lines of text partially legible on a light box:

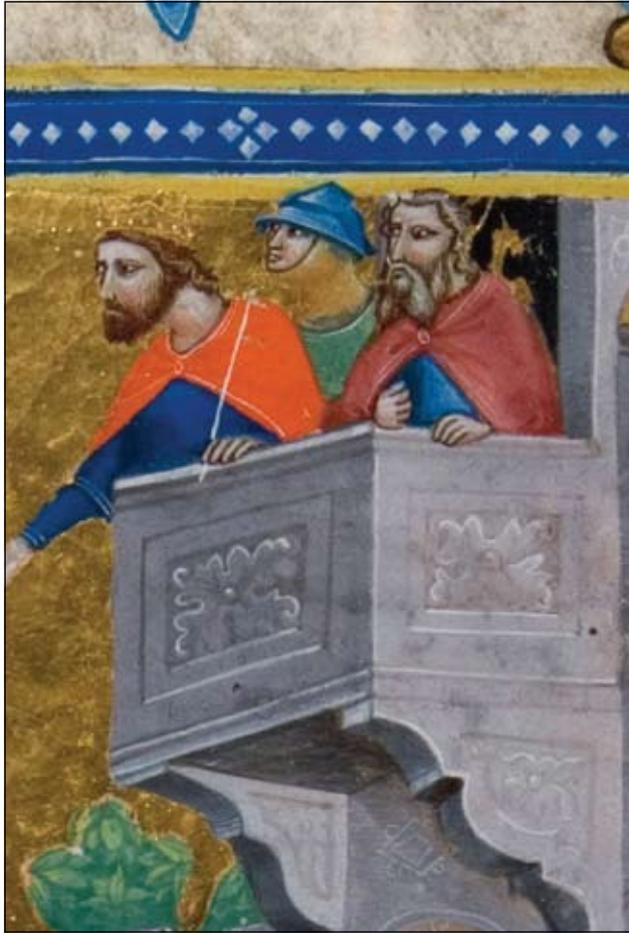
laudata....

re... esta... ocata dauati

While the feast of St Lucy suggests that the miniature would have been towards the beginning of the *Laudario*, the folio number reveals that substantial amount of textual and visual material has been lost between this leaf and fol. XI which contains the *lauda* for St Andrew (30 November). The discovery of the



The miniature of the Martyrdom of St Christopher, from the Old Library.



Detail of the Consul Paschasius from the miniature of St Lucy.

St Lucy fragment also invites a revision of the folio number on the reverse of the Fitzwilliam's Resurrection, which is obscured by the familiar nineteenth-century white cardboard. Using a photograph taken under ultra-violet light by conservators at the Hamilton Kerr Institute, Agostino Ziino proposed two possible readings, XXI or LXI.¹⁷ An examination over a light box clearly reveals that the last three digits on the reverse of the Resurrection are III. The first two are obscured by the solid pigments and gold in the border decoration on the illuminated side. Since the next extant number is LXXIII and occurs at the feast of St Michael celebrated on 8 May, the Resurrection leaf may have been foliated XLIII or LXIII.

The four newly-discovered fragments share numerous features with the known Laudario pieces: the size and format of the miniatures for all but the most important feasts in the Temporal and Sanctoral, the design of their frames, the filigree-like white ornament along the edges of the deep blue backgrounds, the size of the musical staves (24 – 26 mm), the folio numbers in alternate red and blue digits, and peculiar forms of the letters 'd', 'g', and 'z'. Following Richard Offner, most scholars have attributed five of the images known until 1994 to the Master of the Dominican Effigies: the Nativity, Pentecost, the Last Supper and the Celebration of the Eucharist, All Saints, and the feast of St Zenobius whose illustration is thought to survive in two small fragments from the same leaf.¹⁸ The remaining miniatures

¹⁷ A. Ziino, *op. cit.* (note 8), pp.1468–70.

¹⁸ B. Boehm, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp.58–9.



Reverse of the miniature of St Christopher, showing part of the Laude for St James the Great.

are normally assigned to Pacino di Bonaguida, although there is recognition of certain differences in scale, composition, facial features, treatment of drapery, and colour scheme. Occasionally, these discrepancies are credited to distinct artists,¹⁹ but more often they are explained through the involvement of various assistants in Pacino di Bonaguida's large workshop.²⁰

None of the four newly-discovered miniatures can be ascribed to the Master of the Dominican Effigies. They display the main characteristics of Pacino di Bonaguida's works, notably the palette dominated by pink, bright orange, and deep blue, with contrasting areas of pastel green and acid yellow, and the 'legible' compositions clearly articulating the main protagonists and blending the drama of the pictorial narrative with the timeless, iconic aura of devotional images. There are, however, variations in the facial features, the proportions of figures, the modelling of fabrics, the nuances of individual pigments and the treatment of landscape elements. The shades of green, the forms of trees, and the highlights on the rocks in the miniatures with St Mary Magdalene and St Christopher, for instance, differ from those in the St Lucy and St James images. The facial types, hair styles, and elongated figures in the Martyrdom of St Lucy find closer parallels in the miniature of St Agnes than in images considered particularly indicative of Pacino di Bonaguida's own style, such as the Resurrection or the Ascension. A new study of the Laudario in the context of Pacino di Bonaguida's oeuvre, undertaken by Thomas Kren, Christine Sciacca, Yvonne Szafran, and Nancy Turner for a forthcoming exhibition at the Getty Museum, will contribute to a better understanding of the production of this exceptional manuscript, the working practices of the illuminators involved, and the nature of artistic collaboration in Trecento Florence.

*Dr Stella Panyotova, Fitzwilliam Museum
(reprinted from The Burlington Magazine, March 2009,
slightly abridged, by kind permission of the editors).*

¹⁹ G. Chelazzi Dini: 'Osservazioni sui miniatori del Panegerico di Roberto d'Angiò nel British Museum', in *Scritti di storia dell' arte in onore di Ugo Procacci*, I, Milan 1977, pp.140–44.

²⁰ For a recent summary of the discussion, with earlier literature, see A. Labriola, *op. cit.* (note 2).

The Gardens

The extensive gardens at Queens' are dispersed around the entire College, making many individual set-pieces. Our largest area is The Grove, famous for its spring bulbs. This year we have been trying to remove from it all the cow parsley, which appears after the bulbs; the intention is to introduce other woodland species to follow the bulbs. Otherwise, we have planted there three new elms, generously donated by an Old Member, who is rightly anxious about our two rare and now gigantic old elms. We have also created a new area in The Grove to introduce autumnal colour at ground level using cyclamens; of course, the leaves provide masses of reds, browns and yellows at that time. Also, some of the paths have been re-made, so that now it is much pleasanter to walk around the entire area.

Following the building work in Cripps Court, the very shaded garden along the north side of Cripps has been completely re-done as a new winter garden filled with plants at their best from Christmas to Easter. Also last year the new roof garden between Fisher and our new Hall had a good summer, maturing nicely as a colourful dry area. Otherwise, we have recently been re-planting the beds on the sunny, south side of Fisher. It is a pleasure to thank Dr Holmes for his gift of a magnolia for Cripps Court.

Allan Hayhurst



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The North Garden restored but awaiting replanting.



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The new Roof Garden on top of the Kitchens.

The Historical Record

1209 And All That

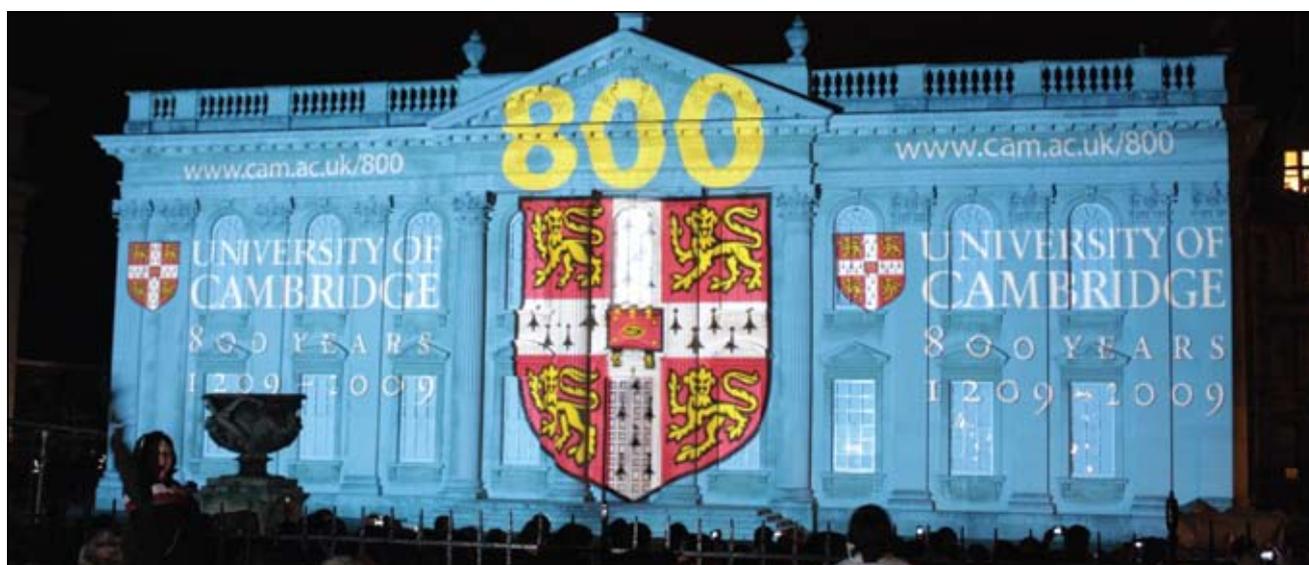
As every member of Queens' must be aware by now, the University has been gearing up to celebrate its eight hundredth birthday in 2009. The University has been running a major appeal to raise much-needed funds to mark the anniversary, and exhibitions, festivals, shows, concerts, events and other excitements are planned. But what is the evidence that the beginnings of the University really can be dated to 1209 and what happened that year?

In 1209 Cambridge was a small market town and port, of some importance astride the roads from the north and west into East Anglia, and the location of a major castle and an annual fair. It had only recently (1207), however, been granted corporation status by King John. We know that some masters and scholars arrived in Cambridge fleeing riots in Oxford in 1209, but why Cambridge? Was there some form of academic institution already there?

The period was one of great national turmoil. A dispute between King John and the Pope over the election of a new Archbishop of Canterbury had led to an interdict on England and the excommunication of the King. Most of the bishops had left the country and the legal system was in chaos. In the midst of all this, a scholar in Oxford shot and killed a local woman with a bow and arrow (whether by accident or design is unclear). Outraged townspeople, led by the mayor, sought the man concerned, but could not find him. They therefore seized three other scholars who shared his digs and summarily lynched them. The entire university community, not surprisingly, took fright and fled the town. Some journeyed only as far as Reading, convenient for a return when the situation calmed down. But one group of masters and scholars (at the time a university was no more than a corporation of masters and their scholars, who were, in effect, apprentices) ran as far as Cambridge. Only relatively recently has a plausible explanation for the choice of Cambridge been suggested. One of the masters established in Cambridge in the early years after 1209 (his presence is attested

by his witnessing of charters for the Bishop of Ely) was Dr John Grim. In 1201 he had been 'Master of the Schools' in Oxford (the equivalent of Chancellor, before that post was established in 1216) and it seems that he actually came from Cambridge. Other 'masters' with obviously local Cambridgeshire names appear as witnesses to the Bishops' charters at this period who can also be traced to Oxford in the early years of the thirteenth century. In all probability, then, the group who migrated from Oxford to Cambridge in 1209 included a number of local men who no doubt concluded that there would be no place like home for renting lodgings and suitable places for classrooms to continue their work. And in the end Cambridge proved conducive and the new 'school', embryo university, stuck and the group never returned to Oxford. As Rowland Parker put it in his book *Town and Gown*, Cambridge University was not so much founded as happened. He added, "Cantabs may find it slightly embarrassing to admit that the University of Cambridge probably owed its origin to the murder of a prostitute by an Oxford student".

To understand, however, why the origins of the University of Cambridge have been so shrouded in mystery it is necessary to fast-forward to the events of May and June 1381. There was unrest all over the country, but what has become known as 'The Peasants' Revolt' took a peculiarly anti-clerical and in particular anti-University slant in Cambridge. The University was well-established by that period with at least eight colleges, many hostels and, of course, the four 'convents' of mendicant friars, as well as other religious institutions, which were very much involved in the University. The townspeople seem to have felt that the University had grown into something of a giant cuckoo in their nest – trouble had been simmering under the surface for months; even the Mayor was involved. On May 1st a large party of townsmen visited the Chancellor's house and compelled him to sign papers renouncing all the privileges granted to the University "from the beginning of the world



Part of the light show projected onto the Senate House, celebrating the 800th anniversary of the founding of the University.

to the present day" and revoking all contracts and agreements between town and gown. The general insurrection in the eastern counties began in early June and on June 15th manors in the countryside were attacked and people began to assemble in Cambridge market place. After a preliminary foray against a local tax collector, the mob, late in the evening, attacked and burnt the home of the University Bedell, whilst a second group, led by the Mayor, attacked Corpus Christi College (ironically, of course, founded by local guildsmen less than thirty years earlier). There seems to have been a fight, but the scholars were soon overwhelmed and all the charters, books and muniments (many of them belonging to the University) were carried off (along with the door and windows!). The following Sunday a mob broke into Great St Mary's, where most of the University's papers were kept, during mass and carried off the University's chests with all its treasure and papers. On realising there must be other University papers, the crowd moved on to the Carmelite Friary (where Queens' Friars Court now stands), stormed it and found another chest with University documents and books in the church. All the papers and books and charters were then taken to the market place and ceremoniously burnt. An elderly woman, Margaret Starre, threw the ashes into the air, yelling, "Away with the learning of the clerks, away with it". There seems, amongst the townspeople, to have been a naïve belief in the power of documents and an assumption that without any documentary proof of its privileges, indeed of its very existence, the University would necessarily lose everything. Rioting and looting continued until a very angry Bishop of Norwich arrived a few days later with a small force of soldiers and the rebellion and mayhem in Cambridge soon petered out. Every document about the University's beginnings, all its charters and records, had been, however, destroyed.

With no documentation of the University's origins, therefore, there was nothing to stop more and more fanciful speculations about its early days. As Cambridge rose to equal prominence with Oxford in the early sixteenth century, it became important to try and establish primacy for Cambridge, at least in terms of antiquity. There was an assertion with documentary 'proof' that the Abbot of Crowland had sent scholars in the early twelfth century to teach in 'barns' in Cambridge to revive the University after the depredations of the Vikings (the town had been totally destroyed in 870) and a Norman baron in the late eleventh century. Henry I had certainly received his education at Cambridge. King Alfred the Great had founded the University; no, it must be older because Bede and Alcuin were scholars of it. King Sigebert of the East Angles was touted as the true founder in about 637, then it was asserted that a Spanish scholar and local governor called Cantaber (along with his son Grantanus) had started a school of literature and learning c536 around the time of King Arthur. Athenian philosophers had certainly taught at Cambridge long before Christ. A definitive date of 375 B.C. for the foundation was predicated. And so on. 'Charters' from Kings Arthur and Cadwallader and Edward the Elder, bulls from Popes Honorius and Sergius were said to exist. The origins of the University were not just shrouded in the mists of time, they were befogged by layer upon layer of fanciful myth and forged documentation. There was a document called the *Black Book* in the University's archives, said to have been written by one Nicholas Cantalupe, a Carmelite friar, in the mid-fifteenth

century, about the University's distant origins, to which much credence was given for a while (especially by Dr Caius in disputes with Oxford), but even Thomas Fuller, writing on the history of the University in the 1650s, seems to have considered the book largely fictional. It should be noted that Oxford was not immune from similar speculation – a King Brutus was said to have brought philosophers from ancient Greece to set up an academy at 'Greekland' on the Isis. Fuller seems to have believed the story of the Crowland professors reviving an ancient seat of learning in about 1109, but even this story had been exploded by the time Dyer wrote his *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge* in 1814. Dyer admits that he cannot find any definite proof of the existence of any seat of learning, even a school, in Cambridge before the reign of Henry III.

The University may have no early records, but one by one over the years documents have come to light in London, in Ely, in Rome, even in Oxford, and there can be little doubt now that all the evidence points more and more to that famous date, 1209. One of the most telling pieces of the jigsaw comes from Ely. After 1209 'magistri' – 'masters' – (some of them known to have been in Oxford earlier) more and more often witnessed charters for the Bishop, before 1209 there appear to have been none.

A school of masters teaching and scholars learning was one thing; a university was another. A 'Universitas' was a formally recognised grouping of such scholars, not unlike a guild, acting together, with the right to own property, to make statutes and ordinances binding on the members, to be a legal entity and to elect a head. The term used in the early thirteenth century for such a guild of teachers, which had to include one or more of the 'superior' faculties of theology, law and medicine, was a 'studium generale'. Gradually these institutions began to acquire papal charters and the support of their local prince. The first mention of a Chancellor at Cambridge is in 1225; the following year the Order of Friars Minor sent brothers to found a house, presumably to participate in learning. By then the Bishop of Ely had effectively recognised a Studium by sanctioning the office of Chancellor and thus treating the University as a distinct society within his diocese. Both Oxford and Cambridge owe their formal legal standing to the interest of Henry III, who was keen to produce 'clerks' for the royal administration. There exists a grant of rights and privileges to both universities dated 1231. A bull from Pope Gregory IX in 1233 recognised the University's status and legal identity. By 1250 something approaching a full-blown university – a guild of masters in several faculties with numbers of scholars coming to the town to be taught – was flourishing in Cambridge and the first known statutes of the University date from about that year.

The fog of myth has been rolled back and the mists of time have been clearing. There is no concrete evidence for anything remotely resembling a proto-university before 1209, but there is plenty of evidence that there was such an institution from that date onwards and within a generation a fully-fledged medieval university was up and running, formally recognised locally, nationally and internationally.

A far more detailed account of the origins of the University and of early student life can be found in *A History of the University of Cambridge, Volume 1 The University to 1546*, by Damian Riehl Leader, C.U.P., 1988. This book was the source for much of the material for this article.

Jonathan Holmes

A Bohemian Mystery

Of all the tales and anecdotes associated with Queens' College, one of the most bizarre must be the story that a President of Queens' was once offered the throne of Bohemia. The President in question was Humphrey Tyndall who presided over the College from 1579 till 1614. Modern tree-ring dating has suggested that the Long Gallery was built during his term of office – he was certainly married with a family (though sadly it would seem none of his children survived him). From 1591 he was also Dean of Ely and often resided away from the College. When offered the crown he is said to have declined politely, suggesting that he would rather be a subject of Her Majesty (Elizabeth I) than himself a foreign prince. The Bohemians were said to be looking for a suitable Protestant king and they asked Tyndall because he was descended from their medieval royal family. It has to be said that some sources seem to imply that it was Tyndall's father (or even his great-grandfather) who was so approached. Tyndall had an older brother alive whilst he was at Queens', though protagonists argue that a learned cleric of slightly Calvinist tendencies with a family was as good as you could get if you were looking for an out-and-out Protestant monarch. Humphrey Tyndall also had important connections in Elizabethan England. He had been Chaplain to the Queen's favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and had conducted his controversial marriage to the Dowager Countess of Essex (whose son, the notorious Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, certainly visited Queens' during Tyndall's incumbency – the Essex Room in the Lodge is named after him from this visit). In addition it would seem that Tyndall owed his Presidency to the patronage of Elizabeth's chief minister, Lord Burghley.

Before delving further into the mystery, it should moreover be stated that the Tyndall family did indeed believe themselves to be descended from the royal Bohemian line and some members of the family made sure that this was widely publicised in the late sixteenth century. They also had in their possession an item of furniture called 'the Great Bed of Bohemia' which features prominently in the wills of various members of the family. It was left, for instance, by Sir William Tyndall of Hockwold, who died in 1591, in his will, to his half brother John Tyndall (later Sir John), Humphrey's older brother. This Sir John Tyndall matriculated at Queens' in 1553, became a lawyer, was a Master in Chancery, and was murdered in 1616 by a gentleman against whom he had made a judgement. His eldest son, Deane Tyndall, was a student at Queens' and lived till the age of 92, dying in 1678. Another son Arthur Tyndall (Queens' 1606) accompanied his brother-in-law John Winthrop to Massachusetts in 1630 but soon returned to England.

The story of the offer of the crown is recounted in Thomas Fuller's *History of the University of Cambridge* published in 1655. Fuller was a Queensman himself and nephew of Tyndall's successor, John Davenant (President 1614–22). Fuller says, when discussing Queens' in his history, "Amongst the later masters of this Colledge Dr Humphrey Tyndall Dean of Ely must not be forgotten, of whom there passeth an improbable tradition. That in the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was proffered by a Protestant Party in Bohemia to be made King thereof. Which he refused alleading That he had rather be Queen Elizabeth's subject than a forain Prince. I know full well, that Crown is Elective. I know also



JONATHAN HOLMES

The portrait brass on the grave of Humphrey Tyndall in Ely Cathedral.

for some hundreds of years it has been fixed to the German Empire. However because no smook without some fire or heat at least; there is something in it, more than appears to every eye. True it is that he was son to Sir Thomas Tyndall of Hockwold in Norfolk, and how Bohemian blood came into his veins I know not. Sure I am he gave the arms of Bohemia (viz.) Mars, a lyon with forked Tayle Luna, crowned Sol, with a Plume of Estrich-feathers for a Crest".

When researching his *History of Queens' College 1560–1662*, first published in 1871, W.G.Searle tried to find Fuller's source for this assertion. He found the story in an 'enlargement' and translation of Bolero's *Relazioni universali* (Rome, 1592) written by Robert Johnson and published in 1613. In a 1630 edition of this book the throne is supposed to have been offered to Humphrey Tyndall's father. "The people of Bohemia... are divided in opinion of Religion, the Protestants of the Augustane confession being so potent, that they were able to chuse a king and to put out the Emperour. Their Kingdom is meereley elective, although by force and faction now almost made hereditary to the house of Austria, which it seems it was not, when as within these two Ages, that state made choice of one M. Tyndall an English gentleman father to M. Doctor Tyndall Master of Queenes College in Cambridge, sending over their Ambassadors to him, and by them their presents, which story is famously known at Cambridge". There is nothing about the offer, however, in Bolero's original text. (The 'Augustane confession' presumably refers to Lutheranism – Martin Luther was an Augustinian monk). We all know how stories about people and places (and bridges) in Cambridge can become quickly distorted and amplified and rapidly acquire legendary status, but there does seem to be some evidence that this story about the Tyndalls was current within less than a generation of Humphrey's death and, on Fuller's principle of "no smoke without fire", there may well be some truth in it.

Bohemia, centred on the city of Prague, is the core of what is now the Czech Republic. Communities of Slavs began to settle in the area early in the Christian era and a leading noble named



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The brass in Felbrigg Church, Norfolk,
to the memory of Sir Simon de Felbrigg and his wife Margaret.

Borivoj was baptised by St Methodius in the late ninth century. Borivoj was the founder of the Premyslid dynasty, which ruled Bohemia for much of the Middle Ages – his grandson (St) Wenceslas I, murdered in 929, has gone down in legend as ‘Good King Wenceslas’ (though the title of King was not formally conferred on the Dukes until 1086). Bohemia was part of the Holy Roman Empire and the Kings owed suzerainty to the Emperors. The Bohemian rulers’ arms were a crowned silver lion with double tail on a red background (c.f. Fuller’s description of the Tyndall arms). By the thirteenth century Bohemia was becoming a major player on the mid-European stage and was becoming increasingly independent of the Empire – at one point the Kingdom extended as far as the Adriatic, and later Poland and Hungary came under Premyslid rule. However, in 1306 Wenceslas III was murdered without male heirs. The Holy Roman Emperor, Henry VII, of the House of Luxemburg, eventually bestowed the crown on his son, John the Blind (who came to a famously sticky end fighting for his brother-in-law, the King of France, at the Battle of Crécy in 1346). John was married to Wenceslas’s sister Elizabeth. Their son Charles (IV) became both Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia. He was the father of Anne of Bohemia, Queen Consort of Richard II of England. Charles founded the University of Prague, which still bears his name, and even managed to incorporate Berlin into his kingdom. It was possibly the marriage of Anne and Richard II that facilitated the spread of the opinions of John Wycliffe to Europe. In Bohemia the preacher John Hus (1369–1415) became very popular and his early form of Protestantism began strongly to influence the Czech people. The throne passed in 1437 to the House of Hapsburg, but the real power in Prague was a noble, George Podebrady, a tolerant follower of Hus, who was in effect elected King in 1458. For a time after George’s death the throne was held by the Polish royal house until Louis, King

of Bohemia and Hungary was killed in 1526, aged 20, fighting the great host of the Ottoman Turks under Suleiman the Lawgiver. The throne devolved on his brother-in-law Ferdinand of Hapsburg, later the Emperor Ferdinand I. The population of Bohemia had become, however, by the late sixteenth century, largely Lutheran and there was much dissatisfaction with the Catholic rulers. This is the period when the supposed approach to Humphrey Tyndall, as a descendant (it was thought) of the medieval Premyslid kings, might have been made. In 1619 the Lutherans of Bohemia finally offered the throne to a leading German Protestant prince, Frederick V, the Elector Palatine, who was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of King James I of England. They were duly crowned in Prague, but their adventure was short-lived and Frederick was decisively defeated by the Imperial forces at the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620. There ensued a period of Catholic ‘re-education’ led by the Jesuits and Bohemia became an integral part of the Hapsburg Empire. Only in 1918, when the Austro-Hungarian Empire was dismembered, did the Czechs regain their independence as part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Is there any truth in the assertion that the Tyndalls were descended from Bohemian royalty? They certainly were descended from one of Anne of Bohemia’s maids of honour. This lady, whose Anglicised name was Margaret, was supposed to have been a cousin of Richard II’s Queen. Anne married Richard in January 1382 – both were about 15 years old. There were, however, no children and Anne died of the plague at Sheen Palace in June 1394. Margaret, certainly a Bohemian lady of noble birth who came to England with Anne, is said to have fallen in love with one of Richard II’s favourites, a young knight called Sir Simon (Bigod de) Felbrigg. He later became a Knight of the Garter and was Richard’s Standard Bearer. His family seat was Felbrigg Hall near Cromer in Norfolk (of more recent fame in the history of Queens’, of course, as the home in retirement of the Revd Henry Hart (1912–2004), sometime Dean and Vice-President and Fellow of Queens’ for 68 years – his widow, Mrs Gillian Hart, still lives at Felbrigg Hall). Sir Simon survived the deposition and death of his patron Richard II, though he does not seem to have been prominent in the Court thereafter. Lady Felbrigg died in 1416 and there is a magnificent brass in Felbrigg church to her memory. Sir Simon and his lady are depicted almost life-size below a double canopy of fine workmanship. Above them are their own arms (a rampant lion and an imperial eagle) and those of Richard II and Anne of Bohemia. On the brass Margaret is described as “*nacione et generoso sanguine Boema*”, which I take to mean something like, “from the nation and from the noble blood of Bohemia”. As it happens Simon does not lie under the brass – he remarried, lived till 1442 and is buried in Norwich. In his book *Felbrigg, the Story of a House* the last private owner, the Revd R.W.Ketton-Cremer (who left the house and its contents to the National Trust), says that the lion rampant arms were Simon’s and the imperial eagle his wife’s (but a variety of lion rampant, not an imperial eagle, was the badge of the Premyslid family of Bohemia – a suggestion that there might have been a mix-up in the assumption of successive generations that Margaret was a Bohemian princess). The brass, a wonderful survival and great work of art from Richard II’s reign, is contemporary evidence that Lady Felbrigg really was of the Imperial /Bohemian house or at least of an important family



*Left: The Arms of Bohemia under the Premyslid Dynasty.
Right: The Arms of the Duchy of Teschen under the Piast Dukes.*

within Bohemia. Ketton-Cremer says she was the “daughter of Przemislaus Duke of Teschen” (of whom more anon). – the Teschen coat-of-arms was indeed an imperial eagle.

Sir Simon and his Bohemian lady left only two daughters. One, Anne, became a nun, the other, Alana, married Sir William Tyndall of Hockwold. Ketton-Cremer states that it was in fact their grandson, another Sir William Tyndall (1443–1498) who was urged to prosecute his claim to the Bohemian throne “during the reign of Henry VII” – this seems unlikely as Wladislaw II (son of Casimir IV of Poland) was well-established on the Bohemian throne throughout the reign of Henry VII of England (Wladislaw reigned from 1471–1516), though it is possible that Sir William’s claim could have been considered about 1471 when George Podebrady died and there were a number of claimants to the vacant throne, including George’s son-in-law Matthias Corvinus. This Sir William was the father of Sir John Tyndall, the father of Sir Thomas Tyndall, who in turn had four sons, Sir William (by his first wife Anne Paston) and Sir John, Dr Humphrey (the President of Queens’) and Francis (by his second wife Amy Fermor).

Thus the descent of Dr Humphrey Tyndall from Lady Margaret Felbrigg (from the coat-of-arms and inscription on her tomb certainly a lady of important Bohemian noble birth, perhaps of the house of Teschen) is established, lending some plausibility to the story of the offer of the crown. It is also plausible that in the last years of the reign of Elizabeth I there were political elements in Bohemia looking to find a suitable Protestant candidate for the throne. Further credence is added by the activities of one Thomas Tyndall of Eastwood, a relative of Humphrey, in France towards the latter part of the sixteenth century. This Thomas resided in France from 1586 till 1600 and he was a political agent and spy for Lord Burghley. He seems to have pressed and widely publicised the Tyndall family claim in Paris and even convinced a visiting Bohemian Baron that a Tyndall should be his king. This Thomas Tyndall had a pedigree drawn up to back up the claims. Margaret, Lady Felbrigg, was, he said, the daughter of Semovitz, Duke of Teschen, and Elizabeth of Bohemia, a daughter of John the Blind and therefore sister of the Emperor/King Charles and aunt of Anne of Bohemia and the Emperors Wenceslas (IV of Bohemia) and Sigismund. This would make Anne and Margaret “right cousins germaine”, first cousins. He further asserted that there was an agreement, “a Deed of Transaction”, in the Bohemian family that whichever house died out first without heir male the other should succeed – Anne and Wenceslas had died without heirs, Sigismund had only a daughter (who married Albrecht Hapsburg of Austria), so, he argued, it should have



The conjoined arms of Sir Simon and Lady Margaret de Felbrigg – detail from the brass in Felbrigg Church.

been Margaret’s descendants who succeeded. Thomas Tyndall stated that ambassadors had been sent to Sir Thomas Tyndall K.B. offering him the throne, but he had refused “to the ruin of his ancient and honourable house”.

Sadly this exciting supposed genealogy of Margaret is seriously flawed. There is evidence that John the Blind and his wife, Elizabeth of Bohemia, did have a daughter called Elizabeth, but she is known to have died a few months after her first birthday. Premislav I, the contemporary Duke of Teschen, did also have a brother called Siemovitz (died 1391) but he was a cleric, the Prior of the Order of St John for Poland, Bohemia, Austria and Carinthia, and there is no evidence (or much probability) that he either married or had children. Much more likely is the theory (as mentioned by Ketton-Cremer and, according to Searle, “other authorities”) that Margaret was the daughter of Premislav (or Przemislaus) I, Duke of Teschen. He was the Ambassador from Bohemia who concluded the marriage treaty between Anne and Richard II. He is described, in contemporary documents, as a relative (“consanguineus noster”) by both Anne of Bohemia and her mother Elizabeth of Pomerania and it seems reasonable to suppose that he might have brought his daughter to England with him on his embassy. He lived from 1332/36 till 1410 and ruled the Duchy of Teschen, a part of Bohemia, from 1358. His wife was Elizabeth of Beuthen, his parents Casimir I, Duke of Teschen, and Euphemia of Masovia. Consulting the detailed genealogies in the definitive *‘Europaische Stammtafeln’* (New series, Volume III, Part I, Ducal and County Houses of the Holy Roman Empire, J.A.Stargardt, Marburg 1984), however, there is no sign of Margaret. Premislav is recorded as having three children: Premislav, Duke of Auschwitz, Boleslav, who succeeded as Duke of Teschen, and Anna who married Heinrich IX, Duke of Lügen. Moreover the Teschen and Masovia lines were not of the royal Premyslid house of Bohemia, but cadet branches of the Piast royal house of Poland (whose coat-of-arms was an imperial eagle). One has to go back to Judith, daughter of Wratislav I King of Bohemia (1032–92), who married Wladislaw I Hermann, Duke of Poland, an ancestor of the Teschen family,

to find a link back to the Premyslid family. Premislav of Teschen and the Emperor Charles of Bohemia were related, but only by marriage. Charles's uncle, Wenceslas III, King of Bohemia, was married to Premislav's aunt, Viola of Teschen. If Margaret was Premislav's daughter, therefore, she would have been a cousin *by marriage* of Anne of Bohemia. However, if she was Premislav's daughter, as Ketton-Cremer asserts and Searle suggests, she was not of the Bohemian royal family and her descendants should have had no claim to the Bohemian throne.

There remains one intriguing possibility, however. Wenceslas III of Bohemia and Elizabeth, the wife of King John the Blind, did have a younger sister, Margaret, who married Boleslav III, Duke of Breslau and Liegnitz (Wrocław and Legnica). Boleslav was a member of yet another branch of the Polish Piast dynasty with the imperial eagle arms. Though the genealogical tables of Boleslav's descendants do not include Lady Felbrigg, they do have several princesses named Margaret – it clearly was a family name. If Margaret belonged to this branch of the family, she would have been descended from

the Bohemian family as well as having some variety of the Piast Imperial Eagle as her family coat-of-arms and she would have been a cousin of Anne of Bohemia. The eagle arms on Margaret's tomb rather reinforces the view that she was of some branch, perhaps the Teschen one, perhaps the Breslau one, of the Piast Polish family rather than the Premyslid/Luxemburg Bohemian one. It looks as though it was Sir Simon Felbrigg's arms of the Crowned Lion Rampant, rather than his wife's, which bore a striking resemblance to the Bohemian royal arms, and that may have added fuel to the fire of the Bohemian descent myth. It is quite clear, however, that the Tyndall family really did believe themselves to be descended from Bohemian royalty and that this was public knowledge at the time, even touted round the capitals of Europe. So the seemingly fanciful story that a President of Queens' was offered the Crown of Bohemia is at least plausible and, only a short time after Dr Humphrey Tyndall's death and well within the lifetime of his nephew, it was certainly "famously known at Cambridge".

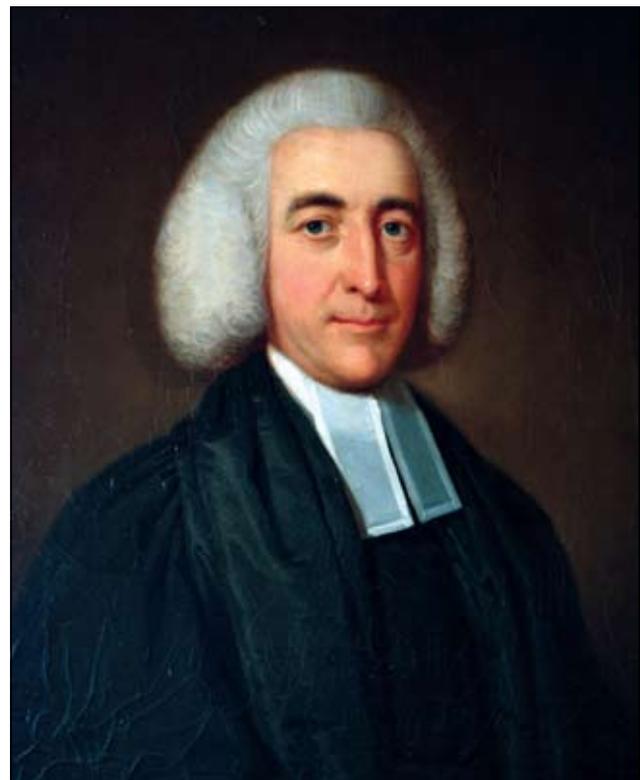
Jonathan Holmes

Robert Plumptre – 18th-Century President of Queens' and Servant of the House of Yorke

Robert Plumptre (1723–88) was President of Queens' College from 1760 until his death in 1788. He also led a dual existence away from his college responsibilities - as one of the primary political foot soldiers and clerical clients of Philip Yorke, Second Earl of Hardwicke (1720–1790). This article provides a brief examination of Plumptre's role as a Yorke client in the 1770s and early 1780s, during Hardwicke's period as an active supporter of the Government.¹ The Yorkes had risen in the world in the earlier part of the eighteenth century through the efforts of the First Earl of Hardwicke, a leading ally of the First Duke of Newcastle and Lord Chancellor from 1737 to 1756. His social ascent culminated with an earl's coronet in 1754. The Yorkes had also become territorial magnates in Cambridgeshire when the First Earl purchased Wimpole Hall in 1740. Cambridgeshire rapidly became the family's political stronghold, a position recognised by the appointment of the Second Earl (then Viscount Royston) as Lord Lieutenant in 1757. He succeeded his father as head of the Yorke family in March 1764.

Cambridgeshire represented the heart of the Yorke political interests; Plumptre's centres of influence were in both the County and in the University.² The son of an MP, Plumptre had been a client of the First Earl of Hardwicke. He had been presented to the family living of Wimpole in 1752 and to a (prebendary's) stall in Norwich Cathedral (in Hardwicke's gift as Lord Chancellor), four years later. In 1760 he was elected President of Queens', linked to the Earl both through a shared religious dimension and through practical services rendered.

The Second Earl of Hardwicke enjoyed cordial relations with a number of Latitudinarians, and maybe even harboured radical religious views himself, as revealed by the Unitarian,



JONATHAN HOLMES

The portrait of Robert Plumptre in the Long Gallery.

Theophilus Lindsey.³ At Cambridge a prominent figure who enjoyed a cordial connection with Hardwicke was the leading Latitudinarian prelate John Hinchliffe, Bishop of

¹ See British Library (BL), Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35628–35629.

² See BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35628 f. 238, 9 Feb. 1776 on Plumptre's importance in the University of Cambridge at election time.

³ See H. McLachlan (ed.), *Letters of Theophilus Lindsey* (Manchester; London; New York; Bombay, 1920) Letter from Lindsey to William Tayleur of 1 Dec. 1785, p. 30.

Peterborough and Master of Trinity College.⁴ As Master of Trinity, the Bishop would have been well known to Hardwicke, who was High Steward of the University from 1764, although it is possible to read too much into such correspondence. However, it is fair to see Plumptre's Latitudinarianism as an important component of their connection. The President of Queens', along with most of his college, was a 'strong supporter' of the unsuccessful Feathers Tavern petition of 1772, seeking reform of subscription to the Articles of Religion for Anglican clerics.⁵ In 1842 Queens' under Plumptre would be described, unflatteringly, as a college where many 'were supposed to be far from orthodox in their religious faith'.⁶ A number of books, pamphlets and letters appeared which argued the case for relaxing subscription. One was a letter signed 'Probus' (the author now identified as Robert Plumptre) who argued "whether some other Expedient, than such Subscription to Articles may not be substituted in its Place" which could be "as effectual to the Preservation of the Church of England, and not so burdensome to its *real* (perhaps *best*) Friends, who wish its Amendment and consequent Prosperity, not (as they have been reproached) its Destruction."⁷

The connection between Plumptre and Hardwicke was cemented further through practical help at the University, notably in securing his patron's election as High Steward in 1764.⁸ When it became evident in 1768 that the First Duke of Newcastle would not long survive this world, Plumptre took soundings on the Second Earl's chances of succeeding the Duke as Chancellor of the University. Plumptre's canvassing resulted in his advising Hardwicke to decline entering the running.⁹ The Third Duke of Grafton subsequently became Chancellor.

Prior to 1770, Hardwicke's political allies had only had a brief spell in government in 1765–66. However, when Lord North took power in January 1770, Hardwicke abandoned the path of opposition and rallied to the new administration. Hardwicke never accepted political office, but this did not stop him ensuring that "the Yorke family always received its share of patronage."¹⁰ One of his main patronage relationships was with Robert Plumptre, although the Second Earl would never be able to provide for Plumptre during the 1770s or 1780s. Plumptre had been well provided for by the First Earl but would receive nothing under the patronage of his son.

In 1774, the position of Plumptre as intimate of the Yorke family was proclaimed by Hardwicke's sending his nephew

and heir, Philip Yorke, to Queens'. Plumptre ensured that Hardwicke's heir would be well looked after: "*The honour which your Lordship and Family does me in thinking of admitting Mr Yorke of this college, and the proof thereby given of confidence in me call for my best and most grateful acknowledgements... My best endeavours shall be used to shew that it has not been misplaced.*"¹¹ Lord Hardwicke often stayed at Plumptre's lodgings, while the President's courtesy extended to other members of the family, for example to the Earl's brother, the Hon. James Yorke.¹²

In 1775, Plumptre's loyalty politically to Hardwicke was demonstrated by his support for the controversial loyal address from Cambridge University to the King, which commended the North government's policies towards the American colonies. The main opponent at Cambridge was that fellow Latitudinarian, Bishop Hinchliffe, the Master of Trinity, in conjunction with the Chancellor, Grafton. Plumptre, the head of a college renowned for Old Whiggery, told his patron that "a warm opposition to it is apprehended."¹³ This political loyalty was again illustrated by Plumptre's willingness to support Hardwicke's preferred candidate in a possible contest for a Member of Parliament for Cambridge University in 1776. The government wanted to see Thomas Villiers (later Lord Hyde) elected, if the Marquess of Granby - one of the current MPs - should have to vacate his seat in the event of the death of his grandfather, the Third Duke of Rutland. As Plumptre noted, "It will be a satisfaction to know your Lordships disposition".¹⁴ In the event, the Duke survived until 1779.

Hardwicke did try and secure patronage for Plumptre as part of the reciprocal patronage relationship. In 1776, Hardwicke's brother, James Yorke, recently appointed Bishop of St David's, had offered Plumptre the precentorship in his cathedral. Plumptre felt obliged to decline. Another request for patronage would even strain relations with Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely - the foremost Church patron in Cambridgeshire. Keene had been one of Newcastle's episcopal nominees and was further indebted to the First Earl of Hardwicke for past assistance.¹⁵ For all of the Yorke family's help in the past, the Bishop was to show his independence in the face of Hardwicke's wishes. When Keene refused Hardwicke's first request for Plumptre in 1777, it was the nature of the refusal that soured relations. This was apparently for a canon's stall at Ely (all eight stalls being in the gift of the Bishop).¹⁶ The Bishop lacked discretion and his attitude towards Hardwicke and Plumptre was relayed by another Yorke client at Cambridge, William Howell Ewin (a Cambridge brewer and Justice of the Peace) on 28 September. Ewin reported that one of the Bishop's friends had remarked "that ye B-p was Surprized yt Lord Hardwicke should apply to

4 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35612 f. 244 Hinchliffe to Hardwicke, 16 Jun. 1775; Price was BA (1775) MA (1789) DD (1802); vicar of Runham, Norfolk (1776) and Griston, Norfolk, (1787), died 1810.

5 Gascoigne, *Cambridge* p. 198.

6 M. Milner, *The Life of Isaac Milner D.D., F.R.S.* (London; Cambridge, 1842) p. 7.

7 *Thoughts on the Dangers Apprehended from Popery and Sectaries, by Abolishing Subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles in a Letter to a Friend. To which is added a Letter first published in The General Evening Post under the Signature of Probus* (London; Cambridge, 1772) pp. 29–30. For the petitioners manifesto, see especially Francis Blackburne, *The Confessional* (1st pub., 1766, this ed., London, 1767).

8 See BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35628 f. 1, 5 Dec. 1763.

9 See BL, Hardwicke Papers, ff. 61; 76–7 1 Jan. and 22 Nov. 1768.

10 McCahill, *Order and Equipoise* p. 145; for an account of the King's Friends in the Lords see pp. 145–67.

11 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35628 f.172, 14 Feb. 1774.

12 See Bedfordshire and Luton Archives, Wrest Park Papers, L30/9/111/27 Mary Yorke to Lady Grey, 11 Apr. 1770.

13 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35628 f.224 16 Nov. 1775.

14 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35628 f.238, 9 Feb. 1776. Ironically when the contest did take place in 1779, Plumptre was unable to vote, see BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f. 19, 4 June 1779.

15 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35596 f. 428 Keene to first earl of Hardwicke, 25 Nov. 1761.

16 The vacancy was not mentioned in the correspondence, but the only Ely vacancy in 1777 was the canonry of the 1st prebend. This stall was valued at £20 in 1835. The dean and the eight prebendaries formed the chapter.

him for so Capital a Piece of Preferment, ye 2d in his Diocese; yt he was under no obligation to him for any Thing Except half of Buck." Ewin remonstrated with this opinion, especially as it "was thro' Lord Hardwicke's Interest" that the Bishop's son had been "received so well in ye Burrough of Cambridge." From Ewin's report it appeared that the Bishop was not going to acknowledge his debts to the Yorkes and had tired of preferment requests involving the Plumptre family.¹⁷ In 1779, following the death of Robert's brother, Charles Plumptre, Archdeacon of Ely, Hardwicke pressed the Bishop again on behalf of the President of Queens'. Keene once more declined, stating that he had a number of engagements, which had to be obliged.¹⁸ Asked further, the Bishop readily acknowledged the Yorkes dominance in the County, telling Hardwicke: 'I do confess that your Lordships pretensions to some mark of my regard are well founded on your being head of this County'. The Bishop remained determined to provide for other clients, although he agreed to help Plumptre's son.¹⁹

Cambridgeshire, as with other counties in eighteenth-century England, needed to be carefully canvassed, as the minimum voting qualification was property valued at a land tax of 40 shillings a year. In Cambridgeshire the number of electors for the Parliamentary seat was calculated by John Brooke at between three and four thousand. Canvassing such a large area was not easy and was "hardly to be attempted without the assistance of friends and supporters".²⁰ Thus an ally willing to canvass or vote for the family's candidate at election time, played an important part in continuing Yorke political eminence in Cambridgeshire.²¹ Plumptre was this ally. The 1780 contest was especially important as Philip Yorke was standing for election as one of the county members, in opposition to Lord Robert Manners and Sir Sampson Gideon.

Plumptre had already been visited by the opposition headed by Charles Manners, Fourth Duke of Rutland, who had succeeded his grandfather the year before. Rutland was canvassing support for his brother, Lord Robert Manners, and was a man who "had been working... to break the Yorke family's hold over the presentation of the county and borough of Cambridge".²² Rutland was a powerful figure in Cambridgeshire and could return one of the two county members. Plumptre reported that, "His Grace very politely said he knew my connections so well, that he did not come to ask my vote, but merely to pay his respects to me."²³ The Duke's intense rivalry with the Yorkes was echoed in the fears of one cleric, as Philip Yorke reported to his uncle. This elector possessed a living in the Vale of Belvoir, Leicestershire, in the heart of Manners territory. The potential clerical supporter

"was extremely civil" but Yorke "could not prevail upon him to promise". The reason for this extreme caution was Rutland himself, as the cleric explained: "It was in the Duke's power to be of infinite disservice to his parish, or if he thought proper to be of as much use to it".²⁴

In the middle of this canvassing, on 11 July 1780, Plumptre heard the news that the Dean of Ely was very ill and not expected to last the night. He now asked his patron for help in securing the deanery. Plumptre told Hardwicke that such an application would be "a very acceptable piece of Preferment" and would "lay a great obligation upon me".²⁵ In London, Hardwicke put in his application and called upon his friends to help. One of those was Frederick Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, who replied on the 13 July that he was pre-engaged to support William Cooke, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge.²⁶ Hardwicke's heir, Philip Yorke, was also asked to play an active role, being told that the "late Dean was a great Pluralist".²⁷ Hardwicke reasoned that if the deanery was out of the question, there could be the possibility of securing another vacancy. In the meantime, on 15 July, Plumptre was able to report that he had asked Isaac Milner, Rector of St Botolph's and a Fellow (and future President) of Queens' College, to support Lord Hinchinbroke, the government candidate in Huntingdonshire.²⁸ Plumptre wrote again on 19 July and thanked his patron for "the favourable mention made of me in the Closet". He was also obliged by Hardwicke's "kind offer of assistance on a future occasion".²⁹ Hardwicke was being the model patron, seeking other vacancies and promising future help. When the deanery did indeed go to Cooke, Plumptre sent his further thanks on 27 July for all of the efforts Hardwicke had made to get some of the late Dean's preferments. However, Plumptre could not accept any of the patronage offered. It is certainly arguable whether such a crown appointment as the Deanery of Ely could have been obtained under George III and North, in a time of increasing orthodoxy in the Church.³⁰ Hardwicke himself perhaps recognised the remoteness of Plumptre's chances in a letter he wrote to his sister-in-law, Agneta Yorke, telling her he had mentioned "my old Friend Dr Plumptre's Name as a fit Person to be Dean of Ely. I did it from Personal Regard to Him, & little Expectation of its being done."

24 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35379 f. 110, 30 May 1780.

25 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f. 53; Plumptre further reported that Rutland had said that 'he did not mean to break in upon any old family interest' and 'that next to his Brothers [Lord Robert Manners] he wish'd most sincerely for Mr Yorkes success'. For the list of Cooke's preferments see his obituary in the *Cambridge Chronicle and Journal* 15 Jul. 1780 or in the *Gentleman's Magazine* Jul. 1780 pp. 347-8.

26 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35616 f. 209; William Cooke, educated at King's College, Cambridge had been Headmaster of Eton (1743-5) and Provost of King's since 1772. The deanery was valued at £450 in 1762.

27 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35379 f. 148. 20 Jul. 1780.

28 See BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f.54. Milner agreed to help, as Plumptre reported on 25 July. Hinchinbroke was heir to the Earl of Sandwich, a leading government minister

29 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f. 56.

30 G. M. Ditchfield, 'Ecclesiastical policy under Lord North' in C. Walsh, C. Haydon and S. Taylor, *The Church of England c.1689-c.1833. From Toleration to Tractarianism* p. 233.

17 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35626 f. 34; the bishop's son, Benjamin Keene, had been elected for the Borough of Cambridge in 1776.

18 See BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35616 ff. 21-2, 21 Sept. 1779.

19 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35616 f. 38, 5 Oct. 1779; for Plumptre's son, see Hardwicke 35616 f. 21-22, 21 Sept. 1779.

20 Sir L. Namier and J. Brooke, *The History of Parliament. The House of Commons 1754-1790*. (3 vols., London, 1964) i, pp. 1, 3.

21 See BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f. 54, 19 Jul, 1780, on Plumptre's canvassing for Lord Hinchinbroke in the Huntingdonshire contest.

22 J. Ehrman, *The Younger Pitt. The Years of Acclaim* (London, 1966) p. 232.

23 BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f. 48, 28 Apr. 1780.

The county election took place in September 1780, with Philip Yorke and Lord Robert Manners elected as the county's MPs. Sir Sampson Gideon, who had previously enjoyed Yorke support as one of the county members, was forced to withdraw from the contest.³¹ Although Yorke would occasionally vote against the ministry, he was counted as an independent supporter of the North government. Richard Watson, who had been appointed Archdeacon of Ely in 1779, wrote later that his "tolerating principles had gained me the esteem of the Presbyterian Dissenters" which "contributed essentially to the carrying the election" for Manners, who topped the poll.³² For Plumptre, his reciprocal relationship with the Yorkes was unaffected by the failure to secure the Deanery. Indeed, the family showed its complete trust in him a little later, when James Yorke, now Bishop of Gloucester, sent his son, another Charles Yorke, to Queens' in 1781. As Plumptre reported to Hardwicke, "I am preparing Rooms here for the B^p's son, whom the B^p informs me he will bring as soon as I can have them ready".³³

The Yorke's domination in the county of Cambridgeshire was finally confirmed through the translation of James Yorke to the Bishopric of Ely in July 1781. The family were also now able to reward the Plumptre family materially. James Yorke took pleasure in presenting Plumptre's eldest son, Joseph, to the rectory of Newton in Cambridgeshire in late 1783. The Bishop wrote of the appointment in fulsome terms, commenting that Plumptre's son was "meritorious" and had "engaged to be resident" while adding in that a "firm friend in these parts will be of use".³⁴ Joseph Plumptre was subsequently presented to a living in Rutland in 1785 by Sir George Heathcote, whose family was related to the Yorkes.³⁵ Robert Plumptre turned once again to Hardwicke for help, as he needed to obtain a domestic chaplaincy for his son, so that he could qualify for a dispensation to hold this living and hand this duty to a curate. Hardwicke's wife, Marchioness Grey, accommodated Plumptre's son, as acknowledged with thanks on 12 April.³⁶

A final effort to secure something for Robert Plumptre had occurred in August 1782, during the short-lived administration of the Earl of Shelburne, who had assumed the premiership in July 1782. Soon after Lord Shelburne took office, there was a possibility that the Archdeaconry of Ely, held by Richard Watson, would again become vacant. Ironically, this time the choice would be out of the Bishop of Ely's hands as the government would decide on the disposition of this preferment, if Richard Watson was to resign the post on his promotion to the bishopric of Llandaff. Hardwicke once again wanted to secure this for Plumptre. Watson though kept his archdeaconry. Shelburne made clear his "many Expressions of regard" to Hardwicke, through Lord Grantham, the Foreign Secretary, who happened to be married to Hardwicke's second

daughter.³⁷ We cannot tell if Plumptre would have risen further under Shelburne, as the Earl's ministry fell over American peace terms in February 1783.

Plumptre did have one last political role to play in 1784. He was involved in William Pitt the Younger's successful election as one of the MPs for the University of Cambridge. Throughout, Plumptre remained in contact with Philip Yorke, who was canvassing energetically for Pitt's election. Plumptre also took care to keep Hardwicke informed of Pitt's progress.³⁸ However, Hardwicke's stock had already collapsed. Unwisely, he had decided to support the Fox-North Government, which had enjoyed a brief spell in office from March to December 1783. Hardwicke's heir had remained aloof from the coalition – displaying the same level of contempt as George III for the ministry. He was counted as an early partisan of Pitt's new government in December 1783 and would be regarded as a loyal political supporter. Hardwicke was rapidly eclipsed as head of his family through his nephew's patronage connections with Pitt, James Yorke as Bishop of Ely and with a new generation of clerical clients. Hardwicke, now in his sixties, faded away from the active headship of his family and died in May 1790. Plumptre himself died at Norwich in October 1788, although his death had been long expected. As the Second Earl and his client were swept aside in favour of Philip Yorke and his connections, so in the 1790s, a new President of Queens', Isaac Milner, would sweep away the College's reputation as a bastion of the Old Whig tradition.

Reider Payne

³⁷ BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35619 f. 249, 14 Aug. 1782.

³⁸ BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 f. 214, 28 March 1784.

³¹ See *Cambridge Chronicle* 16 Sept. 1780 for the breakdown of the results.

³² [Watson], *Anecdotes* i, p. 140.

³³ BL, Add MS 35629 f. 74 23 Jan 1781

³⁴ BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35391 f. 57; the valuation given by the bishop of Ely was £260 (see Hardwicke 35391 f. 53, 28 Oct. 1783); valued at £1135 in 1835.

³⁵ The first earl's daughter, Margaret, had married into the Heathcote family in 1749.

³⁶ See BL, Hardwicke Papers, Add MS 35629 ff. 240, 242, 3 Apr. and 12 Apr. 1785; for domestic chaplaincies see Lloyd pp. 393–5.



JONATHAN HOLMES

Wimpole Hall, seat of the Yorke family in the eighteenth century.

Abraham v Abraham

"Abraham, Charles Henry Fox. Adm(itted).pens(ioner) at Queens', Dec.13, 1841. Son and heir of Matthew, of the East Indies. Matric(ulated) Lent, 1842. Adm(itted) at the Middle Temple, Nov. 13, 1845; no call."

This is a fairly typical, rather uninformative entry from Venn and Venn's monumental *Alumni Cantabrigienses* for a student at Queens' in the mid nineteenth century. It looks as though Charles Abraham never graduated and that his legal career never got very far. He was a 'Pensioner', i.e. an ordinary student who paid his own way. The only suggestion that this was no run-of-the-mill English student is the phrase, "of the East Indies", a phrase used specifically in India at the time to designate a particular community: people of mixed-race origin, though sometimes including Anglicised Indian natives who lived in and had adapted to the customs of this Anglo-Indian society. Charles Abraham must have been among the first students to come to Queens' from India, but posterity chiefly remembers him as one of the litigants in a famous court case, *Abraham v Abraham* (1863), involving a property dispute within his family in Bellary, South India. This celebrated case, which went all the way to the British Privy Council, was not only a landmark legal case but also illustrates the way a mixed race family negotiated its identity within the different domains of family, market and law in colonial India. Dr Chandra Mallampalli of Westmont College, California, has written an extensive article about the case, *Meet the Abrahams: Colonial Law and a Mixed Race Family from Bellary, South India, 1810-63*, *Modern Asian Studies* 41 (2007) pp. 1-42. I am grateful to him for permission to abridge his article and attempt to summarise some of his arguments for *The Record*.

Charles Abraham's father, Matthew Abraham, was a "very dark-skinned" Tamil from a family of Roman Catholic 'paraiyar' (i.e. very low caste – we get the word pariah from this group) converts from Madras. His mother, Charlotte Fox was Anglo-Portuguese from Goa, though raised in Bangalore as an Anglican. Matthew became wealthy and adopted Western ways but died unexpectedly in 1842 (whilst Charles was at Cambridge) without making a will. The dispute arose over who was entitled to his property – his widow and two sons (Charles Henry and Daniel Vincent) under English law, or his brother, Francis Abraham, under Hindu law. The boundaries between different communities and religions in pre-colonial India were somewhat fuzzy; under British rule the identities of different groups within colonial society became much more fixed and *Abraham v Abraham* is seen as one of the key incidents in the establishment of the boundaries between such communities.

Under the Permanent Settlement of 1793, Anglo-Indian public law sought to stimulate the economy by promoting the ownership and sale of private property. The personal law, however, sought to enshrine Hindu social and family traditions in the law as "immemorial rights". The case hinged on the extent to which the family could be considered westernised, 'East Indian', and therefore able to claim to fall under the jurisdiction of the law of the colonial power, rather than traditional law and custom. Charlotte essentially based her argument on her status as an East Indian Protestant, whose community had been joined by her husband when they

married. She refused to recognise Francis as head of the family and implied he had the status merely of hired help to keep her late husband's business going. Francis argued that, though to an extent assimilated into the 'East Indian' community himself, he (and his late brother) retained important aspects of their Tamil origins and so fell under the jurisdiction of the traditional Hindu laws of inheritance. The case hinged on the question, to which community did Matthew really belong? Meanwhile Francis maintained an amicable correspondence with his nephew Charles while he was at Cambridge and the content of some of the letters has survived.

The story of Matthew Abraham's rise to wealth and privilege is itself a remarkable one. The 'paraiyars' of Madras were the traditional drummers for family and local occasions and festivals. Many of these low caste people from the Tamil community had converted to Catholicism; Matthew was fourth generation Christian. Traditional occupations of the paraiyars included handling beef and poultry and liquor, occupations spurned by higher castes, so Matthew and his family were well placed to enter the service sector when they moved inland to the town of Bellary. Bellary is situated between Hyderabad and Mysore and was one of the districts ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad after the defeat of Tipu Sultan of Mysore, with the aid of the British, in 1799. Large numbers of East India Company troops were stationed at Bellary and Matthew's father, just called 'Abraham', worked as a mess butler for one of the regiments, thus interacting with Europeans and beginning to assimilate into their culture. He seems to have acquired considerable debt (and was eventually dismissed from the mess), which Matthew later had to pay off, so the son's rise to riches was entirely as a result of his own entrepreneurship. As a youngster Matthew Abraham worked as a writer at the Bellary Arsenal (starting in 1813, probably the year his much younger brother Francis was born). He began also to act as an agent for shopkeepers, to speculate with 'condemned' Government stores, and to manufacture small items for the troops. In 1823 he opened his own shop. Francis was employed as a writer at the shop and in 1832 became a partner. Matthew's business (and his later distillery) were located in the Cowl Bazaar, some distance from the cantonments and their European troops (this would have some bearing on the case as Francis essentially minded the shop and therefore lived in the heart of the Indian part of the town). Another district of the town was the 'Lower Fort' area, with public buildings and churches, where the 'East Indians' and Europeans generally lived, and there Matthew moved with his family once he began to acquire serious wealth.

Matthew and Francis's assimilation into the westernised community began on their conversion to Protestantism and their adoption of western clothes. It should be noted that the Catholic community, unlike the Protestant one, traditionally continued to observe local cultural practices, including the caste system and the division of property like Hindu 'undivided families'. The London Mission Society arrived in Bellary about 1810 and, despite some Government opposition, began to work with local Kannada-speaking people. Matthew too came under the influence of the LMS and converted about

1813. It seems that with Protestantism came the ‘Protestant work ethic’ – one gets the impression of an upright and respectable, yet highly ambitious young man, anxious to be accepted into the society of Europeans and keen to build up his embryo but already flourishing business. It was then, in 1820, that Charlotte came on the scene and after their marriage, despite, apparently, some objections from the community, Matthew and Charlotte were accepted into the society of the ‘East Indians’, the Anglo-Indians, and both adopted all the “customs and usages” of that community. Charlotte herself came from a Bangalore ‘East Indian’ community of mixed English, Portuguese and Indian ethnic origin. The fact that she was willing to contemplate marriage to a Tamil paraiyar suggests she was not of pure-blooded European society, which tended to shun the ‘East Indians’ as well as the ‘natives’, though we know her father was an English sergeant. She claimed that her parents “did not keep Native society of any kind” and she was brought up “in the society of East Indians and Europeans”. In 1820 Matthew had not yet become wealthy, so it must have been a love match. The marriage took place at Charlotte’s European brother-in-law’s house and Matthew “was in the European costume”. The Abrahams lived in the same house as Charlotte’s half-sister and her English sergeant-major husband (Mr and Mrs Placher) and as Matthew accumulated wealth, this second family came more and more to depend on their Tamil brother-in-law. In her deposition for the case, Charlotte’s niece, however, insisted that to be an ‘East Indian’ one had to have mixed blood, thus implying her Uncle Matthew, though culturally completely assimilated into the

Anglo-Indian community, could not himself be considered a member of it. Other witnesses, including several Hindus, though, insisted that ‘pure native blood’ Indians could be considered ‘East Indian’ or “Jatheewadoo”, if they entirely adopted a western lifestyle. At least one witness insisted an important criterion was the possession of a fair complexion, which would have ruled out the Abraham brothers.

Charlotte (and her sons) said it all boiled down to a set of twelve cultural characteristics, which could define an East Indian. These included dress, use of the English language, table habits, homes and surnames, but also social considerations such as the welcoming of Europeans as guests into one’s home, associating exclusively with Europeans and East Indians and conforming to their habits and manners in all the details of daily life, and avoiding all social and familiar intercourse with “Natives”, especially their near blood relations if they maintained native dress and customs. Such criteria show how colonial courts were beginning to manufacture and institutionalise cultural differences between communities. Most striking is the attempt to define community not only by the outward manifestations of lifestyle but also by attitude, for instance being ashamed of one’s native relations. ‘East Indian’ contempt for “things Indian” is a feature of much of the testimony. It is clear also that Matthew’s mother, who dressed in a sari and remained ‘native’, was not allowed to visit the home, though Francis, who had adopted western ways, was “more about the place”. This was a two-way street – Francis complained that none of his ‘native’ family would visit him. He never hid his own high degree of assimilation into the East



The position of Bellary on a map of ‘Hindoostan’, engraved by E. Jones, published in Smith’s New General Atlas in 1824. The original is a copper engraved map with original hand colouring; pink denotes British-controlled areas.

Indian community, but still maintained that he and Matthew remained significantly Indian in many ways and so traditional law should apply to the inheritance.

Meanwhile, in 1827, Matthew had acquired the "Abkari Contract" to produce and sell liquor and other intoxicating substances (including "Ganjah, Opium, Battavia Arrack and Bang") to the English troops. Both natives and 'East Indians' were employed at his distillery. His contract was renewed for 15 consecutive years. He became a pillar of the community and the church, sometimes taking Tamil language services for servants. He also became involved in the auctioning of the goods of the Nawab of Kurnool, deposed by the British in 1839. He set up a subsidiary business in Kurnool, lent money to the Nawab's relatives, and started to deal in saltpetre. Matthew acquired, presumably from the Nawab's possessions, some exotic items, including assorted native jewellery, two hunting cheetahs, a young elephant and two horses. He also speculated in property and rented several houses to English soldiers and bought and sold army surplus equipment.

A key aspect of the case concerned the relationship between Matthew and Francis (who disapproved of the Kurnool venture). However Anglicised they had become, did any vestige of "Hindu-ness" remain in their relationship? Did they relate to each other as "undivided brothers"? Under the Mitakshara School of Hindu inheritance law, male members of a family were by nature 'undivided' with respect to property. For Hindu law to apply they had to be 'equals' – did they act jointly in the administration of business? Charlotte, of course, said not. Francis was 22 years younger and resided, as a teenager, in a 'godown' attached to the shop (curiously with Charlotte's brother). Francis was chief accountant of the distillery, but did not attend social functions at his brother's house until he himself married Charlotte's other niece, and thus became 'East Indian' himself in her eyes. There was no question of an equal partnership; Francis, said Charlotte, was essentially an employee of her husband at the distillery, though a partner at the shop. However, in the late 1830s, as Matthew ailed, Francis began to take over more and more of the whole business, administering it entirely after Matthew's death (having obtained power of attorney from Charlotte to do so). He took on the Abkari Contract in his own name. It became clear that Matthew had not treated Francis well, even flogging him as a servant sometimes. Charlotte produced witnesses to testify to Francis's subordinate status, to the facts that he was not welcome to eat with the family (at least until his own marriage) and that other senior employees in the shop felt free to "wring his ears". Another (Muslim) witness said the two treated each other as 'English' brothers, not as Hindu brothers. He also said that everyone in effect continued to treat Charlotte, rather than Francis, as 'the boss', after Matthew's death. From 1843 relations between Charlotte and Francis began seriously to deteriorate. She insisted he was merely the family's man of business. She demanded accounts, but he came up with ever more ingenious ways of failing to provide them. In 1850 Francis agreed to provide accounts if Daniel Abraham came to work in the business, but, when Daniel turned up, Francis proclaimed himself the heir to the business under Hindu law. Charlotte (in her own name and that of her two sons) finally started a suit for control of the business and property in 1854.

Francis, of course, counterclaimed that, as soon as he was



*Queens' when Charles Abraham was in residence:
a woodcut of Old Court by Le Keux c. 1843.*

old enough, Matthew had always treated him in the Indian fashion as an equal partner, that he had been left to run the business alone after Matthew's death and that Charlotte had shown no interest in it, and that therefore he had become *de facto* head of the family and Charlotte and her sons had become his dependants. He said that Charlotte had always disliked him and tried to turn Matthew against him. He described an enduring South Indian cultural presence that pervaded the Abraham business and household. Charlotte's nephew (and Francis's brother-in-law) Henry Placher, a district judge in Bellary, contradicted Charlotte's testimony, portraying Francis as freely mingling with the Abraham family, spending every evening with them and going to all their parties. Servants often addressed both Matthew and Francis by their Hindustani or Tamil names. They both continued to visit 'native' relatives. Francis also produced many witnesses from the Tamil Catholic community, from which he and Matthew came, who continued to divide their property in the traditional way like 'undivided' Hindu families.

It does seem remarkable that a young man from such a background should find his way to Cambridge as early as 1841. This is eight years before Alexander Crummell became the first black student at Cambridge, when he matriculated at Queens' in 1849. Matthew Abraham must have had extraordinary ambitions for his elder son. No doubt the mere fact that Charles had been admitted at Cambridge gave Matthew and Charlotte enormous social cachet and a huge boost to their bid to become acceptable to the higher echelons of Bellary society. Probably Charles was a young man of exceptional promise and talent. The fact that he chose Queens', still in 1841 a predominantly evangelical college, hints at the involvement of the London

Mission Society. This is still the era in which only Anglicans could be admitted to the University. Charles left India and his already ailing father in July 1840 and did not return until 1853. He must have spent the best part of a year in England before his admission to Queens', presumably being tutored up to the required standard. The family had made arrangements to remit the considerable funds needed for his tuition and living expenses through Grindlays and Company. Charles certainly showed, on arrival in England, an exceptional talent for spending money. Even before Matthew's death, Francis was complaining about Charles's profligate lifestyle in England and worrying that Charles was overestimating the family's wealth in his expenses. Charles referred to "extravagantly unaccommodating notions of refinement" in his letters home. Charles built up considerable debts and lived way beyond his budget. He explained to Grindlays that he had to keep a horse, that he had health problems and had had to have a hernia operation, that he had been swindled by "sharps" and that he had to maintain himself in Cambridge during vacations as well as term time as he had no family in England. There is a hint in the correspondence that he was actually rusticated for a time for misconduct by Queens'. As relations between Francis and Charlotte soured, the former looked for allies in the family who would attest to his work on their behalf. In their correspondence Francis and Charles seem quite close (Charles sometimes referred to his father in the letters as "the Bada Sahib" (bada means big), which suggests he and his father were not on such intimate terms). On one occasion Francis wrote, "But I can hardly say your Ma confides in me. True she has no alternative, but to leave the management to me, because none but myself know aught respecting it, or would deal honestly by you all; but I fear being shackled by constant interference, and annoyed by distrust...". Francis asked Charles to write to his mother to intercede for him and complained that, though the family was obviously indebted to him, Charlotte seemed oblivious of any need to provide for him and his family. Charles responded with profuse assurances of his support and recognition of his uncle's standing within the family. By October 1842 Francis was urging Charles to remain in England to complete his legal training and not to "injure himself by an over-pinching economy". Charles returned to Madras in 1853 and provided brief testimonies related to the lawsuit, though he signally failed to provide his uncle with the promised support. What he had been doing in England, apart from spending money, for 13 years is not clear. Although he was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1845, the words "no call" in Venn and Venn mean that he was never called to the Bar. It would seem that he neither graduated from Queens' nor qualified as a barrister. He may have been in poor health unable to complete his studies as, sadly, in 1858, he died, long before the suit was resolved.

The story of the rise of the Abraham family illustrates the extraordinary possibilities for upward social mobility of Indian people willing to assimilate into western society. Matthew and Francis were equally at home in the worlds of European officers in the cantonment and Muslim, Hindu and Parsi merchants in the marketplace, in the Catholic and Protestant communities, in the worlds of the Nawab of Kurnool and the Nizam of Hyderabad and that of Grindlays and Co and Cambridge University. Their literary and business skills enabled them to

transcend all religious and ethnic boundaries, but it was their reliability and increasing wealth that enabled them to retain the Abkari Contract, on which their income was principally based. The litigation, however, generated a sense of difference – the hundreds of witnesses from every level of Indian society commented on whether they thought the Abrahams were 'undivided brothers' or East Indians, in a way forcing the family into categories which did not reflect their actual lives. At the very least the testimony offers an extraordinary glimpse into the social landscape of the Bellary region at the time. By going to court, the family focussed state-wide debate on Indian inheritance law and its application to families of different ethnic origins and religious affiliations. Both sides engaged lawyers from both the English law system and the Sudder (native Indian) Courts. Charlotte even engaged J D Mayne who had written treatises on the codified Hindu law.

The decision of the Bellary District Court cited an enquiry conducted by the Indian Law Commission in 1840 concerning the "civil disabilities" of Indian Christians, which had collected evidence on inheritance practices within the Christian communities. They found that the normal practice in such cases was to remain 'divided', with the 'undivided' state being the exception. The judge ruled that the Abraham brothers had lived according to European customs and manners and that Francis was a hired agent of Matthew and had not acted as an 'undivided brother'. He ordered that an allowance be paid to Francis for his share of the shop and the earnings of the distillery, but that ownership and profits from the distillery should go to Charlotte and her surviving son. The Sudder Adalat (Appeals Court) effectively reversed this decision and found in favour of Francis, challenging the assumption of the District Court that a change in dress and custom necessarily implied a change in the traditional inheritance laws and also accepting Francis's evidence concerning his exertions on the family's behalf. The court felt Francis's willingness to take over the management of the business when Matthew's health was failing and their joint ventures in Kurnool demonstrated that he was acting as an 'undivided brother' rather than a paid, subordinate agent. The Sudder Court consulted Brahmin pandits and concluded the brothers were "natives of India of pure Hindu stock" and that Hindu law should apply to them irrespective of their customs and Protestant beliefs. They awarded half the business to Francis. This decision was itself overturned by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1863, concluding that English law applied to the Abrahams, based upon the evidence. The Sudder Court emphasized race as the determining factor behind the law, the Privy Council argued that converts had a right to reject Hindu law as well as the Hindu religion, though they could choose to maintain traditional practices if they could demonstrate that they had retained the characteristics of an 'undivided' family. Their Lordships ruled that the Abrahams had "lived in all respects like an East Indian family" and had clearly abandoned Hindu customs and they thus reinstated the decision of the Bellary District Court and awarded Charlotte her husband's property. Charlotte died in 1869 and is buried in Bellary next to her husband and younger son. There is no sign of a memorial either to Charles Henry Fox Abraham or to Francis Abraham.

Jonathan Holmes, mainly based on the article written by Chandra Mallampalli

Head of the River 1968

15 June 2008 – the last day of the Mays. The crew assembled at the boathouse to take to the water again. The adrenaline raced. It was just like any other big race day; the anticipation and tension were unbearable. Could we do it?

But this was the First VIII of 1968 celebrating 40 years since they were Head of the River. Not only was that the last time Queens' were Head but we also completed the unique double of going Head of the River in *both* Lents and Mays *in the same year*. Extensive research (*The Bumps* by Durack, Gilbert and Marks, 2000) shows that no other college boat club has achieved this since the separate Lents and Mays were established in 1887. In 1968, QCBC finished Head in the Lent Term for the first time since the Bumping Races began in 1827 (Queens' did bump to go head and rowed over for three nights in 1834, but sadly could not keep it up and fell back to finish 2nd). Most of the crew had also rowed as the First VIII the previous year, making three bumps in both Lents and Mays. Of the 1968 squad of 11, we only had one Blue and one Goldie. Our success was down to continuity and working together. This was all the more satisfying and perhaps what makes rowing the supreme example of a team sport.

Several members claimed not to have been near a boat since those days. Thankfully we remembered how to do it and the boat went well. Onlookers were impressed – and we were amazed!

Jim Paterson had to be trained on the modern electronic paraphernalia of coxing, but recalled that one of our innovations was the first battery-operated coxswain speaker system on the Cam. This utilised an ex-RAF fighter pilot's throat microphone and some second-hand transistor radio speakers.

From the river, we repaired to the President's Lodge where Lord and Lady Eatwell kindly entertained all of us, and our wives, to lunch. In Old Court afterwards we recreated the crew photo from 1968 under the Sundial. John Eatwell (3rd May VIII 1966) took the place of Archie Browne (won his oars QCBC 1st VIII 1912) in the seat of honour in the midst of the squad. (Spot the architectural change!) After lunch, we spent the afternoon at First Post Corner with strawberries and Pimm's. The 2nd Men's May VIII made a bump on cue right in front of us. The 1st VIII also made a bump that day, but further up the river out of sight. So the crews of 2008 made a bunch of old men very happy as we drifted away to John Barker's (1967–8 coach) garden for a relaxing evening of nostalgia and catching-up.

The trouble with reunions is that you never know whether everyone will 'get on' with each other. Well, we did! As somebody said on the day, "It's hardly surprising considering that we virtually lived with each other for two years!"

Mike Pugh, Captain, QCBC 1966–68



COURTESY MIKE PUGH



COURTESY MIKE PUGH

Top: The 1968 Mays First Boat. Standing (L–R): Chris Dalley, Reg Pettit (boatman), Richard Rogers, Mike Ward, John Gordon (coach), Dr 'Bill' Williams (coach), Chris Tuckett, John Walmsley (coach), Steve Braithwaite. Seated: Jim Paterson, Russell Page, Mike Pugh, Mr A. D. Browne (President, CUBC), Robert Heanley, Richard Sutherland-Smith, Lucian Hatfield. Bottom: The 1968 crew in 2008 standing and seated in the same order with John Barker (coach) standing fourth left and Lord Eatwell substituting for Archie Browne.



COURTESY MIKE PUGH

Queens' rowing over on Saturday at the Head of the River, Mays 1968.

The Sporting Record

Captains of the Clubs

Athletics: Tim Henshaw
Badminton (Men's): Ken Chau
Badminton (Women's): Sharmini Balachandran
Basketball: Richard Martin
Boat Club (Men's): Ed John
Boat Club (Women's): Dessislava Malinova
Chess: Ernest Chia
Cricket: Tom Rex
Cross-Country: Matthew Grant
Football (Men's): Ben Riley-Smith
Football (Women's): Daisy Hessenberger
Football (MCR): Paul Daly
Golf: Jatish Patel
Hockey (Men's): Kento Taoka

Hockey (Women's): Lorna Utley
Lacrosse: Chris Clark
Netball (Women's): Lizzie Wells
Netball (Mixed): Anne Sim
Pool (Men's): Josh Cadney
Pool (Women's): Cath Wheeler
Rugby (Men's): David Sykes
Rugby (Women's): Charlotte Drury and Erni Vesser
Skiing and Snowboarding: Peter Butler
Squash: Michael Baker
Table Tennis: Akash Maharaj
Tennis (Men's): Alasdair Wilson
Tennis (Women's): Clare Jeffreys
Water Polo: Tom Hodgson

Athletics

2008 was a great year for Queens' College Athletics Club, with both teams growing still further in size and confidence. There are traditionally two inter-college competitions held each year, and early Easter Term brings the pre-Varsity CUAC Sports. This is predominantly to help University captains pick their teams for the annual beating of Oxford, but this didn't stop Queens' fielding a small but strong side.

The main competition of the year, however, is Cuppers, held in early Michaelmas Term. Queens' came out in force. Javelins were hurled, shots were put and hurdles were clattered. The opposition cowered. The day started with the fabulous four-some of Messrs Henshaw, Welchman, Nye and Cadney running the 2000m Steeplechase – a great result, with a notable performance from Tom Welchman, winning the B string race. The weekend continued in this fashion, with the men filling every event with their full quota of competitors and more! By the end of Sunday, QCAC Men were cemented in second place – a great result. Honourable mentions go to Joseph Christopher for his formidable 10:04.8 in the 3000m, to Ben Garlic for clearing 1m 70 in his first day ever pole vaulting and to Rob Hogan for falling over twice in the same 200m race. Well done to everyone who competed, especially those trying new events.

The women started off Cuppers looking to beat a respectable eleventh place the previous year. With more women competing for QCAC than ever before in living memory, they had a chance. Congratulations to Lucy Antrobus for coming 4th in the 100m against two Blues runners, to Hannah Dooley for running a whopping 4500m in one day and to Cath Wheeler for competing in the most events. The Women's Team in the end stormed to a great fifth place – a fantastic result.

Badminton

There was good news at the start of the year as the Men's 1st Team was promoted to the top division of the League. We played exceptionally well in the Lent Term and managed to stay in the First Division, even succeeding in defeating Trinity, which has never happened as far as anyone can remember. The Michaelmas Term wasn't as brilliant, although we had a few good players joining; luck wasn't on our side. Tim Henshaw, our previous captain, had an injured elbow and couldn't play for the whole term; we also lost three matches tightly by a score of 4–5. Though we have been relegated for next year, we have confidence that we will get back to the top division.

The Men's Second Team did well at the start of the year; winning four matches out of six and just missing out on promotion. In the Michaelmas Term, the Seconds, captained by Chuan Du, started off with a smashing 9–0 win against St John's Thirds, but the rest of the term did not go so well – not only did we lose all the remaining matches, we were also relegated to Division 6 for next year. The Men's Third Team, formed last year, was getting in shape. A bunch of enthusiastic freshers joined in October and started regular training sessions. Most of the Team did not have any match experience, but they were all learning fast and played two matches in the bottom division. Although results were not excellent, a lot was learnt from the matches. Chris Hansford is the Third Team Captain.



JEF PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO, BY KIND PERMISSION

Badminton in the Fitzpatrick Hall.

In January 2008, Queens' 1 Women's Badminton Team started in Division 2 after a disappointing Michaelmas Term. However, the Team played brilliantly throughout the Lent Term, going on to win all the matches played by convincing margins. The Team did not play the final match against the Clinical School because of scheduling difficulties, and Queens' was awarded the match. Queens' 1 thus came top in the Division, and were promoted to Division 1. The players for Lent 2008 were Angie Kua (captain), Louise Cowen, Georgina Sawyer, Sarah Mason, Kirsty Spilg, Stella Shieffer, Sharmini Balachandran and Lucy Antrobus. Queens' 2 started in Division 5 in Lent 2008 but, despite some well-fought matches, was unable to gain promotion into Division 4. The captain for the second team was Catherine Wheeler.

With new players, Queens' 1 was ready to take on the challenge of Division 1. All players tried their hardest against tough competition from Trinity I, Downing, Trinity Hall I, Murray Edwards and Emmanuel. Unfortunately, we failed to win any of these matches, but ended in a tie break on two occasions. The ARU match was not played due to timing, and therefore we were awarded a walkover for this match. Sadly, our results meant that we have been relegated back to Division 2 for Lent 2009. The players were Sharmini Balachandran, Kirsty Spilg, Gemma Dyson, Charmaine Yeoh, Chantal Heppolette, Yehong Mei, Jing Wang and Rachel Brown. Queens' 2, under Kate Szreder played well in Michaelmas 2009, staying in Division 5 for Lent 2009. There was a lot of interest to play in the second team, which is relatively new.

Basketball

Following an impressive return to the League in 2007–2008, the Basketball Club looked to build on its success into the 2008–2009 season. After securing promotion and a strong Cuppers run, Queens' merged with Christ's College to field two very strong teams – one in each Division.

The Firsts have had mixed success, winning when everyone is available, but suffering a couple of defeats when key players were missing. The Seconds, captained by Tal Grant, are having a great time, but not winning too much as they find their feet in competitive basketball! Both teams are hopeful of securing a good Cuppers result and also challenging for the League titles!

Boat Club

The Lent Term 2008 was less successful for the Men's Boat Club than it should have been, but it still saw some great performances and was a vital learning experience for the whole squad. The senior squad was bolstered by a generous contingent of 'new' seniors, which went on to create the core of a very strong 2nd boat. However, the 1st boat was dogged by illness and injury throughout the Term and was subject to many changes as a result. Come the Bumps, however, both crews were raring to race and in with a fighting chance. M1 was being chased by the quickest crew on the river on day one – Fitzwilliam – while they were chasing King's. The start was solid, and they immediately started taking ground out of King's, however the Fitz crew was too much to contend with, and M1 conceded on entry to the Gut. On day 2, in an epic battle, M1 lost ground to Christ's off the start and they quickly closed to half a length, but, under the excellent guidance of Cox George Disney, Queens' executed a push to quell Christ's advance and it worked. From Ditton to the railway bridge, Christ's were held at a distance ranging from a canvas to half a length. Unfortunately days three and four were less successful. Conditions had worsened with high winds creating difficult going. M1 was bumped by Christ's and then by Magdalene. M2 produced some great performances. On day one, they rowed over twice as the M2/M3 sandwich, then on day two they were unfortunately bumped. The third day culminated in a row-over for M2 who came very close to bumping CCAT ahead. On the final day they succeeded in bumping CCAT after some fantastic coxing by Emma Williams. M3 had a very successful start bumping Downing III, but spent the rest of Bumps completing consecutive sets of double row-overs as the sandwich boat.

The term was rounded off in style when M1 travelled to the tideway to compete in the Head Of the River Race. Arriving in London the night before and staying with some old Boars the crew arrived at Putney bright eyed and bushy tailed with nothing to lose and a line to draw under the term's rowing. After negotiating the classic carnage of the row-up to the start M1 span and calmly took the rating up, the first half of the course being some of the best rowing the crew had ever experienced. They quickly overtook a weak University of Nottingham crew and become locked in a battle with UCL II. Thanks to the knowledge and experience of Ian Wright, the crew reacted and

were able to regain composure for a well-executed push for the line at Putney. They had completed the course in 19 minutes 32 seconds, which placed them fourth out of the Cambridge colleges. After that performance, they knew the Mays were going to be special.

In the Mays, the 1st VIII under exceptional coaching particularly from Peter Taylor, Chris Dalley and Nick Barsley rose three places from 8th to 5th on the River. The crew had had great fun in training and especially enjoyed their day's racing in the sunshine at the Poplar Regatta in the London Docklands. On the first day M1 bumped Churchill on entry into Grassy. On day two M1 were cruelly denied the option of bumping St Catharine's as Trinity Hall caught a boat-stopping crab on First Post Reach and were bumped. Day three saw M1 bumping the plummeting Trinity Hall crew on the exit of Ditton Corner. Day four was an incredible race. Queens' stayed calm and confidently ground the hard fighting St Catharine's crew down, implementing their 'kill' move at the railway bridge, getting the bump as they left the cover of the bridge. This experienced crew widely regarded the May term of 2008 as being their most enjoyable term of rowing in Cambridge. Queens' Men will start the 2009 May Bumps within reach of the Headship. M2 had a much more uncomfortable, yet ultimately successful May Bumps. Starting as sandwich boat they passed the four days under a cloud of relentless pain as they had to complete seven consecutive row-overs until they finally bumped St Catharine's 2 on their second race of the last day. M3 (coxed by M1's stroke – Charlie Adams) couldn't have started their Bumps campaign in a better way. On hearing the cannon they simply rowed past St Catharine's 3 who had not even pushed-off and were awarded the bump. Days two and three were lost in the tedium of row-overs, while day four provided much more excitement. In their first race of the day M3 bumped Emmanuel 3, they then rowed-over as sandwich boat after a hard-fought battle with Darwin. QCBC's extensive success in 2008 can easily be attributed to the massive effort, dedication, and perseverance of Men's Captain Max Beverton and President George Disney who created a squad atmosphere of such determination, respect and enjoyment that we could not have failed to succeed.

The Michaelmas Term started out very well for the men of QCBC. There were enough novices to put out five boats and the attendance of senior rowers in this part of the year was higher than anyone can remember. The Senior QCBC men's squad greatly increased their strength-in-depth over the Term, which finished very successfully as both the First and Second men's novice boats put in storming performances in Fairbairns (the firsts coming in a fantastic 4th position), and the Seniors were able to enter both a IV and an VIII into the senior division. Despite some unfortunate illnesses blighting some rowers, the VIII, under outstanding coxing by Ian Wright, actually overtook an Oxford college VIII on the inside of Grassy!

Queens' women had a good start to 2008 with W1 coming 5th in the Newnham Short Course. The squad continued to improve and W2 made it to the semi-final of Pembroke Regatta. W1 breezed past Fitzwilliam but were beaten by Gonville and Caius. A very motivated W1 started Lent Bumps with



LEFT PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO, BY KIND PERMISSION

The First Boat about to bump – the Mays 2008.



JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO, BY KIND PERMISSION

A Women's Novice crew – Fairbairns 2008.

a technical row over due to carnage involving the boats ahead. Day two saw W1 rowing side-by-side with Girton down the reach and eventually overtaking. Newnham and Churchill were next and a very happy first boat went up three and finished Lent Bumps ninth in the First Division. Unfortunately, it was not such a good week for W2 – being bumped four times led to spoons despite some gutsy rowing.

Poplar Regatta at the start of the Easter Term was the first off-Cam race and W1 came third in their division, with a length and a half over Caius – a much-needed boost. The May Bumps started with row-overs for all three women's boats. On the second day, strong and consistent Christ's and Clare 2 bumped W1 and W2, whilst W3 bumped Addenbrookes. More row-overs resulted in W1 and W2 going down 1 and W3 finishing level.

Most of W1 came back in the Michaelmas Term and managed to put out a senior VIII! A committed row in our first race of term – Autumn Head – resulted in winning the division and receiving pots. Winter Head was another neat and controlled race with good responses from the crew and we finished third in the division. At the end of a successful term, our aim for Fairbairns was to match Christ's and that's exactly what we did, finally beating them by a couple of seconds and finishing third on the river. With any luck, blades are certainly a possibility during the next two terms.

Chess

2008 was a year of progress for the Queens' Chess Club. We earned promotion to Division I of the League, as we were ranked second in the Division II table at the end of Easter 2008. We also made it to the semi-finals in the Plate competition, but we were knocked out in that round by Magdalene by the narrowest possible margin. At the time of writing, we are going into Lent 2009 with a solid spot in the middle of the League table having scored 75 game points out of 15.

Cricket

Inevitably, the cricket season was a makeshift affair, continually haunted by the twin spectres of rain and revision. However, under the captaincy of Nick Smith, Queens' College Cricket Club still fitted in seven hard-fought matches.

After a rainy start to the Easter Term, Queens' first game was a 20-over triumph over Sidney Sussex, thanks mainly to Luke Thorne and Basit Kirmani taking three wickets apiece. Then came Cuppers: set an unlikely 183 to win from 20 overs by a strong Churchill side, Queens' fell short by 20 runs despite Andy Douglas making a spirited 60 not out as darkness closed in. The second group game, against Magdalene, was a closer affair. A gritty innings of 55 from Devish Shete took Queens' to 156, before big scores from the Magdalene openers appeared to put them on top. Kirmani and Jamie Radford both took late wickets, but the opposition sneaked home on the last ball to knock Queens' out of the competition.

The team also played several friendlies in the remainder of Easter Term, losing out to the Artists and Apothecaries CC and Pembroke but defeating Village CC and, ironically, Magdalene. Devish Shete and Karim Amjeeb both made 50s, with Ishan Kamdar and James Pitkin also scoring useful runs. As for the bowlers, Thorne, Radford and Tom Rex all took 3-wicket hauls, whilst John Garrett and Rich Martin both contributed with some fearsome fast bowling.

After a season of mixed success but much enjoyment, Tom Rex was elected Club Captain for 2009.

Cross-Country

Cross-country at Queens' continues to prosper, drawing support from runners of all abilities. In the Inter-college League, Queens' is, at time of going to press, in fifth position in the Men's Second Division, and fifteenth in the Women's First Division. Our best men's performance came in the Coldham Common race over 10.4km, when Matt Grant came second with a time of 35:01, and James Maheswaran came eighteenth with a time of 40:48. At the 2008 Fresher's Run over 2.7km, Queens' postgraduate Stella Nordhagen recorded the impressive time of 11:20, and achieved eighteenth place in a strong field. Many other members of the college have taken part in inter-college events, including Rupert Cullen, Suzy Pett, Rachel Padley and Ania Kowalski.

Queens' members also featured prominently in races between the CU Hare and Hounds and other universities, most crucially of course the Varsity Match at the end of Michaelmas 2008. Stella Nordhagen finished seventh in the Women's Thirds match, while Matt Grant competed at Wimbledon Common as part of the Blues team, finishing twelfth with a time of 41:26 over 7.5 miles and earning a half-blue for his trouble. On February 7th Matt Grant and James Maheswaran travelled to Aberdeen as part of the Cambridge team to take part in the British University Cross Country Championships. Braving the arctic conditions, Cambridge finished second overall, with Matt finishing in eighteenth.

Football

2008 was Queens' College's most successful footballing year in recent memory. Having got off to a remarkable start to the season before the Christmas break, Queens' 1st XI picked up where they left off in the Lent Term. The combination of resilient defending and flamboyant counterattacking play saw the team continue to dominate opponents, eventually winning every league match and being crowned runaway champions of Cambridge's Division 4. League success was more than deserved, with inspirational captain Ed Green's primordial roars of encouragement throughout matches ensuring that complacency never threatened their form. The Lent Term was particularly special for Queens' first year striker Matt Amos, who in eight weeks rose from the shadows of inter-college football to Cambridge University's first team, eventually coming off the bench in the Varsity match to score a diving header and earn himself a full Blue.

Michaelmas 2008 saw the 1st XI start their new campaign in Division 3 in disappointing fashion, with individual errors largely to blame as Queens' dropped points. The season's turning point came with an astounding Cup victory. As captain Ben Riley-Smith and vice-captain Tom Balling led a Queens' team yet to win their first Division 3 game, a match against Division 1 regulars Churchill meant something special would be needed for victory. Brimming with underdog spirit and hard tackling, Queens' took the game to their opponents and, despite twice having their lead pinned back, secured a famous 4-3 triumph. Since then the 1st XI have won every match and enter 2009 both in the Cup and in the running for league promotion.

2008 also saw Queens' 3rd XI, infamous for their steely resolve and unorthodox pre-match preparation at the Anchor pub, achieve promotion from Division 7 in Lent. Sadly the 2nd XI failed to complete a hat-trick of Queens' promotions. Both teams remain in contention for promotion this season.

Women's Football has made a big comeback this year too. Our numbers dropped significantly at the end of the Easter Term 2008 as many of our players went on to graduate, including our then Captain, Fran Boait. Luckily throughout the new Michaelmas Term the team has been stocked up with fresh talent. Much of our current team are first years who were surprisingly hesitant to join at first, possibly due to the over-eager fashion in which they were hunted down by eager second years at the Freshers fair. As the term progressed, and as we started to win more matches, the team grew in size, spirit, and ball control.

Our first Cuppers match against Girton showed the strength of our team. Although Queens' is in the 3rd Division and Girton is in the 1st, we played a great match. The odds were stacked up against us as many members of the team had never even played football before. Unsurprisingly, therefore, we were run down by Girton, losing quite badly. However the team fought all the way through, never losing spirit. We came to our next game more prepared, beating Christ's



BEN RILEY-SMITH

Outside the Porters' Lodge – publicising the memorable victory over Churchill.



JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO BY KIND PERMISSION

The Football First XI.

4-1 and even developed our own Queens' cheer. We are now looking forward to fighting our way into the Plate finals in 2009. Our new coach, Jatish Patel, is speeding up this improvement by advising the team at many a game ("Just take more shots on goal!") and offering a post-game evaluation at the Anchor. These evaluations tend to lead to heated discussions as we are quite an aggressive team and Jatish referees many of our matches. The improvement over this last term shows that next year we will be a force to be reckoned with. Hopefully the blackboard outside the Porters' Lodge will be full of our successful results.

In 2008, Queens' regained the MCR Football League crown after a four year hiatus and the squad is looking forward to a Lent Term assault on the MCR Cup, which Queens' has never won. The MCR League is run off in the Michaelmas Term. Affiliations can be somewhat loose and not every college enters a team in the two-division competition. Thus some colleges amalgamate, like Clare and Fitzwilliam, and some Departments or student groups, such as Zoology or the Hellenic Society, enter teams. The same teams then compete in Cuppers in the Lent Term. Recently Queens' has vied for dominance in both competitions with, in particular, Jesus, Churchill and Wolfson.

At the end of the 2007/2008 season Queens' powered to the Cuppers final by beating Wolfson 4-0 (avenging an earlier league defeat), but came unstuck against a more cohesive Jesus outfit in the final. Not helped by a long gap between the semi-final and final and being forced to play on an unfamiliar astroturf surface, Queens' were well-beaten, 4-0. The strong team spirit was very much in evidence, though, as Queens' held out gallantly for 65 minutes before the floodgates eventually opened.

Strengthening the squad during the close season was critical to mounting serious challenges on the league and cup fronts in 2008/2009. Paul Daly took over the captaincy and a number of new players were recruited, including the new mathematics Fellow, Dr Richard Nickl, who previously played semi-professionally in Austria.

Queens' began the league season with wins over St Edmund's, the Chinese Society and the Hellenic Society, before registering an extremely satisfying 2-0 victory against arch-rivals Jesus. Trinity Hall and St John's were dispatched before a crunch tie away to Churchill. Despite windy conditions, which did not suit Queens' free-flowing passing game, second half goals from Julien Licchesi and Ted Hayden secured a vital draw. A comprehensive victory over Wolfson the following weekend sealed the title and Queens' closed out an unbeaten league campaign with a win over Clare/Fitz.

Golf

Last year was a successful year for Queens' golf: a Queens' student, Thomas Woolsey, was elected captain of the Cambridge University Golf Club and led Cambridge at the 119th Varsity Golf Match at Royal Liverpool Golf Club. Queens' member Amir Habibi also played and both won their respective singles matches, but, despite their valiant efforts, Cambridge lost 8-7. Since their departure from Queens' the golfing scene has looked rather bare and none from Queens' currently plays at the University level.

Hockey

Queens' Men's Hockey team has gone from strength to strength in 2008, with a fresh influx of freshers providing skilful and much-needed replacements for the outgoing members of the 2007-08 team. With the year split into two separate seasons over the course of the first two terms, each provides a chance to start afresh; accordingly, Queens' entered Lent Term with high hopes. Not helped by a disappointing turnout throughout term, which resulted in

women players filling in for the men in every match, we nonetheless held on to a respectable mid-table finish in the University's Second Division. Bearing in mind the quality of some of the opposition as well as the Team's seemingly endless struggle to field eleven players, this was an achievement in itself and something of which we can be proud.

With the disappearance of several team members, including the newly-elected Captain Stuart Walker on an academic exchange to France, a lack of players was a concern before the start of Michaelmas Term. However, these fears were soon allayed at the freshers' squash where a number of keen players signed up to the mailing list, several of whom had even played hockey before! The Men's Team soon started to look just like a real men's team, with the girls rarely called upon to take a place in the starting line-up. Over the course of the Term, the defence helped keep the number of goals conceded to a minimum in front of an inexperienced but committed goalkeeper, with the midfield providing cover and attacking threat. Perhaps this is just as well, as Queens' Hockey continues to struggle on without a regular recognised striker; our stand-in keeper is usually deployed up front, with a knack of performing spectacular goal-line clearances at the wrong end of the pitch. Third place in the Division was just reward for a term well played.

The Women's Team did not play many matches in the Lent Term and often had difficulty getting out a full team, but maintained their position in the University League. In the new academic year the Team received welcome reinforcements from the fresher intake, notably Roxy Paes, Charlotte Craven, Emily Thompson and Jemima Maunder-Taylor (despite being a complete novice to the game!). There have been some wins, including a notable victory over Clare, and a memorable, hard-fought 0-0 draw with St Catharine's II. There has been a full turn-out for every match. The first round Cuppers game was against Churchill. Unfortunately the goalie was ten minutes late, by which time Queens' were 1-0 down. The Team played extremely well, threatening to but never quite succeeding in equalising and so lost by that solitary goal.

Lacrosse

It has been a good year for Queens' College Lacrosse Club. We ended last year with a disappointing defeat in the Cuppers tournament, losing early on. With this in mind we have pushed into the new academic year with extra enthusiasm. The new year has also brought with it a new league system, involving three divisions, with Queens' in the topmost, and an incredibly enthusiastic first year! This, combined with the many players continuing to play, has boosted the Club's numbers, now making us one of the largest teams in Cambridge. With this promising start, we have had an outstanding term involving many memorable moments both on and off the pitch and ending with QCLC coming second in the First Division, losing only to Clare in an excellent match.

Considering that the majority of our players have had no previous experience of lacrosse but have taken to the sport so incredibly fast, the future looks good for Queens' College Lacrosse Club and we are all looking forward to the coming term and reclaiming our Cuppers title!

Netball

Queens' College Netball team had a very successful start to the year, winning all but one of their matches, resulting in promotion to the First Division. During the annual Cuppers tournament the team played remarkably well, reaching the semi-finals before narrowly losing their final match to the overall winners. The Lent Term captain was Lauren Griffiths, who is sorely missed on the pitch.

The Michaelmas Term proved to be slightly tougher, given the increase in standard of play and the loss of a number of key team members. However, the team has played consistently well and resisted demotion so far. Special mention must go to Sophie Ballie who is now part of the University squad and a vital member of our team. The Michaelmas Term also saw the introduction of a second netball team, allowing more members of the college to participate in this popular sport. The second team has also had a difficult term, but has proven popular, as it is available for players of any ability.

Queens' College Mixed Netball team has gone from strength to strength since Lent 2008. The highlight of the 2007/2008 season was undoubtedly the promotion of the team into the Second Division, in which they have been competing this year. Michaelmas Term saw the team winning all but two games, thanks to the stabilisation and dedication of the weekly players. Particular mention must go to the newly recruited Phil Ashworth who has provided immeasurable help in the team's defence. Veteran player Tom Hendicott also deserves a special mention for his inimitable keenness and enthusiasm for the game. The way the team is performing we are looking forward to another promotion and aim to achieve great things in Cuppers.



JONATHAN HOLMES

The Pool Club's waistcoat logo.

Pool

2008 has been a dramatic year for QCPC. Lent Term saw the conclusion of the 07/08 league campaigns. The First Team secured second place in Division 2B, and a play-off spot, but unfortunately missed out on promotion following a disappointing 5-2 defeat at the hands of Homerton. The Second Team, under the captaincy of Ed Kwong, also finished second in their division, and this was enough to earn an impressive promotion in their debut season. The Michaelmas Term then saw the introduction of a Women's Team and the First and Second Men's Teams in the same division. After a few games of the season, the First Team lie first, the Second Team third, and the Women's Team fourth.

But the pinnacle of the year came in the Cuppers competition. After a comfortable 5-2 win over Downing in the opening round, Queens' found themselves 3-0 down against Christ's, a Division 1 side, in the quarter finals, with star player Rob Hogan having already lost. But, following some memorable pool, Queens' fought back to win 5-3 and earn a place at finals' day in the Easter Term. Sporting Custom made QCPC some special waistcoats; the team was the envy of all their peers as they destroyed Division 1 champions Robinson 5-1 in the semi-finals. And so to the final against King's, another strong First Division side: Queens' made a disappointing start by losing the opening frame, but from there on it was one way traffic, and in the end a Captain's performance from James Maynard secured another 5-1 win and cemented Queens' as Cuppers Champions!

And there was yet more drama to come in December, when QCPC entered a team into a national pool competition, hosted by Riley's. After making it to the regional final (last 16 nationally) they eventually lost 7-5, from being 5-1 ahead. Even so, it capped the greatest year in QCPC history!

Rugby

Lent 2008 proved a successful term for QCRFC as the squad finished its league fixtures with some comprehensive victories and, as a result, gained promotion to the Second Division. This momentum was carried forward into the Cuppers Tournament where we met a strong Downing side, equally motivated by their third place finish in the University League. After a hard fought eighty minutes all that separated the two teams was a touchline conversion from Leo White, which left Queens' the victors with a final score of 7-5. Our Cuppers run was sadly ended by a Blues-filled St Catharine's Team in the quarter-finals. Lent also saw a win against a strong Old Boys outfit along with some curry-fuelled festivities to follow the game.

The Lent Term was concluded in the usual fashion with the Sevens tournament and the AGM. In the Sevens tournament Queens' were sadly denied a place in the final by the winners, Jesus. The 2007/08 AGM saw the appointment of a new committee with Mike Shaw being promoted to President and the positions of Captain and Vice Captain given to David Sykes and Edmund Archer respectively. There followed a thoroughly enjoyable Annual Dinner, the highlight of which was the champagne punt ride to the restaurant.

The summer brought a fresh challenge for QCRFC as we travelled abroad to the Czech Republic to sample their world-renowned beer and their not so world-renowned rugby! Thanks to Mike Shaw and Steve Rogers' hard work, and the generous hospitality of both Havirov and Sokol Mariansky Hory RFC's, the tour was a great success. The squad returned in high spirits after victories against both clubs, one of which plays in the Czech Premiership.

Michaelmas 2008 saw a new season and a new division for Queens'. The squad, endowed with a batch of new players comprising both freshers and grads, rose to this challenge and have solidified their place in the Second



JONATHAN HOLMES

The Pool Team (all mathematicians) after victory in Cuppers.

Division. Highlights of the term have included convincing victories over Emmanuel and Homerton.

Thanks must go to Steve Rogers for all his help coaching the team this year as well as Keith Mills who has kept Barton Road in pristine condition all year round. Finally thanks to those of you who have braved the cold to come and watch us this year.

Queens' College Women's Rugby Club has had yet another successful year. After finishing the League as joint winners with Jesus, we then celebrated in style with an outstanding annual dinner which included colourful champagne, punting at sunset to Café Uno, a delicious three course dinner and much after dinner entertainment provided by the men's team, consisting of singing, dancing and a tasteful Chippendale-style show for our amusement.

This year we have joined with Gonville and Caius College to strengthen the team and offer the opportunity to 'roll in mud' to more people. With the help of Tom Hendicott, our head coach, we have introduced many new players into the game and the talent that has arisen has been amazing. Having received funding from both Queens' and Caius we have been able to purchase a full set of personally designed Home and Away shirts and shorts in green and blue colours respectively. Just over half way through the season we are unbeaten, having already obliterated Magdalene and Jesus and scared off Christ's and the Vet School and are positioned top of the league. Indeed our lead is now mathematically unassailable and we are certain to be crowned League Champions again. With our final matches upcoming, we hope to keep our unbeaten record and continue encouraging more women to try the sport.

Skiing and Snowboarding

January saw the Queens' Ski and Snowboard Club's annual trip to France, this year visiting the famous resort of Val d'Isère. With 99 budding skiers and snowboarders, from total beginners to experienced seasonaires, it was once again the biggest College trip of its kind. As always, a great time was had by all, fully aided by the favourable weather conditions, and everyone returned home in anticipation of a return visit to the area in 2009.

Squash

This year has been a successful one for Queens' Squash, with three teams competing in the College League. Queens' I finished third in League One, Queens' II finished second in League Four and Queens' III performed well in League Five. Cuppers followed the end of the League and in this Queens' reached the quarter-final stage before being knocked out.

The start of the academic year in 2008 saw a rapid growth in the turnout for weekly squash club, with many first years continuing with squash or taking it up for the first time on coming to Queens'. This turnout continued up until the end of 2008 and has led to increasing competition for places on Queens' II and III Squash Teams. So far in the League, Queens' I has lost all their games, but have strongly contested all but one of these. Queens' II, on the other hand, has been unbeaten, whilst Queens' III has won and lost in about equal measure.

The interest in squash, particularly among first and second years, means that 2009 is likely to be another good year for the Club

Table Tennis

Table Tennis at Queens' was reborn at the beginning of October 2008. After a two year absence, there was sufficient interest from Freshers and second years to allow us to re-enter two teams in the lower divisions of the University League.



CHARLIE DRURY

The Women's Rugby Team.

Our Seconds kick-started the campaign with an excellent 6-3 victory against an experienced and classy Pembroke side, while the Firsts also routed Downing 7-2 away from home. The second's next outing was not as successful, beaten by a Robinson team with three University players. Oli Hart still produced an excellent performance, taking one set for Queens'. The rest of the term saw good performances by both teams, with an 8-1 victory over Homerton, and 7-2 victory over Caius being the highlights. Considering our relative youth and lack of University players, team members such as Paul Kenny, Chuan Du and Ed Kwong all played to an excellent standard. At the end of the league season, scheduling problems caused by other teams meant that we could not play our full quota of games, and thus both teams finished mid table.

Within the college we have set up a league pyramid to help revive the sport, and also hold regular practice sessions, which are open to all, three times a week. We have purchased several bats and balls, and enthusiasm is certainly growing. We hope to perform well in the Cup competition this coming term, and the sport will definitely continue to grow in 2009.

Tennis

Queens' College Men's Tennis Club has continued to grow since being re-established in 2006. With over forty members signed up for the 2007-08 season, we were able to field a strong six-man team to face Clare in the first round of the Cuppers. After impressive performances from debutants Andy Melville, James Johnson and Karim Amijee, Queens' prevailed with a convincing 8-1 victory. However, with a couple of key players missing through injury, the next round proved to be a much tougher test. Despite a series of closely fought singles matches, Jesus College were simply too strong, condemning Queens' to a 7-2 defeat. After a promising intake in September 2008 the Club hopes for more success next season.

Women's Tennis at Queens' got off to a good start this Easter Term with a bye in the first round of the Inter-collegiate Cuppers tournament. In the second round we met Clare College and a team composed of Clare Jeffreys, Sophie Baillie, Katie Draper and Clare Davis produced a fine performance to beat them very convincingly. Unfortunately in the semi-finals we then came up against slightly tougher opposition, Pembroke, to whom we lost, although by

no means badly. Overall it was a great season as this was the first time in several years that Queens' have had a Women's Tennis Team at all, with some girls last year having to resort to playing for the Men's Team. Although the Cuppers Team is made up of only four players, we had a great turnout for practices with lots of people keen to get involved and have a hit around, without necessarily taking part in the competitive matches. We are hopeful that Queens' Women's Tennis Team can establish itself even more fully this coming season and perhaps enter the Inter-collegiate League as well as Cuppers, providing more match practice and opportunities to play competitively, although of course we more than welcome people of all abilities and levels of experience.

Water Polo

2008 saw Queens' Water Polo on its best form for many years. With more games and training than in previous years, Queens' has continued to improve in matches, even when faced with tougher opponents. We ended third in the Second Division, just missing out on promotion to the top division. But with a growing and developing team, 2009 looks to be a big year for us to show how good a team we actually are.

As the Easter Term approached, the new kit arrived and we were ready for Cuppers. But as in previous years, an unlucky draw saw us playing a top division team, Trinity, and we were heavily defeated 7-0. Special mention has to go to Al Czepulkowski for the design of the new trunks.

As the new season starts, Queens' prepares to play its final matches in February starting in a good position, having already played Girton and Trinity. A good turnout and a strong performance against Girton, saw us leave with a well deserved 5-0 win. Again Trinity was a tough opponent, but with a stronger team and new intake, a 5-0 loss was a very respectable score.



TOM HOPKINSON

The Water Polo team modelling their new kit.

The Student Record

The Students 2008

Graduate students, now well over 350 in number, make up over 40% of the current cohort of junior members of the College. Almost half of those graduate students taking classified examinations achieved Firsts or Distinctions. Moreover, there were 64 successful MPhil students and 46 graduate students who were awarded their PhD. The intellectual life of the students continues to thrive in College too – with regular academic seminars in Law, in Modern Languages, in History and in Arts. The Medics continue to organise regular speaker meetings. The graduate community is taking an ever-greater part in the life of the College and their activities are bringing distinction to our academic performance. Their sporting prowess is also to be mentioned – our MCR football team, for example, not only won the Inter-Collegiate competition, but then gave a drubbing to the winners of the undergraduate competition.

This year our intake of undergraduates has a majority of women for the first time in the history of the College (or, at least, it had a majority of women – but with one now deferring her place until 2010, it is now fifty-fifty). We have also welcomed the first two undergraduates on the *École Centrale* Engineering exchange scheme from Paris, together with a growing number of other students from Europe (with probably our first undergraduates from Bulgaria and Lithuania). Our MIT Exchange with the USA continues to thrive, and the College has now welcomed (and sent in exchange to MIT) more than 20 undergraduates since the scheme's inception. The selection activities of the Cambridge Colleges have also enabled us to welcome exceptional students from China, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. Through these and other schemes, the international reputation of the College is growing – especially in the fields of Science, Engineering, Economics, and Mathematics.

The students give much to the College in many other ways as well – they are more and more important in the areas of recruitment and admissions, they are unstinting in their support of charitable activities and the external community, they help out with the activities of the Development Director, and they do things which genuinely enrich the academic life to the College. Laura Kilbride launched the *Dial* and Creative Writing Project and Ed Southall revived the Politics Society.

Admissions

The way that candidates apply to Cambridge was thoroughly transformed this year. Most candidates now apply entirely through an online system, just as they do for UCAS. Putting Cambridge as one of the university choices on UCAS triggers the dispatch of a further online questionnaire which applicants then complete and return. The abolition of the paper form also meant that the separate fee that a Cambridge application previously attracted has been done away with as well. The intention behind the changes was to encourage a broader range of people to consider Cambridge by removing some of the barriers and complexities to applying. Initial results suggest that the changes have had the desired impact with



JONATHAN HOLMES

At the Christmas Party.

Jonny Nye led one of the youngest teams ever to appear in the competition to the quarter finals of University Challenge. Ben Wright has provided excellent leadership of the JCR and Johanna Hanink has done the same for the MCR.

The College achieved 108.5 Firsts or Distinctions (23.2%) in Tripos examinations in June (up from 106 last year). Emma Probyn was awarded the Second George Long Prize for Roman Law; Adam Willis was awarded the Cambridge Association of Architects Prize; Eleanor Sanders was awarded the John Hall Prize for Family Law; Sean Warren the Tessella Prize and Mary Vander Steen the Robert Summers Memorial Prize. They are all to be congratulated on their achievements.

Murray Milgate, Senior Tutor

applications to Cambridge as a whole up by some 12% and Queens' applications increasing by over 14%. So successful was Cambridge's move that Oxford rapidly decided that they no longer needed their separate application form either. Like the introduction of all new software, the new system was not without its problems but looking back over the round, it seems clear that all the Colleges have felt the benefit of being able to capture large amounts of data electronically. This has led to increased efficiency and transparency in every area of the process. More generally, Queens' continues to attract an interesting and diverse set of applicants with a broad range of talents.

I am sometimes asked what the College's attitude is to receiving applications from the relatives of Alumni. The short answer is that if they have the potential to do well here then we will offer them a place, just the same as anybody else who applies to us. Given the way in which applications are made now, we do not actually know if an applicant has had a previous familial connection with the College so we consider each applicant on their individual merits, which is entirely as it should be. Nevertheless, I am always happy to communicate with Alumni directly about potential applications either in person (Academic Saturday in October is always a good time for this to take place) or through the Admissions Office (admissions@queens.cam.ac.uk).

Andrew Thompson



JONATHAN HOLMES

The Bridge at night.

Director of Music

Since starting as Director of Music at Queens' in October 2008 I have been struck by the diversity of music within the College. From the Renaissance polyphony of the Chapel to the jazz band, there is something for everyone, and wide undergraduate participation in one ensemble or another.



BRAN CALINGHAM

What, then, is my role?

First, to give direction and focus to existing groups, not least Queens' College Chapel Choir. The current crop of singers proved their quality on a hugely successful tour to New York, Poughkeepsie and Harvard in December 2008, where their performances received standing ovations. With high-profile events to come – Queens' College Chapel Choir has been invited to perform in Angers in March and to participate in a joint BBC Radio 3 broadcast in April – there is much to prepare for, and I look forward to seeing the Choir and Organ Scholars develop through ever-greater musical challenges during the remainder of the year.

The St Margaret Society (MagSoc) is the alternative choir in Queens': a large choral society with nearly 100

members. There is great excitement about our next project – a March programme featuring Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue* and Dvořák's *Stabat Mater*. The talented instrumentalists who form the MagSoc orchestra are in great demand, but I aim to facilitate as much chamber music within College as possible. There are a number of masterclasses with inspiring professionals scheduled for later in the year, and these, coupled with the newly re-established Monday evening concert series, will give our musicians plenty of scope and encouragement.

From a more personal perspective, I made my debut conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in February at Cadogan Hall in a concert performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio*. With a cast of international soloists, the Philharmonia Chorus and Queens' College Chapel Choir, it was a fantastic evening. My continuing association with the BBC Symphony Chorus, Philharmonia Chorus and London Lyric Opera complements my work at Queens' perfectly, allowing me to lead through example not only within Cambridge University but also in the London concert world.

The support and welcome I have received from Queens' Members – from Lord and Lady Eatwell, the Fellows, alumni and student body – has been invaluable in establishing myself in this new role of Director of Music. I have only the greatest hopes for what lies ahead.

Madeleine Lovell

Dancer in Residence

Queens' College Contemporary Dance Society has continued to welcome both Queens' and non-Queens' members to a wide range of dance technique and choreographic classes and workshops. As Dancer in Residence at Queens' I work closely with this student-run society and deliver most of these classes and workshops myself. However this year I was able to introduce a new initiative and invite three guest artists working in very different styles to deliver one workshop each. The first of these, Tom Roden, co-founded New Art Club with Pete Shenton in 2001, since when they have achieved critical acclaim on both the dance and stand-up comedy circuits and somewhat of a cult following. *The Times* described them as, "The Morecambe and Wise of dance, the Reeves and Mortimer of contemporary

choreography, the Gilbert & George of comedy and, perhaps most accurately, a double act who marry stand up comedy with choreographic minimalism and a touch of philosophy". Tom's workshop on improvisation and comedy was particularly well received.

Isobel Cohen, Artistic Director of locally based Helix Dance Company, also led a workshop that looked at text as a starting point for choreography, referencing it with her recent work for her company based on Oscar Wilde's *The Picture Of Dorian Gray*. The third guest artist was the College's very own Dr Diana Henderson who delivered a lively, energetic and immensely fun introduction to Scottish Country Dance, which was very much enjoyed by all those who attended.

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

Angela Hinds, Artist in Residence of the Derngate Theatre, Northampton, comes regularly to sketch our work and we continue our collaboration with members of the Photographic Society who will be documenting rehearsals and preparations for this year's *Sprung!*

Sprung!, a non-auditioned performance platform for student work initiated by my predecessor Kenneth Tharp, is ten years old in 2009. Kenneth and I worked closely together whilst with London Contemporary Dance Theatre and I am very glad to continue his work in mentoring and curating the students' works for performance as well as presenting my own choreography. *Sprung!* will continue to display and delight in the rich diversity of student work alongside the showcasing of the work of guest artists and culminating with a group piece choreographed by myself as a result of a series of regular



Sprung! 2008 poster photoshoot.

choreographic workshops, working closely with the dancers themselves to make the piece. Last year my choreography was based on the sculptural works of Anthony Gormley; this year I have taken as the starting point the poignant story of *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas* by John Boyne and rehearsals are also under way for a short Stomp-style rhythmical work.

Adèle A Thompson, *Dancer in Residence*

Around the World and Back: A Hawk-Eye View

When I chose my fourth-year project as an Engineering undergraduate at Queens', little did I know that I would spend the next five years at international sports events, follow the summer around the world and all the while gain relevant experience to enable me to return to pursue a PhD in real-time computer vision. Had this been obvious from the outset I imagine I would have faced rather fierce competition for the Hawk-Eye project.

My project supervisor had forged links with a small company in Hampshire that was bringing computer vision technology to bear on some of the most difficult umpiring decisions in sport: cricket's LBW and tennis's line-call. I relished the opportunity to combine my research with a real-world application and was thrilled to be offered a full-time role with the company upon graduation. Hawk-Eye had recently been spun-out as a separate company from Siemens' Roke Manor Research Limited and employed just three other full-time staff based in a Portacabin at the Hampshire Rose Bowl cricket ground. Having spent my final year specialising in computer vision in general and Hawk-Eye in particular, I soon found myself responsible for the underlying computer vision algorithms on which the system is based.

I was in at the deep end from day one of my new job. It was Hawk-Eye's first day at Wimbledon and a case of all hands to the pump. I found myself in the broadcasting centre in front of a Hawk-Eye machine and a communications panel with one button to speak to the director and another to speak to John McEnroe. After getting a Hawk-Eye line-call to air for the first time I slumped back in my chair and breathed a loud sigh of relief, only to realise that a cameraman was filming me for a segment the BBC were running on the new technology.

My first development project was to adapt the Hawk-Eye cricket system for use as a training tool for England's new cricket academy at Loughborough. To develop the system I

worked closely with Troy Cooley, the national team's bowling coach, who claimed to know as much about technology as I knew about cricket. He was eager to exploit the system to its full potential and I enjoyed designing the coaching system based on his feedback.

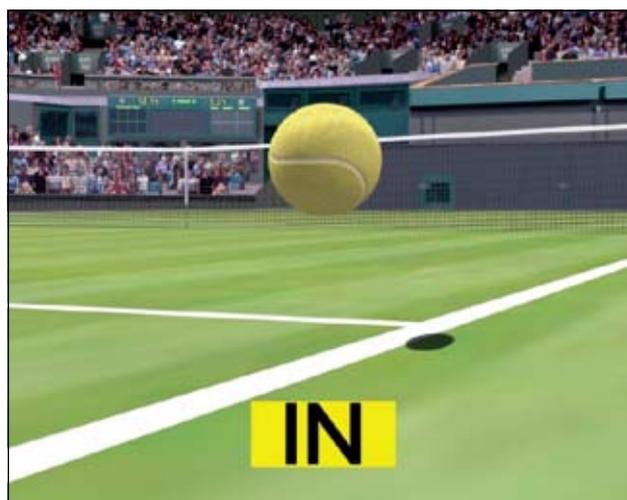
In my first few years I spent the majority of my time overseas running the system at sports events and developing the software whilst on site. I particularly enjoyed the long cricket tours in Australia's summer as the whole broadcast team toured the country together. The commentators regularly joined the rest of the crew in the hotel bar at the end of the day to recount some extraordinary tales from their playing days. By far my most exciting tour was to Pakistan for the India series in 2004. It was the first time Hawk-Eye had been used outside the western world and the first time India had toured Pakistan in 14 years. I was joined by a fellow Queensman, Neil Johnson, and together we faced some rather interesting challenges. Among other things, we discovered that bamboo scaffolding is a surprisingly stable structure from which to mount the Hawk-Eye cameras, even in the event of an earthquake.

In 2005 I took on the role of Technical Director and led a growing in-house development team seeking to upgrade the tennis system for official use by the umpire. The International Tennis Federation had recently announced it would allow tennis events to use the Hawk-Eye system to decide line-calls if it could be demonstrated that the system met a stringent set of accuracy and reliability criteria. After passing an initial set of testing locally at a small venue in Hampshire the team moved to California for a month to further develop the system in a stadium setting. The reliability aspect of the system was demonstrated to the ITF during the Indian Wells Masters Series event, where the system was being provided for television. The next stage of testing involved a live trial of the system as a line-calling aid at a small ATP event in Mobile,

Alabama. The Hawk-Eye cameras had to be mounted on 30ft high scaffold towers due to the absence of a stadium. The trial was a success and the ITF were satisfied the system was sufficiently fast and reliable, so Hawk-Eye moved a step closer to being used officially at the top level.

It was hoped that the system would make its official debut at the 2005 US Open grand slam. For this to be possible the system would need to demonstrate a mean error of less than 5mm at the Arthur Ashe stadium in New York. This was by far the toughest test with the ball travelling this distance in less than a fifth of a millisecond. We moved to New York and were given the use of the Ashe stadium for testing and development for several months. Progress was made, but in the final set of testing prior to the US Open the system did not meet the accuracy criteria and it was decided to wait rather than use the system before it was ready. Following the US Open the team stayed in New York working all hours for six weeks to finally deliver a system with a 3mm error. It has since been employed as a line-calling review system at most major tennis events world-wide, including Wimbledon from 2007.

Following the success of the tennis system, Hawk-Eye was invited to work with the Premier League to develop goal-line technology for football. At one stage I was asked to attend the Premier League board meeting to represent Hawk-Eye and field any technical questions. It was a rather daunting experience as I found myself sitting beside the Premier League Chief Executive, Richard Scudamore, facing questions from all the clubs' Chairmen and Chief Executives in a room that rather resembled the United Nations. Despite Hawk-Eye successfully demonstrating its goal-line system to football's IFAB committee in 2008 and strong backing from the Premier League, FIFA voted last March to freeze development in favour of a trial of extra linesmen. The system is on hold for now, but I expect the



COURTESY PAUL MCILROY

In! Hawk-Eye at Wimbledon.

technology issue in football will be revisited in the near future.

Hawk-Eye now employs over 50 people with successful products in tennis, cricket and snooker. It has matured as a company from its start-up days and is in a strong position even in this difficult economic climate. I originally hoped to return to pursue a PhD after a year or two in industry. This ambition remained and last year I felt it was decision time. I knew I would be taking a risk leaving a secure position at Hawk-Eye for an uncertain future, but I decided I would jump at the chance if I was fortunate enough to be accepted with funding for a PhD at Cambridge. I am now thoroughly enjoying my return to Queens' and I feel my industry experience has enabled me fully to appreciate this valuable opportunity for learning and research.

Paul McIlroy

On the Hunt for the Cave of Euripides

This January my PhD research brought me to Greece, where part of my mission was to scour museums for material traces of the career of Euripides, one of the three great tragedians of fifth-century Athens. A few days into the trip I was joined in Athens by a friend and fellow classics PhD student, Lyndsay Coe (Pembroke). Before my flight, Lyndsay and I had met in the UL tearoom with an enormous map of Greece spread across a table in hopes of planning a daytrip, and, as we looked over the islands in closest reach of Piraeus, the Athenian port, something about Salamis (Salamina in Greek) – something more than its fame as the site of a major battle of the Persian War – had rung a bell. The ancient biographies of Euripides cast him as misanthropic and reclusive, and it was then that we remembered the tradition that he would seek solitude and inspiration on Salamis, in a cave high above the sea – a cave that had supposedly been re-discovered by the Greek archaeologist Y. G. Lolos in August 1996. On the heels of this realisation, there was no way we could *not* spend part of our time in Greece trying to find it.

On our third day in Athens, Lyndsay and I made our way to the ferry-shuttle to Salamis, about a half hour's bus ride past the main port. The best information we had been able to find about the cave's whereabouts was that it was 100 metres above

sea-level, and a twenty-minute hike up an 'ancient path' that began somewhere 'near' the village of Peristeria, on the other side of the island from where the ferry would dock. When we arrived on the island, I spoke to someone at the small bus station opposite the dock, who very apologetically told me that the next bus to Peristeria was three hours off and we would therefore need to take a taxi. A few minutes later, however, someone else emerged from the booth and informed me that the staff had hatched a money-saving plan for us: we would take a bus to Eandio, a village in the middle of the island, then find a taxi and continue on from there.

Though we did not realise it, the wheels of serendipity had now been set in motion, for it was the particular taxi driver who picked us up along the side of the road outside Eandio (where our bus driver had, without explanation, told us we should alight) who made much of the difference to the success of our mission. We asked the taxi driver (whose name we later learnt was Yannis) to take us to Peristeria. After ten or so minutes of driving over the hilly island roads with impressive and terrifying speed, he asked us where in Peristeria we wanted to be let off. "In the main square", I told him, to which he replied, "We just drove through it! Why didn't you say anything?" This misunderstanding led us to reveal (with some embarrassment)

our true destination: “Actually, we were hoping to go to the Cave of...” “Yes!” he interjected. He began snapping his fingers with fuzzy recognition: “The cave of... of...” I finished his thought: “Euripides?” “Yes, Euripides! Well, it’s right here”. I looked out of the taxi window, and sure enough there was a small brown sign marked ‘The Cave of Euripides’ at the beginning of an inconspicuous gravel road. “I can take you a little up the road, but you can’t go in – it’s up a long path and the cave is very dangerous.”

He drove us a little way up the road, where we began to argue about whether the cave would be visible and accessible. He told us that inside the cave there was something like a bottomless pit, and that it was only possible to visit it on one of the sporadic tours that left from the harbour in the summer. Lyndsay and I, however, were not prepared to take his no for an answer. We were, after all, not so much after the cave itself (which is described in an ancient source as ‘unpleasant and horrid’, *taetra et horrida*), as the view from the cave – the view from which Euripides legendarily sought inspiration for his plays.

Just when Yannis had agreed to leave us at the foot of the

path to meet our disastrous fate (but nevertheless also to pick us up again at 2 o’clock), a sprightly old man, wearing a fleece hat and carrying a bag of leaf-gatherings, came bouncing down the mountain. “Just a moment”, Yannis ordered, and left to confer with him. He returned a moment later with news that overjoyed us both: the old man had offered to lead us up the hill to the cave. Not one for being left out, Yannis decided he would come, too. With every step up the path, we became more stunned at our good fortune and overwhelmed by the beauty of the landscape and the improbability of our hiking group. The old man pointed out to us the ruins of a small temple of Dionysus (“Dionysus’ monastery”, he pronounced in English), which was nearby an ancient spring. And when we finally reached the top and the cave, he nonchalantly swung open the small door built over the entrance and waited patiently as Yannis led us in about fifteen feet, holding my torch. Outside the cave, we admired the view of Aegina and Troizen (legendary birthplace of the Minotaur-slaying Theseus) – as Euripides himself may have done some 2,500 years ago. I asked the old man how he knew so much about the site, and he boasted that he had once come up this way with Lolos himself.

After we hiked back down the hill, the old man, whose name we now finally found out was Anargiros (“Silver”, he proudly translated) invited us into his beautiful wooden house for raki and Cokes (which had frozen in the cans). We found out that he was a civil engineer in Piraeus, who kept a holiday home on Salamis. After about twenty minutes, though, Lyndsay and I realised that Yannis was getting antsy (it was, after all, a workday for him), so we politely made our excuses and thanked Anargiros – and exchanged addresses and promises of postcards – then made our way back to the port.

I would very much like to believe that part of the inspiration behind my PhD derives from the same source as the inspiration behind some of Euripides’ plays. But the issue of whether this was *really* the Cave of Euripides somehow seems less important now than the experience we had of finding it, together and with a pair of most unlikely guides.

Johanna Hanink



COURTESY JOHANNA HANINK

Johanna Hanink and Lyndsay Coe in Euripides’ Cave on Salamis.

Five Weeks in Japan

Last summer, with the help of a Queens’ travel grant and the organisation Oxbridge Summer Camps Abroad (OSCA), I was given the opportunity to go as part of a group of 8 Oxbridge students to teach English in Japan for 5 weeks.

During the first four weeks I was in the city of Kobe, site of the 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake and a twenty-minute train ride to Japan’s second city – Osaka. For two weeks, I was lucky enough to stay with the family of one of the students that I was teaching at Kobe Gakuin High School. This was a unique experience, which enabled me to see what family life in Japan is really like, something I would never have experienced as just a tourist. The family treated me as one of their own and I was able to take part in most of their weekly routine; I went to church, to a sushi restaurant and attended a language club run by Junkyo, my ‘mother’ for two weeks. Kobe was ideally situated to explore the Kansai region and I was able to see many of the local attractions on my many days off teaching. 20 minutes train ride to the west was Himeji, a city famous for its

400-year-old castle, the setting for a number of films including *You Only Live Twice* and *The Last Samurai*. After climbing the hundreds of wooden steps to the top of the castle I was rewarded with a fantastic view over the traditional Japanese gardens and fortifications immediately surrounding the castle and the high-rise buildings of a typical modern Japanese city beyond. I was also able to visit the many temples and shrines of the ancient capitals of Kyoto and Nara and the Universal Studios Japan theme park in Osaka.

The most memorable parts of my stay were the day trips I was able to undertake with the students after I had finished teaching at Kobe University. On one of these days I was given a guided tour of Osaka, which included a trip to a Takoyaki restaurant. Takoyaki is the local speciality of the Kansai region and consists of octopus, ginger and green onion fried in a batter to form a ball. Takoyaki stalls can be found all across the Kansai region (we managed to find them on beaches, up mountains and in many shopping centres). In the restaurant, I was able



TOM CUFFLIN

Himeji Castle.

to cook my own Takoyaki, by using the metal hotplate in the centre of the table and with lots of help from the students.

The actual teaching proved to be much more fun than I was anticipating. The Japanese education system places a strong emphasis on the teaching of English grammar rather than encouraging its students to practise their speaking and listening skills. So we tried to encourage the students to practice their spoken English by making presentations, having debates or playing games. We even managed to have one-on-

one supervisions with the students, which meant that I was able to have a conversation with even the most shy.

After spending five weeks teaching in Kobe we moved on to Tokyo, where we spent our first day involved in cultural exchange activities with the students of Chuo University. We soon discovered that the main activity in Tokyo is shopping. When we visited Senso-ji a giant Buddhist temple famous for its large lantern we were able to pick up last minute souvenirs at the tiny stalls, which line the path up to temple. In Harajuku we watched Japanese teenagers showing off the latest uniquely Japanese fashions as we strolled down Takeshita-dori a back street famous for its many tiny shops. In Akhibara, there is an area known as 'Electric Town', as it has pretty much every electronic device you could ever dream of. We even managed to get up at 5am to wander around between crates of dozens of different sea creatures at the famous Tsukiji fish market on the edge of Tokyo Bay. In between shopping trips we visited Shibuya, an area known for the giant 'scramble crossing', which stops all the traffic on the six roads that meet there at once to enable hundreds of people to cross at the same time. We also managed to sample Kabuki, a form of traditional Japanese theatre known for elaborate movements and costumes, although we decided to stay for only one hour rather than the full ten-hour programme!

After spending 5 weeks in the large cities of Kobe and Tokyo we headed out to experience life in Nikko, a town nestled up in the forests and mountains north of Tokyo. Nikko is famous for its fantastic and elaborately decorated shrines and temples, the most famous of which is the intricate Yomeimon at the entrance to the mausoleum of Tokugawa Ieyasu the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which ruled Japan from 1603 until 1868. The colourful shrines and temples were fantastic, especially against the backdrop of the mountains covered in forests and mist. We even enjoyed the drizzle – a welcome change from the searing 40°C we'd experienced in Kobe and Tokyo.

Thomas Cufflin

Does Anyone Know the Way to Mongolia?

Well, it turns out that I did – just about. Last summer my father and I took part in the Mongolia Rally 2008, the aim of which, as you may guess, is to drive any type of vehicle from London to Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia. This was in the hope of raising a large amount of money for Mongolian charities. There was also a slight chance of adventure.

On 5 July we began the rally from London, in our trusty Toyota, along with around 60 other teams, and it wasn't long before we had our first problem. This was how to escape central London. This didn't bode well for the trip, but we were soon on our way and over the next couple of days steadily crossed Europe, where we by chance came across two other teams who began to travel with us. After passing through Poland we left the EU and entered the Ukraine where we encountered our first corrupt officials. The local police didn't take too kindly to us and decided to take us to the station where they threatened to send our licences to the capital for processing before we could leave the country. Or on the other hand let us pay a 'fine'. How handy! We then passed into southern Russia, the people of which could not help us enough and seemed to love the British. This local help even involved a police escort at one point when we found

ourselves lost, which seemed to happen rather regularly!

Russia turned out to be one of our favourite countries that we passed through. On one night we camped on the banks of the River Volga, where we were soon joined by a group of local fishermen who caught us food for the night and then sat round the camp fire helping us to cook and eat the fish which we then washed down with a certain amount of Russian vodka. Although the conversation consisted of around three words in Russian that we had picked up on our travels it was a night not to be forgotten. Between western and eastern Russia we travelled through Kazakhstan. One of the main problems here was getting in. The border crossing took a speedy nine hours. This required a large amount of patience and for us to part with 'gifts' from our car that took the fancy of the guards. Once in Kazakhstan our luck wasn't much better and two teams in the convoy, which had grown to four cars after passing through the Ukraine, had to retire as their cars broke down without hope of repair. After Kazakhstan we re-entered Russia, where we had the good fortune of passing through the Altai Mountains en route to Mongolia, a region full of stunning landscapes.



COURTESY ROBERT WALSH

Approaching journey's end.

However, our favourite destination was by far Mongolia itself. The landscape was amazing, and we passed through mountain ranges, by huge lakes and over desert flats. The people were also fantastic, giving us many memorable experiences, such as being offered a live sheep from the boot of an old Lada while being camped in seemingly the middle of nowhere. They were incredibly friendly and we were constantly being flagged down and asked to go into gers for food and drink, which in Mongolia is either tea or a large bowl of vodka; which if emptied was taken as a sign you wanted more, which they were

more than happy to give! Unfortunately, however, Mongolia has very few roads and instead a large number of tracks which most of the time would go in several branching directions. Most of the time navigation simply involved pointing the car in the right direction and making a new road. As we travelled through the country we passed through several places, which were marked as cities on the map yet were no bigger than a small town in England, with 'supermarkets' that consisted of one room. These places were extremely interesting, not least when it came to guessing the identity of the mystery meat in most of the dishes in the restaurants! This food, although unknown, was generally fairly good.

In the end we did manage to find our way to the end, our vehicle still plodding on after more than 7000 miles. On reaching the capital we were struck by the sheer size of the city. It was no surprise to learn that half of the population of Mongolia live in Ulan Bator, which was like a different world compared to other eastern towns we had passed through. It was extremely westernised, with English signs, and even an Irish-themed pub!

In Ulan Bator we handed our truck over to the charity with which the rally was in association. They hoped to auction it off to raise over \$3,000.

Now all I need to do is plan the next trip... maybe a SatNav might be useful!

Robert Walsh

South Korea – As Diverse as its Kimchi

In the summer of 2008, I travelled to South Korea with a group from the Oxbridge Cultural Exchange Project, which teaches English in Asia. I spent the plane journey deciding what demeanour I should adopt to be a convincing teacher and chatting to a Korean girl, who was amazed I did not even know 'hello' in Korean. Both of these problems were quickly resolved: I was called 'teacher' by the shy kids, 'teacher Ania' by my high school students and then 'Ania' by a class which discovered that I was the same age as them! As for the language, I was an eager student and my kids were eager to swap roles.

High school students in Korea are under extreme pressure, especially in Seoul, where I was based. Most high school students go to an 'academy' straight after school finishes at 5pm (Saturdays as well) and have more lessons there until midnight. They aim for the best university in Seoul but, once at university, most students hardly attend lectures, for final grades do not usually count, only the institution. As a result most 18-year olds are severely sleep deprived and were spending their 10-day summer holiday learning more English. However, I experienced great warmth and cheerfulness and I am still in touch with lots of my students. Gender stereotypes are quite strong in Korea – girls do not usually play sports, so an excited crowd gathered to watch me playing football with the boys (a supposed practical application after a lesson on football terms).

Culturally, I found many aspects of Korea refreshing: the respectful attitude stemming from Confucianism in which people overall are much more aware of their impact on others meant that public transport journeys were quiet. Signs of affection are rare in public, but there is rather an obsession about 'being a couple' – young people wear matching t-shirts and shoes. The strangest were the matching his'n'hers Mickey-mouse

shorts – pink and blue. However, I liked the quaint habit of men carrying their girlfriends' handbags – even if bright pink.

Food in Korea is cheap, spicy and diverse. Most working people eat out for most of their meals, which consist of many side dishes. Unfailingly one of these is *kimchi*, pickled vegetables such as cabbage and radish, with hundreds of regional and seasonal variants. Even with my Polish roots the pickled cabbage was an acquired taste. Within two weeks I was a convert, much to the dismay of my fellow student teachers. I even extolled the *kimchi* museum that I had visited. Sadly, the lady who sold me my ticket did not share my enthusiasm – she told me that she hated *kimchi*! By the end of my stay, I could also tie a knot in my noodles with one hand using chopsticks and bought some of the metal chopsticks they use in Korea to take home to prove it. Bizarrely, fruit is expensive and seen as a treat; this was the hardest aspect of Korea I had to get used to!

Seoul offers lots of interesting experiences – my favourites were Mass at Asia's largest Catholic cathedral, the enormous fish market, where I ate squid that was still wriggling, and the general juxtaposition of old and modern, such as COEX, one of the world's largest underground malls right next to a Buddhist centre. On my visit, I found that the harsh neon lights and traffic could not puncture the tranquil atmosphere of a Buddhist ceremony.

Spas are very popular in Korea and there is a massive range of baths and saunas. These *jimjilbangs* are cheap and are enjoyed by Korean families – entry is for the whole day and it is possible to spend the night in sleeping rooms, on mats. Baggy shorts and t-shirts are provided for communal areas but otherwise there are separate floors for men and women and here no clothes are worn! I quickly got used to it and even enjoyed the liberated

feeling, despite getting lots of surreptitious (or not!) glances in my direction, being a foreigner. I even had the courage to go for a body massage and I was poked and pulled to indicate when to turn over. I also spent the most bizarre night of my life in a *jimjilbang*. Staying in one of these is far cheaper than hotels and so, embracing the adventurous spirit, a group of us decided to spend the night after missing the last coach on one trip. I remember opening the door of the female sleeping area to find the whole floor covered by women and children in identical t-shirts and shorts. Of course all the mats were taken and there was hardly any floor space. I had split up from my friends, each of us trying to find a place. After carefully navigating my way through the mass of bodies, I managed to find a place next to the water machine where I could curl up on some towels. And so I lay in this underground room, dimly lit, lying packed together with 50 women, with snoring, without an alarm (we were meant to reconvene at 5am to catch the first coach) and wondering what the fire-escape procedure would be! Needless to say I slept fitfully and woke at 3am, stiff, with an elbow and foot poking into opposite sides of me. I got up and found that to get out of the room I had to jump over someone sleeping in the doorway. To my complete amazement, on my return a woman lay on my precious territory, already fast asleep! I prodded her and she moved over and then spent the rest of the night above my head, kicking only occasionally.

Hiking is probably the most popular past-time in Korea and rather convenient, given that 70% of the country is mountainous. One weekend we travelled to the Saraksan Mountains, east of Seoul. The views were glorious; one interesting hike took us up to a small cave, which burrowed into the mountain and inside revealed a beautiful Buddhist shrine. Waterfalls were plentiful and I found a slow-flowing section of a river to go for a dip. I was out again rather quickly after lots of little fish nibbled me, to the amusement of the Koreans. I also visited the border with North Korea, which was a chilling experience owing to the military presence: soldiers only metres away. After teaching was over, a small group of us visited Jeju, a popular holiday

island off the southern tip of the mainland. Again, we squeezed in a plethora of experiences: I visited the only waterfall in Asia to flow directly into the sea. We hitch-hiked in the back of an open truck carrying dried seaweed and I didn't mind that my last clean change of clothes was smelly for the rest of the trip. An exhilarating moment was experiencing sunrise from the top of a volcanic crater but perhaps the most interesting was a glimpse into a relic of Korean life. On Jeju, women divers still go diving for fish with nets and snorkels. Though their work is arduous, they seem like celebrities – even directing me to the best angle for photos! On the face of it, Seoul seems like just another bustling city. However, there is much more to Seoul and even more to South Korea than its *kimchi* and *jimjilbangs*, though they make a good start. I still miss the sound of the cypads, which were always so loud at night.

Ania Kowalski



COURTESY ANIA KOWALSKI

Ania Kowalski's High School class after designing a poster for Sports Day (it reads 'Long Hair' – a minor rebellion over the school rule that girls' hair should be short!).

Losing the Granola

The Cambridge American Stage Tour (CAST) was set up about 10 years ago. It is a student run company that tours the East coast of America every summer with a Shakespeare play. I played Henry in last summer's production of *Henry V*, which travelled



COURTESY ROB CARTER

CAST performing *Henry V* – Rob Carter as the King.

from Orlando to Boston, performing a total of 12 shows in 26 days, and although it sounds like there was plenty of time off, we had to drive everywhere. We travelled around with our set, costumes and personal belongings in three family cars for up to nine hours a day. Lunch was usually just off the highway, which meant an amazing choice of at least four different fast food restaurants. It's easy to criticise Americans for eating too much fast food, but when the choice is seven dollars for a bag of clementines or 50 cents for a burger, you can see why it's so popular. But still, they do eat too much fast food.

Theatrically it's very interesting to see the different responses to Shakespeare. In England I've found the usual questions involve the motivation behind the interpretations of my character, whereas the usual response in America was, "Oh my God, how did you learn all those lines?" Of course I'm generalising (a bit), but it's amazing how honest people were in America. One girl told me: "You had so many lines! Once when you came on and started speaking I fell asleep, and when I woke up you were still talking!" I took it as a compliment.

There were also a huge range of attitudes to our group in general. In Florida they put on a banquet for us, with huge platters of fruit and other food and drink laid out for us, with shields and helmets up on the wall, and other decorations around an elaborate chandelier. In Washington DC the host families took us out for dinner, showered us with food and drink for the journey, let us use their Jacuzzis and held an amazing dinner party for us. In Boston a bunch of geeks tried to make two of us sleep in the 'DSR' (Designated Sex Room) in their basement and ate our granola. I'm not joking.

The theatre etiquette was also a bit different. Hearing aids were beeping throughout our performance in Washington, Virginia, and in high schools the kids would get up and go over to speak to each other, or be very noticeably checking their text messages in the front row. Fortunately Shakespeare's toilet

humour seemed to grab their attention half way through the second scene with his pun on the word 'balls'.

As well as spending whole days in the cars, we also got some days off for shopping, sight-seeing, etc. In Miami we were just in time for the precursor of Hurricane Ike, torrential rain on South Beach; in New York I spent more money on clothes than the flights cost; in Washington DC we probably saw more Obama posters than people; and we played crazy golf at Niagara Falls.

It was great to see so many different parts of America, from summer in Florida to 'fall' in New England, to perform in a variety of theatres, and to meet so many different types of people, especially during the buzz of the election campaign. It's a shame my most vivid memory is losing my granola in the DSR.

Rob Carter

Streetbite 2008

Streetbite is a charity which aims to help the homeless in Cambridge. Just a short walk reveals the considerable number of homeless people around the town, selling the Big Issue or sleeping rough in the alleys or streets. Often students want to help, but are unsure how to do so in a constructive manner. We organize rotas, twice a day, to deliver hot drinks, biscuits, sandwiches and fruit to the homeless, whilst at the same time stopping for a chat to make sure that everything is alright. Luckily after the freshers' fair, plenty of people volunteered, so filling the slots has not been difficult. In the past fundraising has been an important part of Streetbite but this year the pressure is off, as we have just received

an extremely generous £1500 cheque from the RAG Committee. This means that we can now consider different ways that Streetbite can branch out from its current role, perhaps through providing blankets or sleeping bags for the cold Cambridge winter. We plan to liaise with Jimmy's – the homeless shelter – to make sure that the money is put to the best possible use. Whilst the rotas can be tiring if no one is out, or the food is refused, on the whole it has been a successful and rewarding year for Streetbite, and the future should involve some exciting new initiatives that can be incorporated into Streetbite's work.

Harriet Lefton (Treasurer)

Distinctions and Awards

First Year: First Classes and College Exhibitions

(those who gain Firsts in only one language in MML are not awarded exhibitions)

- James W Angus (Fettes College, Edinburgh):
Part IA Classics
- Tim J Atkin (Ackworth School, Pontefract):
Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages
- Sophie V Baillie (Sevenoaks School):
Part IA Natural Sciences
- Henry A Cathcart (King Edward's School, Birmingham): Part IA Engineering
- C P Ernest Chia (Garden International School, Kuala Lumpur): Part IA Mathematics
- Gail W Y Chua (Raffles Junior College, Singapore):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Jonathan Cribb (Sevenoaks School): 1 Economics
- Chuan Du (King Edward VI School, Southampton): Part I Economics
- Alison J B Dykes (Wycombe High School, High Wycombe):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Thomas W Green (Perse School, Cambridge):
Part IA Natural Sciences
- Emil Hewage (Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen): Part IA Engineering
- Christopher H Hill (John Hampden Grammar School, High Wycombe):
Part IA Natural Sciences
- Simon C B Innes (King's Park Secondary School, Glasgow): Part IA Engineering



The DJ at a Queens' Bop.

- Tristan Kalloniatis (City of Norwich School):
Part IA Mathematics
- Akash Maharaj (Presentation College Chaguanas, Trinidad & Tobago): Part IA Natural Sciences
- Andrew R I Melville (High School of Glasgow):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Clare J Napper (St Michael's Catholic Grammar School, London): Part IA Natural Sciences
- Matthew Parks (John F Kennedy RC School, Hemel Hempstead): Part IA Natural Sciences

- James T Radford (Malvern College):
Part IA Engineering
- Ravi Ramessur (Haberdashers Aske's Boys' School, Borehamwood):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Thomas J Rex (Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School, Dronfield): Part IA Mathematics
- Mustafa F Salih (Westcliff High School for Boys, Westcliff-on-Sea): Part IA Engineering
- Zhongshan Tan (Temasek Junior College, Singapore): Part IA Law



JONATHAN HOLMES

First Year Medics – the 2008 dinner.

Fourth Year: First Classes or Distinctions and Awards

- Colin Berkley: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
- Philip J Egan: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
- Samuel Foster: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
- Hannah M A Jones: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
- Christophe E McGlade: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
- Francesca J A Mott: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
- Jonathan M Parry: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
- Paul M Tognarelli: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
- Mary A Vander Steen: Part II Oriental Studies
- Sean C Warren: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)

Graduate Students: First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:

- John D Garrett: Part III Mathematics
- William J Merry: Part III Mathematics
- Vachara Pawutiyaopong: LL.M.
- Bruno L J Reynard: Part III Mathematics
- Sareet Shah: Part III Mathematics
- Thomas S Smith: Part III Mathematics

College Awards: Year Prizes

- Joshua King:** Y A Lee; R Lever
- Hughes:** O K Grellier; D J Spencer-Davidson; P R N Stuart
- Venn:** T J Atkin; C Du; J C Cribb; A R I Melville

College Subject Prizes

- Bailey:** M A Vander Steen
- Braithwaite:** W J Merry
- Brendan:** E S M Green
- Bull:** A R I Melville
- Chalmers:** H Zhang
- Clayton:** D A Scabourne
- Colton:** J A Maynard
- Cook:** T J Atkin
- Davies:** L K Griffiths
- Engineering Alumnum:** J T Radford
- Hills:** T P Balling
- Lucas-Smith:** A R Douglas
- Melsome:** Y A Lee
- Morgan:** P R N Stuart
- Mosseri:** O K Grellier
- Northam:** R D Pabari
- Peel:** E Hewage
- Penny White:** T Kalloniatis
- Phillips:** T C S Evans
- Prigmore:** W H H Illingworth
- Wheatley:** T W Green

Unnamed Subject Prizes

- Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic:** M R Bacon
- Earth Sciences:** D A Neave
- Social and Political Sciences:** S L Steventon

Other Prizes

- Beament:** A J Breedon
- Dajani:** B R Bouquet
- Openshaw:** J D Cadney
- Hadfield Poetry Prize:** L G M B Kilbride
- Ryle Reading Prize:** P M Tognarelli

- Daniel J Whelan (Dame Alice Owen's School, Potters Bar): Part IA Mathematics
- Marc B Wiseman (Manchester Grammar School): Part IA Mathematics

Second Year: First Classes and Foundation Scholarships

- Stephanie F Bain: Part I English
- Thomas P Balling: Part I Oriental Studies
- Joshua D Cadney: Part IB Mathematics
- Marcos Charalambides: Part IB Mathematics
- Johnny K M Chow: Part IB Mathematics
- Maria Elisseou: Part IB Engineering
- Tom C S Evans: Part I History
- Olivia K Grellier: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Gareth D Hayman: Part IB Engineering
- William H H Illingworth: Part IB Engineering
- Laura G M B Kilbride: Part I English
- Edward W-O Kwong: Part IB Engineering
- Yan Li: Part I Chemical Engineering
- Matthew W McLeod: Part IB Natural Sciences
- Rachael A Morris: Part IB Mathematics
- David A Neave: Part IB Natural Sciences
- Agnes E Norbury: Part IB Natural Sciences
- Zuber I N Nosimohomed: Part IB Mathematics
- Peter K Ogden: Part IB Computer Science
- Amy F Perkins: Part IB Architecture
- Hannah M Price: Part IB Natural Sciences
- Eleanor R Sanders: Part IB Law
- Dylan Spencer-Davidson: Part IB Modern and Medieval Languages
- Pendragon R N Stuart: Part I History
- Jo-Anne S L Tay: Part IB Engineering
- James N Uffindell: Part IB Mathematics
- Georgina L Wade: Part I History
- Robert J Walsh: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Adam W Willis: Part IB Architecture
- Soke Y Yong: Part IB Natural Sciences
- Yanming B Yu: Part IB Mathematics

Third Year: First Classes and Awards

- Joshua S Abramson: Part II Mathematics; Bachelor Scholarship
- Michelle E Allan: Part II Natural Sciences (Neuroscience); Bachelor Scholarship
- Matthew R Bacon: Part II Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic

- Fleur A C Bone: Part II Natural Sciences (Chemistry); Foundation Scholarship
- Julius D M Bruch: Part II Natural Sciences (Neuroscience); Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
- Matthew D O Clasper: Part IIB Economics
- Elizabeth R Colby: Part II Natural Sciences (Zoology)
- Mark T Corbin: Part II Mathematics
- Thomas Davies: Part IIB Archaeology and Anthropology; Bachelor Scholarship
- Andrew R Douglas: Part II Law
- Andrew D Dyson: Part II Law
- Simone Ferraro: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); Foundation Scholarship
- Rachel L Fox: Part II Philosophy
- Matthew A A Grant: Part II Mathematics; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
- Edward S M Green: Part II History
- Lauren K Griffiths: Part II Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
- Edwin H F Hercock: Part II English; Bachelor Scholarship
- Andrew C Hinton: Part II Natural Sciences (Psychology)
- Louise C Jones: Part II Natural Sciences (Zoology)
- Mei Ling Kua: Part IIB Economics
- (S Y) Audry Lee: Part II Natural Sciences (Neuroscience); Bachelor Scholarship
- Robert A Lever: Part II Natural Sciences (Pathology)
- James A Maynard: Part II Mathematics; Bachelor Scholarship
- Riya D Pabari: Part IIB Economics
- David A Seabourne: Part IIB Theological and Religious Studies
- Oliver C H Shorttle: Part II Natural Sciences (Geology); Foundation Scholarship
- Joshua S Stanley: Part II English
- Sarah L Steventon: Part IIA Social and Political Sciences; Foundation Scholarship
- Leo P White: Part II Computer Science; Bachelor Scholarship
- Hong King Wu: Part II Natural Sciences (Pathology)
- Craig S Wylie: Part II Mathematics
- Hao Zhang: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); Bachelor Scholarship

University Awards

The Cambridge Association of Architects Prize:
A W Willis
The Second George Long Prize for Roman Law:
E J Probyn
The John Hall Prize for Family Law: E R Sanders
The Tessella Prize: S C Warren
The Robert Somers Memorial Prize:
M A Vander Steen

PhDs

Ioanna Antypas (Materials Science); Tore Butlin (Engineering); Edward Cannon (Chemistry); Daniel Cole (Physics); Daniel Cook (English); Alexander Copley (Earth Sciences); Xiaowen Da (Chemical Engineering); Keltic Dall (Pathology); Catherine Dobson (Biotechnology); Christopher Dunckley (Chemical Engineering); Sonja Fagernas (Economics); Astrid Gonzalez-Rabade (Physics); Harumi Goto (History); Feng Hao (Computer Science); Alison Hart (Mathematics); Robert Hilton (Earth Sciences); James Hollingsworth (Earth Sciences);

Kathryn Hollingsworth (Law); Andrew Hudson (Physics); Julia Lasserre (Engineering); Jae Lee (Theology & Religious Studies); Yi Li (Biochemistry); Hilary Marlow (Theology & Religious Studies); Graham McShane (Engineering); Lara Menzies (Psychiatry); James Nathan (Medicine); Lutao Ning (Asian & Middle Eastern Studies); Rufus Pollock (Economics); Sophie Read (English); Andreas Reichhart (Management Studies); Georgina Sawyer (Geography); Panagiotis Siaperas (Psychiatry); Jeffrey Skopek (History & Philosophy of Science); Mair Thomas (Medicine); Laurence Toime (Human Nutrition); Pratana Udommongkolkul (International Studies); Esther-Miriam Wagner (Asian & Middle Eastern Studies); James Waldmeyer (Chemical Engineering); Sharon Wallace (Clinical Pharmacology); Ting Wen (Engineering); Jiaying Xu (Engineering); Feng Xu (Engineering); Peter Xuereb (Management Studies); Yuepeng Zhao (Land Economy); Mingzhi Zheng (Chemical Engineering); Qingheng Zhu (Land Economy).



OXFORD

Graduation Day – lining up in Old Court.

The JCR

Looking back over the articles of my predecessors, it seems that a recurring observation is that there is simply too much going on in a year in the JCR to account for it all in this short space. This is again the case! Every single person on the Committee has put a huge amount of effort into their roles and a great deal has been achieved. Rather than attempt to do the impossible and list all the significant events that have occurred, I'll simply point out a few of the main changes that have been made in this busy and productive year.

First, new events such as Queens' Question Time have been introduced. This was held in the Lent Term and involved questions posed by students to a panel

consisting of the President, Senior Bursar, Senior Tutor, and JCR and MCR Presidents. Also making its debut this year was the new College 'stash' (College-specific clothing – hoodies etc) order in Michaelmas. There were a few teething problems setting this up, but after some adjustments it all came right! Not only have new features such as these been added to the JCR's annual repertoire, but pre-existing responsibilities have been maintained and (in some cases) revised. One such example is in the moving of the room allocation process for 2nd and 3rd years (Easter Term) to an electronic form. The Michaelmas Term also saw the addition of a new, more 'streamlined' budget application system for Queens' societies, and the inaugural Women's Dinner in Old Hall.

To finish I would like to welcome our latest members: Qi Qi and Hannah Miller, the new 1st Year Reps, and Fleur Bone, the new 4th Year Rep. It has been a pleasure to lead such a vibrant and enthusiastic Committee.

Ben Wright

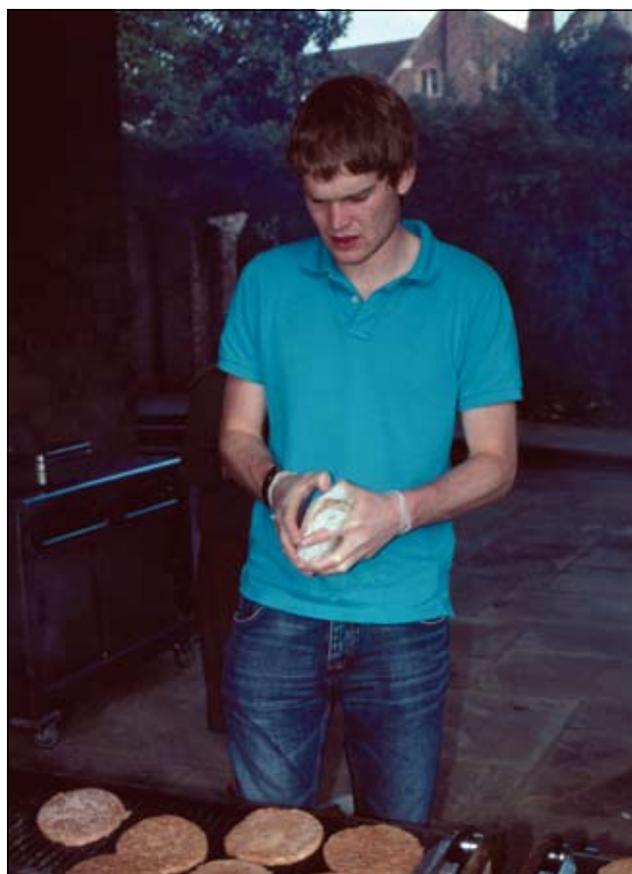
President: Ben Wright; *Vice President/Treasurer:* Tom Welchman; *Secretary:* Suzie Langdon; *1st Year Reps:* Andy Melville and Ed Archer; *2nd Year Rep:* Susie Stevenson; *3rd Year Rep:* Tim Henshaw; *4th Year Rep:* Will Tabary-Peterssen; *Welfare Officer:* Alex Czerniewska; *Academic Officer:* Somi Delano; *Women's Officer:* Hetti Isaac; *Environmental Officer:* Emil Hewage; *Food Steward:* Jonny Nye; *External Officer:* Rupert Cullen; *Communications Officer:* Laura Mingers; *Sports and Societies Rep:* Paul Kenny; *Ents President:* Ellie Awford; *International Rep:* Alex Teo; *Computer Officer:* Tim Green; *LBGT Rep:* Tom Buckland; *Accommodation Officer:* Maddy Power.

The MCR

2008 was a busy year (as every one is) for the MCR. Two enormous, food-, fun-, and music-filled garden parties proved the daytime highlights of May Week, while the termly MCR black-tie feasts (the Boar's in Lent, the Machin in Easter, and the Woodville in Michaelmas) were as popular and jolly as ever – and the Queens' postgrads never failed to clean up quite nicely for them!

The annual committee changeover on 1 June saw an almost entirely new Committee step into office. They quickly adopted an ambitious agenda for the upcoming academic year. Over the summer, members of the new Committee produced a full-colour, 28-page (*Unofficial*) *Grads' Guide to Queens'*, an enormous and well-received project, which received generous financial (and moral) support from the College. Johannes Ammann, the Committee's webmaster and official photographer, also designed an MCR logo and an entirely new website (<http://qmcr.org.uk>) in the interest of improving communication between the College, the Committee and the postgraduate community. Meanwhile, Ents Officer Laura Ayling kept everyone busy with summer activities, which included a day-trip to Hampton Court Palace and a theatre outing to see Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

For the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, the MCR planned an extended and exhausting, but hugely fun and well-attended, Freshers' fortnight. Activities included a coffee morning and a wine-tasting workshop, a pub-style quiz night and a karaoke party (where the karaoke machine broke but we sang all the same), a



JONATHAN HOLMES

Preparing the barbecue for 'Bounce 08', the JCR May Week outdoor party.



JOHANNES AMMANN

The MCR May Week Garden Party.

walk to Grantchester and a crawl through our 'neighbourhood' pubs. The schedule kicked off with a (packed!) wine and cheese party in the Woodville Room, and we said farewell to the MCR Freshers' fortnight in style with a cocktail party in the Old Hall. Our term-time events included a packed Halloween extravaganza in the spookily decorated Woodville Room, and a subdued (yet cheery) Christmas party in the holly-jollified Owlstone Croft Common Room.

The Committee has much more in store for the rest of its tenure – but we're certainly off to a promising start!

Johanna Hanink

President: Johanna Hanink; *Secretary:* Douglas O'Rourke; *Treasurer:* Jenny Yao; *Steward:* Justin Bishop; *Events Officers:* Jamie Walters and Laura Ayling; *Welfare Officer:* Rogier van Dalen; *Webmaster and Photographer:* Johannes Ammann; *International Student Representative:* Swetha Suresh; *External Officer:* Duncan Hanson; *Owlstone Croft Representatives:* Harriet Philips and Chantal Heppollette.

QCOEF

2008 kicked off with a ceilidh evening held in Queens' for the keen dancers and charity lovers of Cambridge. Lots of fun was had, proving that Queens'/Clare Overseas Education Fund is more than just a termly band night. Importantly too, vital money was raised to help fund projects, including the Disability and Human Rights Awareness charity in Serbia, which focuses on educating Serbian children about disabilities in an effort to help to reduce the associated stigma, which sees many ostracised and discriminated against. The donation from our Fund helped in the purchase of technical equipment to assist the charity with widening their reach and impact. The majority of our money, however, went towards six Kenyan children to assist them with affording their studies for a year until they were eligible to claim government grants for their education. Although many worthwhile charities applied for help, we felt that these two projects best complemented our ethos of educating the children to empower them for the future.

The end of the Easter Term is the garden party season of Cambridge, and of course, a few meaningless tests are also rumoured to occur... So, building on the great success of last year, our Garden Party was held on the beautiful Memorial Court Lawns in Clare. In addition to a giant toppling *jenga*, the day was very successful and raised over £650.

The Michaelmas Term brought us another round of beavering through applications in order to find the most deserving charity and we were fortunate to come across two very special charities. The Child Africa International School in Uganda, which is the first African school to cater to both deaf and unimpaired children, allowed us to fund a 10-day training course for 10 teachers, who would learn sign language and the ins and outs of incorporating this diverse mix of children in the classroom. The Planting Promise foundation runs a primary- and adult-education facility in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Run by two Cambridge undergraduates (including Julian Walton of Queens'), the charity gave us the opportunity to provide the children and adults of the school with tables, chairs, doors and an electricity generator to facilitate night classes and to enable the institution of an Internet café at the site to encourage the notion of sustainability in the project.

It truly was a fantastic year and if anyone wishes to donate toward the Fund and help some of these great projects, or equally, if anyone has a charity proposal they would like to make, I hope that our website will be of some use: www.srccf.ucam.org/qcoef

Tal Grant

QCOEF Committee: *Co-Chairs:* Rebekkah Abraham (Clare), Katie Nield (Clare); *Treasurer:* Tal Grant (Queens'); *Secretary:* Alys Cundy (Clare); *Queens' Co-Ordinator:* Russell Pritchard (Queens'); *Proposals Co-Ordinator:* Sophie Baillie (Queens'); *Publicity Co-Ordinator:* Lizzie Homersham (Queens').

FF Society

The FF Society, at which academics give talks of general interest to any Students, Staff, Senior Members or Alumni of Queens' who care to come, has met four times this year. On 28 January The President, Professor Lord Eatwell, Professor of Financial Policy, spoke on 'The Credit Crunch', explaining what had happened in the banking sector and predicting (as has proved all too true) more problems to come. In February Dr Sean Lang of Anglia Ruskin University spoke to the title 'The British Empire and its Children'. In November Professor Andrew Gamble, Professor of Politics and Fellow of Queens', gave a talk on 'Gordon Brown and Britishness', then Dr Graham McShane, University Lecturer in Engineering and a Fellow of Queens', spoke on 'From landmines to underwater explosions: lightweight vehicle armour'.

Jonathan Holmes

Economics Society

The highlight of 2008 for the Economics Society as usual came in March with the Annual Economists' Dinner. The dinner, which was well attended by undergraduate and graduate students alike, gave the best opportunity for Senior and Junior Members of the Society to engage and interact outside the formal teaching set-up. This relaxed environment enabled the whole student body to enjoy each other's company before the toils of Easter Term began. Furthermore this event acted as our AGM, allowing the out-going President, Matthew Clasper, to assess the year's events, present awards in a light-humoured manner, and inaugurate the new Committee.

The Michaelmas Term began with our most informal event of the year to welcome the new freshers over a pub lunch. This was very well-attended and gave an opportunity for older members to meet the new class as well as catch up after the long summer break. Given the turmoil in the financial world, as can be imagined at a meeting of eager economists, most of the conversation focused on current events. With the financial markets in disarray, 2009 could be a very interesting year for the Society and we await it with much anticipation.

President: Ishan Kamdar; *Vice President:* Peter Butler; *Secretary:* Alex Bowles; *Treasurer:* Wee Vien Teh; *Social Secretary:* Tal Grant.

QED

2008 was quite a quiet year for QED, the Society for Queens' Engineers. This year's Annual Dinner was held in Old Hall, early in the Easter Term immediately after the third and fourth years' exams. Popularly attended, as ever, the evening was a great success and the good food and flowing wine meant that everyone had an enjoyable evening. The team challenge, which involved each table making as tall a structure as possible that was able to support 1kg, from straws and a variety of other bits and pieces provided, was very entertaining. Worryingly for Queens' engineering, none of the structures were able to support the load, and the winning team made a mat out of straws! The elections held for the 2008-9 Committee were even more fiercely contested than usual.



HEMMA LAD

At the Queens' Bench Dinner.

Michaelmas Term began with the inaugural trip to the local curry house to welcome the freshers into our midst. Despite the food, it was a very enjoyable meal, with the usual fun and games keeping everybody entertained.

President: William Illingworth; *Vice-President:* Gopal Rao; *Secretary:* Chris Clark; *Treasurer:* Ryan Fenton; *Social Secretary:* Jenny Pattison.

Queens' Bench

The Queens' Bench Law Society has enjoyed another successful year. The Annual Dinner in March, at which the Committee changeover took place, was generously sponsored by Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer and Herbert Smith. For the first time, a Mistress of Moots was elected, to organise and encourage mooting within Queens'. The guest speaker for the evening was Professor John Tiley, who retired from Queens' in 2008 after 40 years as a Fellow of the College.

The Queens' Bench London Dinner was held in April in the picturesque Library of the Reform Club in Pall Mall. Queens' lawyers from across the years, and from all over the world were present, and were joined by Lord Eatwell for an evening that was enjoyed by all.

Events were sparse in the Easter Term until the Annual Garden Party on Erasmus Lawn, which was sponsored by Baker & McKenzie. Lawyers, non-lawyers and Fellows enjoyed the sound of Queens' Jazz Band whilst sipping Pimm's, eating strawberries and playing croquet in the sun.

The Michaelmas Term began with a large turnout at The Slug and Lettuce for our welcome drinks event, which was held to enable the new first year students and LLM students to get to know the existing Queens' lawyers. Various events were held with law firms for second year lawyers to provide them with an insight into life as a solicitor, including a dinner with Linklaters, and a skills event with Taylor Wessing. Baker & McKenzie kindly sponsored the Freshers' Dinner in October. The drinks reception and dinner provided for a very entertaining evening that allowed the Queens' lawyers to come together socially. We are now organising skills workshops, a mooting competition, and the Queens' Bench Annual Dinner, amongst other events.

President: Hemma Lad; *Treasurer:* Joseph Upward; *Secretary:* Eleanor Sanders; *Social Secretary:* Rachel McSorley; *Mistress of Moots:* Amy Shepherd; *First Year Rep:* Charmaine Yeoh; *LLM Rep:* Dwarakesh Prabhakaran.

The Medical Society

The year began with our Annual Dinner in early February. Prof. Sunil Shaunak, Professor of Infectious Diseases at Imperial College, London, started the evening off with a lecture on *Prospecting for Ethical Pharmaceuticals*. We followed this with a drinks reception, which was the setting for the election of the new Committee, and then later enjoyed a fantastic meal in Old Hall. At the end of February three of our current Supervisors and Clinical Students: Anna Paterson, Bryony Dunning-Davies and Lara Menzies gave a joint evening talk



JONATHAN HOLMES

The Medical Society Garden Party

about their PhDs. In March Professor Latimer delivered an excellent lecture on the History of Cardiac Surgery from an anaesthetist's perspective, which led to a lively debate regarding organ donation. We rounded the Lent Term off with a pub crawl around Cambridge, something we hope to establish as a new tradition for the Medical Society!

In the Easter Term Lord McColl gave a very interesting and well-attended talk about the work of Mercy Ships UK. To wind down after the stress of the exams we had our traditional garden party on the Monday of May Week. Entertainment was provided by both the subtle sounds of the newly reformed QJazz and a collection of giant games including Jenga and Connect 4. Thanks to the work of the Committee, for the first time in many years, we somehow even managed to make a profit!

The freshers were welcomed with the traditional End of Fresher's week Curry, which once again descended into a night of chaos. In October, Dr Jo Simpson, a former Queens' student, excited us all with her lecture on her travels and work on altitude medicine as part of the Caudwell Xtreme Everest Expedition. Later in the term we had a lecture by Dr Stamatakis on Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Dr Brearley gave the first veterinary speaker meeting for quite a while as he addressed the Society about Veterinary Oncology.

President: Thomas Cufflin; *Treasurer:* Robert Walsh; *Secretary:* Kathryn Bullen; *Social Secretary:* Andrew Melville; *Second Year Representatives:* Sophie Elands and Natasha Sharman; *Vet Representative:* Charlie Drury.



BRIAN CALINGHAM

After the Lecture before the MedSoc Dinner 2008.

Milner Society

2008 saw the development of the Milner Society website, which can be found at www.srpf.ucam.org/milsoc. This was a great success and allowed Natural Sciences students to keep up to date with current events, etc. Unfortunately there was no annual dinner this year as not enough people were interested, perhaps because of the dramatic rise in food prices!

So far this current academic year, we have had three speakers: Professor Ullrich Steiner talked about his fascinating research on micro and nanoscale pattern formation, then Dr Paul Edwards spoke about his research into chromosome rearrangements and finally Professor Peter McNaughton gave a talk entitled *Why pain gets worse*.

At the beginning of the Michaelmas Term we tried a new advertising campaign style to get people interested in the Society, including a brochure about the Society and upcoming events, the website and constant emails! It has worked; instead of about four people attending the talks (as last year), we have had an average turnout of round about twelve. There was a book sale online, which was also a great success!

An annual dinner is booked for January, slightly less expensive than last year owing to the small drop in VAT!

President: Kristina Southcott; *Vice-President:* Rachel Smith; *Secretary:* Rachel Griffiths.

Art Society

The highlight of the year for the Art Society was the Lent Term exhibition in the Long Gallery of the President's Lodge. Eight people from Queens' exhibited their artwork, with pieces ranging from large canvas oil paintings and portraiture, to caricatures, textile painting and sculpture. With over a hundred people attending the exhibition, the Art Society has decided to make the event annual and is in the process of planning the next one for 30th April this year. Other Art Soc. events have included a weekly life drawing class and various trips around Cambridge. The most exciting of these was the opportunity to go into, and onto, the roof of Kings' Chapel with Dr Nicholas Bullock, Head of the Cambridge Architecture Department. This allowed a small number of us to stand on top of the chapel's amazing fan vaulted ceiling and witness spectacular views across Cambridge from the roof.

Alex Bolland and Alex Kelsall

Arts Seminar

The Queens' Arts Seminar celebrated its fifth birthday in 2008, and we are glad to report that '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 and Easter Terms, when the seminar was convened by Jonathan Silberstein-Loeb and Daniel Cook (now both Queens' PhDs!) included a paper by Professor Tim Blanning (Sidney Sussex) on the decline and fall of the Napoleonic empire, which adopted both art historical and musicological approaches, as well as a lively and especially discussion-provoking paper by Dr Peter Mandler (Gonville and Caius) on the 'British national character'.

In the Autumn Johanna Hanink joined Daniel Cook as convener of the seminar, and Michaelmas saw high attendance and a great diversity of presentations. The term began with a paper by Dr Helen van Noorden (Clare) on the ancient Greek 'myth of the ages', in which she also partly demystified the process of completing (and defending) a humanities PhD. Dr Brychan Carey (Kingston University) 'uncovered' the origins of the Quaker anti-slavery movement, while Dr Carrie Vout (Christ's) delivered an absorbing review of the British Museum's recent Hadrian exhibition, in addition to explaining some of the challenges she faced when curating a sculpture exhibition in Leeds. The Term concluded with Queens' own Dr Ian Patterson and his fascinating paper on the all-but-forgotten nineteenth-century author, critic, actor and politician Joseph Macleod.

The 2009 roster-in-progress can be found on the Queens' Arts Seminar's new website: <http://sites.google.com/site/queensartssem>
Conveners: Johanna Hanink and Daniel Cook.

The Bats

Bats have had an exciting year, attracting audiences from the University, the country and the world. The Lent Term shows started 2008 with a bang; *The Chinese Cultural Society Show* was a sell-out production of massive proportions accompanied by a full Chinese orchestra. Hundreds of students and non-students alike flooded into Queens' to welcome back this exciting event to



COURTESY THE ALUMNI & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The Bats' production of Love's Labour's Lost.

the Fitzpatrick Hall. *Come Back to the Five and Dime Jimmy Dean* followed shortly after and sensitively portrayed the shattered hopes and dreams of small town America. Particularly exciting, however, was the sell-out, award-winning charity show of *The Vagina Monologues*, which, in collaboration with the V.Day event, was produced to raise awareness of violence perpetrated on women and young girls. It proved to be an excellent production, which Bats were very proud to have supported and it was a worthy finale for the Committee of 2007-8 under President Mark Maughan.

The Easter Term rushed a brand-new Committee into the midst of Bats productions and started with a sell-out *Bats/Footlights Smoker* in the Fitzpatrick Hall in a move to establish a new precedent of comedy productions in Queens'. The show saw some of the best comedians from across the University competing for the laughter of the audience in a hilarious run of sketches and stand-up sets that lightened the oppressive mood as the exams approached. Easter Term also brought *Love's Labour's Lost* to the famous Cloister Court Bats May Week Show. Amy Gwillingham's passionate production reaffirmed Bats' status as arguably the best May Week show in the University and an unmissable event on the calendar of the committed May Week hedonist. The clowns and musicians combined with the Shakespearean wordplay to delight audiences of alumni and students, who enjoyed the play as much as the Pimm's!

Michaelmas and the arrival of a new set of Freshers to Queens' kick-started another academic year with an acclaimed production of Noël Coward's *Hay Fever* by experienced student director Marieke Audesley, sponsored by the Noël Coward Society of Great Britain (whose International Secretary is famous Queens' alumnus Stephen Fry). This was followed by one of the most ambitious Freshers productions Bats have ever produced: *Rhinoceros* by Eugene Ionescu, which showcased the very high dramatic standard of this year's intake, suggesting a bright future for the Bats. Overall 2008 has been a year to remember with a wide spread of varied, consistently ambitious shows driving the theatrical reputation of Queens' forward into another, hopefully equally successful, year.

President: James Walker; *Vice-President:* Elle Careless; *Executive Producer:* Sara Boomsm; *Secretary:* Jenny Murdoch; *Technical Director:* Andrew Cooper; *Artistic Director:* Chris Nelson; *Treasurer:* James Pitkin; *Legal Advisor:* Nora Muttardi; *Publicity:* Chris Donovan; *Wardrobe:* Lizzie Homersham; *Front of House:* Harriet Lefton; *Freshers' Rep:* Polly Benton.

Chapel Choir

Following on from the success of the tour to Hong Kong at Christmas 2007, Queens' Chapel Choir entered 2008 with renewed enthusiasm. The highlight of the Lent Term was a fantastic masterclass with world-renowned vocal coach Karen Brunsen. The Service of Readings and Music to mark Passiontide was also very well received, as the Choir performed Holst's setting of Psalm 86 *To my humble supplication* with a small brass ensemble. During the Easter Vacation the Choir performed Evensong in Canterbury Cathedral, and were delighted by the attendance of so many alumni from the area. The summer term was also marked by several special events including singing a service for the 100th AGM of the Diocesan Committee for Social and Family Welfare - the inaugural meeting of which was held in Queens' in 1907. The term ended with the Commemoration of Benefactors service at the Alumni Weekend - the highlight of which, for the Choir, was the opportunity to perform Parry's *I was glad*. The service also served as a wonderful finale for the departing Senior Organ Scholar Bertilla Ng, whose last service it was.



The Chapel Choir – Summer 2008.

For the new academic year the Choir welcomed Madeleine Lovell as Director of Music and Jemima Stephenson as the new Junior Organ Scholar. A number of new choir members were also accepted, creating a fresh ensemble. The new choir was soon able to show its talent in the service for Remembrance Sunday, which was extremely well received. At the end of the term the Choir, Director of Music and both organ scholars departed for a tour of New York, Vassar College and Harvard University. The tour was a whirlwind of concerts and events, beginning with an afternoon concert in the amazing setting of the Harvard Club in New York. The Choir then performed at Trinity Church, Wall Street, and an event organized by New York University – both received with standing ovations. The programme that was presented in nearly all events was in two halves, the first showcasing the best in the English choral tradition from the 16th to the 21st centuries, whilst the second half was a selection of seasonal works from around the world. A small selection of this full programme was also presented to alumni of Queens' at an event in uptown Manhattan. The choir then boarded a coach and travelled to Poughkeepsie and Vassar College. We were extremely warmly received, performing not only by ourselves, but also jointly with their madrigal choir. Finally we travelled up to Cambridge (Mass.), performing in Memorial Church in Harvard Yard.

Looking to the future the Choir is doing extremely well, and will be performing Beethoven's *Fidelio* in the Cadogan Hall alongside the Philharmonia Chorus and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of our Director of Music, Madeleine Lovell. Moreover, the Choir is due to travel to Angers in March in order to take part in the 600th anniversary of the birth of Duke René of Anjou, father of the first of the Queens' queens.

Alex Breedon



JONATHAN HOLMES

Preparing to do battle on the go-kart track against St Catharine's – the CU house party.

The Christian Union

2008 has been a good year for Queens' Christian Union. As always our aim has been to make Jesus Christ known to students in Queens', and it has been great to see God's blessings over the past year. Whilst we were saddened to lose some long-serving members in June, a fantastic bunch of first years have been enthusiastic in getting stuck in this autumn.

The year began with the CICCUC main event: *Life*. Nathan Buttery and Vaughan Roberts gave a series of talks on apologetics and from St John's Gospel. At the end of the Lent Term the CU held an indoor football 'event' in the Fitzpatrick Hall. We spent the Lent Term studying Philipians in our Bible Study Groups, and in Easter Term moved on to look at the Book of Malachi. Simon Langmead spoke at our end of term barbeque.

At the start of Michaelmas the CU held a welcome event, with Andy Buchan speaking at an evening featuring Mexican food. During the Term we have been studying Colossians. Along with St Catharine's and King's CUs we spent a few days at Letton Hall, Norfolk, at the end of term. It was really good fun getting to know both each other and God better. Jon Scamman, an Associate Vicar at St Barnabas Church, Cambridge, challenged us all with a series of talks from St Paul's letter to the Ephesians. Unfortunately we weren't able to match the previous year's sports domination, with the football and go-karting results going against us! However, despite the disappointing performance in the sport, the trip was a great success and enjoyed by all who went.

College Representatives: Jonny Nye and Alex Clayton.

Contemporary Dance

In 2008 QCCDS has continued to welcome both Queens' and non-Queens' members to a wide range of dance technique and choreographic classes and workshops. These are led by the inimitable Adèle Thompson. In her career Adèle has toured the world with such companies as Stomp and London Contemporary Dance Theatre, and this year has been choreographing at the Danish National School for Contemporary Dance in Copenhagen. We are most fortunate, also, to have live percussion for all our technique classes played by experienced musician Neil Craig.

This year we have been delighted to welcome a number of guest artists to teach technique classes and lead choreographic workshops. These have included Tom Roden, co-founder of UK dance theatre and choreography company, New Art Club, Isobel Cohen, founder and artistic director of Helix Dance Company, and finally Queens' own Dr Diana Henderson who led a Scottish country dance workshop that had everyone rushing to the market to buy kilts.

Sprung!, a spring collaboration of dance and music, is now in its tenth year and this one is set to be the biggest yet. The show will include pieces choreographed by guest artists and both Queens' and non-Queens' students. And as ever, it will culminate in a group piece choreographed by Adèle in collaboration with the Society's dancers. *Sprung!* will be performed on 10 and 11 March in Lent Term.

President: Chris Nelson.

The Dial Society and Creative Writing Magazine

"There are many dangers in starting again: anything which survives from the past is liable to be labelled 'tradition'; and quite a number of less desirable little practices are becoming promoted to old customs, while many of the best things still lie moribund... It is not our intention in this editorial, to chant a Threnody for the past, but simply to point out what seems, to us, to be the essential of Cambridge life." From *The Dial* Editorial, Michaelmas 1919.

The original Queens' *Dial* ran from 1907–53. It has been resurrected in 2008 with the help of college funding to give space to the new, original and tough work, which is the essence of student writing at Cambridge. In the Michaelmas Term we ran an issue of two hundred copies which contained poetry and prose from students across the University. The copies, distributed from Queens' Porters' Lodge, went in two days and are still being circulated. Submissions were considered in an editorial meeting involving a group of ten people from Queens', which sparked much debate about the art of writing among the student body. The magazine's design, a combination of old and new, was created by Lizzie Robinson. We have just made our final decisions on material for the second issue, which will be distributed with a larger press-run late in the Lent Term. A downloadable PDF of the magazine is also available from the Queens' JCR website.

In addition to the magazine, the Dial Society also runs a termly poetry reading, usually given in the Queens' Erasmus Room. In the Michaelmas Term we were host to contemporary poets Rod Mengham and Carol Watts. This term we look forward to hearing Keston Sutherland read alongside Simon Jarvis, both renowned for their exciting and unconventional performances. *Editor and President of the Dial Society:* Laura Kilbride.

Queens' Ents

2008 was a fantastic year for Queens' Ents, with almost all the nights selling out, some with queues longer than Cindies on a Wednesday night! Lent Term saw the introduction of *Silent Disco*, a night so popular that it rivalled *Set You Free* as the favourite night of the term. Other features included a set by Radio 1xtra DJ Robbo Ranx at *Brooklyn Block Party*, and a fantastic laser show at *Set You Free*. In the Easter Term, when other Colleges didn't dare entertain their stressed out students, Queens' Ents put on two successful nights: *Insomnia* (a pyjama party rave!) and a superhero-themed bop, guaranteed to rescue students from revision stress. Easter, being the term when the new Committee took over, saw the introduction of the theme-related *Drink of the Week*. Bounce (the annual outdoor party in May Week) was an amazing night: a jazz band played while everyone enjoyed the BBQ, Pimm's, sangria, sweets and candy floss and tried out the surf simulator. At 9pm the DJ started, smoke filled Erasmus Lawn and the party really began. The Michaelmas Term saw exciting nights ranging from the traditional favourites: *Set You Free*, *Jingles* (at which we had a snowflake shaped vodka luge!), *Naughty* (at which we handed out free candy floss as it had been so popular at Bounce!) to *Silent Disco*, *Thriller* (for Hallowe'en), and *Uniformed*. We even had a foam party – *Destination Ibiza*.



COURTESY ELANOR AWFORD

A Bop in the Fitzpatrick Hall.

President: Elanor Awford; *Vice-President:* Edmund Archer; *Treasurer:* Stu Cork; *Secretary:* Cecily Carbone; *Bar Managers:* Hannah Booth and Tayo Olufowose; *Publicity:* Kirst Spilg and Lizzie Wells; *Décor:* Alex Bolland and Alex Kelsall; *Technical Director:* Oliver Armitage; *Webmaster:* Tom White.

Fairtrade

Fairtrade has continued its success of last year, holding the very successful Fairtrade Formal Hall in Lent Term, where all the food was from Fairtrade suppliers and Fairtrade wine was available from the Bar beforehand. Since then, Fairtrade chocolate has been made available in the Buttery, so it is now easily accessible every day, for those who want it!

Rachael Morris

Queens' Films

In a break from the tradition of recent years, Queens' Films went back in time for the Outdoor Showing last May Week with the 80s cult classic *Back to the Future*. The usual rumours of rain proved to be unfounded and the event was, as always, a great success. 2008–9 has been a quiet year so far. We have continued with last year's model of free films every Sunday in the Fitzpat, with a varied diet ranging from *Iron Man* to *Amélie*. Planning is underway for the 2009 ODS – and we're hoping that it will be bigger and better than ever!

President: James Graveston.



MATTHEW DINGGARY

Queens' Ents – a foam party.



BRIAN CALINGHAM

One of the new Seminar Rooms in the Stephen Thomas Teaching and Research Centre, Cripps.

Green Committee

The Committee had a steady start to 2008, seeing some of its suggestions for the College recycling system gradually coming into force over the Lent and Easter Terms. In the Michaelmas Term, a very healthy interest has been shown by the new first year intake, with the size of the Committee increasing quite markedly.

Unfortunately, owing to mailing list difficulties, the work of the Committee was effectively suspended for much of the Michaelmas Term. Nevertheless, by the end of the year, a draft environmental policy for the College had been produced, and College is now reviewing it. The aim for the coming year will be to utilise the enthusiasm and ideas, of both our new and established members, to come up with practical solutions to reduce the environmental impact made by those living and working in Queens' and to raise student awareness about the importance of sustainability and environmental responsibility.

JCR Environmental Officer: Emil Hewage.

May Ball

The making of the 2009 Ball Committee started at the end of the Easter Term 2008, when interviews were held for all the Committee positions. We had lots of promising candidates, and some really went the extra mile to demonstrate what they could bring to the Committee – Tom and Ellie's Powerpoint presentation being one pertinent example! The Committee wasn't completed, however, until the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, as we needed a few first-years to learn the ropes in order to help the 2011 Committee. Having duly filled all positions, we went on to have our first meeting in the second week of term – this was quite daunting as it was hard remembering everyone's names and positions. However, a committee social soon put that anxiety to rest, as we went out to dinner to get to know each other – and had so much fun we stayed in the restaurant until 11pm! Since then, we've worked really hard together to come up with the (secret) theme for the Ball, and each department has got stuck in, contributing new and exciting ideas which, we hope, will ensure Queens' May Ball 2009 is a breath of fresh air. We also introduced a 'priority pre-launch' month for Queens' members only, allowing them to buy their ball ticket at a special pre-launch price of £125, a system we hope will give people greater flexibility in buying their tickets. We also have a beautifully designed new website at www.queensball.com.

President: Kate Doyle; *Vice-President:* Shona O'Connell; *Senior Treasurer:* Professor Lisa Hall; *Deputy Treasurer:* Dr Julia Gog; *Decs:* Susannah Stevenson, Nick Gates; *Drinks:* Polly Benton, Jenny Pattison; *Ents:* Karim Amijee, Sara Boomsma, Lottie Rees-Roderick; *Food:* Nikki Bowker, Charlotte Benton; *Productions:* Yu Sheng Wen; *Publicity:* Ellie Millington, Tom Buckland; *Security:* Martin Bohmert; *Sponsorship and Logistics:* Dhiren Harsiani; *Webmaster:* Tom White; *Workers:* Andrew Thompson.

The Photographic Society

2008 has been a very successful year for the Photographic Society. Queens' is lucky enough to have one of the few active college photography societies in Cambridge with a huge wealth of talent, from those just starting to experiment to others with a great deal of experience. In the Lent Term that talent was really shown to the full when we held our third annual photography exhibition in Cripps Dining Hall with a fantastic variety of photos – receiving a great deal

of praise from many members of the College. As well as showing our photos, there have been plenty of opportunities to learn and practice throughout the year with photo sharing sessions and trips to the College's Old Library and wine cellars. As digital photography has become the norm, we made an investment in a new A3 inkjet printer to help us in our aim to hold more exhibitions, including brightening up the college bar with regularly changing images, starting this year. Nevertheless, we have also seen a resurgence of interest in the College dark room with a workshop during Michaelmas Term to teach the basics to anyone interested.

The Michaelmas Term saw the size of the Society almost triple after a large intake of new members at the Fresher's Fair. This puts us in an excellent position to make the Society even more successful over the next year and we are very much looking forward with excitement to the next big exhibition. We're also always interested to hear from past members who might be able to run workshops or give talks about their own interests in photography.

President: Matthew Dingley; *Secretary:* Lizzie Robinson; *Treasurer:* Johannes Ammann.

Politics Society

2008 saw the renaissance of the Queens' College Politics Society. After a number of years in abeyance, the Society hosted four talks over the year from a number of distinguished Queens' alumni. Our inaugural speech was given by Professor Andrew Gamble, Cambridge's new Head of Politics and a Fellow of Queens', who discussed the current state of British politics and how it must change if the public is to be more engaged. After this well-attended and successful first event, the esteemed biologist and government scientist who graduated from Queens' in 1952, Sir Martin Holdgate, addressed the Society on the subject of national and international environmental policy. Drawing upon his vast wealth of experience, Sir Martin's talk was highly informative, interlaced with sharp anecdotes and vivid summaries of the responses to climate change. In April, we were fortunate to welcome someone who keeps an inquisitive media at arm's length and refuses to write about his extraordinary career. To a full-capacity audience in Old Hall, former Chief of the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), Sir Richard Dearlove, presented his reassessment of national security and fielded some tough questions from the students. The year's events were concluded with a talk from the College's President, Lord Eatwell, who, having served as economic advisor to Neil Kinnock when leader of the Labour Party, offered some pointers for David Cameron on changing the stance of a political party.

This year promises to build on our previous successes. With Bob Costa taking over as President of the Society, we have secured upcoming talks from Sam Coates, Chief Political Correspondent for *The Times*, and Professor Christopher Hill, Director of the University's Centre of International Studies. *President (2008) and Founder:* Edward Southall; *President (2009):* Bob Costa; *Secretary:* Keir Ashcroft; *Treasurers:* Andrew Jones and Matthew McLeod; *Social Secretary:* Helen Laver.

Q Jazz

QJazz reformed in Lent 2008 after a period of inactivity as an informal non-auditioned jazz band for Queens' members. The band rehearsed through the Lent and Easter Terms and played at a successful garden party for the Law Society in May Week. In the 2008/09 academic year we've continued rehearsals, playing everything from classic swing numbers to some serious funk, and hope to continue as a relaxed output for music making in Queens' well into the future!

Tom Green



HENRY LAD

QJazz performing at the Queens' Bench Garden Party.

RAG

It has been a fantastic year for Queens' RAG who have once again encouraged students to get their kit off, experiment with handcuffs and hitchhike to Europe all in the name of charity! The first event of 2008 was 'Jailbreak', which this year saw an amazing 4.4 couples competing to get as far away as possible from Cambridge in 36 hours without spending any of their own money. From Queens', Ali Martines and Matt Hickman got to San Sebastian in Spain and Dhiren Harsiani and Jenny Pattison got to Paderborn in Germany. The joint winning pairs managed to get a staggering 1158 miles from Cambridge but in opposite directions – one pair got to Borgarnes in Iceland and the other to Tarifa in Spain.

Within College, naked pictures of various sports teams could be found pinned up in hundreds of students' rooms – Queens' RAG Naked Calendar was a huge success at the beginning of the year with plenty of demand for a sequel. In February students went out looking for love as part of RAG Blind Date. Even our resident bear found a companion to spend his night with. The Auction of Promises was again a great success with lots including dinner with the President, artwork by the President of the JCR, Stu Cork as a slave for the day and the cutting of Phil Yorke's hair!

At the start of the new academic year it was great to see the freshers getting involved. The annual Pyjama Pub Crawl saw many brave the cold in their nightwear to explore the drinking holes in Cambridge. Two particularly dedicated freshers took it to the next stage by agreeing to get handcuffed together for 12 hours. Beth Oldham and Qi Qi were chosen over second and third year volunteers as Queens' students donated the most money to see the two of them handcuffed. All proceeds went to Children in Need.

Another new event for College was 'Queens' Got Talent', at which performers tried their best to impress our three judges (Ian the Porter, Matt the Barman and James William Angus) who made some interesting comments but on the whole embraced the variety of alternative performances on offer! They all had their favourites but with help from the audience Joe Bannister was announced the winner with his rendition of *Dead Skunk*.

Queens' RAG would like to thank everyone who has helped to organise and has taken part in the events this year and especially to everyone who has donated money.

Jenni Pattison

St Margaret's Society

The St Margaret's Society has had a lively and productive 2008, with the two main concerts of the Lent and Michaelmas Terms featuring high chorus numbers and some outstanding solo performances.

Our Lent Term concert at West Road was on 28 February. The first soloist was Matt Hickman, MagSoc Vice-President and final year mathematician, who played the violin solo in Ernest Bloch's hauntingly beautiful *Baal Shem Suite*. This was followed by Matt McLeod, a second year natural scientist, who paid tribute to Queens' musical heritage by playing the *Clarinet Concerto* by one of our more famous alumni, Charles Villiers Stanford. After a short interval the MagSoc chorus, nearly 100 strong that term, sang the ever-popular Fauré *Requiem*. The weeks of work that Sam Hogarth, our College Musician, and the chorus put in truly paid off, and the success of the concert and the size of the audience was a tribute to them.

The Michaelmas Term concert fell on 20 November, again at West Road. A new academic year and a new Committee made everyone keen to make this a special concert, and so it was decided that the chorus should take on the task of learning not one, but two pieces – no mean feat in five weeks! The concert was conducted by the new Director of Music, Madeleine Lovell, whose energy and inspiration lifted both the enthusiasm and the performance level of the chorus. Vivaldi's famous *Gloria* was accompanied by his lesser known, but by no means less beautiful, *Magnificat in G minor*. Both the soloists and the chorus did a sterling job to learn the music in time, and the performances were very well received. Rosie Orchard, this year's MagSoc President, had started off the concert by playing Franz Doppler's virtuosic *Hungarian Pastoral Symphony for flute and orchestra*. She was followed by Anna Gillingham, a second year music student, who gave a spectacular performance of Mozart's *Exultate Jubilate* for soprano and orchestra.

In all, 2008 was a very busy but very rewarding year for MagSoc, and with the initiation of weekly recitals in the Chapel, along with the creation of some exciting new groups such as QJazz, directed by Tom Green, we hope that music in Queens' will become more and more part of daily college life.

President: Rosie Orchard; *Vice-President:* Alex Breedon; *Treasurer:* Tom Green; *Secretary:* James Angus; *Publicity:* Susie Stevenson. *General Members:* Matt McLeod, Ed Southall, Sophie Baldeweg, Maddy Power, George Bryan, Matt Andrew, Joe O'Keefe, Hector Miller-Bakewell and Travis Winstanley.

Silver Boars

The Silver Boars Dining Club is being resurrected. If you used to be a member and are interested in attending Silver Boars events in the future please email silverboars@googlemail.com and we will add you to the mailing list. We are planning to have an annual dinner for old members, and a wine-tasting event in the summer sampling wines supplied by Cambridge Wine Merchants. This year's garden party is on Saturday 13 June.

Ye Cherubs

This year has been an excellent one for the gentlemen of Ye Cherubs. Amongst the many evenings in the company of some of Cambridge's finest females, the Cherubs have enjoyed their fourth annual holiday, an inaugural Summer Outing (with old and new members coming together in central London to share stories and partake in some wine tasting), and a fondly remembered Christmas Dinner, held for the first time in grand surroundings at the Pitt Club.

The Club contains a cross-section of the College's students, including a student dubbed by the recent *Varsity100* publication as 'Cambridge's best actor', the current U-21s Varsity Rugby Man of the Match as well as the College rugby, rowing and football captains. In October, four new members were invited to join one of Cambridge's best-known and historic dining clubs. In gaining rite of passage into the society, two members were surprised to find themselves at the train station in the early hours of a crisp Sunday morning. Armed with two return tickets to London, a list of challenges and all of the cunning and guile they could muster, they departed for the capital. A memorable day was spent partaking in such activities as the recital of speeches on Speaker's Corner and being proudly photographed holding a paper Cherubs tie on the portrait of our most celebrated and distinguished alumnus, Stephen Fry, in the National Portrait Gallery.

The highlight of the past year was without doubt the fourth annual Cherubs holiday to Berlin, following the trips to Barcelona, Edinburgh and Prague in recent years. The holiday was spent sampling the cultural delights and the finely brewed lagers of our German cousins and a fine time was had by all; especially those Cherubs lucky enough to gain entry to the world-famous *Bergain* venue, a monstrous structure, set in a converted Eastern bloc power station, regarded by many as the best club in the world. An iconic Cherubs photo was snapped at dusk under the Brandenburg Gate, providing a fitting memory of an excellent trip.



JONATHAN HOLMES

In the Grove.

The Academic Record

Learning to Find Our Way Through Economic Turmoil

No-one has the perfect answer to all the complex problems of the current economic turmoil. Anyone who says they know exactly what to do is either a fool, or is trying to fool you. The Government's response to the crisis has clearly been a learning process:

- the stuttering start in dealing with Northern Rock has been followed by the smooth operation to rescue Bradford and Bingley, and now new legislation has established a flexible "special resolution regime" for failing banks.
- the first investments in the banks in the Autumn were absolutely vital to save the industry from collapse, but the interest rate charged in government investment was much too high (encouraging hoarding resources for repayment rather than increased lending) and the entire endeavour didn't go far enough, hence the better designed investments and the guarantee scheme in January. There is probably more to come.
- the £20bn boost to demand at the time of the pre-budget report in November, will need to be supplemented in the April Budget.

A similar learning curve can be seen in the United States, first funds were allocated to the TARP to buy up "troubled" assets, then the funds were switched into America's own version of the bank bail out, then some of the funds were used to make loans to car manufacturers, and now the purchase of "troubled assets" is back on the agenda – together with a trillion dollar boost in demand. In Germany, the finance minister first criticised British policy as "crass Keynesianism", and then announced a €50bn fiscal boost in infrastructure spending - double the size of Britain's Keynesian programme.

And of course all the new policy measures involve risks. Direct purchase of assets by the Bank of England, financial stimulus by

"quantitative easing", large fiscal deficits – all these carry well-known economic and financial risks. But the risks associated with doing too much are as nothing compared to the risks of doing too little. If anything, the Government has been too cautious, has been too constrained to now irrelevant economic orthodoxies. Today, whilst value for money is still a virtue, prudence is a vice.

But even as the Government battles the immediate financial mayhem, it is important both that the social consequences of the recession are kept in mind, and that present measures embody the seeds of a strategy for the future. There can be no "return to normal", if by "normal" is meant the economy of 2006.

Three important social consequences of the recession are:

First, unemployment. Unemployment will inevitably rise over the next year or so. It has been the Government's policy for the past several years to encourage the unemployed to seek work by introducing a range of new training opportunities whilst reducing the scale and availability of benefits, particularly for those who are not pro-active in their search for work. Whilst a productive approach at a time when employment opportunities are rising, this policy has far less value as vacancies fall and unemployment rises. It is important for social cohesion, and for the maintenance of demand in the economy as a whole, that the costs of the recession do not fall disproportionately on those who are its innocent victims.

Second, housing. The repossession of houses belonging to those in mortgage arrears due to loss of jobs, and other factors associated with recession, is personally costly and socially inefficient. The banks repossessing homes recover only a small proportion of the value of loans made, at the cost of considerable human misery. The burden of housing the newly homeless then falls on hard-pressed local authorities.



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The President's Garden as seen from the Chapel roof.

In the face of the crisis in housing finance what is needed is a special resolution regime for housing to accompany the special resolution regime that we are creating for the banks. A wide variety of measures – temporary payments holidays as proposed by the Government, shared equity, purchase by local authorities and housing associations with conversion of mortgaged property into rented accommodation – all these could be part of the housing resolution regime, together with the intention to return properties to securely funded private home ownership in the future.

Third, pensioners. The fall in share prices and the cuts in interest rates are having a devastating effect on pensioners. It is vital that pensioners' living standards are supported and that future saving for retirement is not discouraged. A good place to start would be to build on the old National Savings Scheme of "granny bonds" – government backed bonds offering inflation-proofed rates of return to pensioners, hence taking the fear and uncertainty out of saving.

Tackling these social problems will contribute to tackling the recession itself. But there is a challenge far greater than learning how to deal with the current emergency. If there is no acceptable "normal" to return to, then what should be the shape of our economic future, and how do we get there? One aspect is clear: the growth of financial and business services to over 30% of GDP has seriously unbalanced the economy. The main reason is that those financial services are not primarily a product of British savings. Instead the City of London is an offshore trading centre for the rest of the world – uniquely skilled at repackaging risk and return into ever more attractive – and ever more complex – financial products. That is fine when everything is going well. But Britain is consequentially exposed to enormous overseas risks as UK banks borrow short from abroad and lend long. This must not be allowed to happen in the same way again. From now on the argument that a particular policy is good or bad "for the competitive position of the City" will no longer be decisive. Instead, advocates will need to show that any particular policy is good for the competitiveness and the stability of the UK productive economy taken as a whole.

How did this dangerous imbalance arise? Thirty years ago most loans, to businesses and to individuals, were made by banks, or specialist institutions such as building societies. The deregulatory fervour of the 1980s changed all that. Credit markets became 'disintermediated'; instead of banks acting as intermediaries between savers and borrowers, the markets took over. Investment banks, like Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, RBS and Barclays Capital, were at the centre of this, taking on massive amounts of debt relative to their capital base in order to deal profitably in the complex web of international markets. Guiding their operations were their mathematical risk models, statistical models that assessed the riskiness of their operations against patterns of past market behaviour. The firms claimed that they could manage risky markets for themselves, *and the finance ministers, central bankers and regulators swallowed that claim*¹, and let them get on with it.

¹ 'Those of us who have looked to the self-interest of lending institutions to protect shareholders' equity, myself included, are in a state of shocked disbelief. ... This modern risk-management paradigm held sway for decades. The whole intellectual edifice, however, collapsed in the summer of last year.' Alan Greenspan, evidence to US House of Representatives, 23 October 2008.

Faith in transparency, disclosure and risk management by firms has been at the heart of the financial policy. One of the most urgent tasks is to abandon this false philosophy. It is now obvious that the biggest risks are systemic risks, such as a general failure of liquidity - risks that no firm can manage. In the face of *systemic* market failures even the most transparent market is inefficient. What is needed is macro-prudential regulation that tackles the system as a whole. For example, financial institutions must undertake pro-cyclical provisioning, that means forcing banks to raise their reserves in good times (an unpopular policy that will be denounced as "limiting competitiveness") and using those reserves as a cushion in bad times. And to be truly effective macro-prudential regulation must escape from the present archaic focus on the legal status of institutions – commercial banks are regulated differently from investment banks, and these are regulated differently from insurance companies, and hedge funds are not regulated at all. Instead regulation should be targeted on highly indebted, highly leveraged institutions, whatever their formal legal status. Debt can play an important positive role in the economy. But there can be too much of a good thing. Excessive debt threatens stability.

But if there is less debt, less lending and less borrowing, there will be less spending. How is it possible to maintain demand whilst urging banks, firms and households to take fewer risks? In the short run only the government can do the heavy lifting. Policies to maintain demand, by cutting taxes (especially taxes on the poor who have the great macro-economic virtue that they spend every pound they receive) and increasing government expenditure are vital if the economy is not to slide into depression. This is recognized around the world.

In the medium term demand must be driven by innovative industrial and commercial investment, changing the balance of the UK economy, winning markets at home and abroad. Government spending on infrastructure now will aid in the drive for competitiveness. A new pro-industry approach will need to focus on skills, on the exploitation of new technologies, and on creativity – and there must be the funding to do the job. That is the proper role of the financial sector. This will have important consequences for the structure of the labour force. One of the negative consequences of the growth of the City has been that so much talent has been sucked into financial services. Now the brilliant mathematicians and physicists, who have spent their time enhancing the complexities of financial engineering, must do some real engineering. And we must ensure that they are supported and incentivised in the transition.

There is, however, a serious barrier to short-term economic recovery and sustained economic progress in the medium term. In a global economy the success of all these policies – creating a stable financial sector, boosting demand in the face of recession, maintaining medium term growth – all depend on international cooperation and coordination. That is why the G20 meeting in London in April, is so important. In all areas of the economy, new international economic relationships must be forged, backed by new international institutions. There is a roadmap to guide us. The principles developed by John Maynard Keynes, and embodied in post-war international institutions – the IMF and the World Bank hold good today, even though the actual application of those principles will be completely different. In the light of the bitter lessons of financial instability in the 1930s,

Keynes sought to devise a system that would deliver stability *and* maintain the growth of demand. To achieve the same today, the G20 must tackle three major problems:

First, the serious international imbalances that saw the United States running ever larger balance of payments deficits with China, and hence accumulating ever larger indebtedness, were unsustainable, and indeed were a major cause of our current woes. It must be accepted by all that running major balance of payments surpluses is a seriously destabilising policy for the world. Countries with persistent surpluses, must accept measures that will reduce those surpluses – preferably by exchange rate revaluation.

Second, national stimulus to demand in the face of the recession must be a common strategy. There must be no free-riders. If nations do not act in concert, then those that do expand will be left holding the world's deficits, again an unsustainable position.

Third, as far as finance is concerned – international markets require international regulation, with rules that not only are agreed upon, but are adhered to and enforced nationally and internationally. In 1998, in the aftermath of the Asian Financial

Crisis, it was the British government that persuaded the G7 to set up the Financial Stability Forum – the intergovernmental think tank for international financial regulation. Now the G20 will need to construct an operational counterpart to the Financial Stability Forum that can monitor and coordinate measures implemented in individual jurisdictions. It has been suggested by the Prime Minister that the IMF could fulfil this role. I am not convinced that this would be the best approach, since what is needed is an organization that has a new sort of relationship with the authorities in systemically relevant countries.

Despite all the uncertainties of the current turmoil, I am optimistic. In the face of the most serious economic and financial disruption since the War, governments are acting, and governments are learning. The determination to tackle short and medium term problems is evident around the world. The economy is not an immutable force that we can do nothing about. It is a set of social institutions devised by individuals, firms and governments. With goodwill, and without dogma, we can fix it.

John Eatwell

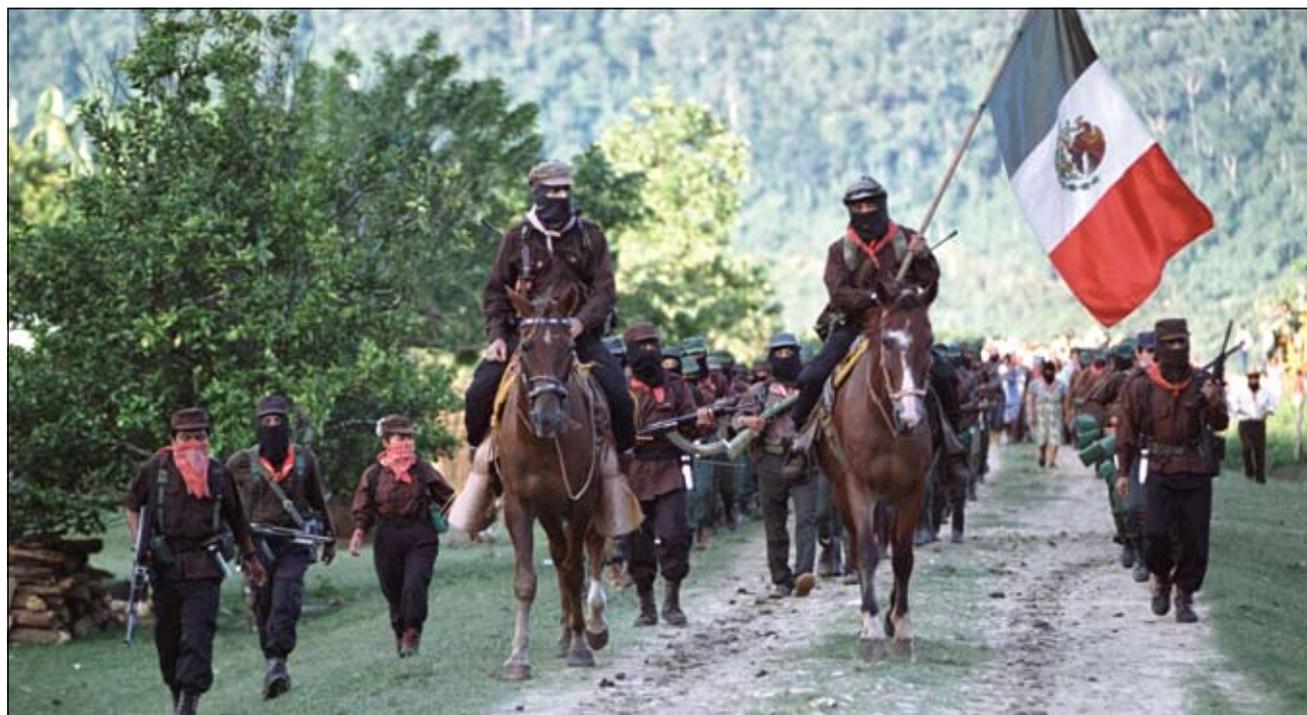
(from a Speech in the House of Lords, 5 February 2009)

War in Academia

What does the study of violent conflict involve? I will employ the ever-popular straw man technique to set the question up as a puzzle to be addressed in itself. This question can get asked, firstly, because unlike the latest developments in astrophysics, there is no shortage of popular accounts. Newspaper reports habitually start with a vignette such as a forlorn child playing on a dusty street, zooming out to the landscape of a war-torn country and concluding that the ghoulish forces of ancient hatreds are responsible for the destruction. Secondly, conflict involves a breakdown of order and a disruption in ordinary

patterns of life. Attempting to make order out of disorder may seem like a frustrating exercise.

There is, in fact, a system to violent conflict beyond the military dimension of organised war. As with systems in general, it has regularities that can be studied and described. Conflict has its own economy: quite literally so when it is centred around or sustained by the capture of resources, but also in the sense of generating incentives whose effect can be analysed, for example, in a cost-benefit framework. Conflict has stages of escalation and de-escalation. It is a dynamic



The Zapatista uprising in Mexico – one of Dr Dimitrijevic's case studies.

process whose evolution depends on the presence of factors that facilitate or trigger developments. The different groups of factors associated with the forms in which conflict is manifested can be compared across cases to identify patterns.

As an example, one of the main international research projects on the outbreak of conflict in the past decade emerged out of the work of academics associated with the World Bank and, subsequently, a research centre at Oxford. These studies used datasets created from economic indicators and other data sources to argue that neither grievances nor identity matter much for civil conflict. Instead, the humble GDP and the availability of natural resources were found to have one of the strongest effects. The narrative, which they felt the data supported and which they argued to be widely applicable, was one of 'conflict entrepreneurs' or warlords targeting the capture of natural and other resources, in the context of large numbers of unemployed young men with scarce opportunities for alternative employment.

Theories like this have been put forward, in increasing order of ambition, for the purposes of understanding, explanation, prediction, and informing policy in practice. This is as challenging as it is important: even if one believed that the nature of conflict is such that interference is doomed to be ineffective or harmful, the case for not committing resources would need to be argued against contemporary instincts and values that lean towards intervention in the face of large-scale suffering. The efforts of those adventurous scholars who attempt prediction, of course, are probabilistic in the loose sense. It is technically possible to use the statistical models honed on large datasets to put an exact figure of the chances of conflict outbreak somewhere with given characteristics. The inexact nature of the phenomena that we study, however, means that caution is advised in interpreting likelihoods, and that this is usually seen as a tool for comparing the relative importance of factors rather than quantifying their exact effect.

Data collection is in fact one of the challenges we face. Social and political systems in general are more unpredictable, and data collection more imprecise, than in the natural sciences. In the study of conflict we have additional constraints, starting with limitations on the collection of direct data, especially at the sub-national group level, for political reasons. It is easy to see why authorities would resist the collection of statistical information such as average income in an ethnic group or representation in the police force when the publicly articulated claims of marginalised groups concern precisely these issues. The design of research methodology can therefore be a particularly interesting task in itself.

Experiments are not unknown to the social sciences, but these have traditionally been limited to exercises inspired by game theoretical models and conducted among university student volunteers. The assumption that human rationality and interest-driven behaviour has fundamental universal features is one of the reasons why many feel that we can learn lessons from these experiments that are applicable to real life conflict behaviour, while keeping their inherent limitations in mind.

Recent years have also seen a number of experiments carried out in the field in post-conflict environments. Some of these repeated standard games so that we could learn whether the results do diverge from the findings among Western university students. (The answer is: it depends!) Others innovated

techniques such as scripting and broadcasting a radio soap opera in Rwanda whose plot was informed by theories on prejudice and conflict. One unusually controversial project involved a live experiment during elections in Benin, where the political parties in running were persuaded to modify their campaign messages in selected districts, so that some of these appealed to ethnic sentiments and the promise of local patronage, while in other districts the campaign focused on national issues.

This example also illustrates why ethical considerations have to feature high in the empirical component of most research designs. The process of data collection itself might interfere with the conditions in the case that is being studied, and have an impact on local attitudes and behaviour that may not be benign. Even when fieldwork takes place on a smaller scale, conditions of anonymity might have implications for the safety of interviewees and others who help in the research project. Lastly, the safety of the researcher herself may be compromised in tense or violent environments. This is one of the obvious reasons why the vast majority of research focuses on post-conflict environments or very large-scale indicators. One technique that the author has used as a precautionary measure in a regional survey was to have assistants visit households in pairs belonging to each relevant ethnicity. Besides the additional safety as compared to solitary visits, the way in which the questionnaire was administered ensured that respondents would generally speak with the assistant perceived as belonging to their own ethnic group.

The collection and interpretation of such data, and the study of conflict also relates to larger questions that animate political science in general. In politics as an academic discipline, there is a particular interest in the evolution of institutions and the way in which they affect the performance of political systems. For our purposes, one of the key questions concerns the spaces that institutions provide for dispute resolution. The clash of dissenting opinions in itself need not be negative; as Mill and others have argued, this is in fact essential for human progress. Some institutional arrangements, however, create a more hospitable environment for productive and peaceful engagement than others.

On a larger scale, the study of conflict opens up interesting perspectives on questions such as the nature of rationality and identity. Does conflict accompany the suspension of everyday rationality, or is it just an extension of it in changing circumstances? Are there circumstances in which we can expect participation in conflict when that is individually irrational? Do the types of costs and the types of benefits that feed into deciding how to act differ in times of conflict and in peacetime? What role do ideas and identities play in influencing human action? Under what conditions can ideas and identities be influenced, in turn?

There is a final advantage in resisting the lure of popular accounts that tell of an irredeemable force of ancient hatreds gripping lands far away from our own. This narrative is politically expedient for many parties to violent conflict. It also carries with it the temptation to dissociate ourselves as if we were by nature immune from grimness and destruction. The study of conflict tells us that from perceiving another as being outside the sway of reason to assigning them to the fringes of humanity, the path is dangerously short.

Anna Dimitrijevic

The Development Record

Donors to Queens' 2008

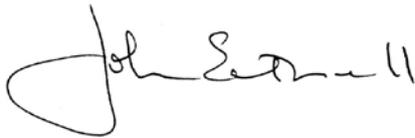
The President, Fellows, Students and Staff would like to thank all the Members and Friends listed below, who have generously supported this College by making donations to Queens' over the last year.

271 Queens' Alumni and Friends have notified us that they have pledged a legacy to the College and 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 four bequests during the last year totalling £20,000.

The College was also pleased to admit three Fellow Benefactors in 2008 – Dr Shirley E Day, Professor Emeritus Alan C L Day (1942) and Dr Lester J Rowley (1937).

In 2008, 669 donors collectively gave 2,259 gifts and the College received £510,706.00 (including Gift Aid) during the year 2007–8. A significant part of this total comes from small monthly and quarterly gifts that, when added together, help provide a solid source of funding.

Thank you.



Lord Eatwell, President.



Friars from the President's Garden.



Graduation Day.

Deaths

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members of Queens':

B W R Mooring (1931)
E L Darton (1932)
The Venerable J S Long (1932)
J E Kennett (1934) some years ago
Dr J P Bull (1935)
Dr E J S Evans (1935)
J O N Vickers (1935)
Professor G N Ward (1936)
A G S Wilkes (1937) in 1983
Lieutenant-Colonel T E Dean (1938)
S L Low (1938)
H D Wren (1938)
J K Benneworth (1939)
L C Partridge (1941) in 2007
H L Wee (1941)
Dr F J Fisher (1942)
R O Jackson (1943)
J W Lloyd-Evans (1943)
G W Redwood (1943)
J Rowley-James (1943)

T J Sharp (1943)
Dr P Bryan-Brown (1944)
S Gomar (1944)
P B R Gordon (1944)
J L Short (1944)
A R Barnes, C.B.E. (1945)
P R N Fifoot, C.M.G. (1945)
Dr C Shaldon (1945)
The Very Revd Professor H Chadwick,
K.B.E., F.B.A. (1946)
E G Faulder (1946)
P B Kingsford (1946)
A F Myers (1946)
The Revd F R C Streatfeild (1946) G
Butterworth (1947)
The Revd R S Glen (1947)
J R Lloyd (1947)
D Parméc (1947)
Professor S A Babalola (1948)
The Revd G F Craven (1948)
A D H Hibbert-Hingston (1948)
D T A Aldrich (1949)
W G Mathewson (1949)

D H Phillips (1950) in 2003
J Kovanda (1951)
Dr F H Newth (1951)
Dr G H Smith (1951)
Dr P J F Baskett (1952)
M J Rowland (1952)
T M Pearson (1954)
T G Boon (1957)
P H Nuttall (1958)
M F G Standen (1958)
P J Dunnett (1959) P
rofessor F J Macartney (1959)
G L Treglown (1959)
R J Woodward (1966)
R S Hickox, C.B.E. (1967)
B Morse (1967) in 2007
R K Ramsey (1970)
D A Pritchard (1974)
P A Hart (1977)
G C Thom (1986)
J J Hopkinson (1993)
Dr I E Lington (1997)



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Roof Garden in Spring.

Obituaries

The Venerable J.S. Long (1932) aged 94. John Long was a vicar's son and was brought up in Kent. He attended St Edmund's School, Canterbury, where he was Head Boy and Athletics Captain. He read History at Queens', transferring to the Theological Tripos for his final year. At College he was Honorary Secretary of Queens' House, Rotherhithe, organising support for the boys' clubs there, and also of the Guild of St Bernard, which met for mass and theological discussion several times a term. He used to cycle home at the end of term, staying overnight in London. He trained for the Anglican ministry at Cuddesdon College and was ordained deacon in 1936 and priest in 1937. His first post was as Curate of St Mary and St Eanswythe, Folkestone, where he ran the local scout troop. He then served as a Chaplain R.N.V.R. from 1941 till 1946, serving mostly on H.M.S. Excellent and H.M.S. Sphinx in the Tobruk runs, Malta convoys, the invasion of Sicily, at Anzio and at the reopening of the Channel ports. He claimed to have been the first sea-going chaplain of a Royal Navy destroyer. After a short period as Curate of St Peter-in-Thane, he was for seven years Domestic Chaplain to the Most Revd Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was at the Archbishop's side at many national events including the marriage of the then Princess Elizabeth, the foundation of the Church of South India, the 1948 Lambeth Conference, the first Assembly of the World Council of Churches, the funeral of King George VI and the Coronation of Elizabeth II (at which he carried the Cross of Canterbury). He met his wife, who was Archbishop Fisher's niece, whilst at Lambeth. He was appointed Vicar of Bearsted in 1953 and then Vicar of Petersfield with Sheet in the Diocese of Portsmouth. He served as Rural Dean of Petersfield for eight years and was an Honorary Canon of Portsmouth Cathedral. In 1970 he returned to Cambridge to serve as Archdeacon of Ely and Rector of St Botolph's, the parish church of Queens'. His attention to detail and organisational skills were put to good use in the service of the Diocese and the clergy of his archdeaconry and he remained at heart a pastor. A traditionalist by inclination, he was a kindly man, deeply committed to his faith and to his family, as well as family values in general. He was also an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral. He retired in 1981 to live in Girton (he was a very keen gardener) and was often in Queens' at dinners or at services in Chapel or meeting up with old friends until very recently, despite increasing deafness. He helped with services at Girton and other parishes into his late eighties and served as Diocesan Retired Clergy Officer.

J.O.N. Vickers (1935) aged 92. James Vickers (always known to colleagues and as a Union leader as 'Jon' and to friends and family as 'Mouse') came from London. His father was killed on the Western Front soon after he was born. He went to Stowe School, where one of his teachers was the Queens' novelist T.H. White. At Queens' he read History, graduating in 1938 but staying an extra year to do Part II English as well. He won a boxing Blue and, influenced by the death of his friend John Cornford in the Spanish Civil War, he joined the Communist Party. He was called up in 1939 and posted to France. He was wounded and captured just before Dunkirk, enduring the removal of a bullet from his leg without anaesthetic in a German military hospital. He was a Prisoner-of-War for five years and, classified as a 'subversive', was for a time in the punishment camp Stalag XXI D. Because of a family connection with Churchill, he was once personally interrogated by Himmler. He spent much of his time working on escape plans, finally succeeding in 1945, hiding in a wood until an American tank appeared. In 1946 he was appointed Warden of Wedgwood Memorial College at Barlaston Hall, Staffs., (run by the Oxford University extramural delegacy and the Workers Educational Trust) training, as he put it, a working-class elite to lead the labour movement, but had to resign in 1949 after complaints about his extreme political stance. He joined the Electrical Trades Union research department, later becoming its Education Officer. By 1956 he had become disillusioned with the Communist Party and joined Labour, though he maintained contact with many of his former colleagues. In 1960 he became Deputy General Secretary and in 1963 General Secretary of the Civil Service Union. Until retirement in 1977 he was a prominent Trade Union leader – he was especially proud of the success of the groundbreaking women night cleaners' recognition dispute in 1972. He chaired the Civil Service Whitley Council, famously trading words in Latin with the head of the Civil Service during negotiations. He continued to sit on Employment Appeals Tribunals after 1977. He relaxed with literature, poetry and bird watching, had a great sense of fun and loved to have his family around him.

Professor G.N. Ward (1936) aged 90. Gilford Ward won a scholarship to Queens' from Ipswich School and read Mechanical Sciences. He graduated with a first and enlisted in the Royal Navy when war broke out. He hoped to serve at sea as an engineering officer, but was transferred to the Admiralty Scientific Service and the Anti-Submarine Establishment at Portland, moving to Fairlie when Portland Dockyard was bombed. His work focussed on



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The Mathematical Bridge on a foggy day.



JONATHAN HOLMES

Friars Building in the early Summer – the Wisteria in bloom.

devising various methods of detecting submarines, one of which involved the laying of loops on the seabed. In 1943 he was sent to the Mediterranean to advise on harbour defences and to install loops on the North African and Sicilian coasts, followed by similar work on the English coast. After the War he transferred to the Guided Projectile Division of the Admiralty and began work on the fluid mechanics of high-speed flow, subsonic and supersonic, past aerofoils. In 1946 he accepted an invitation to join the newly formed Applied Mathematics group at the University of Manchester, where he wrote his classic book, *Linearised Theory of Steady High Speed Flow*. He always strove for elegance in his mathematics. In 1952 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the College of Aeronautics at Cranfield, teaching mostly post-graduate students from the aircraft industry. He installed Cranfield's first computer, 'Pegasus', which occupied an entire hall. He also became interested in celestial mechanics and did a lot of work on planetary orbits. He learned to fly, a hobby that gave him great pleasure as well as helping him to understand aeroplane behaviour. In 1965 he became the first Professor of Mathematics at the University of Sussex. His lectures were described as models of clarity and rigour, delivered with a certain old-fashioned formality. In retirement in Lewes in Sussex, he especially enjoyed having more time to study astronomy.

S.L. Low, B.B.M. (1938) aged 87. Low Sue-Leong (usually known as just 'SL') was born in Singapore and educated at the Raffles Institution. He came to Queens' in 1938 to read Mechanical Sciences. On graduation he accepted an apprenticeship with a design, manufacture and supply company and subsequently joined the Royal Navy. He was commissioned and served in anti-submarine vessels in Indian waters and later in the Pacific Fleet based in Japan. In 1948 he returned to Singapore to work for Sime Darby and Co Ltd. He was soon posted to Penang to work for a subsidiary company, Huttenbach Pte Ltd, which supplied electricity to many townships in several of the Malay States. His work involved rehabilitating and restoring power plants, many of which had been damaged during the War. In 1964 he became Technical Director of Sime Darby, responsible for all its engineering activities. After the separation of Singapore and Malaysia, he actively campaigned for a Singaporean Institution of Engineers and was the third President of the Institution. He retired from Sime Darby in 1972 but continued to work as a consultant with Steen Seasted and Partners until 1992. He was on the Board of Governors of Singapore Polytechnic and the Advisory Committees of Raffles Institution and Raffles Junior College and was a Member (Deputy Chairman) of the Public Utilities Board and of the Strata Titles Board. For his services to Singapore he was awarded the Public Service Star (BBM) in 1978.

H.D. Wren (1938) aged 89. Denis Wren was born in Belfast, where his father was a Professor of Chemistry at Queen's University. He was educated first at Methodist College, Belfast, then in England at Epsom College. He was a quiet and self-effacing person but had a great sense of humour. He read Natural Sciences at Queens' and graduated in 1941 after Part II Chemistry. He moved immediately to Manchester to a job in the Production Department of the Dyestuffs Division of ICI. He worked for the Company until his retirement in 1981, spending a number of years in the 50s at the Grangemouth Works but returning to the Blackley Works in Manchester in 1962. Visits to Berlin in 1938 and Switzerland in 1939 had sparked a particular interest in Germany and the German language and, whilst at Grangemouth, he met and in 1963 married a Bavarian teacher on exchange there. His children were still at school when he retired and he took a great interest in their education. They both eventually went to work in Germany, so he and his wife moved to Würzburg in 1999. Unfortunately ill health curtailed his exploration of his new homeland. He will be remembered for his courtesy and loyalty, his conscientious work and devotion to his family, but above all for his sense of humour.

Dr F.J. Fisher, Ph.D. (1942) aged 84. Jim Fisher was born in London and was educated at St Marylebone Grammar School. He came to Queens' with an exhibition to read Mathematics, later changing to Engineering, and gained a double first. Towards the end of the War, he was directed into industry, working for Sperry Gyroscope Company. Later he worked for the General Electric Company at the Hirst Research Centre at Wembley on the early development of microwave communications. While there he continued his studies at London University and was awarded a Ph.D. in Mathematics. He then moved to Christchurch in Hampshire to work for the Ministry of Defence at their Signals Research and Development Establishment and was there involved in the early days of military satellite communications. When the Establishment was combined with the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, he moved to Worcestershire temporarily, until his retirement, which was spent back in Hampshire. From his childhood he was actively involved in the Scout Association and as an adult supported local Scouts. He was also active in running the Workers' Educational Association in New Milton. He was retired for 19 years, enjoying watching his grandchildren enter adult life. He died a few days after a fall near his home.

P.R.N. Fifoot, C.M.G. (1945) aged 79. Paul Fifoot was a native of Cardiff and came up to Queens' in 1945 straight from Monkton House School, Cardiff. He read History, switching to Part II Law and gaining a first in his last year. After military service he joined Gray's Inn and was called to the Bar. He was offered a place in chambers but decided instead to join the Colonial Legal Service in 1953. He had been appointed as a Resident Magistrate in Tanganyika but the voyage out took so long that the Chief Justice filled the post and transferred Paul to the Attorney General's Department as a Crown Prosecutor. He had also to give general legal advice to the Governor and other senior administrative officials, but most of his time was spent travelling with a judge around the country prosecuting cases too serious to be dealt with by the local magistrates. No matter how hot and even in the most ramshackle courthouses, wigs, gowns and bands had to be worn. He also developed a skill in legal drafting and after a few years he was permanently stationed in Dar-es-Salaam as a Parliamentary Draftsman. He was responsible for much of the Independence Legislation in 1961 and stayed on as Chief Parliamentary Draftsman, framing all the laws that amalgamated Tanganyika and Zanzibar as Tanzania. He returned to England in 1966 and joined the Legal Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

E.G. Faulder (1946) aged 86. Edward (Ted) Faulder was born in 1922 on the family farm at Longtown, near Carlisle, and was educated at Carlisle Grammar School. War having broken out, he joined the R.A.F. straight from school. He served at various radar stations before being sent to Canada for aircrew training. He completed a full tour of operations over Germany in Stirling bombers, 199 Squadron, as navigator, bomb aimer and second pilot. The Squadron then switched to low-flying missions, supplying the French Resistance. He finished his R.A.F. career as air movement controller at Istres, near Marseilles. On returning to Carlisle he enrolled at Carlisle Technical College to improve his science knowledge and subsequently came up to Queens' to read Agriculture in 1946. On graduating he returned to the Longtown family enterprise and continued to work as a farmer all his life. In the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak all his sheep and cattle had to be destroyed, so he and his sons decided not to restock and to convert the farm entirely to arable use as well as setting up a timber haulage business. Ted was a magistrate for 25 years in Longtown and Carlisle and a member of the Licensing Board. He was churchwarden at Kirk Andrews, also for 25 years, and served on the Carlisle Diocesan Board of Finance. His lifelong Christian faith was strong,

though he was very much an old-school traditionalist. He was Chairman of the Cumbria County Landowners Association for three years as well as Vice-Chairman of the Cumberland Agricultural Executive Council. A staunchly Independent councillor for over 30 years from 1949, he served first for Kirk Andrews on the Border Rural District Council and then for Longtown on Carlisle County Borough Council, when the Carlisle and Border Councils were merged. He firmly believed that party politics should have no place in local government. Much of his remaining social life centred on the Officers' Messes at R.A.F. Carlisle and the Army's Central Ammunition Depot at Longtown, of both of which he was an Honorary Member. He died in the same bedroom in which he was born.

The Revd R.S. Glen (1947) aged 82. Robert Glen attended Manchester Grammar School before entering the Army in 1942. He was commissioned and served in the 4th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, in Burma and India, reaching the rank of Captain. In 1947 he was stationed on the North-West Frontier with the Indian Army and witnessed first hand some of the atrocities and massacres that accompanied the partition of India. He was deeply affected by his wartime experiences and the events of 1947. He came up to Queens' to read Classics, graduating in 1949 under wartime regulations, but staying the extra year to read for Part II. He became a teacher and was an Assistant Master at Cranleigh for seven years. He took a break to study opera production at the National School of Opera in 1959. He returned to teaching, living in Sherbourne, where he taught at Sherbourne School, served the church and worked in the community for 46 years. He was a House Master, Head of Classics and producer of many plays and operas at Sherbourne School. He trained for the Ministry at Sarum and Wells Theological College and was ordained in 1981. He also returned to Cambridge to receive a Diploma in Classical Archaeology. He served as Chaplain of Sherbourne for 5 years, then as Assistant Curate at a local church until his retirement at the age of 70 in 1995, though he continued right up to his death to take services and help out in local rural parishes; he was Rural Dean of Sherbourne 1992–95. During the summer he lectured about Ancient Greece on cruise ships and on tours of Greece. He was also instrumental in the regeneration of Dorset Opera and was Chairman of the local Macmillan Cancer Relief organisation. He is especially remembered for his readiness to help anyone, whether in the School, the church or the town.



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The Grove in Autumn.

The Revd G.F. Craven (1948) aged 81. Gordon Craven was born in Cullingworth, Yorkshire, and went to Gresham's School in Norfolk. He was commissioned at the end of the War in the Royal Engineers. He came up to Queens' in 1948 and read Theology. He trained for the priesthood at Wells Theological College and was ordained in 1953, serving first as Curate of All Saints, Castleford. In 1957 he was appointed Vicar of Fairfield and King Sterndale in Derbyshire. On the edge of Buxton, the parish doubled in size during his incumbency and he was instrumental in establishing a mission church amongst the new housing. He was Chaplain to the Mayor of Buxton and was made a Freeman of the Borough in 1973 in recognition of his contributions to the local community. In 1972 he and his wife returned to Wells and trained as psychiatric nurses. In due course they both became charge nurses in the Mendip Hospital. They were active members of the congregation at Wells Cathedral and Gordon continued his ministry, helping out at local village churches. He died suddenly and peacefully at home whilst reading his Bible.

A.D.H. Hibbert-Hingston (1948) aged 81. Andrew Hingston (he later added Hibbert to his name at the request of his father-in-law) was educated at Clifton College, Bristol, where he excelled both as a scholar and an athlete. He won a Scholarship to Queens', but served in the Army before coming up in 1948. He read Natural Sciences as a preclinical medical student (he was President of the Medical Society) and graduated under 'wartime regulations' in 1950; however, he decided against continuing to train as a doctor and did an engineering degree at 'night school' whilst working with the Wednesbury Tube Company and Thompsons Boilers in the Black Country. In due course he became a manager at Rem River Reinforcement's new factory at Lichfield, which became, within five years, the largest producer of steel reinforcement in Europe. He worked for this firm until he retired, and then became very involved in the charitable Woodard Schools Corporation, serving on the Board for many years. For 10 years he also organised the Country Landowners' Association Game Fair. In 1991 he and his wife moved to Wiltshire, settling in Alton Priors near Marlborough, where Andrew was active in the church and the local community, serving on Parish Councils, acting as a Governor of the local primary school and helping with the annual charitable 'Music for a While' classical concerts. He had a very positive outlook on life, always went out of his way to be courteous and considerate, and was very practical as well as intellectually accomplished. After he died one correspondent wrote, "He had the gift of making you better for being with him".

Professor A.J.M. Spencer, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S. (1949) aged 78. Tony Spencer was born in Edgbaston, Birmingham, and attended Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall. For his National Service, he served with the West Yorkshire Regiment, before coming to Queens' to read Mathematics in 1949. He then went to the University of Keele (North Staffordshire) to do a Ph.D. under the supervision of Professor Ian Sneddon. There followed two years at Brown University, Rhode Island, on a Fulbright Travel Award, before he returned to work at A.W.R.E., Aldermaston. In 1960 he joined the new Theoretical Mechanics Department at the University of Nottingham, where he established his reputation as one of the leading applied mathematicians in the country. He became a Professor in 1965 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1987. Other honours included an Sc.D. from Cambridge, an Honorary Doctorate from Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, and election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2007 the University of Nottingham established the Spencer Institute of Theoretical Computational Mechanics, named in his honour, and the day before his sudden death he received notification of the award of the 2008 Medal of the American Society for Engineering Science. One of his sons John Spencer (1976) also came to Queens'.

J. Kovanda, A.R.I.C., M.I.C.E., F.R.S.C. (1951) aged 76. Julius Kovanda was born in Belgium, the son of a Czech consultant electrical engineer and a German mother. The family moved to England in 1938 and Julius was educated at St John's School, Leatherhead. After a year working as a Laboratory Assistant, he read Natural Sciences at Queens', specialising in Chemistry for Part II. On graduation he joined the Mobil Oil Co Ltd and investigated the chlorination of cooling water and the analysis of boiler tests at the Coryton Refinery in Essex, before moving to the Company's central laboratories to help in the development of new fuels. In 1957 he moved to the Bahrain Petroleum Company, where he was involved in Water Chemistry and Water Conservation, particularly investigating the solubility of chemicals in brackish water and their precipitation in cooling equipment. He was often assigned to such places as the U.S.A., England, Germany and Spain to investigate water treatment, steam purity and ion exchange issues. He also acted as a Process Specialist and supervisor of graduate assistants in the refinery. From 1976

until 1979 he was seconded to the Caltex Company's Batangas Refinery in the Philippines where he was responsible for the training and development of graduate chemical engineers. After his return he had similar duties in Bahrain as well as troubleshooting and plant evaluation in the refinery. He became Assistant Manager of the Refinery's Technical Services Department in 1981. He retired in 1991 to the Isle of Man, married and built a bungalow at Maughold. He was a keen supporter of St Paul's Church, Ramsey, and was Chairman of the local tennis club. He was an enthusiast of fine food and wine. He died in a nursing home after a protracted illness.

Dr P.J.F. Baskett, M.B., B.Chir., B.A.O.(Belfast), F.F.A.R.C.S. (1952) aged 73. Peter Baskett was born in Belfast and read Natural Sciences at Queens' from 1952–55. At College he was a keen rugby player and won an oar in the Bumps in a 'rugby' boat. He completed his medical training in Northern Ireland. His initial post-graduate jobs were at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. He trained as an anaesthetist in Bristol and in 1966 was appointed Consultant Anaesthetist to United Bristol Hospitals and Frenchay Hospital. With a colleague he established the intensive care unit at Frenchay, which opened in 1967. He became a world leader in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and pre-hospital medical care. In 1970 he introduced the use of *Entonox* as a painkiller into the ambulance service. He realised that, if ambulance crews could be trained to administer pain relief in this way, there must be much more that they could do. So, in the early 1970s with his colleague Dr Douglas Chamberlain in Brighton, he developed advance training for ambulance personnel, who then became the first 'paramedics' in Europe. In collaboration with the Gloucestershire Ambulance Service and various manufacturers, he developed a 'mobile resuscitation unit' vehicle, based at Frenchay. He was much involved in the founding and encouragement of the British Association for Immediate Care Systems (BASICS), which evolved into the Community Resuscitation Advisory Committee (CRAC) and eventually the Resuscitation Council and was very influential in the development of

trauma services throughout the U.K. Through his Chairmanship of the European Resuscitation Council, he extended his ideas into Europe and introduced a standard resuscitation training course into more than 20 countries. He went on to serve as Chairman or President of many organisations, including the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, the International Trauma Anaesthesia and Critical Care Society and the Society of Anaesthetists of the South Western Region. For 12 years he served on the Council of the Royal College of Anaesthetists. He was Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Resuscitation* and wrote a book, with his brother, on the history of the subject, *Resuscitation Greats*. He was a passionate fan of motor sport and attended many events, especially at the Castle Combe circuit, as the official doctor.

T.M. Pearson (1954) aged 73. Malcolm Pearson was born in Lancaster in 1935. Shortly after the family moved to Portsmouth in 1938, his father died. A scholarship and financial support from the Co-Op, for which his mother worked, enabled him to attend Portsmouth Grammar School, where he was a keen cricket and badminton player and a conscientious, industrious and capable academic. After National Service, he read Law at Queens', going on to a business career on the commercial side of manufacturing industry in Lancaster, Kirkcaldy, Manchester and the Cotswolds. In 1979 he and his family settled in Todenham, near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, when he was appointed Commercial Director of a furniture-manufacturing group. His business interests involved a great deal of travel throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. He completed his career as Managing Director of Ultra Furniture. Always a keen player and supporter of cricket, he played in the Lancashire Leagues and was a Member of Warwickshire County Cricket Club. He later took up golf with considerable success and was Captain of Tadmarton Golf Club. A good listener, he was always ready to help people with a problem and to put himself out for others as well as being very much a family man, taking every opportunity to coach his grandchildren in sports.



JONATHAN HOLMES

The chauffeur punts never stop!

G.L. Treglown (1959) aged 68. Geoff Treglown was born in Worthing, the son of Lt-Col. Claude Treglown, M.C. (Queens' 1911). He was a pupil at Brighton College, where he was an enthusiastic cricket player and cyclist and a good pianist. He came up to Queens' in 1959 to read Natural Sciences, graduating in 1962, but staying another year to read Part II Chemistry. He was appointed as a Schoolmaster at Radley College near Oxford straight from Queens' in 1963 and remained there throughout his teaching career until his retirement in 2000. He taught Chemistry with flair and eventually became Coordinator of Science, developing links between the worlds of the sciences and computing and technology. He is chiefly remembered at Radley, however, for the wide range of extra-curricular activities which he organised with meticulous efficiency. He led many expeditions to Norway, Iceland and Greenland, taking everything from emergency dental operating equipment to spare Land Rover parts to meet every eventuality. He led the school Combined Cadet Force, retiring as a Lt Colonel after the award of the prestigious Queen's Jubilee Medal for his services to the CCF. He insisted that many of his colleagues train as HGV drivers and as Mountain Leaders. He was the mainstay backstage in over 400 drama productions, organising a team of helpers to build the sets and provide lighting and effects. He coached cricket, looked after the school vehicles and was a 'social tutor'. In 1993 he was taken seriously ill with a form of myelitis and at one point it was thought he might not be able to walk again. His own determination, backed up by the affection and support of staff and Radleians, drove him to almost full recovery and he was able to return to the school for a further seven years, during which he undertook the demanding role of Coordinator of Information and Communication Technology. A very private man, he retired to the Lake District, settling in Kendal, where he was able to continue his passion for expeditions and outdoor pursuits with the Brathay Exploration Group. He has left a substantial legacy to Queens' to set up a travel fund.

R.J. Woodward (1966) aged 61. Robert Woodward was brought up in Richmond, Surrey, and came to Queens' as an Entrance Scholar from St Paul's School, London, to read History, however he soon switched to English. He was a popular student, witty, fun-loving and generous – at the time he usually signed himself, "Robert Woodward, poet and tragedian". No substantial literary works were forthcoming, even after a spell in Paris 'to write' after graduation, but he did fall in love with France and became seriously interested in food and drink. He came back to England in 1970 and became a tour guide in London and a tutor at a 'crammer'. He found he had a great gift for teaching with an enormous capacity to inspire, enthuse and amuse and a natural fluency. He realised there was a market for a new form of 'crammer' – less traditional, mixed, socially liberal – providing first class training for 'A' levels and, in 1973 with two Cambridge friends, he founded a Tutorial College, 'Mander Portman Woodward' (or 'MPW' as it became known) in London. He and Rodney Portman both taught at and administered the school, building it up into an extremely successful enterprise with branches in several cities as well as three schools in London. In 1987, however, they sold up to BPP. Robert had sufficient capital to indulge his many and varied passions with his characteristic energy and enthusiasm, but he continued to teach for Art History Abroad, which he had founded as a spin-off from school trips to the Continent, and he greatly enjoyed conducting cultural tours, especially to France and Italy. He also started an eclectic collection of pictures, books, memorabilia and busts and his home took on the appearance of a small museum. He was an accomplished watercolourist and was much involved in the heritage and cultural life of Twickenham. He had a wide circle of friends and greatly enjoyed entertaining, both in the family home and at their cottage in Wales.

B. Morse (1967) aged 59. Brian Morse was born in Birmingham but grew up in Stroud, Gloucestershire. He read English at Queens'. On graduation he taught in Treviso, near Venice, before training as a teacher at Birmingham University. He taught at a primary school for twelve years, then became a full-time writer whilst continuing to do supply teaching in the West Bromwich area. His first published books were ghost stories, but he became well known as a writer of stories and poetry for children. He received the Eric Gregory Award for a collection of poems by a young writer. He published 12 novels or collections of stories for children and teenagers and four volumes of poetry as well as many short stories and individual poems, many of which appear in anthologies for both primary and secondary schoolchildren. He began to run poetry workshops, mostly in primary and middle schools in the Midlands, and to be involved in the writing of poetry in the classroom. He visited hundreds of schools, ran many seminars and residencies and was a Fellow of Coventry University 2001–03 and of the University of Worcester 2004–07, where he taught the theory of poetry writing and the practicalities of writing poetry in class to trainee teachers. He wrote several programmes for BBC Schools Radio and many of his poems were broadcast. He also wrote regular reviews

for the *TES* and was a judge in poetry competitions. He was passionate about barges and dog walking and also ran the Dagger Press, which published poetry pamphlets.

P.A. Hart (1977). Paul Hart attended Winchester College before coming to Queens' to read History. On graduation he joined Peat Marwick Mitchell and Co to train as a Chartered Accountant. In 1983 he moved to Charterhouse Japhet Plc as a Corporate Finance Executive and then on, in 1985, to Enskilda Securities. He was a founding member of their equities business and rose to become Global Head of Equities and responsible for all SEBank's capital market activities in London. He succeeded in raising public and private equity totalling over £5 billion for several clients. In 1994 he joined Robert Fleming & Co Ltd where he was Chief Executive of their non-Asian broking business and a member of the Investment Banking Executive Committee. In 2000 he jointly founded MMC Advisers as a specialist advisory firm focussed on private equity and when this merged with Acanthus LLP he became a partner of the firm.

G.C. Thom (1986) aged 42. Graham Thom arrived at Queens' to read Natural Sciences from Dr Challoner's Grammar School, Amersham, after a year travelling the world. He immediately became involved in a wide range of sports and activities from the Air Squadron (because he fancied having a go at flying) to rowing, football (he was 1st XI goalie) and climbing. He managed to convince a friend to abseil with him, dressed in wet-suits, down the outside of Cripps Court to deliver boxes of Milk Tray on Valentine's Day for Rag. From these early days he was committed to charity work, particularly in relation to education in Africa. Sadly, early in his second year, he became ill with bipolar syndrome and had to take two years away to recover. He graduated in Earth Sciences in 1991. The illness, however, though for long periods under control, was to afflict and affect him for the rest of his life. Whilst at Queens', Graham was also actively involved in Linkline, the University Nightline Service, where his own experiences were very valuable, especially in role play during Linkline training. Towards the end of his time as an undergraduate and following a spell teaching at a small rural school in Uganda, Graham and a group of friends set up Link Africa (now Link Community Development). This organisation, which began as a part-time venture with a volunteer team, seeks to improve the education of children in several African countries, not least by setting up partnerships with schools in the U.K. and Ireland and linking mostly short-term volunteer teachers to schools in Africa. He was Link's first Director and then went on to lead the Transform Programme, a consortium of Oxfam, Christian Aid, Education Action International and CAFOD, providing capacity building services for NGOs in Southern and Eastern Africa. He was also Chief Executive of the Back-Up Trust, a charity helping people with spinal cord injury. Latterly, he was Director of Fundraising for Haven House and then for Computer Aid International. It was Graham's dream to bring greater stability and sustainability for civil society, especially in Africa. He will long be remembered for his vision, creativity, passion, compassion and boundless energy.

Dr I.E. Linington, M.Sci., D.Phil. (1997) aged 29. Ian (always known at Queens' as 'Lenny') Linington was born in Cambridge, the son of academics who later moved to the University of Kent at Canterbury. He attended the Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys at Canterbury, where he developed his interests in hockey and brass band playing (he first went on tour with the Canterbury Youth Band when he was only eight) and was a keen Scout. He read Natural Sciences at Queens', specialising in Physics, obtaining firsts in each part of the Tripos and winning numerous College and University prizes. A keen sportsman, he was a stalwart member of the hockey team which won Cuppers, and played for the Squanderers, the University third team. He continued to play the baritone horn in the University brass band. His modest and unassuming nature and good humour, combined with a very friendly, usually cheerful and slightly mischievous personality made him a popular member of the college community. After graduation he joined two Queens' friends for an epic journey across the Sahara Desert, then went on to the University of Sussex to research in Quantum Optics, obtaining his D.Phil. in 2007. He was due to move to Canada where he had been awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship at McMaster University in Hamilton, after a one-year post-doctoral position in Bulgaria, where he had participated in the European Marie Curie Research Training Network 'Engineering Manipulation and Characterisation of Quantum States of Matter and Light'. He had a keen sense of adventure and in early July 2008 set off on a trekking holiday with friends from Queens' in Morocco. High in the mountains, camping in the open, he was taken ill in the middle of the night and, despite the best efforts of his companions, died within a very short space of time.



BRIAN CALLINSEHAM

Forthcoming Alumni Events

Further information on these events, plus details of other events in Queens', that are open to Members, can be found under 'Alumni' on the Queens' website: www.queens.cam.ac.uk

The Queens' Events and Services Guide 2009/10 has recently been published. If you have not received your copy please contact the Alumni Office: alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk

2009

Thursday 30 April
Queens' Cambridge Regional Dinner.
Contact Dr Simon Mentha (1977) at
cambridge.dinner@queens.cam.ac.uk

Friday 8 May
Queens' North West Regional Dinner (Manchester).
Contact Mr Stuart Halsall (1964) at
nwdinner@queens.cam.ac.uk

Saturday 9 May
10th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1999.

Sunday 10 May
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Sunday 31 May
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Thursday 18 June
Bats Play with a Reception in the President's Lodge.

Saturday 20 – Sunday 21 June
Queens' Alumni Weekend for all Queens' Members.

Saturday 20 June
50th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1959.

Saturday 11 July
Arthur Armitage Society Garden Party, by invitation from the President to those who have pledged a legacy to Queens'.

Friday 25 – Sunday 27 September
Cambridge University Alumni Weekend. Contact Cambridge University for details at alumni@foundation.cam.ac.uk

Saturday 26 September
Drinks reception for those attending the Cambridge University Alumni Weekend.

Saturday 10 October
Queens' Academic Saturday, a varied programme of lectures, accompanied by lunch and tea, for Members and their guests.



BRANCALLINGHAM

The Grove in Spring.

Saturday 10 October
30th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1979.

Sunday 11 October
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Saturday 24 October
20th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1989.

Sunday 1 November
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Sunday 8 November
Remembrance Sunday Service, which all Members are welcome to attend.

Sunday 8 November
Invitation Lunch, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1949 and before.

Saturday 14 November
40th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1969.

2010

Saturday 20 February
MA (Matriculation 2003) Degree Congregation Luncheon, Graduation and Drinks and Canapés Reception at Queens'.

