

QUEENS' COLLEGE RECORD • 2012



The Queens' College Record 2012

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Front cover: The new portrait of Her Majesty The Queen, our Patroness, painted by James Floyd for the College.
Back cover: Queens' 1st XI Football team won Cuppers for the first time in the competition's 139-year history.
Top: Formal portrait of the team (courtesy Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio);
middle left: Detail of the Football Cup (Jonathan Holmes); middle right: the team celebrates in the Bar (Jonathan Holmes);
bottom left: The Captain, Dan Keeley with the trophy (Jonathan Holmes); bottom right: after the match (courtesy James Davis).

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The Fellowship (March 2012)

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From the President

At last the builders have moved into the Round, and the long-awaited refurbishment is under way. Of course, the overall works are not just about aesthetics. There will be a much enlarged and improved Porters' Lodge, a cloister joining the Lodge to Cripps Court (echoing the cloister of Cloister Court), and the complex mess of pipes and cables will (hopefully) be sorted out – posterity will be truly grateful for that. But the replacement of a puddle-strewn car park with what I hope will be a pleasant, tree-filled court, with ample space for gathering or just sitting, will provide a more appropriate central space for the College. As they say – watch this space. This is, thank goodness, the only *grand* project that the College is undertaking this year, but the usual round of repairs and maintenance continues.

The year 2012 marks, of course, the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, our Patroness. As the national celebrations in early June fall right in the middle of University examinations, the College decided to arrange its own events. So far these have been a special concert on 6 February, the day of the death of King George VI and of the Queen's Accession, comprising funeral and coronation anthems by Purcell and Handel, and a special service in Chapel on 19 February, at which the preacher was the Bishop of Ely.

The autumn was dominated for me by a non-collegiate event: my wife Suzi preparing and then conducting three remarkable performances of Bach's *St Matthew Passion*, with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, Sir Willard White as Christus, a wonderful supporting cast and a truly amazing young chorus. The forthcoming production dominated the summer and the autumn. But it was worth it. The production was part of Suzi's Vocal Futures project, which aims to introduce young people to great classical music, often in unusual spaces (in this case a disused concrete laboratory just by Marylebone tube station).

Just after Christmas Suzi and I enjoyed a visit to members of the College living in Hong Kong. It began with a party at the China Club for 50 or so Members, and then there were two days of meetings, lunches and dinners. We have never received a warmer welcome anywhere, and I would like to record our gratitude to Hong Kong members for their kindness, and for their enthusiasm for the College.

These are difficult financial times in higher education. The provision of teaching has been put under strain by the Government's removal of all financial support for teaching (other than some funding for the equipment required in science and engineering). And next October we will welcome



The President at the retirement of Pietro Ferri.

our first cohort of undergraduates who will be required to pay the new £9,000 fees. I am determined that despite these pressures Queens' will maintain the high quality of teaching that we all have enjoyed in the past, and we will also ensure that no-one is prevented from coming to Queens' by their financial circumstances. To maintain our commitment to the highest quality education and to providing everyone who has the ability with the opportunity to come to Queens' will not be easy, and the College will need your support. I am confident that it will be forthcoming.

I reach the University retirement age this year and will stand down from my Professorship. Under our statutes I might have left Queens' too. But last Easter Term the Fellows did me the enormous honour of asking me to stay on as President for a further five years. I was delighted to accept and look forward to serving the College to the best of my ability until the end of the academic year 2016–7.

John Eatwell

The Society

The Fellows in 2011

In October King Abdullah of Jordan appointed our Honorary Fellow, Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, as Prime Minister of Jordan. The College sent him its congratulations on the assumption of this post of such great responsibility.

The President reaches the University retirement age in 2012. However, as provided for in the Statutes, the Fellows have decided to extend his tenure as President until the summer of 2017.

In June Mr Richard Fentiman's promotion to a Professorship was announced. He has taken the title of Professor of Private International Law. In addition two Fellows were promoted to Readerships in the University. Dr Anthony Challinor becomes Reader in Astrophysics and Cosmology and Dr Ashwin Seshia has taken the title of Reader in Microsystems Technology. In addition Dr Andrew Thompson and Dr Andrew Zurcher have been promoted within the College to be Senior College Lecturers.

Professor James Diggle retired in September after 45 years as a Fellow of Queens'. He became a Research Fellow in 1966 but almost immediately had to take over as Director of Studies in Classics when Frank Goodyear was appointed to a Chair in London. James soon became an Official Fellow and has had, of course, a most distinguished career in the Classics Faculty, latterly as Professor of Greek and Latin. A brief appreciation of his great contribution to scholarship and to the College is to be found elsewhere in *The Record*. He has also served the College as Librarian and as Praelector for many years and, to the great pleasure of everyone at Queens', he has agreed to continue in this latter office. He will also continue as convenor of the Thomae Smithi Academia. His retirement was marked by the presentation of a Festschrift, *Ratio et Res Ipsa: Classical Essays presented by former pupils to James Diggle on his retirement* (edited by three distinguished Queensmen, Dr Paul Millett, Professor Stephen Oakley, and Dr Rupert

Thompson), and a grand dinner in the Old Hall. James has also been Senior Fellow for several years and will continue to be part of our Society as a Life Fellow. Dr Robin Walker now becomes Senior Fellow.

Dr Andrew Glass also retired this year. He first became associated with Queens' when he was recruited as a Supervisor in Pure Mathematics after his retirement to Cambridge from his Chair and Head of Department post at Bowling Green University, Wisconsin. For the last 13 years, since his appointment to a Bye-Fellowship and then to an Official Fellowship, Andrew has been a key member of the Mathematics supervising and direction of studies team and has also served Queens' as a Tutor and Director of Studies in Mathematics. He becomes a Fellow Emeritus so that he can maintain some association with the College.

Dr Claude Warnick came to the end of his tenure as a Research Fellow in Theoretical Physics and has taken up a post-doctoral fellowship at the Pacific Institute for the Mathematical Sciences, based at the University of Alberta. He has been an Assistant Director of Studies in Mathematics as well as supervising extensively. Dr Baojiu Li, who earlier in the year was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, moved in October to the University of Durham to take up an appointment which will lead to a Lectureship in Mathematics, though he has been returning to Cambridge to help with teaching at Queens'. Dr Andrew Odhams, who has been a Bye-Fellow in Engineering since 2006, also left in the summer to work for McLaren Formula 1 in Oxfordshire.

In September it was announced that, on the advice of the Lord Chancellor, the Queen has appointed Mr Stuart Bridge to be a Circuit Judge. The Lord Chief Justice has assigned him to the South Eastern Circuit, based at Luton Crown Court. Stuart, who is of course married to our Director of Studies in Biological Natural Sciences, Dr Beverley Glover, has been



Professor Richard Fentiman outside the Senate House.



His Honour Judge Bridge



Dr Hugh Field (right) with Dr Robin Walker.

a teaching Fellow of Queens' for 22 years, even returning weekly to supervise while he was based in London as a Law Commissioner for England and Wales. He has served the College as Admissions Tutor, Tutor and Assistant Director of Studies in Law and the Governing Body decided in November to elect him to a Life Fellowship of the College. Stnart was sworn in as a Circuit Judge by the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on 12 January 2012 and becomes His Honour Judge Bridge. The eighth edition of the land law 'bible' *Megarry & Wade's Law of Real Property*, edited by Mr Bridge and Dr Martin Dixon from Queens' as well as Charles Harpum, is about to be published.

Dr Hugh Field retired in December from his University post as Reader in Comparative Virology. He intends, however, to continue to teach Pathology at Queens' and to act as Director of Studies in Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, so the College has elected him for the time being to a Bye-Fellowship.

Two years ago the sudden and unexpected death of Dr Emil Perreau-Saussine, the husband of Dr Amanda Perreau-Saussine, was reported in the *Record*. Amanda herself was subsequently diagnosed with a serious illness and both the Faculty of Law and Queens' have granted her special leave of absence. On All Saints' Day she was married to an old friend, Mr Carlos Ezcurra, first in a civil ceremony in the President's Lodge, then at a splendid Roman Catholic Nuptial Mass in a packed College Chapel, presided over by a priest who was an old friend of all three – Carlos, Amanda and Emil. Amanda remains on leave. In the spring Dr Diana Henderson, our Director of Development, married an old Queensman, Professor Peter Jones (1957).

Dr Laura Biron has been accepted for training for the priesthood in the Church of England. She is formally training at Westcott House but has been 'attached' to Queens' and so she has been designated Lay Assistant Chaplain. She and her husband, Dr Dominic Scott, are to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Zoe, in January 2012.

Dr Silas Wollston took on the post of Director of Music in April and has been elected into a Bye-Fellowship. He has also taken over as Director of Studies in Music. Dr Wollston was an undergraduate and MPhil student at Trinity College, where he was the Organ Scholar. He has recently completed a PhD from the Open University on 'The instrumentation of English

violin-band music, 1660–85' and is a specialist on Restoration theatre music. He is a distinguished instrumentalist, with an international reputation as a keyboard player. He has taught extensively in the Music Tripos. He is the principal continuo player and assistant conductor for Sir John Eliot Gardiner and has made a number of recordings with the Monteverdi Choir and the English Baroque Soloists, with the Bach Players, with the English Concert, and with other artists.

Two new Research Fellows were elected in January and admitted to their Fellowships in October. Joshua Robinson is a graduate of Queens' in English and has been studying for a PhD on Adorno's Poetics of Form. He has a Cambridge MPhil in Criticism and Culture and has, of late, been an Affiliated Professor at the University of Haifa in Israel as well as studying extensively in Berlin. He has taught extensively in the English Tripos whilst a research student and has published a volume of poetry, *Shift Report* (Cambridge: Arehouse 2005). Edwige Moyroud is a plant scientist, specialising in the regulation of flower development. She is a French national and was a PhD student at the Universities of Grenoble and Lyon. Her original BSc degree from the École Normale Supérieure of Lyon was in Cellular and Molecular Biology and she also has a Masters degree from that institution. She has received practical research training at the Natural History Museum in London and is particularly interested in engaging the interest of the public, especially young people, in Biological Science.

Dr David Butterfield has been elected as a Fellow to teach and direct studies in Classics as a replacement for Professor James Diggle, on the latter's retirement. He is a graduate of Christ's College and has completed an MPhil and PhD at Cambridge. His particular speciality is within the field of textual criticism of several Roman authors, but in particular Lucretius. He was, unusually, elected to a Research Fellowship at Christ's only one year into his PhD work and has been a Lector and Assistant Director of Studies. He has won a whole raft of University and College prizes, including seven Browne Medals and the Porson and Hallam Prizes. Dr Butterfield was initially elected to an Advanced Research Fellowship but before he was admitted he was appointed to a Lectureship in the Faculty of Classics, so becomes an Official Fellow.

Dr Anna Paterson has been elected into a Bye-Fellowship and she will concentrate on teaching Physiology to our medical and veterinary students. Dr Paterson is a graduate of Queens', winning many academic prizes as an undergraduate, and has completed the MB/PhD programme as a student of Trinity College. She is currently working as a junior doctor at Addenbrooke's. Her PhD work concentrated on biomarkers for and the treatment of oesophageal cancer. She has participated in several multiple science roadshow events as well as visiting schools on behalf of the University and is a member of the reviewing team on medical textbooks for Oxford University Press. She is a keen hockey player and represented the North of England at Under 21 level.

Queens' has elected two new Bye-Fellows who are experts in the field of Education to facilitate the induction of new students and to enhance professional development opportunities for academic and research staff. Dr Meg Tait, herself a former undergraduate and graduate student of Queens', is the Head of the Academic Practice Group at the University's Centre for Personal and Professional Development

with a brief to enhance professional development support for the academic and research staff, including graduate students, of the University. She read Modern and Medieval Languages at Queens', specialising in German, took an MPhil in European Literature and then a PhD on the works of Stefan Heym. Dr Corinne Boz is a Research Associate and Academic Lead in the 'Transkills Project' of the University. She has a BA in English, followed by a PhD in Applied Linguistics, from Sheffield Hallam University. She also has an MA in Linguistics from Hacettepe University, Ankara, and is a qualified teacher of English as a Foreign Language to Adults. She has a research interest in particular in transitions to Higher Education and the First Year Experience.

In February 2012 Dr Edoardo Gallo was elected an Official Fellow and a College Lecturer in Economics. He had been already appointed as a University Lecturer in Economics from February 2012 and comes to us from a Junior Research Fellowship at Christ Church, Oxford. He is an Italian national and his first degree was a B.A. in Physics and Mathematics at Harvard University. In 2007 he completed an M.Phil. in Economics with distinction at St Cross College, Oxford. He went on to study for a D.Phil. at Nuffield College. He has taught both Quantitative Economics and Microeconomics at the Department of Economics in Oxford and has won prizes for 'best paper' at conferences in Scotland, Ireland and France.

In August the President and Lady Earwell both taught at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, the President in Economics and Lady Earwell in Music. The President has become Financial Commissioner (ie regulator) for Jersey. In November Lady Earwell conducted the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment in three staged performances of Bach's *St Matthew Passion* with Sir Willard White singing Christus.

Our longest-standing Fellow, Professor Tony Spearing has been awarded an Honorary Ph.D. by the University of Lund in Sweden. An entertaining account of the rather unusual admissions ceremony is to be found elsewhere in the *Record*. Professor Ajit Singh has been given the *Honoris Causa* award of a Doctorate and an Honorary Professorship by the Faculty of Economics of the National University of Piura, Peru "in recognition of his contributions on the issues of liberalisation and globalisation of financial markets, policy competition and

industrialisation in emerging countries". At the invitation of the Malaysian Central Bank he delivered a public lecture in Kuala Lumpur on Islamic Finance. He was invited to participate in a special conference on Crises and Renewal held at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. This was the venue in 1944 for the famous Bretton Woods Conference which led to the foundation of the IMF and the World Bank and the post WW2 economic order. Dr Brian Callingham organised a conference in Queens' and in the Department of Pharmacology in July, entitled 'Twenty years of Inflammopharmacology'. He was also an invited speaker at the 6th International Symposium on cell/tissue injury in St Petersburg, Russia, in October. Professor John Tiley visited Auckland and Melbourne to give courses on Tax Law. Dr Brian Hebblethwaite visited the Holy Land for the first time in November, acting as Chaplain on a Pilgrimage. He celebrated Holy Communion at the shepherds' field in Bethlehem and by the Sea of Galilee, and conducted the renewal of marriage vows for a couple at Cana in Galilee. Professor Peter Spufford has become an Honorary Member of both the British Numismatic Society and of its Belgian equivalent (he is already an Honorary Member of the Dutch Numismatic Society). Dr Andy Cosh has been appointed Assistant Director of the Centre for Business Research in the University. Dr Hugh Field has been appointed a Governor of Parmiter's School in Hertfordshire (a former comprehensive now with Academy Status as a 'High Performing Specialist School' – the Headmaster is an Old Queensman, Nick Daymond).

The Revd Canon Dr John Polkinghorne has been awarded an honorary Doctorate of Divinity by Wycliffe College, Toronto, and has published *Science and Theology in Quest of Truth* (SPCK/Yale). Dr Christos Pitelis, has been awarded the *European Management Review* 2010 Best Paper Award for his joint paper 'Toward a theory of public entrepreneurship' with three co-authors. Furthermore, at the 2011 Academy of Management Meeting, San Antonio, Texas, his joint paper with I. Boulouta 'Corporate Social Responsibility and National Competitiveness', was given the 'Best Paper' award. He was also the Chair and Organizer of the Plenary on '35 Years Internalisation and the MNE' at the Academy of International Business Annual Meeting at Nagoya in June and was an invited speaker at the 'Branding and the Sustainable Advantage of Firms and Nations' Launch of WPP's BrandZ Top 50 Most Valuable Brazilian Brands, São Paulo. He has become an Editor of the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*. Dr Eivind Kahrs and a colleague have received a very substantial grant from the AHRC for the project 'The intellectual and religious traditions of South Asia as seen through the Sanskrit manuscript collections of the University Library, Cambridge' (The UL has an important collection of Sanskrit manuscripts, several of them rare, and most of them acquired in the late nineteenth century).

Professor David Ward was one of 12 Cambridge academics to be awarded a Pilkington Prize for teaching excellence in 2011. In January 2012 Dr John Allison and his colleague Professor Linda Colley gave Oral Evidence to the Political and Constitutional Reform Committee of the House of Commons, mapping the path to codifying (or not codifying) the UK's constitution. Dr Beverley Glover has been awarded the William Bate Hardy Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical



The President and Professor Diggle (right) with new Fellows.
Left to right: Dr Wollston, Dr Tait, Dr Boz, Dr Butterfield, Dr Paterson,
Dr Robinson, Dr Moyroud.

Society. She also visited Namaqualand as part of a Royal Society Joint International Project Grant, to develop collaborations focussed on the unique Cape Flora daisies. Dr Murray Milgate's *After Adam Smith* (Princeton University Press) was awarded the David and Elaine Spitz Prize for the best book in liberal and democratic theory. The prize was presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Political Science Association in September. His latest book (with John Eatwell), *The Fall and Rise of Keynesian Economics* was published by Oxford University Press during the summer. Dr Craig Muldrew has published *Food, Energy and the Creation of Industriousness: Work and Material Culture in Agrarian England, 1550-1780*, (C.U.P., 2011). He also co-edited a special issue of the Italian journal *Quaderni Storici* (137, 2011) entitled *Debiti e Crediti*, with Prof. A Arrau and Prof. M.R. De Rosa. In February he was invited to participate in an audience discussion after a performance of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens* at the Public Theatre in New York and in September was invited to give papers on his work on early modern British household incomes in Tokyo, Kyoto and Ehime Universities, Japan.

The documentary programme *Between Life and Death*, filmed by BBC Wales, which prominently featured Professor David Menon and his work in the Neurosciences Critical Care Unit at Addenbrooke's, was awarded the BAFTA for the Best Single Documentary in 2011. Dr Andrew Thompson has published *George II: king and elector* (Yale University Press, 2011). He is also the Historical Consultant for the *Art and Monarchy* series on BBC Radio 4. Dr Julia Gog spent the academic year as a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at Princeton University. She received the Senior Investigator Award for best oral presentation at the Epidemics 3 conference in Boston in December for her paper entitled *Spatio-temporal patterns of the 2009 pandemic influenza in the US*. Dr Ioanna Sitaridou was awarded the Stanley J. Seeger Visiting Research Fellowships in Hellenic Studies (the most competitive award in Hellenic Studies worldwide) at Princeton University from Spring 2011. The Visiting Fellowship was given for her project: 'Continuity, Contact and Change: The Hellenic varieties (Romeyka) of Pontus'. She is spending the Lent Term 2012 as a Visiting Scholar at the Department of Literature, Area Studies and European Languages at the University of Oslo to work in one of the currently biggest historical linguistics projects on the



Dr Gog and Professor Hall enjoy the dodgems at the May Ball.

word order of the Ibero-Romance and Germanic languages. Professor Andrew Gamble was commissioned last year to write a report for the British Academy Policy Centre on 'Economic Futures' for their series 'New Paradigms in Public Policy'. This was published in September 2011.

Dr Owen Arthurs was awarded an ESPR Visiting Fellowship in Paris, followed by a Fellowship to work at Great Ormond Street Hospital, so will be away for the current academic year. Dr Stephen Price has been appointed to the National Cancer Research Institute Clinical Study Group on Brain and Central Nervous System Tumours. He helped organise a very successful British Neuro-Oncology Society meeting in Homerton College, giving a talk "*Individualising surgery for brain tumours: managing heterogeneity*". He has also been awarded a Pump Priming Grant from the Royal College of Surgeons of England for a study entitled "*Identifying Regional Response and Distribution of Chemotherapy in Brain Tumours: A Multimodal Imaging Study*". Since he became a Fellow, Dr David Butterfield has been jointly awarded the Hare Prize, the Classical Faculty's most prestigious prize, for the best PhD thesis of the year and the thesis is to be published by CUP.

Dr Peter Watson, Fellow Commoner, has received the Centenary Medal of the Swedish Ophthalmological Society.

Jonathan Holmes

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: 'Working on a hunch: Intuition in mathematics and science', introduced by Dr Warnick; 'Whither the idea of a University now?' introduced by

Dr Kelly; 'Censorship and control of communication in the age of the internet', introduced by Dr Rice; 'Are we all feminists now? When subversion becomes the norm', introduced by Dr Martins; 'Claret prospects', introduced by Dr Kahrs and Dr Bryant.

James Diggle

The Retirement of Professor James Diggle

James Diggle's retirement on 30th September 2011 brought to an end a great epoch in the study of Classics in our College. In 1966 James, then barely older than some undergraduates, was elected to a Research Fellowship at Queens'; he became Director of Studies in Classics a few months later. That James was 'outstanding' was observed by his referee on appointment. Just how outstanding was swiftly to become clear: he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy at what now seems an extraordinarily young age; he gained a personal chair in Greek and Latin before such things became a regular career grade; he became the most virtuoso University Orator of modern times; his three-volume Oxford Classical Text of Euripides set new standards in the editing of Greek tragedy, which subsequent editors have struggled to match; and his splendid edition of Theophrastus' *Characters* contains brilliant linguistic illumination and constantly reminds us of how much about the ancient world in addition to the ancient languages he knows. When James's academic pupils presented him with a *Festschrift* (Paul Millett, S. P. Oakley, and R. J. E. Thompson (edd.), *Ratio et res ipsa: classical essays presented by former pupils to James Diggle on his retirement* (Cambridge, 2011)), we were celebrating a teacher who remains for us an exemplar of what a scholar should be.

Several of those whose studies James directed have gained academic distinction in their own right: there are three University Teaching Officers in Cambridge's Faculty of Classics, Professors of Classics in other universities, Professors of Divinity, Sociology, and Agriculture. But James's teaching has had an impact on a far wider range of pupils than those bound for academia. What made his retirement dinner in the Old Hall on Sept. 24th such a great occasion (to use the expression on the lips of so many present) was the sheer number of pupils who returned. Over sixty of us were there, many bringing spouses or partners – some just nineteen, some approaching their mid-sixties, bankers, businessmen, clergymen, civil servants, lawyers, school-teachers, and members of many other professions. Sarah Bruckland (2007), Jane Ainsworth (1995), and Jim McKeown (1971) all spoke, and James himself concluded with a memorable address.

Many academics cease seriously to supervise undergraduates after elevation to a chair, but James continued to direct studies for nearly forty-five years (has anyone else at Queens'

ever managed this long?), always keeping the well-being of the college and of his pupils close to his heart. Queens' Classics had its dark ages before the scholarly standing of the post of Director of Studies was revived by James's predecessor and great friend, Frank Goodyear. It is very good news that David Butterfield, an excellent young scholar with interests akin to both and fully worthy to receive their mantle, has been appointed to succeed James in both his University and College positions. We wish him well.

This piece should not be confused with the obituaries to be found elsewhere in the *Record*. James remains in his academic prime and is working very long hours in his house in Canterbury Street as chief editor of a new Greek-English lexicon. We wish him a long retirement, with many years both for enjoying the company of Sedwell and their three sons and for the completion of the lexicon and, we trust, many subsequent scholarly projects.

Stephen Oakley (1977)



James and Sedwell Diggle, summer 2011.

Laurels at Lund

In May 2011 the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Lund conferred on me the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *honoris causa*. I belong to the last generation of British scholars for whom the Ph.D. was not a necessary qualification for an academic career, and though I began writing a dissertation under the direction of C. S. Lewis and Elizabeth Salter, I never needed to finish it. So for a long time "Dr Spearing" meant my wife, who earned her doctorate the hard way; now there is a second "Dr Spearing". A more important reason for gratification was that I was being honoured by Sweden's largest and most distinguished institution of higher education and research. The beautiful city of Lund, with its Romanesque cathedral, is in the area of southern

Sweden known as Skåne; it's not very far from Ystad, smaller but now world-famous as the setting for the investigations of Henning Mankel's fictional Inspector Wallander. Skåne was seized from Danish control in 1658, and Lund University was founded in 1666 as part of a process of Swedification. The university has many ancient traditions, and those associated with the *Doktorspromotionen* are so exotic by Cambridge standards that readers may find a brief description interesting.

I arrived in Lund by taxi from Copenhagen airport on 25 May. The first task was to visit a tailor to ensure that my rented white-tie suit, required for the celebratory banquet, was the right size. The next morning I gave a lecture at the Centre

for Languages and Literature on "Theft, Sex and Violence: Chaucer's Cambridge Tale"—that being the *Reeve's Tale*, set in Cambridge and Trumpington. It's always been one of my favourites, though Oxford scholars have a strange tendency to think it inferior to its counterpart, the *Miller's Tale*, set in Oxford. (One of them explained this on the not entirely rational or indeed credible ground that "Oxford has always had the wittiest men and the prettiest girls".) Then there was a formal lunch at the Grand Hotel with the professors of the Faculties of Humanities and Theology, each of which was presenting one candidate for promotion to an honorary doctorate. After lunch came the rehearsal for the conferral ceremony. I had been warned that this would be chaotic, and so it was. Honorary doctorates are conferred on the same occasion as earned doctorates (of which there were about 220 in 2011) and "jubilee doctorates" (granted to those who gained their original doctorates fifty years previously: see Ingmar Bergman's film *Wild Strawberries* for an example). So there were several hundred people milling around in the Main University Building, waiting to be told what their place would be in the procession to the cathedral and in the cathedral itself, along with numerous "marshals" who would have needed prolonged experience in herding cats to be able to take control of the variously strong-minded and absent-minded academics. I was lucky enough to have my own *marskalk*, so I felt fairly confident that if I could keep my eye on this small lady wearing a large blue-and-white sash I wouldn't get lost. The rehearsal included a fitting of the laurel wreaths presented to those granted doctorates in the "philosophical" faculties (which include Humanities). The doctors in the other faculties are given not a laurel wreath but the normal Swedish academic headgear, a black pleated top hat. I felt sure that for me a laurel wreath would be more becoming, even if it didn't make me look quite like Dante or Petrarch. I had been asked many weeks previously to provide my head measurement, for the wreaths are all custom made by sewing together authentic laurel leaves, and indeed mine was a perfect fit. There was also an extraordinary ceremony in which a lady, chosen for an exceptional contribution of some kind that she had made to the university in the preceding academic year, lay flat while some plastic material was used to make a mould of her nose so that it could eventually be represented in the University's *Nasotek* or nose museum. She was then given a glass of brandy to help her recover, while all those who knew the tune and could pronounce the Swedish words gave a vigorous rendering of the *Nasifieringshymn*—a rare term indeed, which produced no results when I googled it. You may well find it hard to believe that this really happened, but I assure you it did, though I can't pretend to have understood exactly what it signified. It was evidently a tradition established quite recently but now much treasured and likely to continue through future centuries.

27 May was the day of the actual conferral. We all assembled in the Main University Building, with the male academics wearing black tails and white tie but with a black waistcoat, and the females (in accordance with the instructions of the Office of Academic Ceremonies) "long black dress with covered shoulders". Shoulders were indeed covered, though some long black dresses managed to be revealing in other ways. Those of both genders wore the pleated top hat, the laurel wreath being worn only in the period immediately after it was

conferred. I however was not obliged to dress like this, because my Cambridge MA gown, and especially the cap, were felt to be as picturesque in Lund as the Lund get-up would seem in Cambridge. I was encouraged by the *Cerimonimästare* to wear my Cambridge academics over an ordinary dark suit; I did so, and for the first time in my life was asked to pose for several photographers. At noon precisely we set off in a slow march to the cathedral, most of us in the dress described above, but with various officials in other picturesque garments, and an assortment of marshals, some with red sashes and some with blue-and-white. The weather was showery, and only black umbrellas were officially permitted, but my tasteful dark grey one was declared acceptable. On the way we passed a small company of artillerymen (with one formidable-looking artillerywoman), dressed in the uniforms of a century ago, with the cannon that they would be firing very loudly outside the cathedral at the precise moments when doctorates were conferred inside. Computers must have made the coordination much easier than in the past. We took our places, and, after a welcoming address by the Rector Magnificus (so much grander-sounding a title than Vice-Chancellor), the ceremonies began. They were all in Latin, though with occasional musical interludes, and necessarily somewhat repetitious, with each successive candidate being crowned with his or her hat or laurel wreath, being given a gold ring (*sincerae fidei pignus*) and a Latin diploma (*doctrinae virtutisque testimonium*), bidden farewell as *Praeclarissima Doctrix* or *Praeclarissimus Doctor*, and bowing several times in several directions.

But all this solemnity, lasting over three hours, was sweetened by the most charming of Lund traditions. Nine little girls, aged perhaps between four and seven, identically dressed in white satin and muslin frocks with white shoes and socks, had been conveyed to the cathedral in a horse-drawn open carriage, from which they waved enthusiastically to their families and friends. These *Kransflickor* or "laurel girls" represented the Muses, and were carrying on poles the laurel wreaths with which the appropriate candidates were



Professor Tony Spearing with Professor Marianne Thormählen, Dean of Research in Humanities and Theology at Lund.

to be crowded. They bore them to a table at the top of the chancel steps; this was where the conferrers of the doctorates presided, and it represented Parnassus. Then the Muses sat on the steps, each on her own little cushion, and each with a white bag of sweets to help her endure the tedium to follow. They behaved remarkably well, with only a little, very natural, giggling and whispering, and were generally a great credit to their mammas. I was informed that in the nineteenth century the Muses had been accompanied by a little boy of a similar age, representing Apollo, who presented the diplomas; but it was evidently found that boys were less capable than girls of behaving decorously, so Apollo was now represented by a male student. (I should perhaps mention that nobody seemed to see anything incongruous about this pagan symbolism in a cathedral; indeed the Bishop of Lund, herself a Lund Doctor of Theology, was present, regarded the proceedings with manifest benevolence, and pronounced the concluding prayer.) When the time came for the pagan party to leave in the procession back to the University, eight of the Muses formed pairs hand in hand, but the ninth held hands with the tall, handsome Apollo, and she looked particularly pleased with herself.

Back at the University there was champagne and canapés and conversation; then I had to go to my hotel to change into white tie and tails for the Conferral Banquet, held in the Student Union building. There was more champagne at 6:30, with the banquet itself beginning at 7pm. At this point my recollection begins to become a little hazy, but I think there were

seven speeches, of varying lengths, some in Swedish and some in English, and one first in Swedish and then in English; there was also a performance by a remarkably energetic lady violinist. By midnight we had reached the dessert stage, and, though music, dancing and more drinks were still to come, I began to feel that if I was to walk back to my hotel unaided I had better take my leave. My hostess, the Dean of Research in Humanities and Theology, was kindly tolerant of my weakness, and assured me that I would not be impolite to leave so early. At the hotel I fell into bed, forgetting to request a wakeup call, and woke at 10am, with just enough time to pack, return my penguin suit to the tailor, and check out (but not to have breakfast), before the taxi arrived to take me back to Copenhagen airport.

The Swedes are often thought to be formal people, and I believe they do place a high value on tradition and ceremony; but in Skåne they certainly know how to enjoy themselves and how to give pleasure to their guests. At the time of writing I am hoping that my wreath will survive till the end of July 2011, when I return from England to the University of Virginia, and that the US Customs will not confiscate it as a dangerous foreign import. Several Virginia colleagues have expressed curiosity about it, not unmixed with incredulity and hilarity, and I'd like to be able to present it as evidence that I really was crowned with laurel. Laurel notoriously withers and according to Swinburne "outlives not May", but perhaps if I keep it in the refrigerator....

Tony Spearing

Professor John Morton Blum, Fellow 1963–4

John Morton Blum, Emeritus Sterling Professor of History at Yale, died in Connecticut on October 17 2011, aged 90. The legendary historian of Twentieth Century American politics and policy wrote thirteen books, including *The Republican Roosevelt*, *From the Morgenthau Diaries*, and *V Was for Victory: Politics and American Culture during World War II*; a memoir, *A Life With History*; and even a mystery set at Yale, *An Old Blue Corpse*. He co-authored *The National Experience*, a bestselling textbook. He edited the papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Wallace, and Walter Lippmann, as well as an anthology of Nineteenth Century children's literature.

John Blum was born on 29 April 1921. The Depression left his parents and their three children nearly penniless. John's teachers at Andover, which he attended on scholarship, imbued him with a love of history. He received his BA from Harvard in 1943 and returned there, after serving in the U.S. Navy, to earn his PhD in 1950. He taught at MIT until he joined Yale in 1957, where he remained until his retirement in 1991. He revelled in academic life and was a splendid administrator. John embodied university citizenship at MIT, Yale and Harvard, where he became the first Jew to join the

Harvard Corporation. He became a Fellow of Queens' whilst holding the Visiting Pitt Professorship of American History and Institutions at Cambridge from 1963-64 and in 1976-77 he was similarly the Harmsworth Professor at Oxford. He was given an LLD by Harvard in 1980.

John dedicated his first book, *Joe Tumulty and the Wilson Era*, to his dissertation supervisor, Frederick Merk. "The substance of what he taught evoked the enthusiasm of the undergraduates who filled his classes; the spirit behind his teaching bound his graduate students to him... he was our master." His own students thought the same of Blum. A spectacular teacher who left his mark on generations of Yale undergraduate and graduate students, John delivered an annual lecture recreating Theodore Roosevelt's charge up Kettle Hill that riveted his listeners even as it summoned them to public life. Wit, civility and integrity laced his instruction inside and outside the classroom. He is survived by his wife of 67 years and their three children. There is now a John Morton Blum Fellowship in American History and Culture at Yale.

Professor Tony Badger, Paul Mellon Professor of
American History

The Staff

The Staff Sports and Social Club's busy calendar kicked off with 55 'children' of all ages, attending the traditional trip to the Pantomime to see Aladdin.

In March, 26 pensioners were welcomed back to College to enjoy afternoon tea with the President and Fellows. The Quiz Night, in April, attracted 15 teams this year – in first place were the 'Bursary Belles' (Janis, Emma, Rachel and Tina from the Bursarial Offices). In second place, 'The Secret Nightmen' (Trevor, Rob, Mark and Rod from the Porters' Lodge), the 'Mars' team, (Richard Morley and family), came in a very respectable third place.

This year, staff were spoilt for choice as two Staff Outings were organised. The first trip ran on Saturday 18 June to the BBC Gardeners' World Live 2011 at the NEC in Birmingham. The second outing, on Monday 27 June, visited Kew Gardens, taking in a fascinating journey from Westminster Pier to the Gardens on a boat that had been at the Dninkirk evacuation. Both trips were a great success and over-subscribed!

Staff have also been busy organizing their own events and, in September, Bebi Holmes (Catering) entered a team from the Catering Department in the Charities of Fire Race, this year they supported the Rosie Hospital Campaign. In October, members of the Catering Team entered the Cambridge Colleges Culinary Competition and came away with their arms full of medals – four certificates of achievement, four bronze and a silver medal – well done Scott White, Krystof Jaworsky, Brendan Blythin and Chris Lawrenson!

The Tutorial Office welcomed back Khalida Anwar-Khan from maternity leave in February. In March, Maria McElroy was appointed as Schools Liaison Officer with Moira Rybicki and Carol Webb joining the tutorial team in July and August as Tutorial Secretary and Tutorial Receptionist respectively.

In January, Pietro Ferri (Butler) formally retired after 14 years of service but is still plying his well-honed skills in the Lodge when needed. In July, Mandy Handscombe (Nursery), retired after 15 years of service. In September, after 32 years in service, we said goodbye to Keith Mills (Sports Ground), who retired as Head Groundsman. Mark Reeder, his assistant, has now taken over the role, assisted by Ian Rush and Luke Haynes. Karen Begg (College Librarian) retired in November after eight years of service to pursue other interests and we welcomed Dr Tim Eggington as College Librarian. Alan Burge also retired in December after 10 years working as the Storeman in the Catering Department. The new Stock Controller is Thomas Ryan. The Bursary welcomed Svetlana Busarova to the position of Bursary Assistant, as Wendy Kettlewell moved into the role of Human Resources Assistant.

For the seventh year running, some of the staff participated in a 'Christmas Card Amnesty' and instead of sending cards, gave the money saved to charity. The chosen charity for 2011 was MAGPAS. Staff and Fellows attended what has become another annual event as Dr Patterson, Tim and Miriam invited us to mince pies and coffee in the Library, followed by a tour of the Old Library.

It is with great sadness we have to report the deaths of two of our pensioners, Joan Summerfield, Catering Assistant from 1984 to 2008, and Chris Morley, College Porter from September 1998 to June 2010.

Congratulations to Trevor Jones (Head Porter) on his marriage to Deeann Reynolds. Tim Shorey (Catering) and Sue Copsey (President's Lodge) celebrated 20 years of service, whilst Andrew Page, Sandra Lackenby and Alan Burge celebrated 10 years of service.

The Staff Sports and Social calendar drew to a close with



Pietro Ferri, who retired as Butler in January.



The Head Porter, Trevor Jones, and his bride Deeann on their wedding day.

our usual party style! The first of the Christmas events was the Children's Christmas Party, with non-stop action from Mr Marvel (a very firm favourite). The Committee, as ever, had provided a light lunch for the hungry hoards.

Another popular event is the Staff Carol Service. The service, taken by Jonathan Holmes with readings by members of the College, was followed by festive refreshments in the Long Gallery at the kind invitation of the President and Lady Eatwell.

The penultimate event was the Dinner and Dance, with 124 staff and their guests enjoying a traditional Christmas dinner, dancing the night away, with live band Top Notch providing the entertainment. A very special thank you must go to all the members of the Staff Sports and Social Committee who make these events so successful.

The final event in the Staff Sports and Social Club calendar was the Bursars' Reception for the College Staff on the 22 December, traditionally held at lunchtime with sausage rolls and mince pies in the College Bar followed by our famous raffle. The Reception is a good mix of staff, Fellows and pensioners. Prizes are kindly donated by the Fellowship and



Keith Mills, who has retired after 32 years as Head Groundsman, with his wife, successors, and Dr Thompson and Mr Spence at his retirement party.

the money raised helps to ensure the Staff Sports and Social Committee funds remain buoyant!

Lorraine M Loftus

The Buildings

The Fabric 2011

In preparation for the redevelopment of 'The Round' and the Porters' Lodge, a Portakabin has been erected just outside W staircase of Fisher Building to provide a temporary home for the Porters' Lodge during the building project, which is expected to last until September 2012. Fibre-optic data services which crossed the bridge and The Round, or which entered the former Porters' Lodge, have been diverted down Silver Street. The former vehicular entry and car-park in The Round have closed, and all entry/exit from the College west of the river is now through the gates outside W staircase, just beside the Silver Street traffic bollards.

In Old Court, the clock-tower has been extensively repaired to eliminate wood rot and prevent rain-water ingress to the libraries below. The lights illuminating the clock-faces have been replaced. The Old Library has received wood-worm treatment, and the Law Library lighting has been updated. The controls for the Library boiler-house have been renewed.

Walnut Tree building has required repairs to its slate roof, where it appears that unauthorised climbers on the roof had caused damage to the large slates. The boiler for H staircase has been replaced after a prolonged set of unsuccessful repairs to the previous boiler, resulting in a cold winter for some residents. In the Erasmus Building, there has been a redevelopment of those parts of the 2nd and 3rd floors of L staircase which had been communal baths, showers, and WCs before the en-suiteing of the building in 1997. Each of the two floors now provides a refurbished gyp-room and a new Supervision Room, with some storage for housekeeping and one communal bathroom, for those who want a bath rather than a shower. In the Dokett Building, there has been a major re-fit of the basement boiler-house, which is described in another article dedicated to the centenary of the Dokett Building.



Scaffolding to repair the Clock Tower.

There have been major repairs to the Essex Room Wing of the President's Lodge. The roof has been re-tiled, with new thermal insulation below, and rotten woodwork renewed. The decorated front of the lead gutter was carefully cut out and re-instated on the new lead-work. A brick chimney stack in poor condition on the Walnut-Tree side was repaired. The half-timbered turret at the east end of the Long Gallery needed a new lead roof, and rotten window-frames were cut out and replaced.

On I staircase, Pump Court, set I1, intended for a residential Fellow, has been internally refurbished. It has been provided with central heating for the first time in its history. The former bathroom was made smaller and re-fitted as a shower/WC. The space released was made into a small kitchenette, making the set more self-contained. Next door, the Erasmus Room (I2) has been fitted with secondary double-glazing, both to reduce noise from Silver Street and to help keep it warm.

Following safety concerns, the handrails on the Wooden Bridge have been extended onto the approach ramp from The Round. A more permanent solution will be provided as part of the landscaping for the redevelopment of The Round.

In the Fisher Building, staircases W and Y have been fitted with secondary double-glazing, following on from V and X staircases last year. The Fisher Building boiler-house, serving both Fisher Building and Cripps Court, dates from 1974 and is now showing its age in various ways: the gas pressure booster pumps were replaced this year, but there are signs of more expensive works being needed in the not too distant future, as the boilers themselves are beyond their normal rated lifetime.

The Solarium (Cripps Court AA8), which is 100% glazed on all outer elevations, has had secondary glazing fitted, and has been made available for use by JCR members for an experimental period. The SCR (Cripps Court AA2) has been redecorated and its furniture has been refurbished. Room FF7 has been refurbished as a guest room. The main dining hall in Cripps Court has suffered from rain-water penetration of the roof for some years, resulting in discoloration where the water runs down the inside walls. This has finally been tracked down to an issue with the original design of the rain-water gutters. The gutter on the south side of the dining hall has been completely reconstructed internally to a new design: no changes are visible from the outside of the building. The new design appears to have stopped the leaking on the south side. The warm-air forced ventilation unit for the dining hall



The temporary boiler house serving Docket Building over the summer.

(located in the bicycle sheds) has been completely replaced after the original rusted away. The cold water supplies to the main kitchens have been re-organised so that they can be metered for water usage.

In the Fitzpatrick Hall, the retractable raked seating, dating from 1988, has been renewed: the new version is much easier to erect and put away.

Between Cripps Court and the Grove there is a wall thought to date from around 1670: it has been repaired where it was in poor condition.

At Owlstone Croft, there has been an asbestos survey and removal of asbestos insulation from a heating duct running under the ground floor. At 73 Maids Causeway, secondary glazing has been fitted throughout, the central heating boiler replaced, and radiator controls improved. At 63 Panton Street, we have planning permission to erect a proper pitched roof to replace the current flat felt roof. The house originally had a pitched roof, and the current flat roof is thought to have been a temporary repair after damage in the Second World War. At 65 Panton Street, a stone bay window has been repaired. The house at 20 Eltisley Avenue, used as two flats, has been completely renovated. At 35 Eltisley Avenue and 19 Marlowe Road, the lower flat bathrooms have been renovated.

At the Sportsground, the groundsman's bungalow has been completely refurbished, re-wired and insulated and central heating has been installed.

Robin Walker.

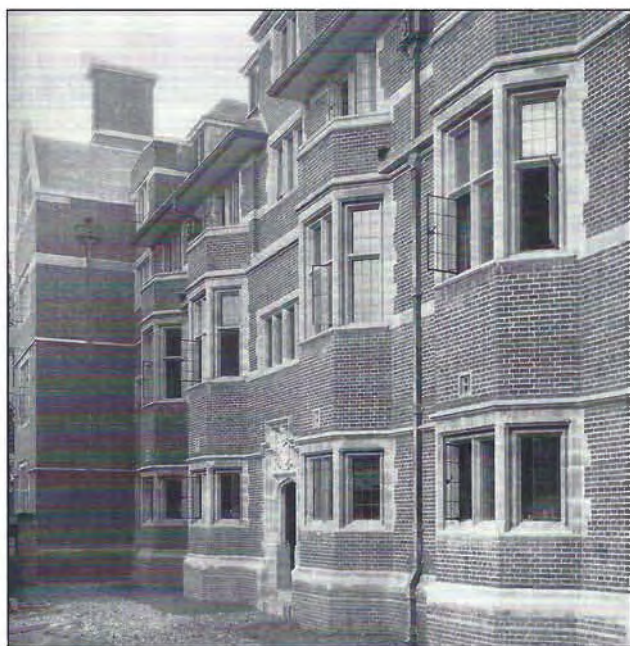
The Docket Building

This year, 2012, marks the centenary of the completion of Docket Building.

When the first President Andrew Docket died in 1484, he stipulated that the College was to maintain his alms-houses, in which poor women were to reside. The alms-houses were then in Small Bridges Street (now Silver Street), on part of the present site of the Master's Lodge of St Catharine's College. In 1836, Queens' sold this site (comprising the former University Press, former Anatomy School, and Docket's alms-houses) to St Catharine's College. Eight new replacement alms-houses were built in 1836 at the north end of Queens' Lane, backing on to what was then the President's second garden, now Friars' Court. In 1907, the north-most alms-house was sold to King's

College and demolished, perhaps in preparation for their new Webb's Building of 1909. In 1911, the remaining seven alms-houses were demolished to make way for a new College building, and the obligation to Docket's will was converted to a pension charity.

Docket Building, as it became known, was built in 1912 to the design of Cecil G. Hare (1875–1932), architect, who had continued the practice of George F. Bodley (1827–1907, responsible for the restoration of the former Chapel in 1860, the decoration of the Old Hall 1875 and the building of the new Chapel 1888–91). The contractor was Rattee & Kett, a well-known Cambridge building company, who also built Friars' Building in 1886. There was a surge of building work



A photograph of the Dokett Building from Friars Court, when new.

in Queens' during the period 1909–12, perhaps reflecting the energy of the new President of 1906, Dr T.C. Fitzpatrick, and it appears that Cecil Hare was associated with many of these projects, although alas there are few records of this.

The Dokett Building is of thin red Daneshill brick with Corsham stone dressings and mullioned windows. There are three staircases (Q, R, S) of four storeys above ground and a basement below. The internal oak panelling was a benefaction of the President, Dr Fitzpatrick. Dokett Building originally provided 26 sets (living room facing the court, bedroom facing Queens' Lane) and a Bursary office on staircase S. Over the years, most of the two-room sets have been converted into two single study-bedrooms, the ones facing Queens' Lane being perhaps the smallest rooms in college.

Largely unnoticed by passers-by, there is a statue representing Andrew Dokett in the centre of the building at high level, where it can be appreciated best by residents of St Catharine's College.

Dokett Building was notable for two things: it was the first building in College (and surely one of the earliest in Cambridge) to have floor slabs made of reinforced concrete. But it also included much more radical innovations: the first bathrooms in College, and the first inside toilets as built. These innovations had been made possible by the arrival of mains sewerage in College 1896–8. Alas, public taste was not ready for toilets and bathrooms on the staircases, and these shocking new facilities were consigned to the basement, where they have been ever since, as generations of Queens' students have known to their cost.

Bathrooms required hot water, and Dokett Building was the first in college to be built with a boiler-house. At first, this was coke-fired, and the coke was delivered along a tiny, now neglected, alley between Dokett Building and King's College. As other buildings were built or refurbished, the scope of this boiler-house expanded into space-heating as well as hot water, and, at its zenith from the 1960s to the 1980s, this boiler-house provided almost all heating and hot water for the college

east of the river, by means of a large and unreliable system of underground hot water pipes. The logic for such a district heating system was driven by the difficulty of delivering fuel (coke, later oil) by road to multiple locations within college. The underground hot water pipes would regularly corrode away and leak, leading to prolonged periods without any heating for the further reaches of the system. Once natural gas became established as a boiler fuel, multiple local small boiler locations were established, and the underground heating pipes disconnected and left to decay. The Dokett boiler-house now serves only Dokett, Friars', and Erasmus buildings: just under 150 residents.

The concrete solidity of Dokett Building has long deterred any radical attempt at modernisation, but we now feel that, after 100 years, the time has come. We have plans to introduce showers and toilets to all floors, at the expense of reducing the size of the court-facing rooms and losing a few bedrooms on Q and S. Space does not permit a full en-suite facility for all bedrooms, so there will be some sharing. This project might take about five years, and the first steps were taken in summer 2011 with the complete strip-out and re-equipping of the boiler-house with modern boilers, incorporating the latest energy-conservation techniques and providing for increased hot-water generation. The boilers removed had been in service since 1959, when the Erasmus Building was added to the load. The re-fit took longer than planned, and, for the first few weeks of the Michaelmas Term 2011, about 100 residents were without central heating. Fortunately, it was a mild autumn!

The next phase of the project, planned for summer 2012, will be to renovate the roof and repair the chimney-stacks, which are in poor condition. Inside the new roof will be installed ventilation equipment which is a pre-requisite to having showers and toilets on the floors below. This equipment can only be got into the building by dismantling parts of the roof, so it makes sense to renovate the whole roof at the same time. The new roof will incorporate more thermal insulation than its 1912 predecessor. The alterations for showers and toilets are planned in phases over the following three summers.

Robin Walker



The façade of the Dokett Building on Queens' Lane, c. 1912.

The Porters' Lodge and Round Development

Work started in January 2012 on the construction of a new Porters' Lodge and the redevelopment of the Round. After competitive tendering, the contract was awarded to Cocksedge Construction and they are now on site. The sensitivity of the site and the fact that the old Lodge was the hub of most of the services for the College requires a careful approach, but we aim to have the new Lodge completed by the end of September 2012. All of the major design issues have been resolved, save only for the precise details of the landscape scheme for the new Round and the design of the new ornamental Gate and College crests that will decorate the front of the new building. As part of the development, the horse chestnut tree on the river bank in the Round had to be removed, but this turned out to be a blessing as it was hollow and unstable. We will be replacing this with at least one large specimen as part of the landscape project.

Meanwhile, the Porters have been relocated to a temporary building at Fisher Gate, and this is now the only access to the College from Silver Street. Necessarily, there is some disruption to the normal pattern of College life, but the Porters report that they are enjoying a more spacious and warm building! So far – fingers crossed – things are going well. The College is considering whether the new Court created by the development should have a name and I am sure that the Director of Development would be happy to receive suggestions!

This project would not have been possible at all without the generosity of our members. Thank you. When it is complete, the College will have not only a clear, defined and unique main entrance, but an area within the College for all to enjoy.



BRANCA LINGHAM

The 'Round' and Porters' Lodge shortly before works started.

It will represent a tangible example of the commitment of our members – past and present – to the continuing development and growth of the College.

Martin Dixon, Chairman of the Round Committee.



JONATHAN HOLMES



JONATHAN HOLMES



BRANCA LINGHAM

The Horse Chestnut tree beside the Cam was diseased and had to be felled. Left: Going... Middle: Going... Right: Gone!

The Libraries

While student demands on the War Memorial Library continue to grow, the Library is constrained by its architecture to stay the same size. It is a very pleasant place in many ways, but it is not adequate for the educational needs it is designed to meet. It has insufficient work space, and insufficient shelf space. And in terms of the number of books per student, Queens' is about the least well provided college in the University. It is hard to see what can be done to improve the situation until the Library is allowed to expand, at least into some neighbouring room, which would alleviate the pressure for a while, and allow the development of some of the weaker collections in the humanities.

Despite this, we manage to cope surprisingly well. In fact the last year has been remarkable in a number of ways. The first and most important thing to say is that I need to record my thanks, and the College's thanks, to Mrs Karen Begg, who retired as College Librarian in November after eight years, during which time it is not too much to say that the Library has been transformed (and improved) in almost every aspect. During her time at Queens', we made numerous changes. First, we introduced an electronic security system, with card entry, which has almost completely eliminated book loss, reducing it from about five hundred books per year to single figures. Coupled with the introduction of fines for late return of books, the system has more than paid for the cost of its installation. The library stock itself has been substantially overhauled and reorganised, with reserve stock moved to Owlstone Croft storage; and we have discontinued our subscriptions to most print journals, now that they are available online. The War Memorial Library office and lobby have been refurbished, some new lighting has been installed, and cataloguing and collection management software introduced. Several subject sections have been entirely reclassified (thanks to the sterling work of our volunteer librarian, Liz Russell) and in-house indexes developed to aid classification. Thanks to our leadership on the university committee, we have been pioneers in the use of eBooks, a popular innovation and one which continues to grow, and this has taken a little bit of pressure off the shelves in some subjects. Mrs Miriam Leonard studied for her degree in librarianship (her remit now is much wider than it used to be, and her official title is Reader Services Librarian), and recently we have been able to make the welcome addition of Lise Field to the staff as Library Assistant.

In its primary role, the War Memorial Library became much more responsive to student need during the Begg years, and has come to occupy a better integrated and more high-profile position in College life. Building on this foundation, and developing it further, is one of the priorities of the new College Librarian, Dr Tim Eggington, who has joined us from the Whipple Library of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science. He is also keen to help to do something about another priority, this time one that concerns the Old Library—finding the funds to employ a cataloguer for the five or six years necessary to produce a full and detailed catalogue of its holdings. I've mentioned this glaring need in previous reports, but it bears repetition. The catalogue from which we work, the 'Horne catalogue', was published in 1827, the result of pioneering and imaginative cataloguing by Thomas Hartwell



Karen Begg, the College Librarian, at her retirement party.

Horne. It was impressive in 1827, but it is not adequate to life in 2012. Apart from anything else, we don't actually know what we have and what is missing. We don't even have a clear or full or reliable record of what antiquarian books were added to the Old Library after that date. Thanks to the work of volunteers like Paul Harcourt, who has been putting records of some of the rarer books on line, we have taken some tiny steps towards the demanding modern Marc cataloguing standards, with a handful of books now having proper records. But the great bulk of the work remains to be done. Given the number of serendipitous discoveries that have been made in the Old Library in the last few years, I'm certain there are many more extraordinary and revealing things to be found, if we can only find the money to make a start on the project.

A great deal has been done in the areas we could do something about in the Old Library, though, thanks to the hard work, expertise and enthusiasm of Mrs Begg. During her tenure we achieved full membership of the Cambridge Conservation Consortium, replaced the intruder security system, replaced the fire protection system (and ended the picturesque but risky practice of candlelit dinners in the Munro Room beneath the O.L.), removed asbestos, mould and woodworm, installed blinds on the south windows to minimise light damage to the books, re-organised the display facilities and last year installed a new, purpose-built display case, introduced and extended environmental monitoring and a host of other things. The other signal triumph has been the work on the Pacino *laudario* leaves (see the article in the 2009 issue of the *Record*), and our collaboration with the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge and the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles. These miniatures are of the highest importance, and are now on long-term loan to the Fitzwilliam, where they can receive the care and visibility they deserve. They will also be seen in a forthcoming exhibition, *Florence at the Dawn of the Renaissance: Painting and Illumination 1300–1350*, at the Getty Center and subsequently at The Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto. The collaborative work this has entailed has been ground-breaking.

Dr Panayotova of the Fitzwilliam has also been working on a C15 manuscript sheet from a Sieneſe Gradual, and Karen Begg has liaiſed with the Muſeum on the Cambridge Illuminations cataloguing project, and the Incunabula cataloguing project. All this on top of the normal work in the Old Library involving the production of digital images from books in reſponſe to requeſts from academics, reſearchers and publiſhers, attending ſeminars and conferences on conſervation and cataloguing matters, developing an emergency plan, trying to keep occaſional film crews within agreed limits of time and activity, worrying about the college archives, overſeeing reſtoration and conſervation work, cataloguing the members' archive...the liſt is almoſt endleſs. It is enough to ſay that the Old Library is in much better ſhape now than it has been for a very long time, centuries probably. I'm confident that the new era will continue this rate of improvement.

The additional ſtaff hours made it poſſible for a checkliſt of our holdings of literary works by 20th century alumni to be completed, and an electronic record to be made of the various archive and other reſources which are currently ſtill houſed in the Old Library. (One day, Queens' will find a proper place for them, I hope.) They alſo allowed Mrs Leonard to take on more of the day to day management of War Memorial Library acquiſitions and circulation (and a work-experience trainee from a local ſchool joined us for two weeks in early ſummer). Liſe Field aſſiſted Karen Begg with exhibition and conference provision and we held a very ſucceſſful conference, which Mrs Begg organiſed, in September: 'Sharing the Wonder', which brought together more than fifty academics, archivists and librarians from acroſs the UK to conſider ways in which professional expertise and ſpecial collections themſelves can be exploited to improve acceſs. Feedback was very poſitive, with many delegates taking inſpiration from the innovation and collaboration deſcribed by ſpeakers.

The Old Library received an increased number of viſitors again during the year. Fourteen reſearchers viſited, ſome ſeveral times, to ſtudy ſpecific works to be deſcribed in forthcoming Fitzwilliam Muſeum publiſhments on illuminated manuſcripts and incunabula, and one to ſtudy the binding of the College's twelfth-century ſealſkin-bound pſalter. We hoſted ſome twelve group tours and four exhibitions (including a very ſucceſſful one put together in record time by Dr Eggington for the Smith Feaſt, juſt two weeks after his arrival). One exhibition, 'Never the Like', was provided to ſupport the inaugural Arts Feſtival arranged by junior members. It was very popular and enabled more ſtudents than uſual to ſee inſide the Old Library and get an idea of ſome of its riches.

Conſervation work, too, has continued, with Conſortium viſits to clean and aſſeſs the condition of each book in the OL. At preſent rates, the entire library will have been inſpected within five years. The Conſortium has alſo continued to refurbish individual items in their Corpus ſtudio, including the fascinating Library Donors' book dating from the 16th century for which KB is alſo producing a facſimile copy for offſite reſerence and diſplay. Our membership of the CCC is invaluable as it gives us immediate acceſs to ſpecialiſt advice in dealing with problems ſuch as the ſerious mould outbreak



Queens' Lane: The Old Chapel now the Library.

diſcovered in the bookcaſes in the Munro Room. All books and caſes have now been cleaned, but modifications have been made to improve air flow and temperature and relative humidity are being routinely monitored. The College has ſtill not been able to identify a room which could be uſed to houſe and diſplay the Burke Collection of British theatre books, bequeathed to us ſeveral years ago. It is a wonderful and wide-ranging collection which ought to be available for conſultation by undergraduate and graduate ſtudents, but is ſtill in ſtore and unavailable. I am hopeful, though, that a ſpace may become available in the relatively near future.

The ſucceſſful appeal to Old Members to 'adopt a book' for the War Memorial Library continues to attract a gratifying level of ſupport, and enables us to continue to reſreſh the ſhelves and keep our ſubject holdings up to date. We are very aware of our indebtedneſs to their generosity, and look forward to its long continuance. Gifts of books written by Fellows, alumni and alumnae and others aſſociated with Queens' are always welcomed, too, where they can make a uſeful addition to the Library ſhelves. Donations have been gratefully received this year from The Revd Dr John Polkinghorne, Profeſſor Diggle, Profeſſor Weber, Dr Patterson, Dr Thompson, Dr Zurcher, Dr Jonathan Dowſon, Dr Richard Jennings, Dr Joſeph Canning, Peter Smith, Philip Wright, Elizabeth Ruſſell and others.

Ian Patterson

The Chapel

The preachers in Chapel on Sunday evenings during 2011 included The Revd Roger Greeves, former Dean of Clare College; The Revd Canon Douglas Holt, Residentiary Canon of Bristol Cathedral; The Rt Revd Lindsay Urwin, O.G.S., Priest Administrator of the Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham and former Bishop of Horsham; The Revd Canon Dr John Polkinghorne, Honorary and Life Fellow and former President of Queens'; The Rt Hon. and Rt Revd Lord Harries of Pentregarth, former Bishop of Oxford; The Very Revd Adrian Dorber, Dean of Lichfield; The Venerable Christine Allsopp, Archdeacon of Northampton; The Revd Albert Gayle, Minister of Calderdale Methodist Church; The Very Revd Jonathan Greener, Dean of Wakefield; Dr Laura Biron, Research Fellow; Dr Jon Bryon (1996), OMF Missionary in East Asia; The Rt Revd David Atkinson, former Bishop of Thetford; The Revd Michael French, Representative of 'Save the Children' at the United Nations in Geneva; Dr Peter Williams, Warden of Tyndale House, Cambridge; The Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite, Life Fellow and former Dean of Chapel; and, of course, the present Dean of Chapel.

The preachers at the Commemoration of Benefactors Service in May and the similar Service at the Visit of the Alumni Association in June were The Revd Alan Morris (1968), Assistant Priest, Holy Angels Church, Hale Barnes, and Ecumenical Officer for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Shrewsbury, and The Revd Simon Tatton-Brown (1967), Vicar of St Andrew's, Chippenham.

The Music and Readings for Passiontide Service in March was well-attended as usual. An 'Easter Praise' service, at which the Dean of Chapel spoke briefly, was revived this year for the beginning of the Easter Term. The Chapel was full with standing room only for the Matriculation Service on 4 October and extra chairs had to be brought in for both the annual Remembrance Day service (the year when matriculated in 1951, as well as Old Queensmen from as far back as 1935, returned by invitation in good numbers) and the Advent Carol Service. The Graduate Choir sang again at the Staff Carol Service in mid December and the Dean preached again this year. A Graduation Service on the evening before General Admissions was tried for the first time – the outgoing JCR President, Charlie Bell, preached and the experiment was judged a success.

During the Lent Term Lady Eatwell acted as Director of Music, helping out the Organ Scholars in the direction and training of the Choir. The Chapel community is very grateful for her help. In April Dr Silas Wollston was appointed Director of Music and was able to start conducting the Choir from the beginning of the Easter Term. The Choir is going from strength to strength under his care – a report of their activities during the year is to be found elsewhere in the *Record*. He has instituted a number of changes. His own chamber organ now resides in the ante-chapel and can be moved into Chapel to accompany services where appropriate. He has experimented with moving the Choir into the Eastern-most block of pews and he has encouraged a number of small changes to emphasise the increasing professionalism of the Choir. A beautiful leaflet advertising all the music to be performed in Chapel is now produced on a termly basis. He has also been pressing



The Watts and Co Altar Frontal in Chapel.

for an improvement in the Chapel lighting, especially in the Sanctuary to enable choirs or orchestras facing west to see their music properly. Dr Diana Henderson has secured a generous benefaction for this purpose and it is hoped that a new lighting system (entirely replacing the old, rather antique and increasingly temperamental lights) will be installed soon. It is hoped that a new boiler will be installed soon too – there have been major problems yet again with the heating system in Chapel. It breaks down year after year as soon as the weather turns chilly and the patience of both Dr Wollston and Dr Holmes is running very thin. A new Junior Organ Scholar, Nick Morris has arrived to replace Jemima Stephenson. Jemima graduated in the summer and has moved on to an organ-playing post at Peterborough Cathedral. The Chapel community wish her well in her musical career and would like to express its collective thanks for all the hard work she put in to enhance the Chapel's music.

The Choir has now established a regular pattern of singing at three services a week in term time (except during the exam period when they only sing on Sundays). The main commitment remains the service on Sunday evening – usually an Evensong, but occasionally (the End of Year service in June and on the Sunday nearest All Saints Day) a Eucharist. At 9.30pm on Monday evenings the Choir sings at a Compline Service, usually led by Dr Fraser Watts with assistance from Dr Laura Biron and/or Charlie Bell. On Wednesday evenings there is always a choral service of some sort. The traditional cathedral-style full Choral Evensongs have been mixed with services on a theme ('Love' and 'Peace' in the Lent Term, 'Fear no Evil' in the Michaelmas Term) or Eucharists (Candlemas, Ash Wednesday). One of the Evensongs in the Easter Term was a joint service



JONATHAN HOLMES

*Bertilla Ng (former Organ Scholar) and Jamie Shotton
after their wedding in Chapel.*

with Peterhouse Choir. In the Lent and Michaelmas Term the Choir sang at a Roman Catholic Mass, run by clergy from Fisher House, in Chapel on a Wednesday evening, and in November there was a Choral Vespers service. The Choir also sang at a 'Requiem Sequence Service' on All Souls Day, which this year conveniently fell on a Wednesday, featuring music by Howells, Schütz and Tomkins. Regular said Sunday morning communions (with two hymns), weekday morning and evening prayer, and major Saint's Day communions also, of course, are a feature of the term-time Chapel week. 'Informal' Services continue to replace Sunday Evensong on the penultimate Sundays of both Lent and Michaelmas Terms. At this latter service, Tom Hutchings, an Old Queensman training for the Anglican ministry at Ridley Hall, spoke this year.

The Revd Canon Dr Fraser Watts has continued to serve as Assistant Chaplain, taking responsibility for complines and the 'themed' services, as well as the Candlemas Eucharist. Since the start of the Michaelmas Term, Dr Laura Biron, a Research Fellow of Queens' who is also an ordinand of the Church of England, has officially been 'on placement' at Queens' (she is formally training for the priesthood at Westcott House) and is Lay Assistant Chaplain. She has preached at a Sunday morning service and assisted in the design of some services and also helped with prayers, leading and the distribution of the cup at communions.

For some years Queens' Chapel has been trying to forge closer links with the Darwin College community across Silver Street. Darwin, of course, has no chapel and even has a rule that religious meetings may not be held on college premises. It is not uncommon for members of Darwin to find their way to Queens' and we have welcomed several students from across the road over the years as very much part of our Chapel community. This year the connection has been formalised first

by appointing a Darwin research student, Laura Deakin, as an official Darwin Rep. and then by the attachment of a Lay Reader, Mr Roger France, a retired architect and member of Darwin, to Queens' with specific responsibility for encouraging a link and contacting the Darwin students.

As mentioned above, for several years now Queens' Chapel has been hosting regular Roman Catholic masses run by Fisher House, the Cambridge Roman Catholic Chaplaincy. Early in 2011 the Dean of Chapel was approached by Fisher House to see if it would be possible to lend the Chapel for their large-scale Sunday morning masses whilst the chapel at Fisher House itself was being refurbished over the summer, our chapel being one of the few in central Cambridge big enough for these services. By moving their services to 11.30, thus ensuring there was no clash with Queens' regular Sunday morning communions, the Catholic Chaplaincy were able to use Queens' every Sunday but one from April through to late September. Fisher House was very grateful for Queens' hospitality and has made a substantial contribution to the Chapel Fund to mark this collaboration. Dr Holmes was also invited to attend the celebratory high mass at Fisher House, presided over by the Archbishop of Westminster, at which the new and beautiful chapel there was formally re-dedicated. Queens' also played host over the summer to the wedding of a former St Catharine's student – building works made Catz Chapel unusable throughout the summer.

There were eight weddings (including one Blessing Service) in Queens' Chapel during the year. These included the marriage of a former Organ Scholar, Bertilla Ng (2005), with a former member of the Choir, Dr Jamie Shotton (1999), and also the wedding of our former Assistant Chaplain, Chris Lee (who became the first person in the summer to graduate from Queens' with the relatively new degree of Bachelor of Theology for Ministry). On All Saints Day the Chapel hosted a splendid Nuptial Mass, which followed a civil ceremony in the President's Lodge, for Dr Amanda Perreau-Saussine, one of the Law Fellows at Queens', and Mr Carlos Ezcurra. The Chapel was packed for this special occasion – Amanda has been extremely unwell for some time. There have also been four Baptism Services in Chapel this year, including a Christening ceremony for Marcus Ridgway – the sixth sibling from the same family to be baptised by Dr Holmes in Queens' Chapel.

Mark Jackson succeeded David Webster as Chapel Clerk at Easter and Luke Hawkins took over from Chris Poel as Sacristan. James Hinks became Chapel Secretary and Karol Jaworski Choir Secretary. Lydia Gayle has been Chief Chapel Marshal. The Chapel congregation continues to be grateful to the Housekeeping and Maintenance Teams who keep things going behind the scenes. Dr Holmes continues to cope with all the secretarial work – his word processing skills are improving. Hamish Symington does a great job designing and overseeing the production of the termly Chapel cards.

Members of the Chapel Choir and congregation from the mid 1990s will be saddened to hear of the death at the age of 36 from a rare type of sarcoma of Mark Jones. Mark, who was a Trinity College student, played the organ for many services at Queens' when Rupert Jordan was the Organ Scholar during 1996 and 1997 and had an important impact on music-making at Queens'. At the time of his death Mark was working as an accountant and had been married for three years.

Jonathan Holmes

The Gardens

Perhaps the main feature of 2011 for the College Gardens was the great difficulty experienced in growing grass. Last year Cambridge had only 380 mm of rain, compared with a long-term average of 563 mm (22 inches). This makes Cambridge one of the driest places in Western Europe north of the Pyrenees. The lawns also suffered from attacks by cockchafer beetles and from birds digging for the grubs. These problems forced us to re-turf parts of Walnut Tree and Cloister Courts. Subsequent watering restored our lawns to at least respectability.

Apart from this, the re-roofing of Friars' Building meant that we had to renew its herbaceous border. Likewise, the south-facing bed along the bowling green was dug up and replanted. Our main showpieces were Cloister Court, where the colour red in various shades was very evident, and also the dry, roof-garden between Fisher building and Cripps Hall. Our two elms in the Grove continue to dominate the Backs. Recently we thought of reducing their height (of almost 45 metres), but were unable to do so, because of the danger of Dutch Elm disease, which is still around. These elms are expected to last another twenty years, so cuttings have been taken from them. Here we are very grateful to a Member of the College for much help.

At the end of March 2012 our Head Gardener, Peter Balaam, retired after being in post since 1979. During his time at Queens' many things have happened, but Peter has ensured that our gardens have continuously improved. Their present excellent



The roof garden in Autumn from the top of AA staircase.

condition, together with that of our trees, owes much to him. Thus, for example, we now have a garden of winter plants, which are at their best from January to April. Also, our much admired roof garden, grown in only a foot of soil, was laid out by Peter. The Grove and its succession of spring bulbs are still as wonderful as ever. We wish him a long and happy retirement. At the time of writing his successor had not been found.

A.N. Hayhurst



The never-ending task of mowing the lawns.

The Historical Record

The First English 'Olimpick' Games

The first ever English Olimpick Games were held on Kingcombe Plain (now Dover's Hill) above the Cotswold village of Weston sub Edge, near Chipping Campden, probably in 1612. They were started by a country lawyer named Robert Dover who, in his own words, "enjoyed mirth and jollity".

Robert Dover was born in Norfolk in 1582 and became a student at Queens' College, matriculating in 1595 at the age of thirteen. Some four years after matriculation young Dover appears in the records of Wisbech Castle, where he is described as the servant of a Catholic priest. At this time Wisbech Castle was where the authorities confined priests and lay Catholics. As the Dover family was not rich, their son had to earn a living. As a Catholic he could not go into the Church, so instead he became a student at Gray's Inn and trained for the Law. It is perhaps at Gray's Inn that Robert Dover may have developed his taste for sports and revels, as these were a traditional part of the Inn's Christmas feasting.

Robert's sister married a Church of England clergyman and moved with him to Saintbury, where he became Rector. Robert joined them in Saintbury, bought a house and practised law. He won a reputation as a lawyer who tried to settle disputes between people, rather than urging them to go to court. By now he was married to Sibella Sandford, daughter of an Oxford don. Local tradition has it that only a year after moving to Saintbury Robert started his 'Olimpick' Games.

Pastoral pageants were common at this time, but Robert organised shepherds and the local gentry to re-enact the ancient Greek games and awarded prizes to the winners. The sports included running, leaping, headstands, fighting, horse events, singlestick, wrestling, jumping in sacks, dancing and even shin-kicking. He constructed a portable wooden structure, known as 'Dover Castle', which fired real cannons and was re-erected each year. The games came to be known as the Olimpicks and were thereby secular, separate from the Church. Surviving poems by Michael Drayton, Ben Jonson, Thomas Randolph, and others describe the excitement of the contest, the good-humoured rivalry, and, above all, the sense of good honest sportsmanship, which Robert Dover engendered.

Robert Dover's Olimpick Games ended with the Civil War. He himself died in 1652. The games have been revived in modern times and are still held on an annual basis. In its bid for the 2012 Olympic Games the British Olympic Association made this statement, "An Olympic Games held in London in

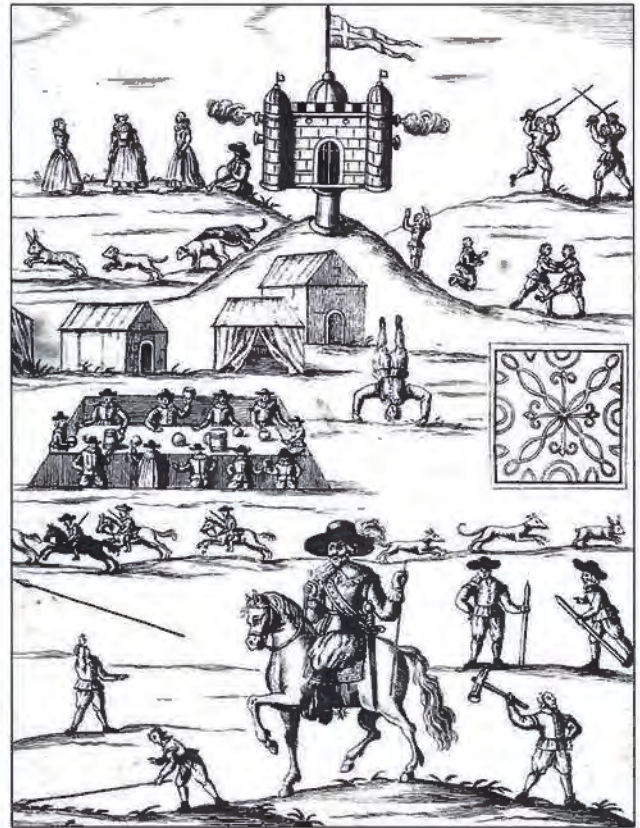


Image from 1636 depicting the Cotswold Games; Robert Dover, founder of the Games, is on horseback, in the foreground.

2012 will mark a unique anniversary – it will be exactly 400 years from the moment that the first stirrings of Britain's Olympic beginnings can be identified". They continued, "In 1612 ... Robert Dover opened the first 'Cotswold Olimpicks', an annual sporting fair that honoured the ancient Games of Greece ... whatever the eccentric nature of the event, this was the pre-dawn of the Olympic Movement, and the Cotswold Games began the historical thread in Britain that was ultimately to lead to the creation of the modern Olympics."

Kareen Thorne and Jonathan Holmes

Based on information in "The First Ever Olimpick Games" by Celia Haddon (Hodder and Stoughton) and from the website on the modern games

'How old is your Tripos?' The establishment of the Tripos system

There is sometimes an assumption that the pattern of subjects taught at Cambridge and examined in the Triposes has been more or less fixed since time immemorial. Obviously the occasional new subject like Computer Science or Management Studies appears but there is a feeling that most subjects go back into the mists of antiquity. In fact the only Tripos that really does go back a very long way is the Mathematical Tripos, traditionally started in 1748, though actually that was the year that the lists were first published in the University Calendar – Maths exams at Cambridge are considerably older. Many of the Triposes familiar to us today are less than a century old. The University is continually tweaking and refining the syllabuses taught and the examinations offered. Subjects appear and disappear, though only once has a whole Tripos subject been discontinued completely when the Agricultural Sciences Tripos was axed in 1971.

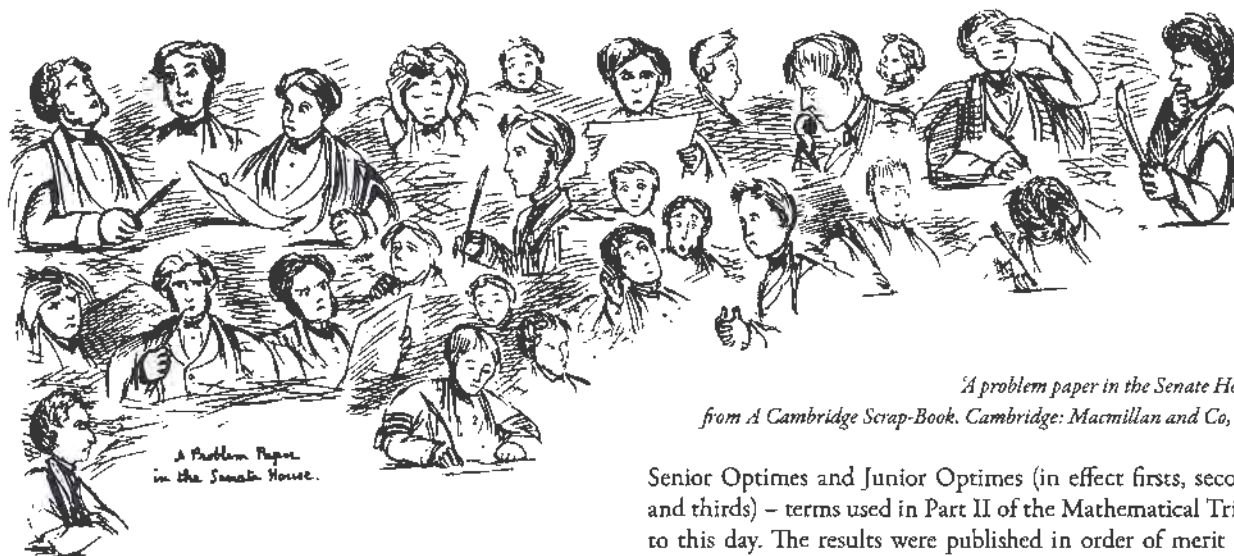
When did written examinations begin in Cambridge? When did they replace the old system of oral examinations in the form of 'disputations' and 'acts'? The transition was in fact gradual from about 1700 right up to 1839, when the last disputations were held, and reflected above all the changing and evolving curriculum. At the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the curriculum for the Cambridge Bachelor of Arts degree was still loosely based on the old medieval *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric and logic) and *quadrivium* (arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy) – a sort of general liberal arts degree. In fact the Statutes were very vague on the course of study expected and it is probably going too far to talk of anything remotely resembling a 'syllabus' – a lot depended on individual tutors and colleges and there was a great deal of freedom of choice about the exact subjects studied. Students

still had to prepare for the traditional 'disputations' (essentially debates conducted in front of the whole University on almost any topic within the range of study), however, and therefore could not be too narrow in their studies. They were above all taught to think and to argue.

A student starting his (no her, of course, until 1869) degree course would study the *trivium* in the form of various Latin texts – Terence and Cicero and Quintillian in particular – and this led into the study of Greek and especially Aristotle. In this way students were introduced to language, literature, poetry, history, techniques of oratory, philosophy and even the rudiments of science. There were no actual prescribed books, however, after 1570, and there would have been much variation in the books actually studied. The 'disputations' were conducted in Latin, so it was necessary for all serious students to acquire a fluency in that language – hence the famous seventeenth century decree at Queens' that all conversation in the dining hall must be in Latin! It is reasonably safe to assume that a great deal of Theology would also have been taught, perhaps less formally through College Chapels. The college officers at Queens' for instance, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries included a Censor Theologicus, a Chaplain, a Dean and a Catechist – these offices, together with those of Tutor, Superior and Inferior Bursar, Censor Philosophicus and even Vice-President, tended to rotate around the Fellowship on an annual basis. Well into the nineteenth century the huge majority of Cambridge graduates pursued careers in the Church of England. There were no theological colleges then, so a Cambridge education, dominated as it became by mathematics, was still seen by bishops as a suitable grounding for ordination.



The influence of Isaac Newton – an image of Newton projected on the Senate House during the University's 800th anniversary celebration.



*'A problem paper in the Senate House,'
from A Cambridge Scrap-Book. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co, 1859*

By the mid seventeenth century the rise of mathematics and science in the modern sense began to dominate the quadrivium part of the curriculum – arithmetic, geometry and astronomy had always been taught, but now they began to loom large and take up more and more of the latter parts of the course. The lectures of the great Cambridge 'Platonist', John Smith of Queens', in the 1650s indicate that Descartes' new mathematical works were being studied. As the eighteenth century dawned mathematics became more and more important and this trend was given an enormous boost by the world-wide fame of Isaac Newton. Mathematics is not easily examined orally, so from as early as about 1700 written tests began to be introduced as an adjunct to the final examinations. In parallel the importance of Latin and of Greek were in decline, and from about 1750 all examinations, oral and written, were conducted in English. By then the 'Senate House Examination', a written series of papers, the forerunner of the Mathematical Tripos, had become the dominant factor in determining the '*Ordo Senioritatis*', the classification of graduating men into an order of merit. It was vital to be placed high in the order (first published in 1499) to stand any chance of a college fellowship. The system had, of course, been open to abuse when the '*Ordo*' was determined by a subjective opinion on how well a particular student had done in the 'disputations' – there are many recorded instances of the 'promotion' of favourite pupils by senior members of the University (little is known about how the '*Ordo*' was actually arrived at, and the examiners each year and also the Proctors would clearly have had an enormous influence on the position of individuals on the list). Classics continued to be an important part of the foundation of the BA course, but more and more, through the first half of the eighteenth century, Mathematics came to dominate the final examination and was of increasing importance to the more academically high-flying students.

Slowly oral and then written exams began to influence the production of the '*Ordo*', though formal disputations did continue for many years to come. From the first year of formal printing of the Examination results – 1748 – what became known as the **Mathematical Tripos** replaced or rather became the '*Ordo Senioritatis*'. From 1753 the 'honours' group of more serious students was divided into three classes – Wranglers,

Senior Optimes and Junior Optimes (in effect firsts, seconds and thirds) – terms used in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos to this day. The results were published in order of merit and enormous prestige was attached to the Senior Wranglership, the top first. The lowest ranked Junior Optime who had just scraped an honours pass was traditionally presented with a wooden spoon painted with his college's coat-of-arms on graduation – this is the origin of the phrase 'to win the wooden spoon'.

It must be remembered that a small number of men in each college would have been studying Medicine, Law or Music independently from the Tripos system for the MB, LLB or MusB degrees. Queens', for instance, always had provision for a medical and a legal fellow.

It should be emphasised that the rise of science and mathematics in University and college teaching was a gradual process as enthusiasm for the subjects spread among the dons and across the colleges. The Tripos arose from the need to examine these subjects properly and was not the result of any formal university debate. The Mathematical Tripos came *de facto* and not *de jure* to be the defining pinnacle of the career of a scholar at Cambridge University. As the years progressed, preparation for the final examinations began to dominate, until the time came when undergraduates were actually reading Mathematics as we understand it today.

According to Elizabeth Leedham-Green in her excellent *A Concise History of the University of Cambridge* (C.U.P. 1996), the term Tripos is derived "From the custom of printing the list of successful candidates on the reverse of the sheets of verses which had long been circulated on the occasion of the Bachelor's Commencement (or formal graduation) Since the author of the verses, an annually selected BA, had originally declaimed them sitting... on a three-legged stool. Hence he acquired the title of 'Mr Tripos' and his verses were designated 'tripos verses'."

For the best part of a century the **Mathematical Tripos** remained supreme and virtually alone. Everyone with pretensions to serious scholarship, and particularly if they wished to try for a college fellowship, had to study for it. Not until 1850 was it challenged by any other Tripos. No doubt many, probably most, students who had no pretensions to great scholarship or ambitions for a fellowship continued with what might reasonably be called a 'classical education' along traditional lines well into the nineteenth century (for many the social and recreational aspects of student life were far more important than the academic ones anyway). From 1882 the

Mathematical Tripos was divided into Part I and Part II. For Wranglers who wished to take the subject further, a Part III was introduced – the first list appeared in 1883, but this new form of the Tripos was replaced again with new regulations in 1886. Part I was published in order of merit but those who wished to take the subject further could proceed to Part II (if they had obtained honours) the next year. Part II results were published alphabetically within each class. From 1882 also, women figure in the Mathematical Tripos lists, but separately from men – this was true of all the Triposes until 1948 when women were incorporated into the main lists. The examiners always gave an indication of where the women would have figured, had they been included in the main list – the first female first (Miss Perin of Girton) was “between 20 and 21”, for instance. Famously Miss P.G. Fawcett of Newnham was rated “above the Senior Wrangler” in 1890.

Essentially the modern pattern of a Part I (divided into first, second and third classes, published alphabetically) and a Part II for more able students (now, of course, for everyone) who had sat Part I at the end of their second year (divided into Wranglers, Senior and Junior Optimes, also published alphabetically) began in 1908. The first two years of the Mathematical Tripos were divided into a Part IA from 1965 and consequentially a Part IB from 1966 – Maths was the first Tripos to split Part I in this way. The last official Senior Wrangler was P.J. Daniell of Trinity who won the distinction in the last ‘old regulations’ Part I in 1909. Throughout the period 1748–1909 there was intense rivalry between colleges and between individuals for the coveted Senior Wranglership. This rivalry was particularly strong between the two dominant colleges of the period, St John’s and Trinity. Despite a late surge by Trinity in the last decades of the nineteenth century into the 1900s, St John’s can boast the largest number of Senior Wranglers. Queens’ comes in a respectable fourth with nine successes over the 152 years.

From 1824 the Mathematical Tripos was joined by the Classical Tripos. However, until 1850, candidates for honours in Classics had previously to have obtained honours in Mathematics. All the candidates were already holders of the B.A. degree, a state of affairs that continued until 1871, the year in which the requirement that anyone aspiring to the Chancellor’s Medal, the most prestigious award in Classics, be already a Senior Optime or Wrangler in Maths was dropped. The class list, bar thirds, was published, as for Maths, in order of merit. New regulations for the Classical Tripos were introduced for 1881. The Tripos was split into a Part I (from 1881) and a Part II (from 1882). Lists of successful candidates were no longer printed in order of merit, but for Part I all three classes were each divided into three divisions, so one could obtain a 2–3 or a 1–2 or a 3–1, etc. This practice of dividing students effectively into nine classes continued until new regulations were introduced in 1920 and successful candidates were only divided into three classes. From 1881 starred firsts were introduced into the Classical Tripos.

The third Tripos to put in an appearance was the **Moral Sciences Tripos** in 1851. This was in effect the **Philosophy Tripos** of today. Until 1860 all candidates had already to have passed an examination for the B.A., so were already graduates. From 1860 ordinary undergraduates could study Moral Sciences for the B.A. degree as Mathematics slowly began to lose its monopoly, though it would seem it was 1870 before a candidate

actually read Moral Sciences as a degree course – until then everyone who took the Tripos was already a graduate. From 1883 names in each class were arranged alphabetically and starred firsts were introduced, and in 1890 the Tripos was split into a Part I and a



Part II. From that date the Part I results were divided into nine divisions as for the Classical Tripos – rather odd as numbers were so small that whole divisions, even whole classes, often had no-one in them. In 1903, for instance, no firsts were awarded and there were two 2–1s (including the only woman), a 2–3, two 3–1s and a 3–3. Only in 1907 did new regulations reduce the number of classes and divisions to the more conventional firsts, 2–1s, 2–2s and thirds for Part I and just the three divisions for Part II (2–1s and 2–2s appeared in Part II also from 1935). Special note was made of those who distinguished themselves in Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy with the History of Modern Philosophy or in Logic or in Psychology.

Of equal antiquity with Moral Sciences, the **Natural Sciences Tripos** first appeared in 1851. Again until 1860 all candidates were required to have passed an examination for the BA and so were graduates. Although new regulations from 1860 allowed the Natural Sciences exam to admit to the degree of BA, it doesn’t look as though any undergraduates actually sat the exam until 1869. From 1876 the successful candidates were listed alphabetically, rather than in order of merit, within each class. The results were just divided into firsts, seconds and thirds, even after a Part I was introduced in 1881 and a Part II in 1882. From 1884 the Part II subject or combination of subjects of those who acquired firsts was designated – Part II subjects we are familiar with today: Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Zoology, were joined in 1886 by Geology, in 1888 by Human Anatomy, in 1898 by Comparative Anatomy (later joined with Zoology) and in 1910 by Mineralogy (later with Petrology, sometimes in combination with Geology). From 1914 the subjects of those in lower classes were also included in the class lists. Pathology and Biochemistry did not appear before 1925, Pharmacology in 1936, Experimental Psychology and Metallurgy in 1938. Hot on the heels of Mathematics and in parallel with the new Medical Sciences Tripos, Natural Sciences split the Part I course into a Part IA from 1966 and a Part IB from 1967. The Part II subjects now are Astrophysics, Biochemistry, Biological and Biomedical Sciences, Chemistry, Experimental and Theoretical Physics, Genetics, Geological Sciences, History and Philosophy of Science, Materials Science and Metallurgy, Neuroscience, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physical Sciences, Physiology Development and Neuroscience, Physiology and Psychology, Plant Sciences, Psychology, and Zoology.

Medicine has, of course, been studied at Cambridge for centuries. Until the 1980s there was no clinical course available at Cambridge, so medical students studied for the First MB (essentially the basic sciences to a standard roughly that of ‘A’ level now) and then the Second MB (foundational medical

science subjects such as anatomy, physiology and pathology essential for the understanding of clinical medicine). These 2nd MB subjects were available within the Natural Sciences Tripos and many medics read NST before going elsewhere (usually one of the London hospitals) for their clinical training, though often returning to Cambridge to take the Final MB examination.

A **Theological Examination** for 'Middle' and 'Commencing' Bachelors, classed into three classes like a Tripos, was introduced in 1856. Out of this grew the **Theological Tripos**, first held in 1874. From the start the names in each class were just published in alphabetical order. New regulations introduced a Part I and a Part II from 1884. The three classes remained undivided into divisions. From 1884 candidates for Part II could specialise in Old or New Testament, Church History, Dogmatics or Philosophy of Religion and were so designated in the class lists. Starred firsts also date from this revision of the Tripos. The Theological Tripos was, of course, the forerunner of the present-day **Theological and Religious Studies Tripos**.

Law has a long and distinguished history in Cambridge. Potential lawyers might study not for the BA but for the Bachelor of Law (LLB) degree. Written examinations in Civil Law for the LLB were introduced in 1815 and the results published divided into three classes. A Law Tripos was introduced in 1858, still, however, an examination admitting to the degree of LLB. All the candidates up to 1870 were graduates, so students studied for the Law Tripos after a BA. A **Law and History Tripos** began in 1870 – successful candidates could opt for either the degree of BA or for the LLB. From 1875 the Law Tripos by itself was re-introduced – again candidates could opt for a BA or an LLB, but from 1878 they were admitted to both degrees. The results were published in order of merit within three classes. The first woman to read law was F.L. Green of Newnham who was classed "between first and second" in the 'old regulations' Tripos of 1889. A Part I began in 1889 and thus a Part II in 1890 and candidates aspiring to a degree had to pass both Parts. Part II results continued to be published in order of merit until 1922, long after all the other Triposes had ceased that practice. Though the list for women was still separate, those in the first class still knew where they were placed – for instance Miss L.F. Nettlefold of Newnham was the only female first (indeed the only female candidate) in Part I Law on the list in 1912, and she is designated "between 1 and 2" in the order.

On the break-up of the Law and History Tripos, a new **Historical Tripos** began from 1875. Results, divided into three classes, were published in order of merit until 1889 and stars were used to denote especially distinguished performances. The Tripos was divided into a Part I and Part II from 1899. Second class results in Part I were divided into 2-1s and 2-2s from 1911 and in Part II from 1912. There was a brief period 1923-31 when firsts in History were divided into 1-1s and 1-2s. Otherwise the Historical Tripos has continued more or less unchanged in its basic structure to the present day.

The next subject on the Tripos scene was the **Semitic Languages Tripos**, which started in 1878. Interestingly, in the first six years of the examinations, six of the nine candidates were from Queens'. The results were divided into three classes. Semitic Languages was joined by an **Indian Languages Tripos** in 1879. From 1895, however, both these subjects were subsumed into a new **Oriental Languages Tripos**. Hebrew, Aramaic, Persian, Sanskrit, and Arabic were all studied in these

early days. The first man to read Chinese was W.H. Hudspeth of Queens' who appears in the first class of the 1920 Part II list, though no one else offered Chinese until 1926. Japanese first appeared in 1948. Pali, Tibetan, Old Iranian, Egyptology, Urdu, Assyriology, Akkadian

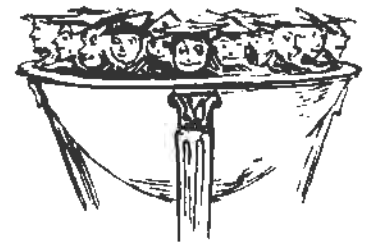
and Turkish were introduced over the years. In 1958 the Tripos changed its name to the **Oriental Studies Tripos**. The almost bewildering variety of subjects continued – in 1967 the 17 candidates in Part II were studying in eight completely different fields. The Tripos was renamed the **Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos** in 2008.

A **Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos** was added from 1886 (Modern and Medieval from 1918). Both firsts in the first class list were attained by women (still in a separate class list from the men) and the Tripos was much more popular amongst women than men for a number of years. The only foreign languages offered in these early days were French and German – successful candidates were divided just into three classes. Russian was added for candidates in 1910, Italian and Spanish from 1911. Serbian, Dutch, Kikuyu (briefly), Portuguese and Swedish were added shortly after the First World War. Over the years Polish, Norwegian, Modern Greek, Danish, Czech, Hungarian and Afrikaans have been taught (though Afrikaans appears only once in the lists and then with no successful candidates!).

The last Tripos dating back to the Nineteenth Century is the **Mechanical Sciences Tripos** (renamed the **Engineering Tripos** in 1970), which began in 1894. From the start this was divided into a Part I and a Part II. It was possible to transfer into Mechanical Sciences Part II after a Part I in Natural Sciences or in Mathematics. The class lists were divided into three classes and were published alphabetically from the start. Marks of distinction in the Theory of Structures or Heat Engines and Dynamics of Machines or in Electricity and Magnetism were noted from the first Part II in 1897. The number of candidates attempting Part II was very small and under new regulations, introduced in 1908, Parts I and II stopped and there was a single Tripos exam (Parts I and II did not reappear until 1946).

In 1905 the **Economics Tripos** was added to the range of subjects offered at Cambridge to candidates for honours. A Part I and a Part II were introduced with the second class divided into two divisions. Numbers were small initially but began to pick up towards the end of the first decade of the Twentieth Century. Two of the first three firsts were awarded to women.

The cataclysm of the First World War marks a suitable break in any history of the Triposes. There were still many students who had no pretensions to 'Honours' and who therefore came to the University to read for an 'Ordinary' degree, but after 1918 the number of such students dwindled rapidly. Before and after World War I something closely resembling the modern Tripos system became established. However, in 1914, only 11 subjects were on offer – Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Modern



A Classical Tripos.

Languages, Mechanical Sciences and Economics. In that fateful summer of 1914, 870 men and 165 women were classed in the Tripos examinations. By far the most popular subject was the Historical Tripos with 193 men and 37 women. 181 men and 16 women were reading Natural Sciences, 149 men and 30 women Mathematics and 100 men and 24 women Classics. There were 92 Lawyers (only 2 of them women), 74 modern linguists (37 – half – women), 46 economists, 43 mechanical scientists (no women), 32 theologians (again, no women), 15 moral scientists and 3 oriental linguists. To get an idea of the proportion of undergraduates who actually sat Tripos examinations, only 41 Queensmen appear in the 1914 Tripos lists, though the total number of men in residence would have been about 200 (bearing in mind that at least a third of the serious ‘honours’ men would not have had exams in any one year).

The period of the First World War itself was a terrible time for the University. Numbers of men (but not so much, of course, of women) reading for the Tripos fell drastically. Only one person sat the 1917 Mechanical Sciences Tripos. The same was true of Part II Theology in 1917 and 1918 and the 1915 and 1917 Oriental Languages Tripos and there was no class list in that subject at all in 1916. Nobody at all sat Part I or Part II Moral Sciences in 1919. Part I Law was reduced to only four candidates (who were all awarded thirds) in 1917. Similarly Natural Sciences Part II was down to four in that same year, three of them women.

The next few years would see the establishment of Triposes in Archaeology and Anthropology (1915, but first class list 1921), English (1919) and Geography (1920). The period between the wars was a settled one with the 14 Triposes flourishing and no new subjects introduced after 1921. The modern pattern of a two-year Part I and a third year Part II (or for a few Triposes a one-year Part I and a two-year Part II) was more or less established in the majority of subjects, although it remained possible until well after the Second World War to obtain an honours degree with only a Part I. If the lack of diversity strikes

us as surprising, it should be noted that the University offered a wide range of Diploma courses as well. In the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, for instance, Diplomas were offered in Agriculture, Agricultural Science, Anthropology, Architecture, Classical Archaeology, Comparative Legal Studies, Coal Mining, Economics, Education, Estate Management, Forestry, General Archaeology, Geography, Horticulture, Hygiene, International Law, Mathematical Statistics, Medical Radiology and Electrology (*sic*), Oriental Languages, Prehistoric Archaeology, Psychological Medicine, Public Health, and Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The list is perhaps mildly reminiscent of the present proliferation of M.Phil subjects, which from their introduction in 1978 have slowly replaced most of the surviving Diploma Courses.

Many subjects with which we are familiar today were not introduced until after the Second World War. The Music Tripos dates from 1948, Chemical Engineering from 1950 and Anglo-Saxon (Norse and Celtic were added later) from 1958. A formal Architecture and Fine Arts Tripos did not begin until 1961 (split into Architecture and History of Art in 1971). Electrical Sciences (later Electrical and Information Sciences) began in 1963, the short-lived Agricultural Tripos in 1964, Land Economy in 1965 and Medical Sciences in 1966 (Medical and Veterinary Sciences from 1992, though there had been vets reading the Natural or Medical Sciences Tripos since 1949). The early 1970s saw the appearance of Social and Political Sciences (now Politics, Psychology and Sociology, shortly to be combined with the Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos and replaced by two new Triposes – a Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos and a Psychological and Behavioural Sciences Tripos) and Computer Science. In 1980 both the Education Tripos and the Production Engineering Tripos (later Manufacturing Engineering) began and in 1987 it was the turn of Management Studies. The latest addition to the list, the first new Tripos of the twenty-first century, has been Linguistics.

Jonathan Holmes



Queens' College Freshmen 1920, courtesy Dr Charles Gibbons, grandson of Dr Philip Brookes (right, front row), who survived being shot in the chest on the Somme.

The Revd John Price, 'The Solitary of Llanbedr'

In every generation, institutions such as Queens' throw up a few eccentrics. If rejection of, or rather perhaps indifference to, the comforts of modern life, including money and possessions, can be regarded as an eccentricity, then John Price (Queens' 1829), for 36 years Vicar of Llanbedr-Paincastle in Radnorshire, was the doyen of them all. He actually acquired the sobriquet of 'The Solitary of Llanbedr' from the Revd Francis Kilvert. Kilvert recounts a visit, in company with the Revd Thomas Williams, to Mr Price's "cabin" in Cwm Ceilio on 3 July 1872. Kilvert's description of the route is so good that it is possible even now to find the site of Price's hut, though no physical trace of it remains. It is because of the mention in the famous *Kilvert's Diary* that interest in Price has been sustained.

The Kilvert Society has reprinted an account of the life of John Price written for a church magazine by the Revd David Edmondson-Owen only 12 years after Price's death. This article is largely based on this memoir (quotations are all from Edmondson-Owen's article in *The Treasury* of July 1907).

The entry in Venn and Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses* merely states that John Price was 'Of Wales', but the censuses reveal that he was born in Llangatock, near Llandeilo in Carmarthenshire, about 1808. He matriculated in the Michaelmas Term 1829, graduated BA in 1833 and MA in 1843. His career seems to have been, to start with, a fairly conventional one for the period. He was ordained deacon in the Diocese of Peterborough and was priested a year later. He was Curate of Abthorpe, near Towcester in Northamptonshire 1834-39, then of Astley with Stockingford, on the edge of Nuneaton in Warwickshire 1839-44, then of Hutton Roof in the Lake District 1844-47 and Epwell, near Banbury in Oxfordshire 1847-49. He then spent seven years as Chaplain to Boxmoor Infirmary in Hertfordshire, before three years as Curate of Gorton, Manchester. Then in 1859, by now in his fifties, he moved back to Wales as Vicar (the census actually describes him as Perpetual Curate) of Llanbedr-Paincastle, two small hamlets in the hills between Hay-on-Wye and Builth Wells. One might imagine after so many curacies that Price was keen to gain a living of his own, but in fact the benefice was a deeply unpromising one, so unpromising in fact that it had been vacant for seven years. Price's application was accepted with alacrity. Firstly the villages were in a remote, hilly and sparsely populated area of small farms. Paincastle is centred on the remains (consisting by 1859 of nothing more than a grassy mound and moat) of a thirteenth century castle of the de Braose family on what is now the B4594, well off the main Hay to Builth road, accessible in the nineteenth century only via "narrow, steep and tortuous" roads. Secondly, the income of the living was so low that even Price could only afford to go there because he had a small private income of his own, even though his personal needs were very few. Thirdly most of the potential parishioners were 'chapel' rather than 'church' people, so unlikely to support him in his ministry. Finally, there was no vicarage. Even the oldest inhabitant could not remember a resident vicar. The small church of St Peter stands at some distance from Paincastle "in a bleak and exposed position". There is a suggestion of unrequited love. John Price had at some stage been turned down by a

young lady – her letters were his most treasured possession – so perhaps he wanted to retreat to a remote place to nurse his broken heart.

At first he lodged in a small cottage, but then moved to what can only be described as a croft. Even this tiny dwelling had to be quitted when a tenant for the farm was found. He had made up his mind that he could not countenance being an absentee vicar or leaving the area again without a resident clergyman but nowhere for him to live or lodge could be found. There were no funds to build a vicarage house, so, with typical ingenuity, Price purchased three old bathing machines (probably from Aberystwyth) which he installed on the top of a hill on some common land about a mile from the church. One served as his kitchen, the second as his study and the third as his bedroom. Price was perfectly happy with his cramped quarters (which he christened 'The Huts') – they were entirely sufficient for his needs. His church services were scantily attended. Few children would come to Sunday classes, but, undeterred, Price set about visiting widely in his parish. At first he was coldly received by most, but in time "his simple life, his guileless character and loving nature... won their respect, if not their love". He persuaded many to let him stay for meals and always paid 1s 6d for any dinner, however simple the fare had been, and 6d for tea. In time the only meal he had to prepare in the kitchen part of The Huts was a frugal breakfast.

The occasional vagrant, attracted by his friendliness, sympathy and generosity, made his or her way to the rather unconventional 'vicarage'. "In his lonely home on the hilltop he ... often thought of their spiritual destitution with a heavy heart." After prayer, he decided to start a special Sunday morning service for tramps in the church. He started with three or four he knew well and gradually word spread and the 'Tramps Service' became a fixture. As an incentive to come to church and as a compensation for leaving the more profitable main roads, each attendee was given sixpence of Price's own money. A local farmer offered a barn to act as a dormitory for those who wished to stay overnight on the Saturday or Sunday. News of the service spread and vagrants attracted by the novelty, perhaps touched by the sympathy and good intentions of the hermit priest, and certainly interested in the silver coin, began to come in larger and larger numbers, even in the depths of winter. Price would sit and listen to their stories with a sympathetic ear and provide support where he could. He was moreover so concerned about the effect of the damp and cold church on these vulnerable people, in often soaking wet clothing, that he bought some portable oil stoves for each pew. The tramps often begged potatoes, eggs and bacon from local farmsteads and then cooked them on the stoves during the sermon. Sometimes Price joined them in the barn for the hot meal after the service. The service became so popular that Price, himself unable to afford decent clothes ("his clothing far more faded and ragged than those of his congregation") or footwear ("his toes and heels showing"), had to reduce the incentive to four pence. A meeting of the tramps in the churchyard voted to accept the reduction but later would not countenance a further suggested drop to three pence. "So the poor old vicar had still more to



The site of John Price's last home – just beyond the big field in the middle of the picture, under the cliff.

deny himself the necessities of life to keep the service going". He was particularly distressed by the number of tramp couples who had not bothered to marry in order to save the fees. Price felt the Church should not demand such fees from the poor and announced therefore that he would waive the marriage charge for these individuals and marry them for free. Moreover he promised to give each couple five shillings to help set them up in life. Sadly a few exploited his generosity – it is said that one couple were married by him five times under different names – failing eyesight prevented him from recognising them.

John Price had been a classics scholar and he regularly and systematically read the New Testament in Greek. He always impressed at clerical gatherings with his scholarship and learning. In his spare time he invented three different systems of shorthand. These were published to his great satisfaction, but at his own expense, in Hereford. He wrote all his sermons in shorthand. However, the third of these systems was so improved and different from the other two that on occasion when he decided to revisit an old sermon, he found whilst preaching that he could no longer decipher the older, discarded shorthand and could not properly read what he had written. "Indeed, he never shone as a preacher, and it is no wonder the tramps whiled away the sermon time by cooking their meals". Occasionally he gave a shorter, extempore talk, however, and these "invariably commanded a hearing". He was famous for quaint and simple sayings.

During his incumbency the church was thoroughly restored, the money coming from a local wealthy landowner. Costly vessels, vases and altar frontals were donated by a clergyman's widow. He and the churchwardens were in a dilemma, however, about what to do with the old Tudor chalice and patten, now redundant. He determined they

would be best given into the safekeeping of the wealthy and generous landowner. He walked 12 miles to hand them to the butler with a note of explanation and then walked all the way back home. He had no thought to his own comfort. He was once visiting a fellow clergyman and fell asleep in a chair while his friend was reading to him. On waking, he apologised and blamed the unaccustomed luxury of so comfortable a chair. The friend insisted on the spot on giving it to him. "His delight in receiving such a gift was very genuine. For the rest of the evening, like a child with a new toy, he scanned and scrutinised the chair with evident pride and delight." The friend was disconcerted the next morning to find that Price, despite his advancing years, had risen at 4.00 a.m., eaten a quick breakfast and departed on foot, carrying the chair for many miles on his head, rather than inconvenience a man the friend had promised to get to carry it for him. Slowly but surely his parishioners grew very fond of this straightforward, almost saintly, old man, even if their feelings about him "mingled ... pity and respect". He supplemented his diet with a small vegetable garden but lived extremely frugally and simply at The Huts. He once asked a farmer to find him a dead rook. The farmer offered to shoot one for him but Price was horrified – he did not wish the birds any harm, he merely wished to measure the length of the beak of a dead bird so he could plant his seed potatoes a little deeper so the rooks wouldn't eat them.

He was held in the highest regard by his fellow clergy. "It was quite a common saying among them that, 'If poor old Price had lived a few centuries back he would most certainly have been canonised'". He would often pass the time by taking out the little package of letters from his lost love (apparently "a young lady of position, beauty and talents" who had rejected him in favour of another suitor) and rereading them. His love

did not cool and apparently he continued to pray for her and treasure the memories of their time together. Unfortunately a tramp broke into his home one day, searching for money, and made off with the package, thinking it contained something of value. On discovering there was nothing to help or interest him, he tore up the letters in anger and scattered them all over the hill. Price was very distressed on finding the package missing, but eventually someone told him of bits of paper blowing about on a hillside and he spent weeks hunting out every last fragment stuck in the bracken and furze until he was able to piece all the letters together again.

He did not enjoy his restored treasure for long, for, soon after, he returned home one day to find 'The Huts' completely burnt down and all his meagre possessions destroyed. He moved then to a "lonely hovel belonging to one of the hill farms". It had been the farm hen-house. The poultry were evicted and he took up residence in the new 'Vicarage', living there for many years until he died. One day in 1895, the friend who had given him the chair called at the little white-washed hovel to visit the now 86 year old recluse and found him "pale and thin and broken", though Price did not seem to be aware of his failing health. The friend returned the next day with a doctor who insisted on taking him to Talgarth, about 12 miles away, to rest. Very comfortable and clean lodgings were found and the doctor prescribed a hot bath. It became obvious that Price had had to live at Painscastle for years without such a luxury "and that he had not even changed his flannels for many years". These were prized from his skin with some difficulty and the old, exhausted man was put to bed "beaming benedictions on all for their great kindness to him, and wondering what he had done in his life to merit such attention". He fell into a deep sleep and never woke up. The Revd David Edmondson-Owen concludes his memoir, "If to live the simplest of lives in an age of luxury; if to give one's all to the poor in an age of scramble for wealth; if, at the call of duty, to live in a hut on a barren hillside when even farm labourers found country life too dull and were pouring into the towns in search of pleasure; if to see nothing but the good in others when jealousy and slander



John Price's grave in Llanbedr Churchyard.

were rampant; if to be filled with the charity that thinketh no evil in an age of religious strife and bitterness – if all these spell weakness, then he was indeed weak. But if they are to be ranked as Christian virtues, John Price of Painscastle will long be remembered as a great spiritual hero."

Jonathan Holmes, with gratitude to the Kilvert Society for providing much of the information.

Andrew Munro, Mathematics teacher and benefactor

For many years a number of our most outstanding Queens' research students have benefitted from Munro Studentships. These are normally nowadays offered to students in the final year of their PhD who also teach for the College. Benefits include College accommodation, usually at greatly subsidised rates, and High Table dining rights. A Munro Studentship has traditionally been seen as the first step on the road to a Research Fellowship and a possible academic career. But who was Munro?

Andrew Munro died in 1935 after 42 years as a Fellow of Queens'. He left the College a legacy to endow a studentship "for advanced study or research". Support for graduate students was rare in those days – PhDs had only been introduced in the University in 1919 and money for such students was very scarce. For someone with the reputation of a conservative (he was described in his obituary as "a Conservative of the right Cambridge breed" and apparently "used to admit, half in jest but also half in earnest, that he always voted against any change") this was a remarkably far-sighted gesture. His bequest

was described at the time (*The Record*, 1935) as "the most generous bequest in all the College's history". He left "£15,000 forthwith, with the hope expressed that this sum would be devoted to the provision of Scholarships for Mathematics or the Physical Sciences." *The Record* continues, "The College is also residual legatee under Mr Munro's will of a sum approximating to £30,000, and of a yet further sum of £15,000. Mr Munro also left the whole contents of his library to the College, representing a most valuable collection of works that will prove of great utility, especially to the mathematical students". It was this 'residual' bequest, some of which came to the College after the death of Mr Munro's brothers, W Ross Munro and John S Munro (like their father, both bankers), a few years later, that formed the nucleus of the Fund that supports our students today. £60,000 (Venn and Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, mention a figure of £70,000) was, of course, a very great deal of money in 1935 – the Fund has been wisely invested and the income still supports between 2 and 4 Munro Students each

year as well as contributing substantially to the scholarships and prizes fund and other College purposes. Generations of research students, in particular, have benefitted from, and been grateful for, his loyalty and generosity to the College.

Andrew Munro was a Scotsman, born on 6th July 1869 at Invergordon, Ross-shire. He was sent to the Royal Academy at Tain then to the Chanonry School in Old Aberdeen and finally, following an inspirational teacher, to the New Grammar School in Aberdeen. From 1886 till 1890 he was a student at Aberdeen University, where he took his M.A. It was not uncommon for promising Scots mathematicians to further their education by taking the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos after their first degree and Andrew Munro duly won a Scholarship in open competition and came up to Queens' in 1890. He was Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos (i.e. the fourth best first) in 1892. He continued with Part II of the Mathematical Tripos (the equivalent then of Part III or the present MMath course), obtained a first in 1893 and was immediately elected a Fellow. In 1909 debate raged in the University about abolishing the custom of publishing the results of the Mathematical Tripos in order of merit. Great prestige was associated with becoming Senior Wrangler, top of the list, but conversely the effort to obtain this prize put enormous strain on high-flying students and the cost to the mental and physical health of many candidates was very great. True to his conservative instincts and suspicion of change, Andrew Munro campaigned vigorously to "save the Senior Wrangler" in the Senate House debates but his efforts were unsuccessful!

He was a Fellow until the day he died, serving the College as Bursar, Steward and from 1931 Vice-President. For the first 20 years of his Fellowship he concentrated on his duties as College Lecturer, Director of Studies and Supervisor in Mathematics, working closely with his friend, the Senior Mathematical Lecturer and Senior Bursar, William Montgomery Coates (they saw eye to eye even on the Senior Wrangler issue). He made no original contributions to mathematics, seeing it as his primary duty as a College Teaching Officer to teach, but left lecture notes on a wide variety of subjects, all minutely indexed. He had an extensive library of all the latest maths books. He tended towards Applied Mathematics, but did a lot of work in Geometry. His successor as Mathematics Lecturer, E.A. Maxwell, commented, "Pupils will remember his curious faculty, when presented with a problem new to him, of writing down seemingly irrelevant symbols, and suddenly (but almost infallibly) producing the answer". His nature was essentially kind and sympathetic, but his view of pupils' abilities was moderated by an instinctive prudence, "which prevented him from fostering undue hopes even in his most promising scholars".

When Coates died in 1912 Munro 'inherited' the post of Senior Bursar (as well as the guardianship of Coates' children – Coates' son, Basil, who matriculated at Queens' in 1912, was sadly killed in action in the First World War, his daughter, Mrs



Andrew Munro, from *The Dial*, 1935.

Wallace, became a novelist) and steered the College through financially difficult times. It was on his advice that, after the Great War, the College sold most of its farms and invested in Government stocks. The reserves which he built up enabled the College to expand in terms of both student numbers and buildings (the building of Fisher and the adaption of the old Fitzpatrick Hall for the JCR were started before he died). His obituarist in *The Dial* (A.B. Cook) attributed his successes as Bursar to a combination of financial acumen running in his veins (from his banking forbears), a distinct talent for maths and "an ultra-Scottish attitude of caution and reserve". He was at Queens' during six successive Presidencies: Phillips, Champion, Ryle, Chase, Fitzpatrick and Venn and it is said that he served them with "an almost feudal fealty". He had a great rapport with the College servants, especially his fellow Highlander, the Head Porter, Bremner. He also did two stints as Proctor of the University (Junior Proctor 1906–07 and 1916–17 and Senior Proctor 1915–16). This latter two-year period of office in the midst of the First World War came, of course, at a particularly difficult and traumatic period for the University. He regarded it as part of his duties to support undergraduates in all their pursuits and was often to be found at the football field or on the tow path. He was above all loyal to his friends, both individually and collectively, and devoted his life to Queens', always showing courtesy and consideration and, if needed, care to those around him. He had a remarkable memory for the faces and achievements, athletic and otherwise, of the students. There is, of course, another tangible memorial of him in College – the Munro Room in Old Court.

In it there hangs a portrait of the benefactor – rather a staid, solid, moustachioed figure. He remained unmarried, but one undergraduate of the time recalled that "In term time he was a celibate bachelor, but in the vacations he had lady friends in Paris" – perhaps an undergraduate rumour, but maybe the stolid image concealed hidden depths.

He was never in robust health (and was something of a hypochondriac) and favourite pastimes – travel (he famously accompanied Dr and Mrs Fitzpatrick on a 'grand tour' to the Riviera, Naples, Constantinople, Syria, Palestine and Egypt and later Dr and Mrs Venn to Scandinavia, Spain and Morocco), golf (he was a member of the Lossiemouth Golf Club, staying nearby at a cousin's house every summer), motoring, visiting the Highlands – were one by one abandoned. While his strength held, he devoted himself to his duties in College and to the support and teaching of the undergraduates. In March 1935 he retired to a favourite haunt, Sheringham in Norfolk, in the hope of some recuperation, but died there on 1st July, five days short of his sixty-sixth birthday. Perhaps we should leave the last words to A.B. Cook: "But if he cared for individuals much, he cared for the College more. Not only our prestige in the Senate House and our triumphs in the Tripos, but our place in the Leagues, our position on the River, our chances at Henley all meant much to him. And realising, as he did, that the College had suffered in the past from lack of wealthy benefactors, he set himself with silent determination, through long years of abstemious self-denial, to make good that defect and was able to bequeath to us and to those who shall come after us the most munificent endowments that Queens' has ever received".

Jonathan Holmes

Walter Robins, England Test Cricketer 1929–37

Over the years many Queensmen have played cricket for the University and a number have gone on to play in the first class game, but it would seem only one Member of the College has ever played for England. Robert Walter Vivian Robins came up in 1925 and left in 1928 with three Cricket and three Football Blues to his name but no degree. He was first called up to play for England only a year after going down from Cambridge, making his



Walter Robins, 'Man of Mark',
from *The Dial*, 1927.

debut against South Africa at Lord's in 1929. In all he played in 19 Test Matches and was Captain of England for the home Test Series against New Zealand in 1937 (these were his last three Test matches – England won 1–0). He was succeeded as Captain by Wally Hammond. He was an all rounder, scoring 612 runs for England (average 26.60) as a right-handed batsman, and taking 64 wickets (average 27.46) as a useful leg-break bowler. He scored one century (108 against South Africa at Old Trafford in 1935) and took five wickets in a Test innings once (6 for 31 against the West Indies at Lord's in 1933).

Walter Robins came originally from Stafford but attended Highgate School in London. He showed great sporting promise as a schoolboy where, according to *The Dial*, "his achievements were legion, in the cricket XI, the soccer XI and the fives team". He headed both batting and bowling averages in three out of his last four years at the school. He came up to Queens' in 1925. *The Dial* of the period mentions him several times, mostly in the context of sport. Clearly his duties as a member of both the University Football and Cricket Teams took him out of college sport most of the time. However, he did play football for Queens' and was Captain 1926–27. As for cricket, one of *The Dials* says of his first year, "Did not play many times for the College. A brilliant forcing bat, but apt to throw his wicket away. Very fast in the field". And from his second year at Queens', "On the rare occasions when Robins could play (he appeared in four matches, scoring three centuries and a fifty) we were well up to standard".

He initially played for the University more as a batsman than a bowler, but in the 1928 Varsity Match, he not only scored 53 and 101 not out, but took 8 wickets for 151 runs. An interesting anecdote has come to light about the period when he made his debut for the University. The General Strike began on May 1st 1926. That day the University started a three-day match against Middlesex, but Robins played for Middlesex, not Cambridge! He then went to Lord's to play for his county in two matches (meanwhile the University had cancelled a match against Sussex because of the Strike) before returning to Cambridge to make his debut for the University against the Australian touring team on 19th May. The Oxford and Cambridge University matches were the only first class ones cancelled during the Strike, perhaps because too many

undergraduates were away driving trains and buses, etc.

A more extensive article in *The Dial* describes Robins as a "modest hero", "unobtrusive", "so shy was he that in his first term he was hardly known by sight to most people in College, except perhaps to those freshers that lived near him, and to the small select band of constant chapel-goers". A Football Blue and a Cricket Blue in the first year was a far from modest achievement, however, and he was clearly a considerable figure among the sporting fraternity. It was said of him, "So numerous are his many clubs that he can easily do a week without wearing the same tie twice, but while pride of place goes to the Quidnuncs, 'Corinth' is well up for second place". One intriguing comment in the article requires further explanation. "Everyone in College must be familiar with his ringing tenor voice, so often raised in praise of his favourite flower, the tulip". Dr Ian Patterson very plausibly thinks this is a reference to a popular song of the time, "Two lips". Clearly at Queens' he was known as 'Robbie', but no-one seems to have used the nickname later. He spent every Easter Vacation at the Aubrey Faulkner indoor cricket school at Waltham Green and there dramatically improved his bowling style.

According to Colin Weir's book, *The History of Cambridge University Association Football Club* (Cromwell Press, 2004), he played in the Varsity Match for all three years of his residence, captaining the University side in the 1927/28 season. He was a winger, but as captain "allowed himself a roving commission". He went on to play regularly for the famous amateur team Corinthians and also in league football for Nottingham Forest. He played for Corinthians right up till 1939. During the War he was posted to Canada with the R.A.F. and was responsible for the physical training of fighter pilots.

After Cambridge (he is not to be found in any of the Tripos lists and did not take a degree) he played cricket regularly for Middlesex (though he made his first appearances for the County whilst still a schoolboy at Highgate and, as we have noted, played for them whilst he was an undergraduate). In 1929 he achieved the 'double' – over 1000 runs and 100 wickets in a season. He played in 258 first-class matches for the County, taking 669 wickets at an average of 22.28 and scoring over 13,000 first-class runs in a career that lasted into the 1950s. He was one of Wisden's 'Cricketers of the Year' in 1930 and captained Middlesex 1935–38, 1946–47 and in 1950. In 1947 he led Middlesex to the County Championship. According to Wikipedia, "He was an adventurous captain who was prepared to take risks in order to gain a positive result". He played several times for the 'Gentlemen' against the 'Players', gaining his place initially in 1928 on the back of his performance in the Varsity Match. He retired from Middlesex in 1950 but captained the M.C.C. touring team in Canada in 1951 and managed the M.C.C. team in the West Indies 1959–60. From 1930–1933 he was employed by Sir Julian Cahn, the millionaire furniture manufacturer, who ran his own cricket team. Robins played for Sir John's team, touring Argentina in 1930 and North America in 1931. It was probably because of his commitments to Cahn that he did not go on the notorious 'Bodyline' tour of Australia in 1932/33, though he had been selected.

He was famed as a particularly dynamic cricketer – his Wisden obituary describes him as displaying “an aggressively enterprising attitude to the game” and says “he was impatient of dull cricket”. His leg breaks and googlies were sometimes punished severely, but he twice got hat-tricks for Middlesex in county games. He relied on powerful finger spin, sometimes causing the ball to turn at a sharp angle. At Trent Bridge in 1930 he bowled Donald Bradman with a googly to which the famous Australian had not offered a stroke, effectively winning the match. He was immensely popular with spectators and his batting, bowling, fielding, or captaincy, were often felt to have turned a game. He was a particularly renowned fielder, taking 217 first-class catches (12 in Tests), yet it is unfortunately for a dropped catch that he is often remembered. It was the Third Test of the 1936/37 Ashes tour of Australia at the MCG. The Captain, Gubby Allen, set a trap for the great Donald Bradman. Robins was to sprint from square leg to long leg as soon as a bouncer was bowled. The trap was duly sprung, Bradman skied the ball to long leg, but Robins fumbled the catch and dropped it. Apologising to

the Captain, Robins received the rather frosty reply, “Don’t give it a thought Walter, you’ve probably cost us the Ashes, but don’t give it a thought”. Bradman went on to make 270; Australia won the Test; the Ashes were lost by 2 matches to 3.

Robins enjoyed a long career, despite business commitments, playing first class cricket for 25 years. He later became an England Test Selector (1946–49, 1954 and 1962–64), chairing the selectors in this third stint. He began his Chairmanship by challenging English cricketers to play aggressively or they would not be considered for England. He died (appropriately enough in Marylebone near Lord’s) after a long illness at the age of 62. One of his sons, Charles Robins, was also a Middlesex cricketer.

Jonathan Holmes

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Ronald Maxwell Savage (1918), pioneer herpetologist

One of the less endearing aspects of science is that, excepting those who make major discoveries, the great number of researchers who contribute ground-breaking work can all too often be forgotten in the light of newer studies. In the worst cases, papers appear years or decades later that virtually reinvent wheels in apparent ignorance of what has gone before. This is as true of herpetology as



Maxwell Savage after retirement.

any other science, and came home to me forcefully when re-reading a book that I first came across as an undergraduate in the 1960s, R. Maxwell Savage’s *Ecology and Life History of the Common Frog Rana temporaria temporaria*. Published by Pitman in 1961, it is testament to a remarkable pioneer of amphibian research in Britain. Savage carried out extensive fieldwork night after night around ponds in Hertfordshire during the 1930s, investigating very successfully (and without modern aids) the migrations of frogs to their breeding sites and factors influencing their spawning times. He also spent hours watching frog behaviour in specially designed tanks. Survival and growth rates of tadpoles were compared among ponds, and he initiated and collaborated in biochemical work on the protective jelly around the egg capsules. Savage was an interdisciplinary biologist long before it became fashionable.

Born in 1900, the youngest of three children, Ronald Maxwell Savage went up to Queens’ College, Cambridge, in 1918 and graduated with a BA in Natural Sciences in 1921. Most of his important work on frog ecology was carried out during the 1930s and published in a series of papers, mainly in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (predecessor of the current *Journal of Zoology*). Some of this work, on tadpoles,

was accepted for a PhD by Birkbeck College, London, in 1950. The main hypothesis emerging from his research, the possibility that frogs migrate to ponds by following the smell of algae that emanates from them, continued to occupy him in his later years. His central idea was that frogs respond to algae because tadpoles use it as their main food source. The evidence for this from the field was largely circumstantial, and with common frogs he never demonstrated an unequivocal link – perhaps not surprising considering the various technical difficulties of experimenting with *Rana temporaria*. He did, however, provide some convincing correlations of spawning times with environmental variables in the preceding weeks (temperature, rainfall, etc), which have attracted interest again, decades on, in an era of climate change biology. Savage’s view was that the climatic factors were acting indirectly on the frogs by affecting the growth of algae. In later years, using laboratory experiments with *Xenopus*, he took this idea further and showed that these aquatic frogs could be induced to spawn in response to a particular volatile chemical (glycolic acid) released by algae into the water.

Of course things have moved on since Savage’s day, and we now know that many amphibians rely on a variety of cues, not just smell, when migrating to their breeding ponds. It is disappointing to see how rarely Savage’s impressive work is referenced in the recent scientific literature. He broke new ground, and there is nothing to suggest that in the specific case of the common frog his hypothesis is wrong or inadequate to explain much of migration and breeding behaviour in this species.

Savage spent all his working life as chief chemist for a small pharmaceutical company, his first job after he graduated from Cambridge, and he worked there until his retirement in 1965. During the war he stayed in London and volunteered as an ARP warden, but he ran the chemistry laboratory throughout, and in the 1950s worked closely with researchers at Oxford University who had developed a treatment for haemophilia based on derivatives from animal blood. With his family, he

travelled extensively for holidays in Europe at a time when this was still rather unusual. A casual reference in his book to finding amphibians in France suggests that at least some of these trips had a fieldwork component. His daughter recalls lovely memories of family expeditions in their Ford Prefect to the local Hertfordshire ponds where he did his research. He died in Welwyn in 1985.

R.M. Savage was a Fellow of the Zoological Society and of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, and an early member of the British Herpetological Society (founded in 1947). Between 1955 and 1957 he edited the Society's journal, then the *British Journal of Herpetology*, and in 1967 he was given the Stamford Raffles Award from the Zoological Society of London for contributions to Zoology, presented by the Duke of Edinburgh. *Ecology and Life History of the Common Frog* is a seminal achievement, bringing all his earlier work together in one book as a very readable monograph. The research is all the more remarkable because it was carried out in his own time, with no external

funding – just his own energy and enthusiasm. Among other things, the book also hints at how dramatically frogs declined in the countryside between the 1930s/1940s, when he found ponds with thousands of spawn clumps, and the late 1950s, when only a few of his old study ponds had any spawn at all. He evidently became concerned about the future of amphibians in Britain. He was still experimenting with *Xenopus* in 1974, probably in the same garage laboratory where one of his grandsons recalled sleeping on a camp bed “under the whir of the aquariums where my dreams were soaked in croaks and plops”.

Trevor J.C. Beebe, *School of Life Sciences, University of Sussex*
Acknowledgements: Many thanks to Rosie Norton for helping to trace the Savage family, to Vivienne, Roger and Matt Kynaston for volunteering so much information, to Arnold Cooke for his personal account of meeting him, and to the Rev. Dr Jonathan Holmes of Cambridge University for archive material. A longer version of this article was published in the Herpetological Journal 20: 115–116, 2010.

Book Review: War Diaries – A Chaplain at Gallipoli

A Chaplain at Gallipoli: The Great War Diaries of Kenneth Best, edited by Gavin Roynon in Association with the Imperial War Museum. Simon and Schuster, 2011

With the deaths of the last handful of surviving eye witnesses of the First World War over the last few years, the horror and futility and misery of the trenches has become a matter of history and folk memory, poetry and drama. Still first-hand accounts are coming to light and the diary of a Queensman, the Revd Kenneth Best, has recently been published. He sailed with the 42nd East Lancashire Division to Gallipoli in May 1915. After two months he was evacuated with enteric fever, but recovered sufficiently to return briefly to Gallipoli before being invalided home to England. He did his best to fulfil his pastoral role, tending the wounded, burying the dead, keeping the spirits of the troops up, but his diaries and letters home reveal too an increasingly hostile and critical attitude to the High Command, locally and nationally. He had no time for those, including some fellow chaplains, who were not prepared to go to the front line and share the experiences of the men there and his descriptions of the appalling living conditions and even more the shocking results of the fighting are vivid and give the reader a true insight into what it was like to fight in that doomed campaign.

The loss of life among members of Cambridge University in the Great War was truly horrific. In 1921 the University published a list of all those known to have fought. 409 Queensmen are listed. Of these 74 were killed or died on active service and a further 121 were wounded. In actual fact our War Memorial lists 81 casualties (not counting two Chinese students who were drowned when their ship was torpedoed on the way home to Canton) and it is clear that the University's list does not include quite a number of men, especially chaplains, who were members of the armed forces. If the number killed – perhaps nearly 20% of those involved – seems hard to comprehend, one only has to look at some of the other colleges – Caius lost 210 members, Pembroke a shocking 258 and Trinity an astonishing 574. To put these figures into perspective, the number of freshmen at Queens'

each year in the 1901–1914 period was between 60 and 70. So the equivalent of six entire years worth of students served in the forces (the huge majority in the Army) and more than a year's intake equivalent were killed. Many Queens' alumni were, at the time, clergymen, and most of these volunteered to join the Army or Navy as Chaplains. One – The Revd Oliver Robertson – felt he should join his flock and fight with them – he was killed in action near Arras in March 1918 as a Rifleman in the Queen's Westminster Rifles. Three other Queens' clergy, Chaplains to the Forces, died – the oldest 44, the youngest 26. The Revd Kenneth Best was among those who survived.

Kenneth Best was born in 1887, the son of a clergyman. His father, an Old Queensman himself, was Principal of Chester Diocesan Training College, but in 1910 he was appointed Rector of Sandon in Essex, one of the Queens' livings. The Rectory was Kenneth's home base when on leave during the war. Kenneth was educated at Lancing College until he was 13, then at Arnold House School in Chester. He matriculated at Queens' in 1907 and read Mathematics, gaining a First. He trained for the priesthood and was ordained in 1912 to serve as Curate of St Cuthbert's, Lytham. He was appointed a Territorial Army Chaplain on the outbreak of War and sailed for Egypt in September 1914.

The book starts off with useful background chapters: a brief biography of Kenneth Best himself; a summary of some of the themes from the diaries and letters; a brief history of Egypt in the run-up to the Great War, including notes on the Turkish attack on the Suez Canal (which Best witnessed first hand when he was seconded to the Canal Zone at Ismailia for a while to replace a sick colleague) and the importance of the Canal to the British; a summary of the allied attempts to force the Dardanelles and the run up to the attack on Gallipoli.

The heart of the book consists of letters from Best to his family, starting with his precipitate departure to Egypt in September 1914, and diary entries – these latter start on January 18th 1915 when he receives news of a posting to the Canal Zone. Many of the letters to his father or mother are signed off “Heaps of love to you all. Your affectionate son, Ken”



ESTATE OF KENNETH BEST, 1914. 0007. BY KIND PERMISSION

Kenneth Best in 1914.

– his was clearly a close family. There are several references (and one letter) to his brother Herbert (Queens' 1912) serving on the Western Front in France. He is particularly scathing about the administrative chaos, incompetency and lack of organisation when the troops landed in Egypt. He found himself Secretary of the officers' mess and quickly ran up against what he saw as irrelevant traditions, "Most of the officers want to draw rations which are more in accordance with being on active service – but our Colonel and Senior Major grumble if they have to dive into bags for their lump sugar, instead of taking a lump out of a basin with silver tongs!" His adventures in Egypt are often quite entertainingly described, especially his sometimes rather hapless efforts to set up services, fighting with flapping tents, officers who refuse to encumber troops with hymn books or service sheets, etc. (One of our officers, a very good fellow, said how nice it would be to have some hymn sheets. The Adjutant replied, "Why dammit, do you think I am going to provide playthings for the ----- men?"). He obviously classes himself as 'Broad Church' and is impressed by the fervour and commitment of Roman Catholics he encounters. At one point he asks his father to send out more sermons as he is running out. He seems rather admiring of a fellow chaplain of liberal views ("Double First in Theology") who he met on the troopship to Gallipoli. This individual tells him "Holy Communion should be taught as essential – the service of absolution and forgiveness of sin ... Teach congregation to put on hold certain non-essentials e.g. Virgin birth, bodily resurrection of Jesus, etc. Teach modern critical view of inspiration of Bible ... He would run parish mainly for men – women do without much care. He would take matins and Holy Communion and football in the afternoon. Leave Sunday School to lay people..." Best's own sermons on topics such as "What is your life" or "The rest of religion is power – power to overcome sorrows of life" sound rather anodyne. Meanwhile his descriptions of life in Egypt, the scenery, the conditions, the people, the ships on the Suez canal, the heat add a great deal of colour. QCBC even gets a passing mention as he describes trying to teach a sergeant how to row properly on the Suez Canal. There are darker moments – funerals of troops killed in accidents as well as in action, the battlefield

strewn with Turkish dead after the attack on the Canal – but the tone is mostly light-hearted.

This all changed, of course, once the troops he was accompanying were deployed to Gallipoli. They arrived in time for the Second Battle of Krithia, disembarking on Thursday 6th May 1915 (without most of their kit, so they cannot sleep for the cold). "Throughout night continuous rattle and roar of infantry and artillery with naval guns booming at intervals". Certainly the diary entries and occasional letters from the next few weeks give the reader an excellent idea of what it was really like to fight in that doomed campaign. Best saw it as his duty to get to the front line as much as possible, to do his best to uphold the morale of the troops, to set up communion services even in the trenches, to rescue the wounded, to bury the dead. "Tis a vagabond life – always on the move. Trying to write a letter home. Shells smothering me in dirt & wind in fine dust". Some of his descriptions of the carnage of the battlefield make grim reading, "All along trench, am stepping over dead bodies. Some men shot clean through heart or head, looked quite natural and peaceful, except for yellow-green hue of skin. Most with looks of agony or horror on their faces – if faces were not blown away – nearly all mangled in ghastly fashion". His descriptions of the conditions in which the men were living are equally shocking, "No shelter from sun – trenches like cesspits, full of flies and waste matter with dead bodies half-buried below them. Unburied putrefying corpses all around, while survivors are half dead with fatigue and unable to resist disease".

There is a clear theme of the contempt many front line soldiers had for the staff, safe behind the lines. This was a contempt that Best obviously shared and made no bones about communicating to his family. He hints darkly also about officers he feels are malingering or cowardly and pours scorn on the poor planning and management of the campaign. He talks of the inability of career staff officers to understand the nature of modern warfare or the limits of human endurance. It is clear also that he gets caught up in the excitement and glory of battle, even though he is not himself fighting. He mentions also a deep respect for the Turkish enemy – he even gives the opinion that they are fitter, better trained and better disciplined than the British and Anzac troops. One very surprising theme is the poor general health of many of the allied soldiers – he recounts the despair of the doctors finding so many physically unfit for service. He also refers often to the sheer exhaustion of the troops – he recounts an anecdote of one group of 4th East Lancs soldiers who fell asleep as they fired! Perhaps a quote from the diary for Sunday May 9th (only three days after he landed) will serve as an example, "As usual a day of blood. During brekker five shells from Asiatic fort fall round us... Chatted with veteran who considers that we have bitten off more or as much as we can chew. This Gallipoli venture seems to him a sort of brilliant notion occurring to the mind of some general after his sixth glass of port... Stray bullets splattering in sand, cracking twigs or singing past. Streams of NZ wounded coming down... At top of gully we formed a cemetery and buried a number of poor fellows. No one scoffs at religion now. Came back with some Munster Fusiliers, practically wiped out. Do you want 87th Brigade? You won't find them up there or anywhere. Non est... Down the valley and had a bathe... Needless sacrifice of life... Star shells and heavy fire from French 75s".

In the end it is the little details that fascinate: the soldier who used a dead body as a cushion throughout a communion service, the bombardment of a transport ship eventually towed to safety by small boats, the arrival and superiority of German Taube fighter aircraft over the battlefield, the privileges granted to officers even in the midst of the fighting (let alone on the transport ships), the surprising fact that the Indian Army was reinforced by private troops sent by the Indian Rajahs, the hopeless inadequacy of the medical facilities, Turkish snipers found "dressed up in branches like woodland demons", the incessant shelling, "Battle increasing – shells following me like rain in the Irishman's gig", his observations on the mystic Arab rites of the Zikkar. There is much of interest both to the general reader and to the historian in the detail.

What of Best himself. He certainly comes across as a man with a sense of humour, even in the midst of all the horror and carnage, for instance, "Play cricket of sorts in between attending to wounded and burials. Callous? No! – only way to prevent melancholia. Game abandoned – shrapnel stopped play". This seems typical of his overall positive attitude – some of it, no doubt, a front to encourage the soldiers. He has great sympathy for the ordinary soldier, admiring their capacity for dogged hard work and raw courage under fire, even if he does sometimes grumble about them as illiterate, unfit and prone to complaining. He appears himself to have abundant sang froid in the face of bullets and shells and, despite the grumbling, there is a sense of his excitement, the adrenaline rush of action, as he moves around the battlefield. On one occasion he can't wait to get up to the front to glance over the parapet to see the progress of the battle. He describes the excitement of walking about with the earth spluttering up at his feet as shrapnel or bullets just miss. He is a man of courage himself and admires courage in others, whether noted in a wounded individual or in terms of a whole unit's pressing on with an attack in the face of impossible odds. He is stoical in the face of quite appalling conditions, digging himself a half-flooded hole to get a little sleep, going without food, handling corpses for the burial parties, regretting that he has been unable to change his clothes for days on end. He tells it as it is, though in the few letters actually written from the front he does spare his parents the gory details. Nevertheless he certainly tells them about his hardships, of the grimness in general terms of the fighting, whilst describing cheery dips in the sea or church services under difficult conditions ("my altar was a pair of biscuit boxes, my vestment a khaki shirt, dirty greasy tunic and riding breeches"). There is on the other hand a distinct lack of anything one might call spiritual reflection. Nevertheless at Gallipoli his communion services were obviously well-received and much needed and well-attended. He tended to go up near the front and then go from unit to unit, taking a service for a dozen here a score there. Here is part of the entry for Sunday 5th September: "Early service 6.45, 11 present, mainly brought by Cpl Best from his company. 10 a.m. service near top of the Gully and in a bivouac another good church attendance – 26 communicants ... On to head of the Gully where I arranged for those who desired to communicate to attend at 3 p.m. Cpl Wilde and men present ... I could get no change out of Col Whitehead (5th East Lancs) who said that with his thin firing line and scanty support, it would be too risky to spare men. Yet many from 10th and 9th Manchesters came – in all 30. Holy

Communion not 50 yards from Turkish trenches ... Evening service on cliffs about Gully Beach – not so well attended by some 30 men. Spoke from Malachi 3 ... Supper as usual at stores. Just finished when shrapnel ... comes cracking and spurting round followed by whoof whoof of Anne of Asia and her cubs as they belch forth H.E. Retire gracefully to dugout."

The diaries are full of stories of incompetence and muddle – troops moved in daylight when they are vulnerable, troops moved out of trenches to rest only to be sent back the next day, ridiculous orders from staff officers who have no idea of the real conditions. By July 14th Best was feeling seriously ill and a few days later (he has some pithy words to say about being left in the open on a stretcher for hours) he was evacuated with a diagnosis of enteritis. His descriptions of the treatment of the sick and wounded are as interesting as those of battle, if considerably less dramatic – even whilst very ill, he continues to be witty. Life back in Alexandria and then on to Cyprus to convalesce amongst civilians is to Best an extraordinary contrast to the front. He eventually returned to Gallipoli on August 26th – the round of funeral services, communions up at the front, ministering to exhausted troops, enduring bombardments, grumbling about senior officers resumed, but the diary entries seem weary and lack lustre and by 19th September he was suffering badly from diarrhoea and dysentery again. He was evacuated on the 23rd and eventually invalided home via Malta. There is an account of a visit from the Governor of Malta with whom he chatted about Lytham – Best was as at home with the higher echelons of British Society as with the lads in the trenches. If nothing else, the diaries give the reader an extraordinary insight into the way of life and the attitudes of a typical, nice, well-brought-up, middle-class Englishman with contacts in all classes, in the colonies as in England itself, of the period. But this particular middle-class young man found himself in a place of unimaginable horror against which he deploys wit and humour, a stiff upper lip, an unbending sense of duty, a withering contempt for the incompetent and uncourageous, compassion for the ordinary men being blown to pieces in front of his eyes and sheer guts.

The book includes diary entries up to his arrival in England on October 23rd and concludes with a description of the eventual evacuation of Gallipoli and a brief essay on some of the famous First World War chaplains.

After his experiences in the Dardanelles, Best was sent home for about six months' convalescence. Then he joined the 13th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, just in time for the Battle of the Somme. His brave attempts to rescue wounded officers and men led to the award of the Military Cross in 1918. Such was his bravery that he was asked to consider a combat commission. He was demobilised in 1919, but never returned to parish duties. He taught Maths at Cheltenham College for 20 years, but in 1940 once again became a Chaplain to the Forces. He was posted to an Officer Cadet Training Unit but from 1944 became a Chaplain at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. He was demobilised in 1945 and thereafter lived in retirement in Devon with one of his sisters, playing the violin in orchestras and singing in musical societies. He had lost his religious faith to an extent and he died on Easter Day 1981, aged 93.

Jonathan Holmes

The Sporting Record

Captains of the Clubs

Athletics: Alex Jackson
Badminton (Men's): Jinesh Patel
Badminton (Women's): Sophie Mitchell
Basketball: Ken Lim
Boat Club (Men's): Jacob Brubert
Boat Club (Women's): Lydia Gayle
Chess: David Phillips
Cricket: Sam Williams
MCR Cricket: Aaron Collins, Oliver Latham
Cross-Country: Matthew Grant
Football (Men's): James Davis
Football (Women's): Hannah Dixie
MCR Football: Gregor Stewart
Hockey (Men's): Sam Way

Hockey (Women's): Lauren Brain
Hockey (Mixed): David Phillips
Lacrosse: Richard Moon
Netball (Women's): Lydia Gayle
Netball (Mixed): Ellie Harley
Pool: Alex Worthington
Rugby (Men's): Calum Roberts
Rugby (Women's): Fiona Gillanders
Skiing: Rose Harvey, Annabelle Painter
Squash: David Pattinson
Swimming and Water Polo: Peter Lucas
Table Tennis: Alex Davan-Wetton
Tennis: Richard Lismore-John
Volleyball: Dominic Brown

Athletics

Queens' College Athletics definitely had a year of quality over quantity in 2010/11. With two competitions at stake, one in the Michaelmas and one in the Easter Term, the Club did well to recruit a strong team to face other colleges who were often fielding teams of 20 or more. In the first competition, Queens', under the very capable leadership of Max Wood, placed a strong 6th place beating a number of other colleges despite a small team. However, it was in the Easter competition that QCAC really excelled. Coming 3rd overall (beating St John's and losing only to King's and St Catharine's) a huge effort was put in across the board by the Queens' team. Notable performances were those of Roger Poolman in the long distances with great 1500m and 5000m times, Tom Rex in a wide range of different events including a fast 100m, Max Wood with an enormously wide spread of successful events, and of course Matt Grant, emerging from the jungle of post-grad studies to compete in the long distances once again. Rob Blencowe put in a good spread of hurdling and sprinting events, and Alex Jackson covered javelin and the jumps. Dan Keeley also found success in the jumps and javelin, effectively pairing this unusual combination of events. The final result for the Queens' team saw them pick up 3 first places (including heat events) two second places, and 6 third places, putting them in a sound third place thanks to their seven competitors.

All in all, huge congratulations are due to everyone who competed for QCAC last year, and I can only hope that this year will see us having similar success with equal levels of Cuppers Athletics enthusiasm from all those who compete.

Badminton

Queens' College Badminton Club has had a very successful year. The Men's First Team, having narrowly missed out on promotion the previous term, were able to secure promotion from the 2nd Division and remain unbeaten as a team in the process. In the Cuppers event, Queens' produced their best performance in the competition in years, reaching the semi-finals only to narrowly lose 2-1, albeit with a weakened squad. There was also a strong performance by the mixed team, reaching the quarter-finals of the event. We hope to build on this success to perform strongly in 2012 Cuppers event.

In the Michaelmas Term 2011, the Men's 1sts finished as runners-up in the 1st Division, losing the title-decider 3-4 in a very tense match. The performance of the entire squad was strong throughout the year, with the pairing of Jinesh Patel and Desmond Lee unbeaten within the league. The 2nd team also managed to secure promotion and with a strong squad are nicely placed to gain back-to-back promotions.

The Women's First Team has also had a very successful year, winning the Inter-Collegiate League First Division in both the Lent and Michaelmas Terms. We were unbeaten throughout both of the league playing terms, including four solid 6-3 results and a 9-0 in the Michaelmas Term. The Ladies Cuppers team flew through to the finals day but were unfortunately beaten in the semi-finals where our first pair lost their only match of the year! We were sad to see some of our regular players leave at the end of Easter Term but the new academic year brought new life and enthusiasm to the Club with

the introduction of two freshers and two fresher graduates. We are looking forward to the upcoming term and hope to carry our success from the First Division into Ladies Cuppers.

The Women's Second Team also performed exceptionally well in 2011. After starting in Division 3 at the end of 2010 they worked hard on co-ordinating as a team and improving their general playing style. In the Lent Term the Second Team moved up to Division 2 by winning almost every match played. The success of the Team has been due to the commitment and enthusiasm of every member. The Team has remained in Division 2 and there are high hopes that they will rank highly within the Division in the coming year.

Queens' Badminton Club is now one of the strongest collegiate teams and looks set to build on their successes into 2012.

Basketball

Queens' College Basketball Club underwent a small revival in Michaelmas 2011, having not played any games earlier in the year. We were in Division 3 in the College League and started the season well, winning our opening game against Selwyn by eight points. We then faced some tough opposition in the form of Homerton, unfortunately losing that game. Our next opponents were Robinson, and this resulted in a victory for us by five points. Sadly, we were unable to follow this success with another victory, losing the final two games of the season against Caius and Corpus Christi. At the end of the term, we found ourselves placed third in the Division and are looking forward to next term's games!

Boat Club

If 09-10 was the year that Queens' men reshuffled into the top echelons of college rowing, 10-11 was the year to prove it was no fluke. The solid Head results of Michaelmas '09 were backed up at the postponed Fairbairn Cup in January. The crew was split into two IV's for the event, with the 1st IV coming out on top of the competition, with a healthy 30 second margin. Thus 2011 started on a roll and, for the first time in recent memory, the Club was able to field a 2nd VIII for Lent Bumps composed nearly entirely of 2nd years and above. This proved a significant step towards gaining further depth in the Club. Senior coaches Peter Taylor and Rob Jeffrey continued to lead the Men's side of the Club up to the Lent Bumps, and the Club was also able to fund professional coaching for the 2nd Men's VIII.

The build up to Lent Bumps was broken up with several competitions; including a fruitful foray off-Cam to Bedford Head. The Men's First Boat (M1) won the IM3, and IM2 divisions, and recorded the second fastest time of the day. Starting at 7th in the Lent Bumps, M1 recorded a bump on Jesus on the first day. The chase for Pembroke was on. However the following two days yielded mediocre row-overs. Saturday's finale saw the fruition of our hopes, and a poor line by Pembroke around Ditton Corner brought about the opportunity, much enjoyed by Captain George Savell at 2, for a colossal bump. M2 held their position as 7th 2nd boat, and M3 moved up to 4th 3rd boat!

2011 also saw the reinstatement of off-Cam Easter Training camp. We spent 4 days rowing from Walton-on-Thames Rowing Club, and Merton College,



The First Boat go up to the start at the May Bumps.

Oxford, joined us to boost the number of Vllls on the water. We were graced with spectacular weather, and with two Queens' Vllls we got some great long paddles under our belt. A highlight of the year was two matched Vllls, side by side competitively paddling most of the way to Kingston and back – a solid yok.

For the first time in recent history Queens' fielded 5 men's boats for the May Bumps. The Men's 5th Boat was awarded blades after 2 bumps and an overbump. The Men's 3rd Boat dropped one place, keeping us as 5th third boat on the Cam. The Men's 2nd Boat – now competing amongst 1st boats – had a tough week, and were unfortunate to be bumped twice. Easter Term saw the arrival of Seb Robins to coach the 1st May Boat, a very different, smoother and quieter style of rowing was encouraged, perfectly suited for long, efficient rowing... which turned out to be necessary on every day. Some stunning races saw overlap both in front and behind – but a final result of 4 row-overs at 8th position!

Chaos continued to reign over the Cam in the Michaelmas Term every weekday morning with the usual crop of novice boats. Under the guidance of three Lower Boat Captains and plenty of helpful seniors; 40 male novices represented Queens' during the Term, making Queens' the largest club on the Cam! The 5 novice boats were named after several mythological characters; *Hercules* lived up to their name, reaching the final of Queens' Ergs, and

grad boat *Tithonus* finished 3rd in their division at the Ergs. On the water, *Ares* defeated many of the college first boats throughout the term. As ever, costumes were second to none at Emma Sprints, with *Tigers*, *Pirates*, and *S&M* all featuring. We have a great cohort of novices showing some serious promise for the coming term and years!

Under Rob Jeffery's coaching guidance and Peter Mildon's captaincy, the senior men have made a flying start during Michaelmas 2011. A win [tied with Caius] for the 1st IV+ at University IVs set the spirits high for some top results at Winter Head from both M1 and M2. The term peaked with the Fairbairn Cup, where the 1st Michaelmas Boat finished 2nd College overall. The 2nd VIII also scored a top class result amongst 2nd VIII's, finishing 4th.

The Women's Boat Club had a dedicated squad of experienced seniors and it was clear that W1, under captain Antonia Robbins, had a huge amount of potential. In January, W1 finished third in Fairbairns, their best result in recent years, and so the anticipation, as Bumps approached, grew week by week. Hard work and training paid off and in the Lent Bumps, W1 were awarded blades, bumping Clare, Caius, Jesus and Christ's along the way. This result leaves them 5th on the river for next year's Lent campaign.

In the Easter Term, Cath Wheeler returned from stroking the Blue Boat, and W1 continued their successful year, moving up two places. Inspired by a year's successful rowing, 5 members of the crew went on to trial for the CUW squad. There was a great deal of enthusiasm in the lower boats, and although they didn't have the most successful set of results, they always showed the team spirit, commitment and fun that rowing at Queens' is all about. W2 heroically escaped spoons in the May Bumps and the Grad Boat showed that it doesn't matter if you get bumped, as long as you're having fun!

Michaelmas 2011 provided a huge influx of novices. Queens' was the only college to have five crews full of eager novice women and there was a huge amount of potential on display. Some great coaching from the Lower Boats Captains, Abi Smitton, Katie Hamilton, Amy Francis, and Hamish Houston has encouraged a thriving boat club.

Chess

2011 was a tumultuous year for the Chess Club. Having been promoted for the start of Michaelmas 2010 to the First Division, some tough matches saw Queens' on the back foot. There were some hard-earned and well-deserved wins in individual games, but a return to safer waters in Division 2 for the 2011/12 season was inevitable.

After the loss of some Chess Club stalwarts over the summer, the arrival of some promising new players means that 2011/2012 looks like a more promising season. A win in the first game against Robinson at the end of the Michaelmas Term appears to be a good omen for the year ahead.



COURTESY PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The First Women's Boat.



Sam Way and Tom Hamilton after their undefeated stand of 245.

Cricket

Full of confidence and looking to follow on from the success of 2010, a strong squad travelled to Jesus College for our first Cuppers tie. We were, however, convincingly beaten by a talented Jesus outfit, boasting a number of Blues and Crusaders. Having had our game against Darwin College controversially called off, only a win against Homerton would ensure progression to the later stages of the competition. Bowling first we restricted the visitors to a reachable total and maintained momentum throughout our innings keeping the game on a knife edge. However, despite some impressive hitting in the dying stages we eventually lost out by one run, ending our Cuppers ambitions disappointingly early once again. Special mention should go to Milo Riley-Smith, Sam Way and Debayan Dasgupta for their contributions during the group stages.

The team was able to bounce back and perform strongly in the season's remaining fixtures, winning 40-over friendlies against Spring CC and Artists and Apothecaries. In the latter game we chased down 244 for the loss of no wickets, with quick fire centuries from talented fresher Sam Way and from Tom Hamilton, who has now been selected for the Blues squad. The season was rounded off by a fun 10 overs-a-side game won by the QCCC Old Boys in tense circumstances.

Special thanks should go to captain Laurence Smith for his hard work during the year and to the entire squad for making 2011 such an enjoyable year of cricket. This year the squad has been bolstered by returning Crusaders fast bowler Chris Douse and the addition of a number of talented new freshers, including the Crusader Alex Rowland. Plans are being put in place for a repeat of the 2010 Oxford tour and we are looking forward to an exciting summer of cricket.

MCR Cricket

2011 was a year of transition for the MCR Cricket Team as a number of illustrious names were replaced with fresh-faced, but inexperienced, recruits. While the Team's league performance was disappointing, there were a few positive signs for next year. In particular Hassan Kahn's swashbuckling batting and Brendan McCormick's metamorphosis from hockey-playing caterpillar to batting-opening butterfly.

Unfortunately there are only so many words one can write without drawing attention to our somewhat dismal return of one league point. However, there were some close calls: Selwyn fans must have been sweating when their batsmen met our competitive total of sixty or so runs with just a handful of wickets to spare. On a happier note, the year also saw an increase in the quality of the team's equipment as our one existing bat was joined by three more. Although, for some reason, the College didn't agree to our, utterly reasonable, request for six hundred pounds to completely replace our aging equipment.

Oliver Latham, as joint Captain, greatly enjoyed his first taste of playing cricket and was very grateful for the experience when he got married in India during the summer and found himself opening the batting against a troupe of his wife's cricket-obsessed, Indian friends. The same could surely be said of Dan Quigley, whose brand of bamboozling, left-arm spin took the sub-continent by storm in a way that the English national team can only dream of. Aaron Collins took over the Captain's role while Oliver was too busy with wedding preparations. He has since left the Cambridge bubble, but did a great

job organising everything. The MCR would like to suggest to anyone who didn't play this year that they take the opportunity to give the game a go. The only way is up!

Cross Country

It's been a great year for Cross Country in Queens' College, which has seen some very talented runners join in the past couple of years. On the ladies' side, when not skiing for Great Britain, Fiona Hughes has led the way, unfortunately missing this year's Varsity Match, but running for the University in the British Universities Cross Country Championships (BUCS), finishing as Cambridge's second scorer in an impressive 68th place, in a deep field. She also led home a very strong Queens' team that narrowly missed out on victory in the Fen Ditton Dash, an inter-collegiate race held in October, over the fields of Stourbridge Common. Here, she was supported by Sarah Nicholas (who also featured highly in the Freshers' Fun Run), and Stacey Ashworth. Victory only eluded the Queens' ladies by a narrow one point margin.

On the men's side, the revelation of the year has been Will Ryle-Hodges, who has been taking the University running scene by storm. A 5th place finish in the Freshers' Fun Run, the opening race of the academic year, gave but a brief glimpse of what was to come later in the term, as he progressed at a seemingly exponential rate, taking 2nd place in Cuppers a month later. He then followed that up with a podium finish in the Blues Cross Country Match on Wimbledon Common, after unleashing what is rapidly becoming something of a trademark sprint finish.

Aside from individual accomplishment, the Queens' Men's Team has also started to come to the fore again in the latest inter-college races, taking a convincing victory in the Goldham's Common Race held at the start of January. The men were led home by Will, supported by Will Grant, Chris Hansford, and Travis Winstanley, in what was a superb team performance. With the addition of last year's University Captain, Matt Grant, for the last couple of races, after a spell out with injury, the recent dominance of Jesus College could yet be challenged!

Football

Following a somewhat disappointing 2009-10 season, a demotion, and the First's failure to bring home any silverware, 2010-11 brought some hard earned success. The 1st XI won their first three league matches of the year scoring 21 goals, but unfortunately lost the first competitive home game in four years. Thus we finished third in Division Two, missing out on promotion by just one point. We did however continue our Cuppers campaign beating first division side Christ's 10-1, and pushing Darwin and Churchill out of our way to reach the Cuppers Final. The Final was a closely fought affair against First Division side Fitzwilliam, under the floodlights of Grange Road. The match looked like it was heading to extra time as it began to draw to a close at 0-0, but in the dying minutes Paul Cassell managed to break the deadlock, heading the ball into the back of the Fitz net. Full time brought a champagne moment to Queens' football history as Captain Dan Keeley lifted the trophy for the first time in recorded history. (*Checking back to the origins of Football Cuppers in the 1870s has shown that Queens' appear never to have won the competition before - Ed.*) The Seconds held their place in Division 5, and the 'Turds' attained promotion and are once again playing their intriguing brand of football in Division 6.

The Firsts have started the new season strongly, undefeated and in a position to launch a challenge for promotion to the top division. Unfortunately we suffered a narrow 1-0 loss in Cuppers to St. John's, so the focus will have to shift to the Plare and the league. All three teams are currently in the top half of their leagues and are hoping for a strong end to the season and something to celebrate. The Firsts are also looking forward to their fixture against Worcester College, Oxford, (the winners of Oxford Cuppers), as we compete for the Super Cuppers trophy.

The Women's Football Team has had a fantastic year by anyone's standards. We were unfortunate to miss out on promotion by just one point at the end of the 2010/11 season, but we could definitely hold our heads high as we were unbeaten in league games throughout that year. A narrow draw to Christ's in dying light in one of the final matches of the Lent Term meant we stayed in Division Three. On taking over as Captain for the new academic year, Hannah Dixie was determined that the team hit the ground running and give every game their all. She has not been disappointed. With a largely new team, at least half of last year's side having been lost to graduation and the real world, there was some doubt about how the new side would gel in the opening match against newly-relegated Downing.

Fortunately, everyone was more than pleasantly surprised when Queens' slotted a stunning ten goals past them, conceding none. It was a flawless performance and gave everyone high hopes for what might be achieved this



COURTESY THE CAMBRIDGE TAB / TIM SHERINGTON

Action from the Cuppers final.

year. In fact, the victory was all the more impressive as we had only eight players for the entire match! Of course, despite this, we did not want to be complacent, something which the Captain reminded the team before the following match, a First Round Cup Tie against Division Two side Churchill, whom we expected to be worthy opponents. And so they were. But yet again goals came from all angles and we were thrilled with a final result of 11-0. Our final competitive match of the season was a far tougher affair, against our old rivals Christ's. Unfortunately, not only did they manage to clinch a last minute winner, but Hannah Dixie also managed to break her arm. This meant the term's matches ended somewhat prematurely, with the revenge match against Christ's in the Second Round of Cuppers having to be postponed until the start of Lent Term. It promises to be an exciting year for Women's Football at Queens'.

MCR Football

2011 was another very successful year for the MCR football team. The year began with Ben Crittenden's team aiming to regain the league title, having lost out to Jesus the previous season. After victories in the first six games in late 2010, a draw was required away to Jesus to secure the title. Queens' fell 2-0 down early in the game, but began a comeback late on when Tom Rex fired in a shot from outside the area. Gabriel Paternain's header in stoppage time earned a dramatic point and, after winning the final game, Queens' ended the league season undefeated. A defeat to Jesus in the semi-final of the cup, however, meant that this trophy had eluded the team for another year.

Players' player of the year for 2010/11 went to Julien Licchesi, with most-improved player going to Paul Cassell.

The 2011/12 league campaign began brilliantly, with the continued presence of Ted Hayden, Richard Nickl, Ben Crittenden and Diego Cerdeiro, as well as the introduction of left winger Fernando Carrera, ensuring the first eight games were all won by at least three goals. The league decider once again came at Jesus, with Queens' only requiring a draw to secure back-to-back titles. Goals from Hayden and Nickl set Queens' on their way and, although Jesus got back into the game late in the second half, the league never looked in doubt. A 100% record was confirmed when Carrera smashed in a volley at the back post in the dying seconds to make it 3-1 and cap a fine individual contribution to a dominant campaign. With the Cup starting in Lent Term, we now look to kick on and secure a first double in three years!

Hockey

Queens' College Hockey Club has had a sedate year, with the men remaining in the 2nd Division of college hockey for both the Lent and Michaelmas Terms. Strong performances against a range of good teams when availability was strong was balanced against some poor results against much weaker teams when numbers were somewhat lacking. The Club includes some very good players, a few of whom have been lucky enough to move onto University Hockey, but outside of these it is often difficult to maintain a squad that is as large as some of our rivals, something that we will have to work on in order to progress into Division 1. Currently the team is facing a difficult Cuppers quarter final against Robinson, a rematch of last year's quarter final which was won by Robinson on penalty strokes after a tense 5-5 draw.

Queens' Womens Hockey Team are currently in a strong position at the top

of Division 3, having won all matches so far. Despite having played all games with a maximum of 9 players at one time and no goalkeeper, the girls have displayed fantastic teamwork throughout the season and have triumphed over strong opposition – even when up against a full team. The team is lucky to have gained the skills of a few dedicated first years who have contributed hugely to our success and never fail to impress. Unfortunately, after playing a Division 1 team consisting of a high proportion of University players, Queens' were knocked out of the Cuppers competition in the second round. Nevertheless, we hope to have moved up in the Division by the end of the season. Despite constantly being outnumbered, the girls are always in high spirits and bring good sportsmanship to the game; it has been a delight to play alongside them all.

2011 saw a good Mixed Hockey team Cuppers run for Queens'. A 2-0 win against Fitzwilliam was followed by a match against a strong Emmanuel side and sadly departure from the competition could not be averted. The 2011-12 tournament has started on a high note with an excellent 5-0 win over Corpus, setting up a second round match against Robinson, which, however, we lost.

Lacrosse

Having been promoted back into the top division at the end of the Michaelmas Term 2010, the Lacrosse Team built on their success to win the division in Lent 2011, beating all other teams with some high-scoring victories en route. Particular mention must be made of our match against Jesus, when the 'Queens' Army' was resurrected, with over 30 people turning out to play. Cuppers had been postponed to the very last day of the Lent Term, and saw Queens' ease through the group stages, and with the addition at lunch of players who had been absent in the morning matches due to exams, looked to cap the year off in style. An impressive quarter-final performance against Selwyn saw us through to the semi-finals against Clare. This proved to be an incredibly hard-fought and tight match, with neither team being able to maintain an advantage. A tense first half saw the score level at one all, but with only minutes left on the clock, a dubious and highly contested refereeing decision allowed Clare to sneak home a winner after we failed to convert our last few chances on goal. At the AGM Rich Moon was elected the new Captain, with Milly Maudsley as Vice-Captain, and Tom Renner as Social Secretary. The social side of the club has been as strong as ever, with the three-legged pub crawl, lacrosse punting and lax with a twist all great successes. In the Michaelmas Term 2011, having been joined by a new influx of freshers, Queens' notched up some impressive victories, including an emphatic defeat of Clare, as well as two hard fought and narrow losses to come 3rd in the league.

Netball

Ladies' Netball at Queens' has had another brilliant year. In Lent 2011, under Captain Jemima Maunder-Taylor, the First Team played some great games. Spurred on by a love of the game and the promise of half-time raisins, the Firsts maintained a strong position in the First Division. The Second Team, mostly third years and led by Laura Turner, demonstrated the joys of playing for fun and having a good time! Michaelmas 2011 provided an influx of enthusiastic and talented new players. Impressive shooting by Becky Lawrence and Hannah Cahill helped the First Team to climb the league, finishing the term in fourth place. Carrying on the tradition of Queens' students representing the University, Lottie Mungavin and Katie Hamilton were both selected for the Cambridge University Ladies' Netball squad, while continuing to shine at college level. The Second Team were not undaunted by the loss of their final year players and continued in the same spirit as before with Lucy Makinson leading the way. With the Cuppers tournament and a new league to look forward to, 2012 looks bright!



COURTESY THE LACROSSE TEAM

The Lacrosse Squad, winners of the League, Lent 2011.

Queens' Mixed Netball Team has yet again done itself proud this year. Cuppers 2011 saw the Team lose narrowly in the semi-finals, after a strong performance all year round. The strength of the Team has been consolidated during the Michaelmas Term 2011. After just one loss all term to the deadly Corpus, QCMNC has found itself in 2nd position in the First Division, leaps and bounds ahead of third place, and a mere 2 points behind the leaders. Solid play from the male contingent throughout the term has contributed greatly to the team's success with Ben Sharples on centre court and Adam Blackstock and Tom Hamilton in defence. A special mention must also be made of our trump card, 6'6" GS Ben Ryan, whose consistently high scores have kept the team on its winning streak. Huge enthusiasm from the fresher girls, Sasha Hajnal-Corob, Hattie Sharp and Lottie Mungavin, week in week out, has been an enormous asset to the team, whilst Blues 2nds GK Katie Hamilton has made a marked difference in defence and Sarah Paige has maintained strong play at WD. Owing to a knee injury in a mixed match in the first term, Tash Philpott has been unable to play in Lent, but has been a brilliant help in umpiring on a regular basis. The contribution of the core team members has made for a fantastic and victorious season so far. Lent Term matches are well underway and we are, as yet, undefeated. Bring on Cuppers in March!

Pool

2011 was another successful year for Queens' most successful Club. Under the captaincy of Oli Hart, the First Team restored itself to the top of the First Division, taking the 2010-11 League Title. Success spread downwards, with the Second Team ensuring Queens' position as a college to be feared, beating Peterhouse 1 to ensure the First Team took the title and the Second Team remained in the First Division. Even the Third Team enjoyed a trophy-winning season with captain James King leading them through a comfortable season in Division 2A and to victory in the Plate competition.

The 2011-12 season has so far seen a continuation of this fine form. With the addition of a new Fourth Team, the Club's future looks secure with fresh talent emerging among the first years. At the halfway point, all teams remain in the hunt for silverware in their respective Cuppers and Plate competitions. In the League, the First Team led by Alex Worthington sit top of Division 1 and exacted revenge for last year's loss in the Plate, beating the Queens' Second Team a comfortable 7-2. With the League Title again the objective of the First Team, consisting of Alex Worthington, Oli Williams, Sam Gilbert, Tom Moore, Rob Allen, Joe Waldron, Matt Johnson and Robin Cooke, the Lent Term will be an important one. The Second Team, now under the stewardship of James King, will be hopeful of securing a mid-table position, keeping Queens' with two teams in Division 1, thus providing valuable experience for future First Team players. Whilst the Third Team got off to a rocky start in Division 2A, as the freshers under Michael Leader gain in skill and experience it is hoped a strong finish will prevent relegation. The new Fourth Team has been a revelation in Division 3A, with David Phillips leading them on a promotion charge. They are currently sitting top and unbeaten.

Rugby

QCRFC have enjoyed a mixed 2011 in the top league of Cambridge Rugby. Having proudly scraped past Magdalene, Trinity, and Downing in Michaelmas 2010, the 2011 new year brought with it an expectation of League One glory. Sadly the dream was to be short lived. Nevertheless, both matches against the dominant teams in college rugby produced admirable performances from the men in green and white marshaled by Mart Jones. The battles resulted in 7-12 and 16-10 wins for St John's, impressive results for Queens' considering St John's historic dominance, and QCRFC's progressive journey from the Third Division to Division One. However defeat at the hands of Jesus, Downing and St John's saw us stumble from the top spot, leaving us to face a postponed fight for survival against Madgalene in Michaelmas 2011.

As usual, the yearly Old Boys match was played to the exceptionally professional standard expected of the fixture. Looking to avenge the 2010 Old Boys match, QCRFC's dynamic duo of Spike Strang's vicious hand off and Rob Blencowe's erratic but effective running style left the aged Old Boys defence in tatters - a good-spirited match and an equally enjoyable evening.

The 2010-11 season drew to a close during Cuppers. Weary from the odd loss in the League, QCRFC regained the league leader spirit to breeze past Robinson with a 26-0 win. Unfortunately QCRFC then met a reinforced St John's bolstered with a large number of blues, resulting in a 46-17 defeat.

The new 2011-12 season got off to an explosive start with the much anticipated relegation decider with Magdalene College. QCRFC secured their place in Division One with a comfortable win. Thanks to the hard work of QCRFC President Andy Kirk, the Club began their new season in enviable but dangerously skin-right playing shirts. The new streamlined appearance of the



The 2012 ski trip.

team sadly couldn't save QCRFC from the commitments of a Cambridge degree. A series of losses to Downing, St John's, Robinson, Jesus, and CCK should not detract from the fantastic determination showed in the 16-17 loss to St John's, and the 10-7 loss to Jesus. QCRFC have been unlucky in the Michaelmas results, but look forward to the challenge of 2012.

Special congratulations must go to Ben Sharples for his selection for the University U21s Varsity Match at Twickenham, and the rest of QCRFC who have maintained enthusiasm and commitment in the face of rough opposition.

This year the Queens' College Women's Rugby Club suffered from the low female intake in the 2010 year, so it was therefore difficult to get a team together. However a few of the 'veteran' players remained and we managed to play CCK (Christ's, Corpus and King's) in the Michaelmas Term. Unfortunately we lost, but the performance was brilliant, especially considering that almost half the team had not played before! Matches were then postponed owing to frost. In the Lent Term we played another 2 matches, losing one and winning one. The improvement in each and every player was evident and hopefully we'll continue to grow this year.

Skiing and Snowboarding

The 2012 Queens' Ski Trip was once again a big success. At the start of January 2012, 90 students headed to the Alps to the slopes of Les Arcs. We were blessed with great snow conditions which, when combined with a lively après-ski timetable, resulted in a fantastic week. By day Queens' trip beanies dominated the slopes and by night fancy dress infiltrated Les Arcs, including a boiler-suited Queens' mob armed with felt tips on the attack. The Mountain Meal was an exciting table-topped affair followed by an atmospheric night ski, complete with fire beacons to light the way. Once again Ski Trip family meal was an entertaining and eventful evening and emphasised what a great excuse the Trip is for Queens' students across all years to get to know each other. On our last day cows, clowns and even James Bond hit the slopes for fancy dress skiing, which was a highly entertaining end to a great week.

This year's Committee was made up of third years Rose Harvey and Annabelle Painter and 2nd years Tom Hamilton and Natasha Philpott. We will be taking the Trip to Tignes for what we hope will be a bigger and better event than ever. With record snowfall in December in the Alps along with events such as tobogganing, a trip to Val D'Isère and joint events with Emmanuel Ski Trip it is set to be an exciting and eventful week, which will retain the Ski Trip's place as a highlight of the Queens' Calendar.

Squash

2011 was a solid year for Queens' College Squash Club. The team has steadily grown for the past few years, developing a stable bedrock of players all capable of holding their own in top division games. The cherry on the cake was our number one, James Grosvenor, who swatted away all that was thrown at him in the number one spot with almost predictable ease. In the Lent League the Team was unassailable, our matches would follow a fairly routine pattern: wins would be ground out at one, four and five, securing the victory for Queens', with often more juicy encounters at two and three.

The Queens' bedrock included Jamie Radford, whose slightly unorthodox style and uncanny ability to counter drop pretty much anything short often exasperated his opponents. Claude Warnick used his pure rallying skills to get him out of many a tricky situation, whilst the plucky James Wood produced the goods for Queens' in brutal fashion. David Pattinson and Captain, Tom



COURTESY DAVID PATTERSON

The Squash Team – Michaelmas 2011.

Mitchell-Williams, the relatively new kids on the block, relied mainly on their fitness to grind their opponents into the dust, contrasting with Rob 'Jahangir' Allen's style – his drop shots may have even troubled the great Jansher himself. Last but not least the baby of the team, Adam Blackstock, like a bird taking its first flight coaxed on by the team, will never look back and will continue to learn and win.

Such depth was the key to the team's success. Winning Division One in the Lent Term is no mean feat, but having such a fantastic set of players to draw from meant that Queens' seemed an almost impossible team to beat. Heading into Cuppers the Team was filled with quiet optimism; the first few rounds were fairly trivial as we eased past teams from Jesus and Peterhouse. A quarter final against St. Edmund's was well-attended, and the crowd was in for a treat. At 2–2 going into the last match the hopes of the College rested on the shoulders of the fourth seed, Rob Allen. He rose to the challenge admirably, securing his match and the fixture in the fifth game 10–9. Alas the Cuppers run came to an end in the semi-final against a relatively unknown Girton side. Looking back at the match it is easy to see that certain things didn't go our way, but all credit must go to our opponents who produced some top-drawer squash.

The new academic year saw a turnover of talent, out went James, James, Jamie and Claude and up stepped Ravinda Gunaratne and Mark Nicholson. We fared well in the Michaelmas League, only losing to Christ's who had remained particularly strong after their Cuppers win the previous term. So although the team is perhaps weaker than it was, we're still more than a match for most of the First Division. The team is growing in strength week in week out due to the sheer amount of squash being played. Attendance at club night has been particularly healthy with new talent constantly developing. The future looks bright for QCSC.

Swimming and Water Polo

The Queens' Swimming and Water Polo Club has had a promising start to the year. With a good intake of experienced swimmers, who will no doubt be competitive at this year's Swimming Cuppers, the Club also picked up a few (slightly less experienced) water polo players. These intrepid souls braved ridiculously cold conditions in a broken Girton pool in a tournament designed to help (ironically) warm people to the sport. Despite the cold, it was a good experience, which helped the team land two victories in three games so far, our only defeat coming from an experienced Addenbrooke's side, with the scoreline at 10–7. The team now lies comfortably placed in the top division.

As the year progresses, and the incumbent Committee leaves, the Club will be passed into the capable Italian hands of a new captain. Six training sessions are booked, club stash has been ordered, and the final league matches await us. Despite our dismal performance in Cuppers last year, we may well improve our fitness to the point where we are able to play multiple games on the same day with a smallish squad. We can only hope, despite the appointment of our new enthusiastic social president, who has already booked out formal halls, ready for a celebration after the game, win or lose. Any newcomers to the sport are, as always, welcome to come and try out for water polo or swimming.

Table Tennis

Queens' College Table Tennis Club has enjoyed another exciting season in 2011. The Club now has players from a wide range of ages and abilities and continues to hold relaxed, casual sessions every week. Following a large influx

of both undergraduate and graduate student members at the start of the academic year, we have also consistently been able to put together two teams for intercollegiate matches.

The First Team opened their league campaign with a thrilling 5–4 victory against a strong St John's Team, during which Peyman Gifani capped a tenacious performance with a dramatic win in the deciding game of the final match. Exceptional play by Seb Warshaw gave us another tight victory at home to Girton (despite unexpectedly finding ourselves a player short!) and a straightforward win against Robinson left us eyeing promotion. Unfortunately, we were outplayed in our final match against Emmanuel, ultimately falling to a 7–2 defeat, but our relatively inexperienced team should still be very proud of finishing second in the division. Although the Second Team were unable to quite match the success of the First, they too had a competitive season, highlighted by a fine victory against Downing.

Next year will herald our return into Cuppers, and a chance for revenge against Emmanuel in our first-round match. The depth in our squad and of course the possession of some of the best playing facilities in the university both point to more success in 2012!

Tennis

2011 was another good year for Queens' tennis. As there is no college tennis league at Cambridge, the first and only order of business was Cuppers. Due to a mix up in arrangements and weather problems we were forced to concede the first match, meaning the Team would compete in the 'Plate' competition. Three consecutive wins (two of which were won by a single game) took us to the semi-finals, where we came up against a strong Selwyn side. The guys gave it their all, but we were ultimately edged out 6–3. With a couple of excellent players being added to the squad this year, we're confident the team can make a charge in the main Cuppers competition of 2012.

Volleyball

2011 was a great year for Queens' Volleyball Club. We excelled in several competitions including Lent and Easter Cuppers, wiping the floor with Queens' long-standing rivals St Catharine's. At the end of Easter we hosted an out-door tournament open to the whole College, celebrating the end of exams with drinks and snacks, and everyone had a fantastic day.

Despite the loss of our third year founding fathers we are going strong with the addition of many fantastic new members recruited from the incoming Freshers. Our much loved captain Tom Honnor was succeeded by Dom Brown, who upholds his commitment to ensuring Volleyball Club is fun and open to players of any skill. The formidable executive team is completed by Vice-Captain Mark Whelan and Social Secretary Hannah Vassallo, who together steer the Club towards ever-increasing glory.

Social events this year included rowdy club nights, competitive sports-themed pub crawls and swaps with inferior colleges. A tradition has emerged amongst the new players to host dinner after weekly practice, evidence of the closeness experienced within the Club. Our campaign to have the 'Badminton Cupboard' renamed the 'Volleyball Cupboard' continues.



COURTESY GREG STEELE

The Summer Volleyball tournament.

The Student Record

From the Senior Tutor: The Supervision

Since the *College Record* was last published there has been much turbulence in the Higher Education sector. With so much bad press around, the casual reader might be forgiven for thinking that the Cambridge Supervision is about ready for the chop. The *Daily Telegraph* (25 January), offered the headline: 'One-to-one tuition at Cambridge threatened by government cuts', and reported one pundit as saying that: 'axing individual Supervisions would spell the end of the "unique Oxbridge experience"' (a complaint that may not have won over every reader who happened to enjoy an education elsewhere). This *cri de coeur* serves as a reminder, at a crucial moment in the history of British Higher Education, of the need to make a reasonable argument for the Supervision; to justify the ways of Dons to men, and women, who might not otherwise apply for admission to Queens' to receive – via the Supervision system – the finest undergraduate education available.

What Drives Student Learning?

Recent scholarly research into how students learn enables us to see the wood for the trees. Student learning, almost invariably, takes the form of action planning for examinations. In some cases the prospect of impending examinations serves as much to stimulate the amygdala, the limbic system structure representing the residual core of Man's reptilian brain (involving emotions and motivations related to survival), as the cerebrum.

Examinations or, more generally, assessment drives *what*, *in what way*, and *how much* most students are prepared to study. Many undergraduates take for granted the existence of a 'hidden curriculum', the one students must intuit in order to pass exams and succeed. At its best, assessment can support and encourage enhanced learning. At its worst, assessment operates to narrow student focus to the point of neglect. Most examinations are administered by the University but insofar as we are able to influence or control assessment, the significance of decision-making at College level cannot be overstated.

In What Ways do Students Learn?

Previous academic experience at school almost invariably affects how students approach their new undergraduate learning environment. Every year the transition from school to university, movement from dependent to independent learning, presents a greater challenge for newcomers to Queens'. Under pressure, students tend to rely on one of two approaches to learning. Either they take a *surface approach* which is pragmatic, reproductive, and perishable or they take a *deep approach* which is holistic, structural, and relational. Surface learning can be entirely valid in certain circumstances but an obvious difficulty arises when students adopt a surface approach to subjects where the focus of assessment is on deep learning.

Assessment is the commander-in-chief of all curricula, marshalling all aspects of learning behaviour. Theorists use terms such as 'deep' and 'surface' to describe approaches to learning, but these terms are more usually (and more precisely) denote approaches to *assessment*. Assessment influences students' thoughts and actions to a profound degree, more than

any other component of the curriculum, including teaching. For the shrewd and the cynical learner, academic study can be an exercise in 'selective negligence'. Teachers also know this. Assessment strategy is not merely confined to students but to teachers in all quarters of education.

In many institutions within Higher Education traditional assessment practices are under pressure; increased numbers and the modularisation of courses have tended to erode the quality and quantity of assessment. In the expanding knowledge-based economy it is usually possible to realise economies of scale in teaching (integrating small independent courses into larger disciplines, gathering larger classes, etc.), but it is much more difficult to economize on assessment – and maintain quality. Teaching a class of thirty students for one hour is one thing, taking home thirty scripts to mark is quite another. Under increased pressure, assessment activity tends to be reduced – with a consequent shrinkage in the hours students devote to their studies. The challenge, therefore, is to deploy sustainable assessment processes that induce desired learning outcomes.

But with so much at stake financially, and with so many job prospects riding on a 2.1 or a First, some students adopt a conservative attitude that eschews any unfamiliar assessment process that might possibly lead to an unpredictable outcome. Feedback from Queens' students frequently calls for more 'mock exams', to replicate the challenge of Tripos. But Mocks don't, quite, serve this function, and we should be careful what we wish for. They have a tendency to induce heavy risk-taking: surface learning, canalised preparation that is over-selective and potentially disastrous. For teachers, the decision whether or not to set mocks based on past papers (in the time-honoured tradition) requires very careful consideration.

The Cambridge Supervision

Effective assessment *supports* learning without constraining it. Far and away the most productive form of assessment in shaping student learning is *formative assessment*. No jargon here, formative assessment is shorthand for the evaluation of student



JONATHAN HOLMES

Some quick supervision work in the Bar.

learning by means that aid understanding and the development of knowledge, skills, and abilities. This type of assessment avoids passing judgement in terms of marks or grades on the quality of learning or performance more generally. We all experience formative assessment every time we give or receive incremental feedback during conversation. Conversation is, of course, the oxygen of the Cambridge Supervision.

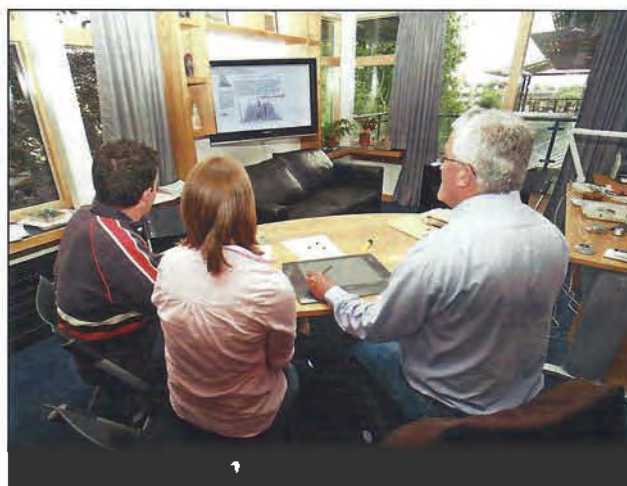
Formative assessment precipitates the effortless acquisition of intellectual independence; the student internalises the quality of the questions asked by the Supervisor, reproducing something of the same via questions he or she in turn asks. The weekly essay or its equivalent is an ideal catalyst for this process. At its best the Supervision allows the student an opportunity to trump the Supervisor by placing the questions that lead conversation to the point of exact scholarship. The Cambridge Supervision is reassuringly expensive and undeniably antique but there is no doubt that it offers the best possible value for money, and an optimal learning environment according to the tenets of modern pedagogical research.

What is fast becoming clear in Queens', across a range of academic disciplines, is the benefit of seeding Supervisions among a run of group classes. An integrated system is now standard in subjects as diverse as English and Engineering, and the number of Directors of Studies considering moving to this model is increasing. Undergraduates who have experienced the transition to a new system report favourably upon its effects.

So, if a responsible editor of a tabloid newspaper were to ring up and ask for comment on the validity of the Supervision system at Queens' and its predicted longevity, what would be the response? Well, something like this:

Queens' – Optimal Practice: Teaching and Learning in the Round

At Queens' the imperative to innovate within teaching practice is well understood, and discussion aimed at sharing enhanced good practice takes place at meetings of the Teaching and



Professor Rod Jones conducting a supervision.

Learning Committee which are held twice a term. Innovation has led to changes in the Supervision system. Singleton Supervisions are no longer the norm in some subjects, for example, where groups of two or three students facilitate more dynamic interaction. The 2012 undergraduate intake at Queens' will be taught through a blend of Supervisions and classes in many cases, the exact proportion of each differing from subject to subject, dependant upon pedagogical factors.

While it is true that perpetuating the system at Cambridge will be more challenging in an increasingly lower resourced environment, Supervisions will continue to form the basis of teaching and learning at Queens' for the foreseeable future. An integrated system whereby Supervisions are interspersed among small group classes, aligned with faculty or departmental lectures, creates the optimal learning environment within which to train successive generations of reasonable adventurers after knowledge.

James Kelly

Admissions

Despite some predictions of doom, Cambridge's applicant numbers have held up very well this year. Overall, the University actually received a slightly larger number of applications than in the last admissions round, although the overall rise does mask some significant variations between subjects. It is too early to say whether this marks a longer term shift in behaviour but this year saw a rise in applications for science courses and more obviously vocational subjects and a shift away from more traditional arts subjects. This may be an effect of a more 'outcomes-orientated' approach to university that a number of commentators have suggested will be the result of increased tuition fees. Members who are interested in some of the responses within Cambridge to the challenges of this 'brave new world' might want to look at the series of lectures available on the CRASH website about the idea of a university (<http://www.crash.cam.ac.uk/events/1804/>).

The Admissions Office has been busy trying to spread the message about the excellence and value for money that a Cambridge education provides. In March we appointed Maria McElroy to the role of Schools Liaison Officer. Part of Maria's remit is to broaden our connections with schools in Kent, Bradford and Havering (areas to which we are formally linked by the university) but she has also been involved in welcoming schools from all over the country to Queens' and going out to visit schools as well. Maria's appointment will provide a focus for our ongoing outreach work and enhance our ability to meet our central admissions aim. We continue to want the best students, regardless of background, to come and study here and the Admissions Office is always happy to provide advice to prospective applicants, their parents and teachers on all aspects of the admissions process (admissions@queens.cam.ac.uk).

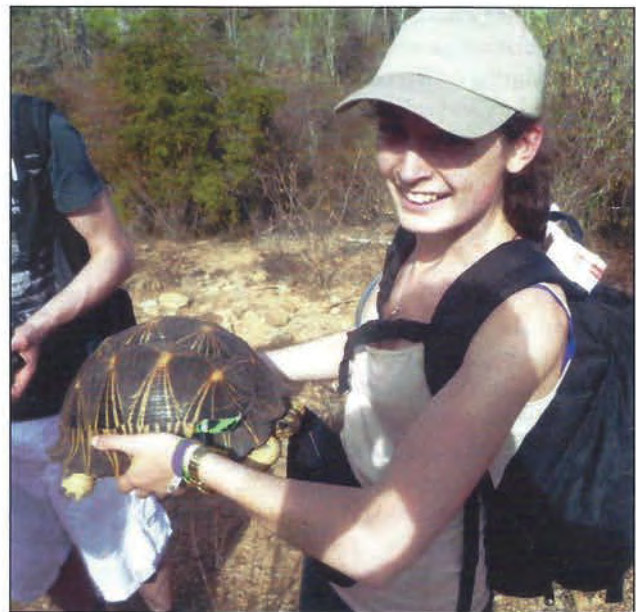
Andrew Thompson

The Spiny Forest of Madagascar

The thrill of a once-in-a-lifetime trip to Madagascar – that incredible and almost mystical island which Sir David Attenborough so brilliantly documented in a series last year – could only be heightened by the fact that I had the opportunity to tell Sir David about it three weeks before heading off. As I told him breathlessly over a Waterstone's book signing, I was taking part in the month-long Operation Wallacea expedition in the unique Spiny Forests of south Madagascar. We would be conducting a number of surveys of biodiversity in the Ifotaka Nord protected area, including one of the iconic lemurs, in order to inform the on-going conservation work in the area. Our accommodation for the month would be two-man tents; facilities were as luxurious as flimsy plastic cubicle long-drop toilets and cold water bucket showers.

Madagascar is an (oft-overlooked) island off the east coast of Africa, below the Equator, and a little bigger than Britain. Like many islands, it has a unique array of weird and wonderful, and largely endemic (that is species found nowhere else) species. These include plants, reptiles and bizarre insects and worms, as well as the lemurs. It contains within the one island habitats as vastly different as tropical rainforests in the north and east to dry semi-deciduous scrubland in the south and west. The so-called Spiny Forest, in which my expedition was based, is in fact of the latter type – excepting a few river-side pockets of gallery forest, there was no canopy. The dominant vegetation type was the tall spiky *Alaudia* trees, with their single thick stem protruding several metres skywards and tiny succulent leaves nestled in between protective inch-long spikes. These tiny and seemingly inaccessible leaves form the basis of the diet of the remarkable Sifakas – huge white lemurs which stand to about chest height and which have the astonishing ability to leap from one spiky *Alaudia* stem to another twenty or so metres away, taking off feet-last, landing feet-first and somehow avoiding impaling themselves on the lethal spikes. I had the incredible good fortune to see a family group of four such creatures no more than five metres away, on just the third day of my trip.

The Ifotaka Nord protected area is an area of the forest which contains a number of small rural villages around the central village of Ifotaka. For the first week of our expedition, we were based in a small dedicated camp-site on the edge of this village, sharing the local primary school's two concrete buildings. It is important to convey quite how isolated this part of Madagascar is: suffice it to say that in order to get there we first had to fly from the country's capital, Antananarivo, in the north, to the southern city of Fort Dauphin by Turboprop plane; from Fort Dauphin, the twenty or so of us were bundled into a creaky and economically-structured cattle-truck to embark on a six-and-a-half-hour drive on pothole-ridden, unmarked dust roads to get to the village. As we left the suburbs of Fort Dauphin and got into more rural areas, the few people we saw – children herding goats, women carrying babies on their backs and enormous sacks on their heads, men ploughing with zebu cattle – would stop, stare and point at us. During our time there we became accustomed to children following us, grinning and shouting "Vassa!" ("white people" or "foreigners"). We arrived at the camp site after dark, by



Jessica Finch holding a radiated tortoise.

which time it was very cold, and spent the first evening sitting talking around a spit-roasting sheep and singing and dancing with the Malagasy students, local guides and cooks.

During that first week, we were introduced to the ecology of the area, both through a series of lectures and through going out into the forest with each of the five scientists involved in the project to experience the recording techniques associated with each of the five areas of study (lemurs, birds, reptiles, invasive plants, and forest structure and disturbance) and to familiarise ourselves with our surroundings. This involved crossing the wide Mandrare river on foot, trouser legs rolled up and boots tied round our necks, both early in the cold mornings (6am following a 5.30am breakfast of rice) for fieldwork before the heat of the day and at night, to search using head-torches for nocturnal lemurs, reptiles and birds. These included brown mouse-lemurs, cute squirrel-like animals with huge round reflective eyes that gave them away in our torchlight, and eerily pallid nocturnal geckoes. During the day we saw radiated tortoises (which we were assured are endangered, despite our having found three on the first morning!), African big-eyed snakes, and huge millipedes and locusts. We would get back each day both more tanned or burnt, as our sun-cream was sweated off, and more covered in vicious cuts from the plants that are all indescribably spiny. The plants of the spiny forest make a blackberry bush seem really quite cuddly. It wasn't the plants with the big obvious inches-long spines that you had to beware of – it was the completely inconspicuous, easily-overlooked, boring, brown, trailing plants with invisible backwards facing thorns. You didn't know they were there until you were caught painfully up in one as it snagged your hair and the skin of your hands and arms, or wrapped around your ankles threatening to trip you up on the stony ground as it left a ragged trail of thorns embedded in your leg. We soon learnt that it was less painful to trip over than to grab a nearby plant for support.



JESSICA FINCH

Two Sitakas in Alaudia trees.

After that first week-long orientation period in the relative civilisation of the village camp, we upped sticks and trekked across the river and five kilometres into the forest to the more basic river camp that would be our base for the remainder of the trip. This was truly in the heart of the Spiny Forest; much

less disturbed by human presence than the forest near Ifotaka. Here we camped on the banks of a (largely dried-up) tributary to the Mandrare river. The other side was bordered by sheer cliffs, tiny ledges of which supported precarious trees with swollen trunks. At first or last light each day, we were able to look across the river to the orange sunlit cliffs and watch troops of ring-tailed lemurs leaving or returning, and hear them calling to each other. It was a truly magical place.

It is impossible to describe fully within this short article even a fraction of the incredible wildlife we saw – my comprehensive journal which I maintained throughout the trip is over 15,000 words long! We mist-netted for birds, set out Sherman traps for mouse-lemurs in order to survey the population; we scaled sheer cliffs and sat in 40 degree heat to record lemur groups over a 3km radius; we did a night transect in a thunderstorm; we sat around in the evenings teaching English to the Malagasy guides and cooks who were keen to learn it, and learnt bits of Malagasy in return. The experience was truly eye-opening, and more importantly, we were making a small contribution to the research in the area, which is vital for finding real solutions to conservation problems that work with not against the local people.

Jess Finch

Breaking down borders

July in the Kumbo region of Cameroon brings with it many things from spectacular thunderstorms to swarms of flying termites (a local delicacy). However, July 2011 also heralded the arrival of a team of seven university students from Cambridge and Yaoundé, Cameroon, under the banner of *Engineers Without Borders (EWB)*. Their aim, in partnership with OK Clean Water, was to provide the village of Sakir with a potable, piped water supply.

EWB is a global organisation that promotes engineering in a development context. It takes many forms, and in the UK it is predominantly a student-run organisation with university branches. These branches deliver training to students, organise talks on development issues and technologies and assist in placing students with external partners to enhance their engineering capacity. They also run school outreach programmes in order to raise awareness of the situations that many parts of the world face – a shortage of clean water being just one of these. Overseas 'branch projects' are a relatively new idea. The branch aims to partner its members with an experienced NGO, so that the varied skills of a group can be applied in development projects on the ground as well as opening the eyes of the students to the realities of development work.

OK Clean Water is a Canadian charity set up in response to an article spotted by one of the founders which described the terrible state of drinking water in Africa in general, and in Kumbo in particular. A group of ladies then got together and sent out someone to create a link between Ottawa and Kumbo (hence OK...) in order to ensure that the money raised would be used appropriately. A decade later, and with 30 water supplies under their belt, OK kindly agreed to work with EWB Cambridge, choosing a hard-working village in the Kumbo area, from their shortlist of applicants, which was suitable for us to work with. The EWB engineers would then travel out

in the summer and help with the design and planning, as well as some construction. The 'Without Borders' aspect was truly emphasised when some EWB Cameroon members showed an interest too (a great blessing, as we found out, since we're ignorant Westerners!).



BEN LEFROY

Ben Lefroy in Cameroon.

The lovely, friendly village of Sakir is located north of the major town in the area, Kumbo, and has population estimates of between 1000 and 3000, since people move seasonally. It had piped water for a couple of years in the nineties but the spring ran dry. Since then people have had to trek to other springs to meet their needs. In 2007 the village approached OK with a proposal to install a new water system, but the funding wasn't there to start the project, so it was put on ice. The dedication and enthusiasm of the villagers stood out to OK though, so when this opportunity came to take a village off the waiting list, Sakir was top.

And so now I find myself reflecting on a month spent in Cameroon – the highs, the lows and the slightly odd moments. What a month it was! It began with a mind-blowing welcome ceremony in the village at which most of the people turned out singing and we were blessed and brushed with a live chicken. The sincere commitment of the village to getting clean water was clear from the off.

Our main task in Sakir was threefold. We were to complete a precise survey, using a theodolite, of the first 1.5km of proposed pipeline from the spring catchment to the rough location of the storage tank, and to use altimeters and GPS to map the rest of the pipeline. The detailed survey was required to ensure that the storage tank would be built far enough below the spring that water would flow into it. In addition, we brought a DelAgua water quality testing kit to check the levels of contamination at the spring. This is of particular importance, since the supply will be used as drinking water. Happily, the spring was almost completely free of bacteria. With suitable protection around the catchment area, we would be confident enough to drink it ourselves (even the members of the team who have proved to have jippy stomachs)!

This all felt like hard work at the time, but it paled into insignificance when we saw the Sakir community turn out in full force, on a day off from their farms, to build the catchment. Men, women, children – all turned their hands to whatever needed doing, be it carrying sand, clearing bushes, mixing cement, anything. And it got done – fast. This was far and away the most striking experience for the team, as we saw their words of commitment transformed into serious action. By the end of our stay the catchment was almost complete, and we have complete faith that the work will carry on regardless of our presence! They will truly own their water.

So what does the future of this partnership hold? To quote the local language, Lamnso, “lim lim” – hard work – from our end, an endeavour to raise £12,000 to provide building materials for the Sakir system, and in Cameroon, not only continuing construction but also education of the village on how to manage and sustain the system. A savvy community that understands the importance of catchment protection and regular maintenance is one that will have clean water far into the future. So many development projects fail because there isn't that follow-up element, which is why OK Clean Water is such a superb venture – it provides relevant and accessible training for village water committees. We witnessed one such session and saw the value it added by encouraging the committees to think for themselves about solutions to their individual issues.

If you would like to find out more about the project, please do contact me (bl304@cam.ac.uk). We would love more people to be involved in research and fundraising, as well as to experience the realities of development work in the field.

Ben Lefroy

My second coming to China

During the summer of 2011, I had the opportunity of carrying out an internship in Beijing with a Chinese technology-based company from late June until mid August. I managed to fit in a wide variety of tasks and activities around my working schedule and I also set up a cartoon-style blog about my experiences! As the article title implies, it was my second time visiting China. The previous trip was also work-related but with a different company in a different city – in the summer of 2010 I was lucky enough to work at the World Shanghai Expo 2010 in the UK Pavilion for 12 weeks. For me at the time to be experiencing a foreign country with a significantly different culture did come with its challenges, but was, for the most part, a joyful and eye-opening experience. I would certainly recommend trying something new, which could involve taking steps outside one's comfort zone, to anyone else!

However, for my second venture into one of the fastest growing economies and the most populous country in the world, I came with a better understanding of the nation's culture, its history and even some of the language. Before flying into Beijing to start my internship, I stopped by Shanghai to catch up with the friends I had made during my first stay. Once news that I might be coming back to China spread, plans for a reunion gathered pace. As soon as I landed in Shanghai with all my luggage and mobile gadgets in hand, I immediately tussled through the crowds of visitors and the humid, roaring heat of

the Shanghai summer and purchased (with a bit of haggling of course!) a local call card to help me get in contact with my local friends. For the next few days I hung out with friends, revisited old spots like the neighbourhood that I had lived in and went sight-seeing to a few of the local attractions such as the traditional Chinese markets. To be able to commute on the subway lines with my Jiaotongka (Public transportation card) and walk through the same streets with which I had become so familiar was a privilege and brought back good



Tim Lobban and friend.

memories of an important stage in my life. However, my stop in Shanghai only lasted for a few days and I had to prepare for my work in the capital, looking forward to a further wealth of experience and memories.

Fast forward through a long-delayed and hectic plane journey coupled with a rushed midnight taxi trip, I arrived in the Haidian district of Beijing in an area that was supposedly a 'silicon valley'. The internship itself would mainly involve work on refining the English language script for the firm's GPS navigator products and assisting with the marketing of the product to European and Western audiences. The company office was located in an office plaza near where I was staying. I have to admit that, with the building being several storeys high and designed with outspoken architecture and windows the size of my college room, I did feel a bit intimidated and a little underdressed. To help add a bit of grandiosity to the location, the plaza was equipped with an 007 James Bond-style open area (with its own peacocks!); it also had a nice little authentic cafeteria where the only kind of utensils available were chopsticks and the menus were all in Chinese. Nonetheless, once I got stuck into the job, things turned out not to be as intimidating as they had originally seemed. In fact, my first

day at work ended with news that plans had been made for a company trip to KTV! KTV (Karaoke Television) is a core part of East Asian culture, indeed, Karaoke is revered in this region and, do not be mistaken, in China it's more than just a sing along, it's a part of life, and anyone who tells you otherwise is about as Asian as a Cornish pasty. This was where interns, workers and even the CEO and Chairperson of the company drank Tsingtao, ate fist-sized dumplings (Baoze) and sang along to favourite tunes until the early hours of the morning.

My stay in Beijing was also marked by other experiences, including getting lost in the rural outskirts of Beijing and having to use 'survival' Chinese to get to where I needed to go, and interacting with everyday Beijingers whilst indulging in the mouth watering meals provided by the local street vendors. Deploying my cut-throat bargaining experience in some of Beijing's back and main street markets and witnessing thunderstorms that seemed on the verge of creating another Atlantis, were other highlights. Overall, the experience helped significantly to enhance my Mandarin and further contributed to improving my understanding of Chinese culture and business practices.

Tim Lobban

Digging Tell Brak

During Part I of the Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos, I took a particular interest in the ancient Near East and was keen to put some of my knowledge into practice. Dr Augusta McMahon, my Assyriology lecturer, is also the Field Director of the ongoing excavations of Tell Brak in north eastern Syria, one of the earliest examples of urbanism currently known. Students in their first year would not normally be accepted on an archaeological dig of this kind as the ancient Near East is a very popular location for excavations. This is where the majority of 'firsts' of civilisation took place. The other members of the team were Masters and PhD students and Doctors of Archaeology from around the world. However, owing to my enthusiasm for the opportunity, it was decided I could potentially be of some use on the dig if only as a manual labourer and there was no doubt that my understanding of archaeology would benefit greatly from taking part in the dig. I was granted some money from the Queens' Expedition Fund towards my flight to Damascus. From 23 March to 8 April 2011 I excavated in Tell Brak (ancient Nagar) and some surrounding sites.

Brak was occupied from the sixth to the second millennium B.C and so the excavations ranged from early lithics and animal bones to full blown administrative buildings and temples. It was incredible for me to be able to see the development of such a key example of civilisation over the millennia. Brak has a rich excavation history starting in 1937 with Sir Max Mallowan (who brought his wife, Agatha Christie) so I was able to investigate some well excavated ruins as well as more recently discovered sites.

It is not possible to describe the thrill of discovering ancient artefacts for yourself. I could not possibly mention every find I made or witnessed. There were awe-inspiring moments, such as walking through the threshold of a temple which has been buried for thousands of years or sitting on the fallen throne of Naram-Sin near his palace, but for me the smaller, more

personal artefacts were just as impressive. For example, I was allocated a room to excavate myself in site HH which dates from the late 3rd/early 2nd Millennium BC in a complex from the late Mittani Period (around 1400BC). Here I excavated the wheel of a toy chariot, in such good condition for something so ancient. One could imagine a child today playing with it. The wheel had fingerprints in the clay from where the craftsman had shaped it. Pressing your fingers into the grooves made by someone so ancient helps you identify with what life was like then and appreciate how it has changed over the millennia. It makes you feel like a small part of something so much bigger. As well as Tell Brak we also visited some other North-Eastern sites; my favourite involved abseiling into an American excavation of a "pit of necromancy".

A very different experience from finding artefacts important to the lives of the ancients was that of finding human remains of the people themselves. On my third day of excavation in site TW (which dates to the Late Chalcolithic period circa 4200BC, 21 levels down from the surface), I found a baby burial (the child was around 2 years of age). I felt rather thrown in at the deep end, so to speak, when I was given a kit for dealing with human remains and told carefully to expose the body. There is something distant about the skeleton of a child who had been dead for thousands of years before most, if not all, of everything you know today even existed, but it is still ultimately a sobering thought. It took many painstaking hours of careful treatment before the burial could be removed from the ground for analysis. I dealt with another 2 human burials after that.

On top of the fantastic archaeological experience I had, I also experienced a lot of the culture of modern Syria, from the busy streets of Damascus to the workers in the more remote areas. I was honoured to be invited to eat with some of the Syrian workers because I wanted to help with their job of swinging a pickaxe and moving dirt as well as



Tom Neal with local excavators at Tell Brak.

forensic excavation and transporting/washing finds after they were discovered. The team was also invited to dinner with the Sheikh of the Jazeera. The Sheikh is a very wealthy and powerful man who has a lot of control in the region. I particularly enjoyed that dinner which included sheep eyeballs and brains because I had not eaten meat for two weeks and it was a wonderful experience of a culture so different to that of Cambridge! The Sheikh also suggested I could marry one of his nieces, which was flattering, although I politely declined citing my archaeological work as my current passion.

The environment seemed so alien, the temperature shifts so much, from 5am when we woke up to 10pm when sleep became an option. It is incredible how quickly a scorching desert can become freezing once the sun sets. It could go from sunny to large hailstones and gale force winds in a matter of minutes. One particularly memorable event was a storm which, I am told, was the worst to hit the region in living memory. Brak, being the highest point for miles around, allowed me to observe what I can only describe as a wall of sand approaching the Tell. But the sandstorm was only the beginning; the storm flattened the base camp at Brak almost completely and led to a sleepless night and a big relief effort the day after! I hammered the pegs of my tent in during the chaos and mine was the only tent to survive the night!

I could not write this article without mentioning the current events in Syria. The start of the revolution and killings in Damascus began while I was out there in 2011 and have continued into 2012. Even in the remote places in which I was working for the majority of the trip the tension could be felt, from a secret police presence to random road block checks.

I would like to thank Queens' for helping towards the funding of the expedition and Augusta, Adam, Carlo, Phil and Alessio; I am very grateful for what I learned and had an unforgettable experience. I am now in my second year, specialising in Part II Egyptology, keeping up my interest in the ancient Near East.

Tom Neal

From Vienna to the Black Sea by Kayak

On Thursday 11th August, after packing, rationing, and a quick 'yes we still float' test run (less than 3 hours before scheduled departure), the Cambridge University 2011 Danube Kayak Expedition set off on our attempt to paddle 1940km down the Danube. Apart from the physical challenge of paddling 8-10 hours per day, the secondary objective was to produce a mini-guide book, in order to encourage sustainable travel on the river. Three days of driving, lots of last minute running around Vienna, and very little sleep had us ready to go. We launched into a roaring stream and headed into Vienna, the first capital city. Somewhat lacking in experience, we spent the first day learning the hard way. The first set of rapids was nerve wracking to say the least. Fortunately we survived without mishap. Our next surprise was quite how big the shipping is on the Danube! Tankers and cruise ships over 100m long and tugs pushing strings of up to six 75m barges charge up and down at a cracking pace, creating huge waves.

With Vienna astern, we stopped for lunch on a tiny gravel beach near a lock: a welcome chance to stretch and relax in the shade. Disaster struck as an armada of ships came barreling out of the lock, kicking up monster waves, tossing our kayaks onto the rocks. We dived in, but all we could do was hold on and prevent the worst of the damage. Predictably, all of the hatches were open, and we watched helplessly as items were washed into the river. After discovering that our essential hatch covers don't float, we spent an hour worriedly 'dredging' for them, fortunately recovering everything. Repacked, we headed for our first lock. After a brief reconnaissance, we still had no idea of procedure; we waited for the doors to open for

a cruise ship and paddled into the narrow gap. Predictably this prompted a good deal of shouting and arm waving. As it turns out, you should call the lock keepers (with a radio we didn't have...) before entering. The lock was huge, and we spent an amusing 20 minutes slowly sinking into the massive concrete box alongside an entire ship full of tourists busily waving and photographing us. Paddling out into the Lobau National Park with the sun setting over the Vienna skyline was a special experience.

Highlights of the next two weeks included campfires, gorgeous beach campsites, a wander around the beautiful town of Esztergom on the famous Danube Bend, loads of naked Slovaks, an evening paddle through Bratislava, and wild camping in the centre of Budapest. Late on day 16, the usually frequent camping opportunities had all but vanished and we were considering climbing onto an abandoned dredger, when a Serbian man came chugging by in his tiny fishing boat. After much gesturing and with no English at all, he convinced us to follow him, albeit rather apprehensively. He turned out to be incredibly friendly and great fun as well. His wife gave us dinner, and he filled our glasses relentlessly with *tuica*, an extremely potent home-made plum brandy. It was amazing to have a real bed to sleep in, and they wouldn't let us leave in the morning without more *tuica*, some incredible coffee, and bags of garden vegetables. It was hard to accept so much from people who obviously had so little, but it seemed that to refuse would have caused offence. They waved us off as we paddled away into another scorching day, nursing the first hangover of the expedition.



Sarah Knight afloat on the Danube.

We used cycle maps the whole way, but with 348km to go the map ran out as the bike route turned away from the river towards Constanta and the sea. Unfortunately, this is exactly the point where the navigation gets tricky. It took us a total of 17 minutes to get lost. Despite our frustration at ending up in a canal, it was a great chance to see much more of Romanian life. We paddled past goat herders' shacks, fishermen trawling with huge room nets (all of whom tried to sell us a variety of suspicious looking fish!), gypsies with animals everywhere, and farmers 'harvesting' mud from the river bed and carting it off in horse-drawn wagons.

With 140km to go, the km markers vanished to be replaced by nautical mile posts. This confused us for a while as the numbering suddenly jumped to 75. This is the lower section which is navigable by ocean going ships, many of which did their best to run us down! Here, the north bank becomes Moldova and then Ukraine. Entering Ukraine, a line of rusting watch towers stretches into the distance. As we crossed the 'line', two soldiers in full camouflage and carrying rifles ran out of the

trees, jumped into a speed boat, and started the sirens wailing. After a few tries it became clear that their boat wasn't going to start, so they resorted to shouting and waving as we paddled on by. From here on we were in the Danube Delta; full of wildlife and marshy backwaters. The 'end' in Sulina was a little bit of a let-down. After such a long way it seemed there should be more to it than a small post next to a rusting shipyard and a muddy beach. Due to rapid land mass growth in the delta, the 'real' sea was still 8 miles further downstream. With no time to paddle there and battle back against the current, we made do with the very pleasant atmosphere of Sulina. We enjoyed dinner, a real hed, the company of some friendly locals, and got the hydrofoil back upstream to start out on the 2000 mile trip home.

A huge thank you must go to Queens' College and the Linington family for providing us with financial support for our trip. We are currently working on a short guide book in order to help anyone else thinking about completing either all or a section of this trip.

George Savell and Sarah Knight

Mantas in Mozambique

Last Summer I travelled to Southern Africa in Search of Manta rays. Having spent the previous summer working in an ice cream shop, I wanted to spend this summer doing something that involved less frozen dairy and more Scuba diving. After weeks of thorough research I found a marine laboratory in Zavora, Mozambique. It was perfect. Situated on a remote stretch of coast, its untouched waters are a Mecca for all things big; whales, sharks, and most importantly, Manta rays flock to these waters. It was the ideal opportunity to amalgamate the knowledge base I had acquired during the first two year of the Nat Sci Tripos with my passion for diving. With the generous financial support of Queens' College travel fund, this opportunity became a reality.

Returning from Cambridge after a week of May Balls, punting and Pimms, I had a mere 2 days to wash my clothes, pack, service dive gear, and buy all the necessities for such a trip. In my post-May Week daze, rational packing was definitely compromised. In retrospect this was a bad idea as I opted for all shorts and t-shirts, naively assuming Southern Africa's winter wouldn't actually be cold. I was wrong.

So on 27 June, I flew to Inhambane, Mozambique's 3rd largest city. After being met by Dr Yara Tibirica (lab founder) we set off by 4x4 along dirt track roads to the village of Zavora. Upon arriving, I took up residence in a simple wooden hut, then met the research team and got to grips with how my time would be spent during my stay.

Manta rays are the gentle giants of the ocean. With 'wing spans' reaching up to 7 metres, they glide effortlessly through the water. They have fascinated divers for decades, and with relatively little known about them, their elusiveness adds to the intrigue. Only recently it has been clarified that there are in fact two distinct species: *Manta alfredi* and *Manta birostris*. Both species possess a distinctive spot pattern on the ventral side. Each pattern is unique to an individual, acting like a fingerprint.

On a normal day I would do two dives each morning. The lab's endeavour was to increase understanding about Mantas by collecting images of their ventral under halves. Manta 'fingerprint' images can be collated with other pictures from all around the world in a global database. When two spot patterns match, a migratory connection can be inferred.



A Manta ray off Zavora.

Similar projects have seen great success for whale sharks, yet for Mantas, collection efforts are still in the early stages. Work in Zavora is laying the foundations for an extensive catalogue of images that can be cross-referenced with other Manta monitoring operations across the globe. Such information is allowing scientists interested in Mantas to tackle key questions on their ecology and migration within the vast oceans.

Aside from pestering Mantas for a photograph, I had the opportunity to delve into other ongoing projects in Zavora, one of which was combing the near-shore reefs for Nudibranchs (Sea Slugs). If it weren't for their small size, these illuminous Gastropods would be the ocean's star attractions. Recent decades have witnessed the discovery of thousands of new colourful species. The spectacular thing about the Mozambican coast is its virginal nature. Tourism in the country is in its infancy, and much of its waters remain unexplored. This creates the perfect location to discover new Nudibranchs endemic to the region.

One big advantage of arriving in winter was the Humpback Whales! Between May and September, southern hemisphere Humpbacks travel vast distances along the African coastline to reach warmer mating grounds. Small pods of Whales could always be seen migrating north a couple of miles off shore. On lucky days we would have close encounters whilst on the dive boat, and when submerged, their vocal songs provided a peculiar backing track. On one occasion whilst ascending from a dive, we were fortunate enough to witness a pod of three: 2 adults (up to 18 metres) and a juvenile. The whales acknowledged our presence and slowly cruised around the dive group. In this surreal moment we eyed up these gigantic, distant mammalian relatives in absolute awe. But just as soon as they had appeared from the blue, they had faded away again. It was without doubt the most memorable experience of the whole trip.

After 5 weeks in a remote corner of Mozambique I wasn't ready to leave. I'd spent too long with the marine Mega-fauna and was reluctant to return to a life of terrestriality. I had gained invaluable experience working alongside top marine biologists, made lasting friendships, and had eaten potentially more piri piri than I ever thought possible.

Ben Smith



A sea slug.

Oxbridge Summer Camps Abroad – a journey to Hong Kong

As I walked into the University Societies Fair at the beginning of my second year, I was welcomed by the sight of a large banner proclaiming 'Free Flights to Asia'. Having just returned from a theatre workshop tour around North India and Nepal I was keen to return to a continent which excites and inspires me – so I applied. Oxbridge Summer Camps Abroad (OSCA) is a registered not-for-profit organisation that runs English teaching summer programmes in many locations around Asia including Hong Kong, China and Japan. The camps are staffed with volunteers, mostly from Oxford and Cambridge Universities. I was fortunate to be offered a place to teach in Hong Kong, where, in fact, I lived as a small child, although I have little memory of it. I was further surprised when, after attending a training day in London, I was invited to direct my own team – an excellent opportunity but somewhat intimidating. Pre-departure, my responsibilities included offering guidance and feedback to my team with lesson and activity planning, answering practical questions and checking that all 21 volunteers had organised flights and paid their deposits.

After a long flight, with an extended stop-off in Moscow, I arrived in Hong Kong. The Airport Express to the city provided an eye-opener from the outset with an ultra-modern train carrying me, tired but wide-eyed, with a view of the beautiful Hong Kong harbour out of one side and with a jungle habitat out of the other, before taking me into a forest of skyscrapers. When I finally emerged onto street level it was not the crowds of people everywhere which struck me nor the painful realisation that I had almost certainly over-packed as my backpack pulled at my shoulders, but the incredible humid heat hitting me in a wave as I left the air-conditioned comfort of the station. I arrived at my hostel on Man Fuk Road in Mongkok, Kowloon, my home for the next 6 weeks, but there was no time to relax and recover as, within 5 minutes of arriving, I had a meeting with the two other directors and our local Programme Officers. The 5 of us had the responsibility of ensuring the success of the camp in Hong Kong and, over the 6 weeks, spent lots of time together and became a close knit group.

During the first week the members of each team got to know each other, finalised the preparations for teaching and co-ordinated with our team of teaching assistants (all enrolled in education-related courses in local universities and assigned to help us with the camp). Then, without further ado, the teaching began and I found myself addressing 120 fourteen-year old Cantonese children before leading my own class off for first lesson. The first problem which presented itself were the children's names. Most had adopted 'Western' style names, but something must have been lost in translation in their name choices as I was presented with students called, amongst others, Onion, Lemon and Captain.

The teaching day consisted of 3 hour-long lessons in the morning followed by an extra-curricular activity, a drama lesson and a whole school event in the afternoon. My lesson topics included Wonders of the World, Endangered Animals and an International Trading Game. In each lesson I had the students practice both their reading and writing in English but focused particularly on speaking and listening. After initial hesitancy to get involved, it was very satisfying to see the students grow



ADAM SULLIVAN

Hong Kong at night.

in confidence and lose their inhibitions to express themselves. My afternoon activity was a parachute-making task – teams were supplied with a bin bag, newspaper, sellotape, string and a ping-pong ball to produce a parachute. The winning team was the one whose parachute hit the ground last, having been dropped from the 2nd floor. The 'whole school' events included a fashion show, bridge building and a mini-Olympics. These activities and events provided a more informal environment for the students to express themselves, with the competition providing the motivation to overcome their reservations about talking in English. Finally, there were the drama sessions which culminated in each class performing a short play of their own composition, which normally included a dance, in front of the whole camp. Highlights of these plays included a love triangle between Spiderman, Godzilla and Cinderella, and a more existential play about Jackie Chan and his inner Devil.

When we were not teaching we did our best to make the most of the amazing place we were in. I have many brilliant memories of different excursions including visits to the Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas and to an Ozone Bar on the 110th floor of a skyscraper and watching the neon-lit skyscrapers on both the Kowloon Waterfront and Hong Kong Island from a Cross-Harbour Ferry. However, the highlight for me was a group outing to Sharp Peak. After a long bus journey to the middle of nowhere, we embarked on a 2 hour hike in the heat of the day through a 'spider-infested' jungle in order to access a stunning isolated picture-postcard-perfect beach. After many hours of sunbathing and swimming, we had dinner and a large beer in a beach shack restaurant, and then set off for the main purpose of the excursion – to watch the sunrise from the top of Sharp Peak mountain. However, this meant setting out at 1am from sea level and climbing to the aptly named summit in the complete dark with only 1 torch between 2 on a highly ambiguous path. It was a strenuous walk; trying to keep such a large group together when climbing in the dark would have been hard enough even without wrong turns and stumbling across a stray bull. However, against the odds we all made it to

the top and, as the sun rose over the South China Sea, we sat in silent awe as a rainbow of colours emerged in the dark sky and was reflected in the waters. After a long, tiring and sweaty descent, we emerged from the foliage back onto our beach and rushed into the cool sea.

I have not touched upon the amazing food, the mishmash culture or my subsequent excursion into China. Suffice it to

say that it was a phenomenally rewarding and memorable experience, from teaching the children to experiencing a whole new culture, and I have made some fantastic friends. I would recommend a trip to Hong Kong to anyone; it has a unique blend of the Oriental and the Western. To find out more about OSCA and their volunteer work go to www.oscaonline.org.uk/.

Adam Sullivan

Distinctions and Awards

First Year

First Classes and College Exhibitions

Myrto Aspioti (Doukas School, Greece):
Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages
Alexander Barns-Graham (Winchester College):
Part IA Mathematics
Jack Bartley (Prior Pursglove College, Cleveland):
Part IA Mathematics
Andrew S Bell (Tomlinson School, Frimley):
Part IA Natural Sciences
Simon Blessenohl (Walddecker Gymnasium,
Germany): Part IA Computer Science
Theo T Boyce (Kingswood School, Bath) Part I,
Archaeology and Anthropology
William J Bradshaw (The Judd School,
Tonbridge): Part IA Natural Sciences
Lauren A Brain (Old Swinford Hospital,
Stourbridge): Part IA Medical and
Veterinary Sciences
Luke R R Chapman (King Edward VI
Community College, Totnes):
Part IA Mathematics
Hugh F T Emerson (St Paul's School, London):
Part IA Natural Sciences
Marios Fournarakis (3rd General Upper Secondary
School of Kalamata, Greece): Part IA
Engineering
Laura L Gallop (St Albans High School for Girls):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
Katie Hamilton (The Fallibroome Academy,
Macclesfield): Part IA Natural Sciences
Yehudit Harris (Hasmonean High School
(Girls), London):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
Joshua T Holgate (Stockport Grammar School):
Part IA Natural Sciences
David M Humphries (Felsted School, Dunmow):
Part I Theology and Religious Studies
Hanchu Ji (Watford Grammar School for Boys):
Part I Economics
David I Johnston (Methodist College, Belfast):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
Kaiser Khan (Peponi Secondary School, Kenya):
Part IA Natural Sciences
Mark A Lewis (Royal Latin School, Buckingham):
Part IA Mathematics
Richard D C Moon (Abingdon School):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
Daniel Mortin (Paston Sixth Form College,
North Walsham): Part IA Mathematics
Shee E Ng (Shrewsbury International School,
Bangkok): Part IA Engineering
William J T Oram (Eltham College, London):
Part IA Computer Science
David H Phillips (St Albans School):
Part IA Mathematics
Harry T-S Prance (Dean Close School,
Cheltenham): Part IA Classics



The former entrance to the Round and the College.

Abigail E See (Hills Road Sixth Form College,
Cambridge): Part IA Mathematics
Sicong Shen (Dipont Education Management
Group, China): Part IA Engineering
Dan Shu (Guangzhou Yinghao College, China):
Part IA Natural Sciences
Rauno Siinmaa (Pärnu Koidula Gymnasium,
Estonia): Part IA Mathematics
Thomas P Sparrow (Royal Latin School,
Buckingham): Part IA Computer Science
Kathryn C Tremble
(Newstead Wood School, Orpington):
Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
Antanas Ursulis (Vilnius Lyceum, Lithuania):
Part IA Computer Science
Hannah Vassallo
(Sir William Perkin's School, Chertsey):
Part IA Asian and Middle Eastern Studies
Thomas E Watts (Dr Challoners Grammar School,
Amersham): Part IA Engineering

Second Year

First Classes and Foundation Scholarships

Laurence J Bargery: Part IB Natural Sciences
Lawrence P S Baynam: Part IB Engineering
Amanda L V Bell: Part IIA History of Art
Jordan A Burgess: Part IB Engineering
Wai-Chuen Cheung: Part IB Engineering
Thomas F Clarke: Part I English
Edward J Davenport: Part IB Mathematics
Hannah J Dixie: Part IB Law
Matteo Escudé: Part IB Natural Sciences
Lydia H Gayle: Part I English
Joanna Hale: Part IIA Politics,
Psychology and Sociology
Michael J F Heap: Part IB Natural Sciences
James C Hinks: Part I History
James R I Hollingshead: Part IB Law
George R M Illingworth: Part IB Engineering
Susanna M Jamieson:
Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences

Matthew O Jenssen: Part IB Mathematics
S J Bryan Lim: Part IB Engineering
Rebecca A Lockhart:
Part IB Modern and Medieval Languages
Paul R Merchant:
Part IB Modern and Medieval Languages
Peter J Mildon: Part IB Engineering
Thomas B Mitchell-Williams:
Part IB Natural Sciences
Lewis Owen: Part IB Natural Sciences
Stephen Pendrigh: Part IB Engineering
Ellen G Powell: Part IB Mathematics
Benjamin R Price: Part IB Mathematics
Alexander J Robinson: Part IB Engineering
Lindsey A Tate: Part IB Natural Sciences
Arthur M P Tombs: Part IB Engineering
Joseph A Waldron: Part IB Mathematics
Rachel Wilkinson: Part I English
Yechao Zhu: Part IB Mathematics

Third Year: First Classes and Awards

(FS: Foundation Scholarship;

BS: Bachelor Scholarship)

Kerala L Adams-Carr: Part II Natural Sciences
(Physiology, Development and Neuroscience);
FS
Benjamin A Blume: Part II Computer Science; FS
Helen E Breewood:
Part IIA Chemical Engineering; FS
Jacob B Brubert: Part IIA Chemical Engineering;
FS
Charlotte M Craven: Part II Natural Sciences
(Biological and Biomedical Sciences); FS
Mark R Davies: Part IIA Engineering; FS
Helge Dietert: Part II Mathematics; FS
Stephanie A Edwards: Part II Geography; FS
Samuel J Greenaway: Part II Natural Sciences
(Pathology); BS
Gemma A Gronland: Part II Education; FS
Evelyn Heinz: Part II English; FS



Degree Day – left to right: M.Sci., M.Eng. and M.Math graduates.

Sean A A Jones:

Part IIA Theology and Religious Studies; FS
Daniel M Keeley: Part II Natural Sciences
(Zoology); FS

Robert J Leadbetter: Part II English

Patrick T McKearney:

Part IIB Theology and Religious Studies

Martin C Maas: Part II Computer Science

Zachary H Newman:

Part IIB Theology and Religious Studies

Mark D E Nicholason: Part II Natural Sciences
(Chemistry); FS

Deborah L O'Brien: Part II Natural Sciences
(Chemistry); FS/BS

Katherine F O'Donoghue: Part II History; FS

Helen A Parker: Part II Land Economy; FS

Helen E M Porte: Part II Natural Sciences

(Biological and Biomedical Sciences); FS/BS

Sophie A Renner: Part II Natural Sciences
(Experimental and Theoretical Physics); FS

Charlotte S E Runcie: Part II English; FS

Jasmin A Sandelson: Part IIB Politics,

Psychology and Sociology

Peter J Silke: Part II Natural Sciences (Pathology); BS

Matthew P Swaffer: Part II Natural Sciences

(Zoology)

Helen C Swift: Part IIB History of Art; FS

Ryan D Sykes: Part IIB Economics

Yu S Wen: Part IIA Engineering

Travis N Winstanley: Part IIA Engineering; FS

James J Wood: Part II Law; FS

Yan S Xiao: Part II Natural Sciences

(Experimental and Theoretical Physics); FS

Fourth Year

First Classes or Distinctions and Awards

Claire L Armstrong: Part III Natural Sciences
(Materials Science); BS

Sophie V Baillie: Part III Natural Sciences
(Chemistry)

Timothy I Cannings: Part III Mathematics; BS

Henry A Cathcart: Part IIB Engineering; BS

Thomas W Green: Part III Natural Sciences
(Experimental and Theoretical Physics)

Tristan Kalloniatis: Part III Mathematics

Akash Maharaj: Part III Natural Sciences
(Experimental and Theoretical Physics)

Laurynas Miksys: Part III Mathematics

Jennifer R Pattison: Part IIB Engineering

James T Radford: Part IIB Engineering

Susannah R Stevenson:

Part II Modern and Medieval Languages; FS

David A Sykes: Part III Natural Sciences

(Geological Sciences)

Graduate Students

First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:

Sarah J Crossman: Part II Final Vet MB; BS

Henner Goett: Master of Law; FS

Olivia K Grellier: Part II Final Vet MB; BS

Kristin N Hansen: Master of Law; FS

Shan Y A Lee: Part III Final MB; FS

Anna Medvinskaia: Master of Law; FS

Johannes H Meyer: Master of Law; FS

Amisha H Patel: Part III Final MB; FS

Katarzyna M Szredet: Master of Law; FS

Robert J Walsh: Part I Final MB; BS

College Awards: Year Prizes

Joshua King: M C Maas; Z H Newman

Hughes: P R Merchant; P J Mildon

Venn: W J Bradshaw; H Vassallo

College Subject Prizes

Braithwaite: D H Phillips

Brendan: K F O'Donoghue

Bull: Y Harris

Chalmers: M J F Heap

Chase: H J Vanner

Clayton: Z H Newman

Colton: H G W Dietert

Cook: P R Merchant

Engineering Alumnus: Y S Wen

Hills: H Vassallo

Lucas-Smith: K M Szredet

Melsome: P J Silke

Morgan: K F O'Donoghue

Mosseri: W J Bradshaw; D I Johnston

Northam: R D Sykes

Peel: T E Watts

Phillips: J C Hinks

Prigmore: P J Mildon

Unnamed Subject Prizes

Computer Science: S Blessenohl

History of Art: A L V Bell

Land Economy: H A Parker

Natural Sciences (Zoology): M P Swaffer

Politics, Psychology and Sociology:

J A Sandelson

Other Prizes

Beament: E F Hughes

Bibby: C J M Bell; J L Stephenson

Dajani: J P Slight

Openshaw: Y Zhu

Farr Poetry Prize: J N Katko

Hadfield Poetry Prize: J H J Persad

Ryle Reading Prize: T F M White

University Awards

The Archibald Denny Prize: J R Pattison

The Theological Studies Prize: P T McKearney;
Z H Newman

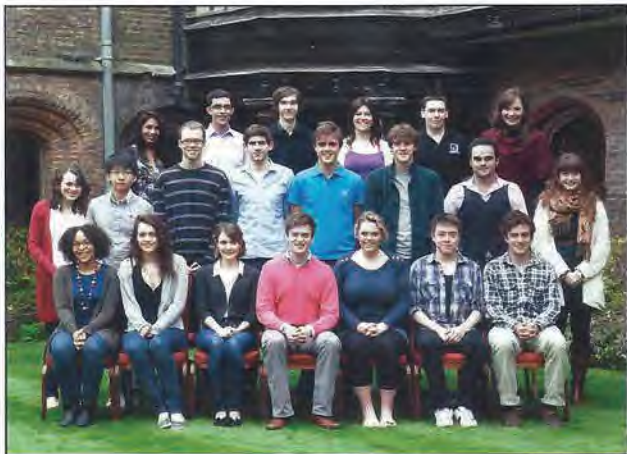
*We apologise that the following was missed off the
Third Year, First Classes & Awards list in the 2011
Record: Andrew R I Melville: Part IA Modern and
Medieval Languages*

PhDs

Johannes Ammann (Pathology); Laura-Jo Ayling
(Pharmacology); Elisabetta Baber (Biological
Science); Tiffany Bergin (Criminology);
Shrivalli Bhar (Physics); Franck Bille (Social
Anthropology); Patrick Calvert (Medicine);
Marie-Christine Clemente (French); Federico
Corletto (Medicine); Mark De Silva (Philosophy);
Neil Dickson (Chemistry); Benjamin Ellway
(Management Studies); Simon Goldman
(Experimental Psychology); Elizabeth
Gulliford (Divinity); Liang Guo (Sociology);
David Hayman (Veterinary Medicine);
David Klinge (Archaeology); Elliott Lash
(Linguistics); Yun Lee (Management Studies);
Ian Leung (Computer Science); Peng Li
(Biological Science); Yonatan Mendel
(Asian and Middle Eastern Studies);
Sandro Nunes (Veterinary Medicine);
Philipp Oberhumer (Physics); Carrie Oliver
(Pathology); Adewale Oparinde (Land Economy);
Ryan Reeves (Divinity); Rubens Reis
(Astronomy); Joshua Robinson (English);
Stephen Rowley (Physics); Mericke Stevens
(Management Studies); Swetha Suresh
(Pharmacology); Rabab Tarnish (Education);
Michael Tan (Engineering); Rogier van Dalen
(Engineering); Yana Vaynzof (Physics);
Mustafa Vehbi (Management Studies);
Adrien Vigier (Economics); Lacey Wallace
(Classics); Natalie White (Archaeology);
Emilia Wilton-Godberford (French);
Yao Yao (Pharmacology); Omar Yousaf
(Social and Developmental Psychology).



B.A. (Hons) Cantab.



COURTESY JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The 2010-2011 JCR committee.

JCR

As ever, more went on within the JCR than could ever fit into a short article. There were great changes to the Committee itself, when Charlie Bell and his very experienced and accomplished team handed over. Only two members of the new Committee had previous experience of the JCR. We were able to achieve a great deal on the back of all the well overdue constitutional changes, which introduced the three new positions of Vice-President (External), Men's Welfare Officer and Sports, Societies and Entertainments Rep. We have set welfare as a key focus and have been able to bring about new initiatives such as weekly exam term welfare events to help students relax, many more welfare teas, and fundraising and awareness events, including a Pyjama Brunch in the Buttery in aid of research into testicular cancer. As a Committee, we were able to put on a great Freshers Week, and yet again help move around 130 freshers into Cripps Court sporting our much loved green rugby shirts.

Perhaps the biggest change in 2011, however, was the creation of a new JCR Combination Room, which was greatly welcomed by undergraduates. The room that was formerly the Solarium in AA staircase was transformed into a quiet place in which undergraduates can relax, and was particularly enjoyed by this year's cohort of freshers.

We're looking forward to our final term in office, and hope to bring about huge improvements to the current college gym, which is well overdue a makeover. No matter what the rest of our term brings, I can, as President, safely say that this year's Committee has been one I am proud to have led.

President: Amanda Hadkiss; *Vice-President (Internal):* Will Scott; *Vice-President (External):* Jordan Norris; *Secretary:* Myrto Aspioti; *Computer Officer:* Will Oram; *Women's Welfare Officer/Third Year Rep:* Hermione Taylor; *Men's Welfare Officer:* Thurstan Redding; *First Year Reps:* Ben Sharples & Harry Prance; *LGBT Officer/Second Year Rep:* Tom Rasmussen; *Food Steward:* Dominic Brown; *Environmental Officer:* Camilla Maudsley; *Access Officer:* Lewis MacDonald; *Sports, Societies & Entertainments Officer:* Greg Steele; *Bar Rep:* Reece Jackson-Jones; *International Rep:* Sicong Shen; *Accommodation Officer:* Marios Fournarakis.

MCR

It has been another busy year for the MCR, starting with a revamp of the Woodville Room to enhance the aesthetic feng shui, or at least to have somewhere more pleasant to have a cup of tea. There are now new sofas with comfy cushions, rowing blades on the wall, a new pool table and a portrait of Elizabeth Woodville welcoming you in. We made contact with our sister college (Pembroke) at The Other Place and had a very enjoyable day beating them at sports and a drinking contest during Michaelmas Term 2010. The return trip in Easter 2011 saw a defeat in the sports but Queens' managed to maintain victory in the drinking contest; no conclusions to be drawn from these results.

A Battle of the Bands event in the Fitzpatrick Hall saw groups on stage from Queens' and Darwin MCR, and the Grad Choir put on several very popular concerts, including end of term performances, Christmas services and a sing-off against the Fellows' Choir. Re-introduced this year were the Jamboree Grad Talks, at which students from the MCR present their research to the rest of college, hopefully inspiring an undergrad or two.

The Ents Team have had a busy year running a casino night, a masquerade cocktail party, the MCR May Week garden party, a BBQ at the Maids Causeway houses and a packed freshers' week to welcome over 180 new grad



JONATHAN HOLMES

First years at the Halloween Bop.

students to the College. For those who left us in June, there was the Barbel and Boar Feast, and, as of this coming year, Old MCR members will become a member of the new Barbel and Boar Alumni Society, with the aim of keeping in touch more closely with members in the coming years. Overall it has been a very productive, social and highly enjoyable year of working hard and playing hard in true Queens' fashion, and we look forward to continuing in all of these in 2012. Happy New Year from the MCR!

President: Sarah Gardner; *Secretary:* Marion Cubitt; *Treasurer:* Gregor Stewart; *Ents Officer:* Kristen Klebba/Robert Jalali; *Steward:* Artur Arikainen; *Woodville Steward:* Matthew Fright; *Externals Officer:* Amy Gilligan; *Alumni Officer:* Kathryn Hesketh/Mahdi Amin; *Formal exchanges:* Magdalene Makrodimitri/Stella Nordhagen/ David Neave; *Welfare Officer:* Or Rosenboim; *LGBT Rep.:* Charlie Bell; *Owlstone Rep.:* Anup Patel; *First Year Rep.:* Ziyad Abunada; *Webmaster:* Jorge Prombonas.

QCOEF

QCOEF is still going strong at Queens', but has seen a small change in format thanks to the creation of Queens' Combined Charities in October of this year. This is now the umbrella body encompassing QCOEF, RAG and the Enabling Fund. The idea was to bring more coordination and cohesion to the various charitable activities around the College. By doing so we hope to be able to raise a greater awareness of each of the three branches, build a strong support structure for the activities of each of them, and ultimately raise more money to go to some hugely worthwhile causes. So far, it seems to have been a great success, and there are lots of plans in place for fundraising events for Lent Term.

As for QCOEF specifically, we continue to receive a steady flow of proposals from charities in the UK and overseas. We hold two allocations meetings a year in order to decide which applications we prefer, and grant funding to them accordingly. In our most recent meeting, we have supported two African charities, one based locally in Cambridge, the other a South African organisation. The former is in support of a Women's Literacy project in Uganda, the latter to sustain a mobile computer laboratory in the poorest townships in South Africa. The diversity of the applications means it is always an exciting



COURTESY QUEENS' MCR

MCR Masquerade Cocktail Party, Lent 2011.



Books bought with a grant from QCOEF – a project in Uganda.

and challenging process to allocate funds, but we Committee members are at least safe in the knowledge that wherever the money goes, it will be helping someone in need benefit from a better education than they would otherwise have. In this respect, we have perhaps the easiest job of them all!

Hannah Dixie

T Society

Today's T Society has proved a worthy successor to its former incarnations as the D, E and FF Societies. Chatham House rules, lively debate, excellent attendances and good humour have been at the heart of the meetings at which the Society provides a rare opportunity for Fellows and Students to meet. We are particularly delighted to welcome so many Graduate Students.

This year's programme began with Honorary Fellow Sir David Walker (1958) who gave a topical and searching presentation entitled "Is Capitalism failing?" The Michaelmas Term opened with our now traditional meeting under the banner of "What are those Young Fellows up to?" This introduced the newly admitted Fellows and gave them an opportunity to talk about their research interests and expertise. Presentations on Classics, English, Education, Plant Sciences and Medicine made for an excellent evening.

We then invited Professor John Robertson, Fellow of Clare College and Professor of the History of Political Thought, to speak. His title, "The Enlightenment, does it continue to matter?" ranged across the work of David Hume and Adam Smith to a contentious modern review of the enlightenment period.

We look forward to welcoming Sir David Edward KCMG, QC, former Judge on the Court of First Instance and the Court of Justice of the European Communities to speak on "The European Courts and the Language of Rights" and Dr Hilary Allison (1981) Policy Director, The Woodland Trust to ask the question, "Who Needs Forests, Let Alone Public Ones?"

Dr Diana Henderson

QED – Engineers' Society

The first event organised by QED this year was a talk from Prof Robert Cipolla (a co-founder of QED), who came to tell us about his work on computer vision. The talk was very interesting and there was a good turnout of engineers.

This year's field trip was to the facilities of Ocado (the grocery delivery company). We were given a tour of their fully automated warehouse, and learnt about the various control systems they have in place which allow them to efficiently get customer orders from the shelves to their house. Privacy reasons prevent me saying too much more about it, but I can say that the only non-computerised part of the system was the packing of the bags, which is still done by hand (a few members of QED even got to have a go!).

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the Annual Dinner, which was ably organised by the outgoing Committee members. There was a strong turnout from all years, many tales were told and a new Committee was elected by what was essentially a cheering match. With more events being planned, including a night out with MedSoc and more talks from Fellows, 2012 is looking like another good year for QED.

President: James Helliwell; Vice-President: Sarah Paige; Social Secretary: Marios Fournarakis; Treasurer: Dr Graham McShane, Lawrence Baynham.

Erasmus Society – Historians' Society

The Erasmus Society has hosted a variety of eminent speakers this year. These included Prof David Loades, who addressed the Society on the topic of the Marian persecutions, which was followed by a lively Q&A session. Prof David

Reynolds gave a thoroughly entertaining talk about the practice of summitry in the modern world and Dr Joseph Canning came to discuss the fascinating intricacies of medieval political thought. This year the society also explored some of the material remains of Cambridge's past. We visited the famous Parker library at Corpus Christi, which has possibly the greatest collection of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts in the world including the famous St Augustine Gospels. In the Lent Term, we were lucky enough to be given a rare tour of the UL Tower, that most mysterious of Cambridge landmarks. The Society has also organised several social events, including film nights, formals and of course the Annual Dinner.

President: James Hinks; Social Secretary: Camilla Cook.

Queens' Bench – Lawyers' Society

Queens' Bench has had another successful year. A particular highlight was the Reform Club Dinner organised by Professor Fentiman and the Law Fellows. It was a wonderful chance to dine in the splendour of the Reform Club. A delightful evening was had by all, with the current undergraduates making the most of the opportunity to speak to some distinguished alumni, including Sir Stephen Brown GBE.

At the Annual Dinner Professor Fentiman delivered the speech with customary panache, including many interesting anecdotes from his time at Queens'. Particularly memorable was the description of how he empathised with Sir Thomas Smith, who had reportedly preferred to be a Law Fellow at Queens' than King of Bohemia, although Professor Fentiman is still awaiting his offer of a crown.

The Garden Party was the first event to be organised by the new Committee. Due to May Ball preparations, a last minute change of venue to Old Court was called for, which provided more intimate surroundings than the usual venue of the Erasmus Lawn. It proved to be a popular event among law and non-law students alike, with guests able to enjoy the champagne and canapés whilst relaxing to the sounds of a jazz quartet.

Other events this year have included a novel addition to the calendar in the form of an informative careers evening with CMS Cameron McKenna, providing insight into life as a City Solicitor. In the Michaelmas Term, thanks to the generous sponsorship of Herbert Smith, Queens' law students were able to get to know each other over drinks and canapés in the lovely surroundings of the newly refurbished Jolly Scholar. Later in term, the Queens' Bench Michaelmas Dinner saw the return of His Honour Judge Stuart Bridge, who was able to provide some interesting anecdotes from his nascent judicial career. Finally, congratulations are in order for both Dr Solène Rowan on the birth of her second child, Theodore, and to the erstwhile Mr Fentiman on his elevation to a Chair.

President: James Hollingshead; Vice-President: Sindhuja Shriananda; Secretary: Hannah Dixie; Social Secretary: Paulina Corbetis; Master of Moots: Sam Goodman.



The Medical Society Garden Party in Old Court.



JONATHAN HOLMES

The 2011 Medical Society Dinner and AGM.

The Medical Society

The Medical Society's year began with the Annual Dinner, to which we were pleased to welcome Professor David Haslam as the pre-dinner speaker. As a former President of The Royal College of General Practitioners and the President-elect of the BMA, he gave a very interesting talk about the role of generalists in medicine today. Dinner was held in Old Hall after the talk and drinks reception, and the night ended with the announcement of the new committee, and the Society's traditional after-dinner entertainment, which rather surprised the unsuspecting first years (and Professor Haslam!).

Later in Lent Term we held a talk jointly with the University Psychiatry Society, 'Personal Accounts of Mental Illness', given by the authors Joanne Limburg and Gwyneth Lewis. This turned out to be a very insightful evening.

Easter Term began with a joint talk with the Bernard of Clairvaux Theology Society, given by Dr Alasdair Coles. As both a neurologist and a priest, he was in the perfect position to talk about 'God and the Brain', and the evening was very well attended. There was also the pre-exam takeaway night, to calm nerves and give advice. It is unlikely that the President of the Society aided by Hannah al-Yousuf will ever cycle through town carrying so much Mexican food again! After exams the Garden Party was a lovely relaxing afternoon (for everyone but the Committee!), and went well after a last-minute relocation to Old Court, newly arrived dodgems having taken over Erasmus Lawn.

In the Michaelmas Term we welcomed both the freshers and two speakers to College. Suffice it to say the welcome for the freshers went rather too spectacularly, but I think everyone had fully recovered by the time the speaker meetings started a couple of weeks later! The first speaker, Dr Raj Aggarwal, talked about the use of simulators in the training of surgeons. The second, Dr David Bainbridge, the University's Clinical Veterinary Anatomist, spoke about the natural history of teenagers. This talk proved to be very entertaining!

We're now looking forward to next year's events, beginning with a talk on curing cancer by Dr Paul Bambrough, and then the next Annual Dinner, to which Lord Bernard Ribeiro, a former President of The Royal College of Surgeons, is coming to give a lecture.

President: Susanna Jamieson; *Secretary:* Urmil Mehta; *Treasurer:* Hannah Al-Yousuf; *Social Secretary:* Tom Moore; *First Year Rep:* David Johnston; *Second Year Rep:* Richard Moon; *Vet Rep:* Siobhan Cox; *Webmaster:* Will Scott.

Milner Society – The Natural Scientists' Society

Towards the end of the last academic year, the Society was almost forgotten and not for the first time. A previous attempt to revive it and to recover it from the ashes of 1964 was made by Professor Hayhurst in 1996. Bearing the name of the extraordinary Queensman Isaac Milner, in its active years the Queens' College Natural Science subject society was responsible for bringing relevant and fascinating speakers into College, not to mention the organisation of the occasional social event for Natural Scientists. To keep up with the present, while still honouring its past, the direction of the Society is now more towards academic support and social integration so, leaving the speeches to the University-wide Natural Science societies, this year's calendar is directed exclusively at those two aims.

Already, the end of the Michaelmas Term has seen our annual Welcome Dinner; less formal than the later in-the-year Annual Dinner, this was held in the nearby curry house 'The Mahal'. From next year it will be scheduled in the week following Freshers' Week, so as to familiarize the First Years with the rest of the NatScis in Queens' after they have already settled in with their own year. In the Lent Term weekly study groups are planned. This will mean that somewhere in College 2nd and 3rd years from various areas of the Natural Science spectrum will be present; 1st and 2nd years can then turn up and seek assistance on supervision work and lecture obscurities. Ongoing through the year will be the creation of the Milner Society website – one key use of which will be as a source of information for the upcoming First Years over the summer. Also planned is the writing of a constitution, currently believed never to have existed before. Towards the end of this year will come the Annual Dinner. Open to the entire Natural Science community here in Queens', the night will truly mark the return of, and continuation of, the Milner Society.

President: Jordan Norris; *Vice-President:* Laurence Bargery; *Year representatives:* Amy Juden, Sophie Mitchell, Will Bradshaw, Mathilde Spiess, Dave Small, Mary Ann Rhiemus, Will Pearmain

The Bernard of Clairvaux (Theological) Society

Founded by Charlie Bell in the academic year of 2009–2010 and continuing to be run by students, the Society is now in its third year. The Society holds approximately five talks in a year, two in Michaelmas and Lent Terms respectively and one talk in the Easter Term. The talks are, strictly speaking, academic in nature, however the issues raised are usually ones that lead to a



BRIAN CALINGHAM

St Bernard of Clairvaux – roof boss in the Great Gate.

lot of discussion and debate. As such, perspectives given are often as much political or philosophical as theological. Our driving ethos is to provide a forum for the discussion of difficult and contentious matters in which religion and religious teaching has an important influence and bearing. This academic year (2011–2012) our programme was constructed loosely around the idea of 'Big Questions' in Religion.

A major talk given was on 'God and the Brain' by Revd Dr Alasdair Coles, an MS specialist at Addenbrooke's and an ordained priest – this drew an enormous crowd, and sparked a stimulating and detailed discussion. The meetings of the Society this last term have welcomed Professor George Newlands and Ds Charlie Bell on the respective needle issues 'Human Rights' and 'God and Gay Sex'. Attendance for both was very pleasing, and shows promising growth from last year's core to an audience that was both inter-collegiate and inter-disciplinary. Formally these talks followed the same structure, discussing the ways in which the Church has acted as a vehicle for the prevention or facilitation of persecution of different groups of people. The increased diversity of viewpoints of those attending fostered a very encouraging breadth of debate.

The meetings of the Bernard of Clairvaux Society in the Lent Term will be covering the topics of 'Mental Health' (The Revd Bruce Kinsey, a chartered psychotherapist and teacher who has written on the relationship between religious teaching and healing processes) and 'The interface between religion and science' (The Revd Professor Dr John Polkinghorne, the eminent theoretical physicist, Life Fellow and ex-President of Queens' College).

Convenors: Charlie Bell and Harry Vanner

The Arts Festival

A Queens' College Arts Festival ran for the very first time in February and proved to be a wonderful success. Bringing together a range of different arts and societies from Queens', the Festival offered a diverse range of events, all free of charge. It began with a singing workshop by the end of which participants were able to perform a concert, instantly engaging people in the Festival. The workshops continued throughout the week, encouraging people to have a go at photography, drawing and different types of dance. Opportunities to find out more about the architecture of College and a chance to discover what's hidden away in the Old Library were provided, with several tours running throughout the week. Even with all this going on the musical side of the festival was thriving with recitals, the College's much loved Candle Club open mike night in the Bar and the event 'Synaesthesia', which combined lights and music in the Chapel. Lights and colour were used to create a visual interpretation of the music, appealing to both the sight and hearing of the audience. This was only one concert in a week full of exciting events, including an 'Arts themed lunch' in the Buttery, which involved an Arts Festival take over at lunchtime with music and dancers, much to the delight of the members of College eating their lunch!

Following the great success of the first Arts Festival, another festival will be running during week five of the Lent Term 2012. Combining a huge range of talent throughout the week, with classical music and acoustic performances, film, contemporary dance, poetry and drama all featuring in events, the second festival will be sure to continue the legacy of the first, encouraging as many people as possible to get involved.

Travis Winstanley, Robyn Lowe

The Art Society

The focus of our Society has been to continue the hard work our predecessors initiated: this has included regular life-drawing classes as well as a visit to the Fitzwilliam Museum. Life-drawing classes have welcomed students from other colleges, and the Society is consequently to an extent now inter-collegiate.

The Society has also been organising an exciting idea: a photography project called 'Cambridge Faces', organised at the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Cambridge Union. Several photographers will be presenting their interpretations of 'English Icons' from clothes to food, designs, and buildings, that are all English. The works will be presented at the Fitzwilliam Museum and at the Cambridge Union (open to the public). The Society will be raising money for three charities: the Affinity Project, a Cambridge-based student organization dedicated to providing financial and pastoral support to a secondary comprehensive school (Harris Academy, Purley in Croydon) affected by both the recent cuts to education and the riots that took place in July 2011, Leukaemia & Lymphoma Research, and Childhood, which provides homes and education to mistreated children all over the world. All portraits will be for sale, and all profits will be equally divided between the charities.

Thurstan Redding



An exhibit in the Art Exhibition.

Queens' Arts Seminar

'Cambridge's friendliest seminar' continues to attract a broad range of new research across the arts, as well as correspondingly diverse audiences who ensure the lively discussion and interdisciplinary exchange of ideas for which the seminar is known. Lent Term 2011 saw a string of papers by Junior Research Fellows: Dr Rowan Boyson (King's) examined the age-old debate of happiness versus pleasure in relation to the poetry of Wordsworth, Dr Rebecca Weir (Jesus) shared the results of her investigation into an African-American newspaper during the American Civil War and Dr Sarah Howe (Gonville & Caius) presented her fascinating research into representations of dreaming and the epistemology of sleep in Jacobean Britain. Dr Lucy Delap (St Catharine's) rounded off a varied (and all-female!) term with a paper exploring the curious place of Burmese women in the nineteenth-century British imagination.

Harriet Phillips and Natasha Moore, the convenors for 2010–11, invited two of Queens' own scholars to complete the year's programme in the Easter Term. Doctoral student Ryan Dobran guided his listeners through the labyrinthine work of Cambridge poet J. H. Prynne and Dr Richard Rex plunged into controversy with his provocatively titled paper 'Misreading Master More: More, sex, and heresy'.

The speakers for the Michaelmas Term 2011 included new and established scholars: Dr Lorna Finlayson (King's) introduced us to 'Philosophical Political Criticism', Prof. Peter Mandler (Caius) discussed the state of History education in British schools, and our own Dr. David Butterfield tracked Lucrētius' *De Rerum Natura* through the ages. Each engaging seminar has had a pleasing turn out and stimulating discussion. We look forward to next term's lineup of interesting talks, drawn from the convenors' different disciplines: History of Art, Modern Languages and Classics.

Committee for 2010–11: Harriet Phillips (3rd year PhD, English); Natasha Moore (3rd year PhD, English). *Committee for 2011–12:* Susannah Brooke (3rd year PhD, History); Amy Li (2nd year PhD, MML); Tamer Nawar (3rd year PhD, Classics)

Bats

2011 was a year characterised by diversity. Not only was the quality of the performances consistently strong, but students with far-ranging levels of experience were given the opportunity to stage their ideas, resulting in a pleasing patchwork of genres. The Lent Term opened with rave reviews and superb audiences for Samuel Beckett's *Endgame*, masterfully directed by Celine Lowenthal. The numbers attending the devised late show *William Fergus Stewart: The Revival* were sadly fewer, but the show (suitably dubbed 'a masterpiece of madness') was an explosively original piece of new writing. Later in term saw the Fitzpat welcoming to the stage Friedrich Dürrenmatt's *The Physicists* (directed by Queens' student Emma Syea) and the annual Medics' Revue. The tragic twist of Dürrenmatt's comedy was in stark contrast to that of the aspiring doctors, however both shows were a resounding success.



JONATHAN HOLMES

'School for Scandal' in Cloister Court – the Bats play.

A big departure from tradition came in the form of the May Week show, with the new Committee deciding for the first time for many years to opt out of Shakespeare and towards pastures new, in the form of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *School for Scandal*. Though in its run up the show was riddled with misfortune (rupturing appendices included), the cast and crew pulled together to produce a run filled with gusto, wigs and wonderful melodrama.

After the summer break Bats returned in the Michaelmas Term with a triumphant performance of Sondheim's *Sweeney Todd*. Though it elicited one of the most contentiously unfair reviews of the year, the artistic and technical talent on display was incredible (the ejector chair being a particular highlight). In comparison with the swelling crowds the Barber brought, audience numbers for the late show – Improvised Comedy Ent's *Ice Queen* – were comparatively fewer, but the performers still managed to entertain their crowd. The year was rounded off with both the innovative and the iconic: Ceci Mourkogiannis and Heather Williams re-wrote a classic in their *Oedipus/Where Three Roads Meet*, a beautiful piece of metatheatricality that challenged both its audiences' preconceptions and its own genre. The performance worked in great contrast with the late show, Harold Pinter's *Celebration*, which gave new director Craig Slade the opportunity to try his hand, and with slick results. Full of both laughter and sincerity, the show met with the positive response it highly deserved.

After such a busy yet successful year, it only remains to thank the Committee, and the wonderful technical team, for their continuing hard work in ensuring that Bats and its shows are a success.

President: Rachel Wilkinson

Chapel Choir

For the Chapel Choir, 2011 began with an interregnum period between Directors of Music. The Choir was run by organ scholars Jemima Stephenson and Alexander Berry whose progress was overseen by Lady Eatwell throughout the term. For the organ scholars, having responsibility for the Chapel Choir's three weekly choral services and ambitious music list was a baptism of fire, and it is a testament to the commitment of our choral scholars and volunteers that the Choir succeeded in maintaining a high level of music-making throughout the Lent Term. Ironically, the season of Lent took up only a very small part of the Lent Term itself, which gave the Choir a chance to build up its standard repertoire and take part in 'sound-building' workshops, led by Lady Eatwell. The Term's larger projects included learning Jonathan Dove's new *Missa Brevis*, Leighton's Second Service and William Harris's sublime double-choir anthem, *Faire is the heaven*. Other highlights included a joint evensong with Peterhouse Chapel Choir, the annual Battle of the Choirs event at the President's Lodge, and the Lodge recital, at which choral scholars sang Victoria's motet, *O quam gloriosum*. During the Easter Vacation, instead of touring, the Choir took up residence at Exeter Cathedral for a week, working on Lenten music for four evensongs.

Easter Term 2011 saw the arrival of our new Director of Music, Dr. Silas Wollston, Principal Keyboard Player for and Assistant Conductor of The Monteverdi Choir and English Baroque Soloists. To Queens', Silas has brought his love for and expertise in Baroque music, and he immediately set about establishing 'Baroque Evensongs' at which the Choir and congregation could be exposed to 17th and 18th Century music within a liturgical context. Despite this focus, the general repertoire of the Choir remains very broad, as demonstrated by the excellent singing of Britten and Gowers at the Commemoration of Benefactors Service in June. At the end of the academic year, the Choir bade farewell to a number of choral scholars and volunteers, and to Jemima Stephenson, organ scholar, who has taken up the organ scholarship of Peterborough Cathedral.

Michaelmas Term 2011 was the busiest in a long time, beginning with a concert as part of a festival celebrating the work of composers Charles Villiers Stanford (Queens' 1870) and Herbert Howells. Recitals were given by the chapel choirs of Trinity, King's and St. John's Colleges, and Queens' presented a programme of obscure and challenging part songs by both composers. Alongside conductors Silas Wollston, Alexander Berry and Suzi Digby, the Choir felt especially privileged to be directed by Sir David Willcocks, who presented Howells' setting of George Herbert's poem *Sweetest of sweets*, for which he was the dedicatee. Organ solos were given by Alexander Berry and new organ scholar, Nicholas Morris, whom we welcomed from Uppingham School.

Further events in the Michaelmas Term included singing at the annual muster of the Order of the Fleur-de-Lys, Remembrance Sunday, an All Souls Requiem Service and the Advent Carol Service. The term ended with a weekend tour to Belgium, singing a concert in Sint Baafs-Kathedraal in Ghent and at mass in Brussels Cathedral.

Plans for the future include recording a CD of music for Advent on *Orchid Classics* as well as concerts in Budapest, Szeged, Kecskemét and at La Madeleine in Paris. While the Choir at Queens' is not yet a household name, visitors to the College continue to remark on the quality and musicality of our singers, of whom the college has the right to feel justly proud. Particular thanks must be given for the continued support of Lord and Lady Eatwell, Dr. Holmes and the chapel community as a whole.

Alex Berry

Christian Union

So, 2011–2012 has been a great year for Queens' College Christian Union. 'Main Event' 2011 was very successful with the theme 'Truth': how the truth of the Good News of Jesus really does have the power to set us free. We held a cheese and wine launch event attended by lots of freshers and a number of people investigated the claims of Christianity for themselves in pairs or in small groups. There was a centrally-run 'dig deeper' course exploring Christianity, held in the Round Church. In the Michaelmas Term 2011, we ran two 'text a toastie' events. In essence, our friends in College would text in a question about the Bible, God or Christianity along with a choice of toastie filling, which members of the CU would deliver along with our best attempt at an answer. One of the highlights of the year for us has definitely been our getaway to Letton Hall with Christ's, Pembroke, and Jesus Colleges before the start of Michaelmas Term: several freshers came along, which was encouraging, and we had a really great time looking into the Bible for ourselves, eating lots of great food and going go-carting. Go-carting turned out to be a bit too exciting for Tom Sparrow who forgot the instructions to wear sleeves whilst in the go-cart:



JONATHAN HOLMES

Lady Eatwell, Dr Wollston and Sir David Willcocks after conducting the Choir.

some pretty impressive burns followed which remained peeling on his arms for a number of weeks! More recently several of us have returned from the CICC house party and are all set for our next intercollegiate Main Event: Real Life.

College Representatives: Mark Lewis and Alison Smith

Contemporary Dance

This year has seen Queens' Contemporary Dance take on another strong contingent of beginner and intermediate dancers. Adèle Thompson, our Dance Artist in Residence, has been hard at work with both technical classes on Fridays and choreography workshops on Saturdays. QCCDS now has a strong cohort of members from Queens', from other Cambridge colleges and even from the world of employment – we even have one dedicated dancer travelling in from Bedford each week!

Lent Term 2011 saw QCCDS take part in the first Queens' Arts Festival – an event that proved a great success and one we would be happy to participate in again.

Once again we put on our annual performance – Sprung! – in Queens' Fitzpatrick Hall. An intimate performance, it saw QCCDS members, as well as local street dance group SinCru and even a tap dance duo, take to the stage for two nights. It was a lovely evening, showcasing talent from across Cambridge.

Plans are once again being put in motion for the 2012 performance of Sprung!

President: Abi Smitton

The Dial

The Dial continues as the Queens' College based creative writing magazine, publishing fresh and exciting pieces written by students from across the University. It serves to encourage students to explore and enjoy this form of creative output. The Lent, May Week and Michaelmas editions this year have experimented with design and illustrations to compliment the chosen poems. This development has partly stemmed from *The Dial's* involvement with the Queens' Arts Festival of Lent 2011, when *The Dial* worked with the Arts Festival Committee on an event named 'Synaesthesia', which blended poetry and visual art. *The Dial* will also take part in the Queens' Arts Festival of 2012 where, among performances from other Queens' societies, contributors to *The Dial* will read their work to an audience in Old Hall.

Isabel Keating

QEnts

Ents has had its ups and downs this year, as does any college society, but overall at the end of 2011 Queens' Ents is doing well.

The Lent Term saw the last bops of the outgoing 2010–11 Committee which enjoyed varying degrees of success. Two of that term's planned bops had to be cancelled as it was realised that they would not draw a big enough student crowd. However, the 'Silent' Disco, held at one of the clubs in Cambridge, was very popular as was the ever-popular end of term bop 'Set You Free'.

In the Easter Term the new Committee decided to try something different and had a 'battle of the bands', bringing in some student bands from around the University to perform and giving the students something a bit more mellow during exam revision time. After exams, of course, we held the annual event 'Bounce' (which may be known as the 'JCR BBQ and Bounce' to some) on Erasmus Lawn which was a huge success completely selling out of tickets. This year we had sumo suits, a gladiator battle and a huge 65ft inflatable obstacle course for everyone to enjoy.



Battle of the Bands, Lent 2011 – a graduate group.



At the Hallowe'en Bop.

In the new academic year we decided to cut the number of bops down from seven to five per term so that we could focus our efforts more on each bop. This seems to have worked well as all but one of the Michaelmas Term bops was a great success. One worth a particular mention involved the bringing in of a drag troupe called DENIM to perform; this bop was so successful that we had to turn quite a lot of people away on the door and everybody said it was an excellent night.

President: Aleks Piotrowski; *Vice-President:* Jay Mehta; *Treasurer:* Jonathan Graham; *Technical Director:* Oliver Duff; *Head of Design:* Wai-Chuen Cheung; *Publicity:* Faye Presland & Natasha Newey; *Décor:* Hannah Vassallo; *Webmaster:* Ken Lim

Queens' Films

Queens' College Film Club has continued to broaden the cinematic horizons of the College in 2011. We have shown a vast array of films, from explosive blockbuster classic *Die Hard with a Vengeance* to slow-burn Argentine thriller *The Secret in their Eyes*. This year saw the transition from President Adam Whitehead to the novel co-presidency of Benjamin Smith and Emily Carlton. Under this new leadership the Club has continued its fervent crusade to the promised land of quality cinema. The supposed pinnacle of the club's success (a no-holds-barred outdoor screening of Mesozoic megamovie *Jurassic Park*) was foiled by the tempestuously unpredictable British weather. Though heavy rain saturated Erasmus Lawn, it failed to dampen the resourceful spirits of the Club's co-presidents. A hasty transplant to the Fitzpatrick Hall drew Film Club's biggest crowd that year. The Club has continued regular screenings of cinematic gems during the 2011–12 academic year, bringing in a burgeoning crowd of freshers and old faces alike.

Co-Presidents: Benjamin Smith and Emily Carlton; *Publicity:* Luke Lythgoe

Graduate Choir

After a well-attended Summer Graduate Concert in the capable hands of Will Midgely, Theresa Dahm and Rogier van Dalen, the reins were passed to a new team. Our considerable thanks go to these three for their two years careful nurturing which saw the choir grow to the 30-strong ensemble that it is today.

The Graduate Choir continues to demonstrate its flair for the eclectic. The Michaelmas Graduate Concert included pieces ranging from *California Dreamin'* to *Gaudete* and was warmly received. Further notable performances in the concert on the day included the welcome return of Chris Hill with Rachmaninov's *Moments Musicaux* and Rob Baldock playing from the Bach Cello suites. The new entry of Vishnu Papineni on the piano and Laughlin MacSuihbne on the violin were a great addition and we look forward to their future contributions this year.

The Choir was in high demand in the Michaelmas Term, singing at the Fellows' Christmas party, the Staff Carol Concert and at a private function and, of course, sweetly serenading the MCR before the MCR Christmas Formal Hall, which is now becoming a yearly tradition. Many members of the



Food at the May Ball.

Choir have learnt *The Boar's Head Carol* which we hope to use at the next Christmas Formal.

Kind thanks go to Suzi Digby (Lady Earwell), who gave up time to take the Choir for an intensive vocal training session early on in the term. We will now provide the Fellows' Choir stiff competition at the 'Battle of the Choirs' contest in the President's Lodge later this year (though, having narrowly lost our last year in a very dubious voting system, we suspect the result can be predicted now). Further highlights in the upcoming year include singing Queen's *Bohemian Rhapsody* and *The Lion King* at the Queens' Graduate Lent Concert.

Enormous thanks are due to Alex Davan-Wetton for his sterling work taking over as the conductor for the Choir and Peter Logg for stepping up to accompany the Choir on the piano. With such strong musical ears taking the rehearsals this promises to be a good year.

President: Matthew Fright; *Vice-President:* Conor Daly; *Secretary:* Brendan McCormick

May Ball

Tuesday 21 June 2011 – anticipation for this year's Ball was kicked off in January, when tickets sold out in a record 2 minutes 40 seconds once on general release. Loosely themed around Heaven and Hell, every court of the 'Dark Side' of College was transformed. Approaching the day, headliners Bombay Bicycle Club were announced, supported by the up-and-coming Alex Clare. Queens' maintained its reputation as an all round quality ball, with food and drink aplenty throughout the night: celebrity 'Jelly-Mongers' Bompas and Parr conjured up bespoke jellies in Old Hall and Liquid Nitrogen Ice Cream in Old Court, whilst guests sipped on Hendrick's served from reapers! Dodgems, Laser Quest and an array of games throughout the courts proved popular too!

2013 sees 100 years of May Balls at Queens', and promises to be one of the most spectacular shows yet! Alumni are warmly invited to attend, and details will be distributed in 2013.

Jacob Brubert

Photographic Society

The Photographic Society exists as a forum for photographers in Queens' to discuss all things photography-related. Since the purchase of a new camera last year, members of College have been able to make use of our very own Nikon SLR. Alongside the College's darkroom, which continues to be stocked and used, this has meant anyone in Queens' can take their own photographs, digitally or manually. Year-on-year little has changed; the fixtures in the calendar continue to include the spring term battery exhibition, with a dozen exhibits from Queens' undergrads and postgrads ranging from city panoramas to well-timed snaps of beach-induced acts of athleticism, and the talks and workshop over the period of the Queens' Arts Festival. This year sees the return of Duncan Grisby, ex-President of the Society, to lead a nude photography short course in the Fitzpatrick Hall.

President: Tom Clarke

RAG

2010–11 saw some big changes to charity fundraising in Queens', with the establishment of 'Queens' Charities', a committee amalgamation of Queens'



Old Court during the May Ball.

RAG, Queens'-Clare Overseas Education Fund, and the Enabling Fund. It is hoped that a larger committee will allow for more events to be put on in Queens', with the proceeds being divided between the three organisations, rather than having different causes competing to persuade students to part with their pennies.

'Charity handcuffing' took place in the Michaelmas Term – named buckets were placed in the bar, and after one week, the two students with the most money were handcuffed together for 12 hours. A 'Kid's Party Formal', complete with balloons, toys, sweets, and of course jelly and ice-cream, raised money for Children in Need, and was enjoyed by all. The Ribena disappeared quicker than the wine! The RAG team even worked at a bop, adding the payment to our total for the year.

As well as the ever popular Blind Date, several Queens' teams participated in the university-wide 'Jailbreak', at which pairs are sponsored to get as far away from Cambridge as possible in 36 hours. Eight third-year students from the same friendship group raised over £2000 by setting up a 'betting system', where sponsors were entered into a prize draw if they correctly guessed the team which went on to travel farthest. The 'winners' of the bet, Travis Winsranley and Sarah Bruckland, made it all the way to southern Spain, while others learnt that truck drivers aren't ever so keen to p-p-p-pick up a penguin!

Many thanks to everyone who donated their time or money to RAG over the past year. It is hoped that in the next year we can organise and promote even more events, maintaining Queens' status as a RAG-friendly college.

Queens' RAG Rep 2010–11: Hannah Miller

St Margaret Society

As always the past year has been extremely busy for the St Margaret's Society (MagSoc). An enthusiastic Committee has been hard at work organising not only the traditional MagSoc concerts, but a host of additional events. The recital series still runs on a Monday evening, either in the Chapel or Old Hall. The Lent Term programme was almost entirely vocal, featuring performances from four of the College's choral scholars, as well as other performances by members of the Chapel Choir. The Queens' College Chamber Choir, Consortium Reginac, performed a concert of American music entitled 'One Small Step' as part of the Queens' Arts Festival. The programme featured Gershwin's *Summertime* and *I got plenty of nuttin'*, as well as a spirited rendition of Copland's *I Bought Me a Cat*. The Michaelmas Term recitals began with a showcase of the wide variety of music taking place at Queens', featuring



Conductors of the May Week concert.

Left to right: Matthew Benton, Sarah Paige, Greg Liddington, Karol Jaworski.

chamber music, solo piano works and jazz. As well as a number of classical song recitals, the series also featured a programme of ballads and a programme of duets and solos from musicals and light opera. An undoubted highlight of the series was the outstanding performance by the Stanford Orchestra of the first movement of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 and Vaughan Williams' *Wasps Overture*, conducted by Edward Hughes and Lewis Owen.

After the success of last year's summer concert and garden party, MagSoc once again held a May Week concert. Unfortunately, gloomy weather on the day meant we were unable to hold the garden party outdoors, but had the privilege of using the Long Gallery at the invitation of the President. Ex-MagSoc President Tom Green made an appearance at the party, entertaining the guests with a selection of jazz classics. The concert itself, a mixture of both choral and orchestral works, was an excellent opportunity for novice conductors to try their hand, as well as displaying the talents of Queens' musicians. As well as the Capriol Suite and a selection of classic folk songs, including the sublime *Turtledove* by Vaughan Williams, the concert featured a new composition by Matthew Benton (current Queens' undergraduate) *A Fantasia on a Round by Byrd*. The summer concerts have proved to be extremely beneficial towards our goal of furthering student conducting at Queens'. In fact, with the exception of the Chapel Choir concert, we can now boast that all our concerts are conducted by current Queens' undergraduates. The premiere of a work at the concert also sparked a venture to produce an entire concert of new works. This was achieved in the Michaelmas Term with a concert ambitiously titled *New Sounds*, with compositions by undergraduates from across the University.

As usual the MagSoc saw out the end of each term in style, with the traditional choral and orchestral concert. The Chorus this year has been extremely strong, both in terms of numbers and more importantly vocally. In the Lent Term the chorus performed Haydn's rousing *Missa in Angustiis* (Nelson Mass) under the direction of Lewis Owen. The piece itself features a vocally demanding operatic soprano solo, performed by Queens' alumna Anna Gillingham. The concert also featured the incredibly complex Martinu Oboe Concerto played with great flair by undergraduate Edward Hughes, as well as Haydn's famous *Military Symphony* conducted by Tom Morley. In the Michaelmas Term the Chorus tackled the first part of Handel's *Messiah*, under the baton of Alex Davan-Wetton, featuring Camilla Biggs (Queens' Choral Scholar) as the soprano soloist. The concert also included Grieg's *Holberg Suite*, directed by Karol Jaworski. Particular note, however, has to be made of the outstanding performance of Poulenc's *Organ Concerto* starring Alex Berry, Queens' Senior Organ Scholar.

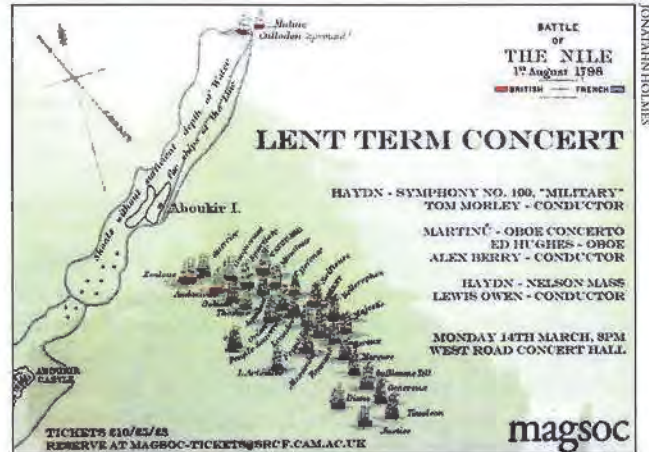
Later in the term Consortium Reginae, under the direction of Lewis Owen, performed Benjamin Britten's stunning *A Ceremony of Carols* in the intimate candlelit setting of the Chapel.

President: Lewis Owen; Vice-President: Sara Anderson; Treasurer: William Oram; Secretary: Gregory Liddington

Silver Boars

2011 has been another successful year for the Silver Boars Dining Society. Each dinner saw members, old and new, and their guests enjoy sumptuous food and wine in the stunning setting of Old Hall. Some of the braver tried our signature drink – the 'Black Velvet' – certainly an acquired taste!

The garden party coincided with the arrival of our fantastic tailored jackets,



The poster for the St Margaret Society Lent Term concert.

making the event all the more entertaining (despite having to retreat from Erasmus Lawn to the Bar as the English summer proved to be predictably unpredictable). There will be another chance to purchase one of our jackets and those interested should email Simon Cooper at sec71@cam.ac.uk. Future events include the Lent Dinner on March 2nd, the garden party on June 16th and the Michaelmas Dinner on October 27th. Members should also be aware that there are plans for new events such as a Whiskey Tasting and an evening of wine and jazz with the Golden Roses. Should any Old Boars wish to re-establish contact, then the Society's email address is silverboars@gmail.com

President: Adam Sullivan; Vice-President: Simon Cooper; Treasurer: George Illingworth; Secretary: Justin Bishop

The Stanford Orchestra

The Stanford Orchestra is enjoying an extremely successful year. Just 18 months after its inception, the Orchestra is already a firm fixture in the musical life of the College. Over the past 12 months concerts have continued to pull large crowds of both students and fellows. Moreover we are slowly but surely expanding our membership, particularly among Pembroke and Peterhouse undergraduates.

The Michaelmas Term concert saw Lewis Owen conduct Vaughan Williams' *Wasps Overture* and Edward Hughes direct the first movement of Beethoven's *Seventh Symphony*. The choice of repertoire was met with great enthusiasm by the Orchestra. Such was the popularity of the pieces that at a few rehearsals we had more violins than we could fit on the altar steps of Chapel! The Stanford tradition of free food and wine at each rehearsal continues, and it is safe to say that the Stanford Orchestra remains the most friendly orchestral group in Cambridge. Not that there is any compromise on musicality, however! Indeed, the positive feedback we received from concert-goers was overwhelming.

Looking ahead, Bruckner and Sibelius feature in the Lent Term concert, for which preparations are well underway. The Stanford Orchestra is now incorporated fully under the Magsoc banner, and next year will be run centrally. As a founder I am delighted with the success the orchestra continues to enjoy, and do hope that it will go from strength to strength in the coming years.

Edward Hughes



The Silver Boars, Summer 2011.

The Development Record

Donors to Queens' 2011

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

By the end of 2011, 322 Queens' Alumni and Friends had 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 seven bequests during the last year totalling £122,810.

In 2011, 936 donors collectively gave 3,014 gifts totalling £1.49m. A significant number of gifts came from small monthly and quarterly donations that, when added together, help provide a solid source of funding.

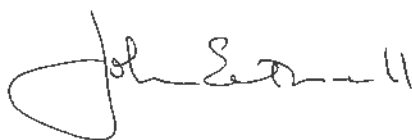
The Queens' 575 Campaign – Forging the Future

In the year 2023 Queens' celebrates the 575th anniversary of our foundation. To mark this major milestone in our history we are launching The Queens' 575 Campaign, to forge the future of the College, to build on our long and distinguished record and to address the special challenges of the 21st century. Our priorities are:

- Teaching and Research
- Students
- General Funds and the Endowment

Our aim is to raise £30 million from donations by the year 2023 and, with generous gifts from a number of Members, we have already made a significant start. We are especially grateful to Dr Mohammed El-Erian (1977) and Mrs Jamie El-Erian for their support of a new Fellowship in Economics. We were also delighted with the response to our Annual Telephone Fundraising programme. Our current students that took part in Queens' Calling were thrilled to have the opportunity to speak to Members about their time at the College and their careers. Many Members committed over the phone to modest, regular gifts which, when put together, provide significant support to the College.

Thank you.



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COURTESY THE ALUMNI OFFICE

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COURTESY THE ALUMNI OFFICE

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The President's Lodge illuminated for the May Ball.

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2005: Dr W W W Klingsch; Miss S Rana.

2006: Mr J Spence.

2008: Mr P McKearney.

2010: Mr M F D Winch.

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Anonymous: Queens' has received 29 anonymous gifts during 2011.

Anniversary gifts were received from the Matriculation Year Groups of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001.

We are also grateful to the following Matriculation Year Representatives whose assistance was invaluable in contacting their fellow members to attend their Anniversary Celebration Reunion Events in 2011: His Honour Judge S S Brown, QC (1971); Brigadier M C van der Lande, OBE (1981); Mr G Aiken (1991); Mrs K S J Adams (2001); Mr D I Sternberg (2001).



"A puddle-strewn car park."

The Academic Record

New strategies to help patients with oesophageal cancer

Currently cancer is the second most common cause of death in the UK. However in recent years there have been many important breakthroughs in the understanding of the molecular evolution of tumours which have been translated into further improvements in patient survival. Traditionally the specific treatment regimen that a patient receives has been predominantly based on the organ from which the tumour has arisen and guided by how advanced the cancer is at diagnosis. The majority of these drugs function by killing cells which are growing rapidly, for example by damaging their DNA or interfering with the cytoskeleton. However these drugs will therefore also affect normal cells which need to proliferate quickly to fulfil their function, such as the cells of the gastrointestinal tract and hair follicles, so accounting for some of the unpleasant side effects of treatment. In more recent times the efficacy of traditional drug regimens has been facilitated by the addition of "targeted therapies". These are drugs which target specific molecular abnormalities present in the tumour due to mutations in the genes which code for proteins that are key for cellular functions such as cell proliferation, cell survival and cell motility. Since these genetic changes are unique to the cancer cells, normal cells are not affected and therefore targeted therapies tend to have fewer adverse effects. One of the earliest examples of targeted therapy being incorporated into standard clinical management is the use of trastuzumab (Herceptin) in patients with breast cancer whose tumours over-express a cell surface protein called Her2 (ErbB2). This dramatically improved the survival of patients who had previously had a poor prognosis.

The broader application of this approach is hampered by a number of factors. A given targeted drug is only effective if the specific alteration that it inhibits is present within the tumour. Each tumour arises from a unique combination of genetic alterations in the DNA, therefore these have to be characterised for each patient to some degree before the appropriate targeted therapy can be selected. For example the Her2 abnormality is present in approximately one in five breast tumours and it is therefore only these patients who are offered trastuzumab, as it will offer a negligible benefit to patients without this molecular change. A second barrier is the identification of appropriate molecular targets followed by finding compounds that inhibit it with sufficient specificity to not impact on other cellular proteins. Each tumour is made up of numerous genetic abnormalities, however they are not of equivalent importance and it is believed that a hierarchy exists. This underlies the theory of oncogene addiction whereby a single or small number of alterations are critical for the establishment and maintenance of the tumour. It is these pivotal molecular changes that need to be inhibited with targeted therapy to induce cancer cell death by a mechanism known as oncogenic shock.

Recent advances in genetic profiling techniques and computational biology have allowed key collaborations to be established extensively to characterise the molecular abnormalities in the common tumour types. This has facilitated the identification of novel therapeutic targets for which small molecule inhibitors are being developed in

partnerships with major pharmaceutical companies.

The main focus of my research has been to apply these principles to oesophageal cancer. Cancer of the oesophagus, the muscular tube which transports food to the stomach from the throat, has a particularly poor prognosis, which has shown little recent improvement, in contrast to other cancer types. This is because the tumour tends only to become symptomatic at a late stage when it is large enough to impair swallowing. At this time the tumour may have already invaded blood and lymphatic vessels, therefore there is a high risk that cancer cells will have already seeded distant organs. The current chemotherapy regimens in use only offer marginal improvement in patient outcomes and no novel targeted therapies have been used in this tumour type. As a consequence only 15% of patients diagnosed with this condition are alive five years later. An additional concern is the rapid increase in the incidence of oesophageal cancer which has increased by five fold over the last twenty years in the West, a rate higher than any other solid tumour, though the reasons underlying this are unclear. Hence oesophageal cancer was recently identified by the Chief Medical Officer as a major public health concern.

In order to enhance the survival of patients with oesophageal cancer there are two major strategies that could be combined. The first is to identify patients at an earlier stage of the disease, whilst the second is to improve our treatments for people with established tumours.

Oesophageal cancer develops in a step-wise process from a pre-cancerous lesion called Barrett's oesophagus. The oesophagus is normally lined by a squamous-type epithelium, similar to the skin. In the first step of oesophageal cancer development this changes to a columnar-type epithelium, similar to that found in the small intestine (Figure 1). This is a process called metaplasia; the presence of columnar epithelium is referred to as Barrett's oesophagus. The main risk factor for this change is acid reflux; however it should be noted that this will only occur in the minority of patients who experience such symptoms. Over a prolonged period of time genetic changes can accumulate in the columnar epithelium. This results in an increased proliferation of the cells and the tissue architecture becoming more distorted; known as dysplasia within a segment of Barrett's oesophagus, this is not yet cancer. Eventually the epithelial cells are able to break away and invade more deeply into the layers of the oesophageal wall; it is at this point cancer is said to be present.

Barrett's oesophagus can be diagnosed on an endoscopy. The columnar tissue has a characteristic salmon pink appearance and tissue biopsies can then be taken to confirm the diagnosis based on its microscopic appearance. Patients can subsequently undergo regular surveillance endoscopies where the Barrett's epithelium is rigorously sampled and the tissue examined. This allows dysplasia to be detected and when it becomes very severe patients can be treated before cancer develops; even if a cancer is detected on a surveillance examination it is likely to be at a very early stage when treatments have better outcomes.

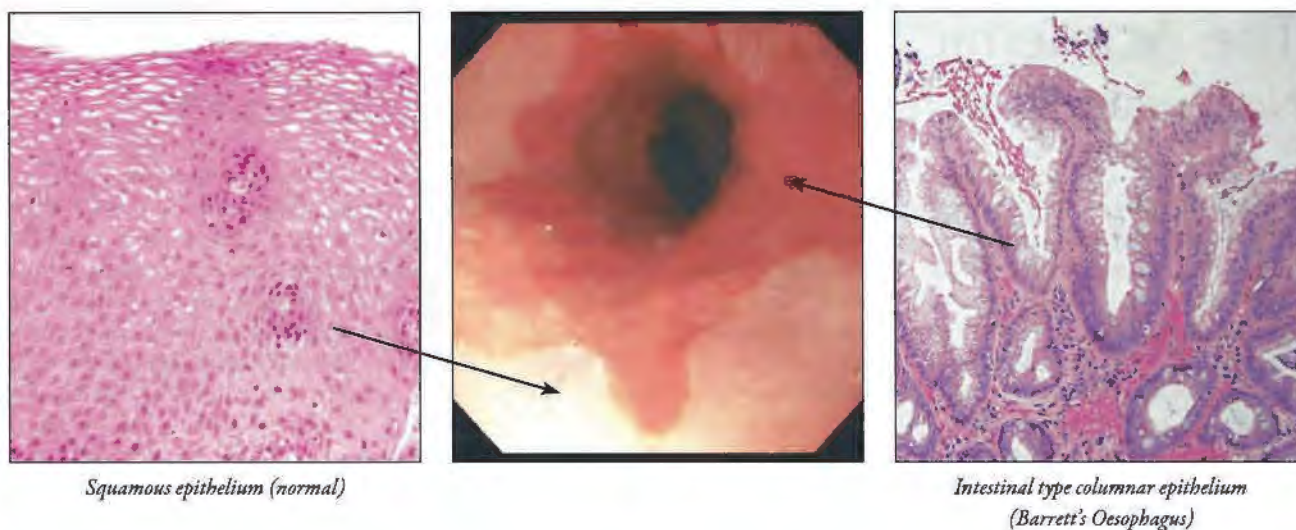


Figure 1: Endoscopic view of the oesophagus (centre) showing the normal squamous oesophageal lining (light pink) and Barrett's oesophagus (dark pink). The microscopic appearance of these areas is also shown.

By studying the progression of Barrett's oesophagus from metaplasia to dysplasia and finally cancer the critical genetic changes which allow these transitions to occur can be identified. It is these early changes that are most likely to underlie oncogene addiction and therefore represent effective novel therapeutic targets. In order to have sufficient numbers for our study tissue samples from patients with Barrett's oesophagus treated in Northern Ireland, University College Hospital, London, and Addenbrooke's Hospital were combined; whilst tumour samples were pooled from five UK teaching hospitals in Bristol, Glasgow, Oxford, Birmingham and Cambridge. This highlights the importance of collaborations between different centres to facilitate research and the number of people involved in such research. We used these samples to study the expression of a number of cell surface receptors during the metaplasia-dysplasia-cancer sequence. We identified four receptors which were highly expressed in dysplastic lesions and cancers but not in normal oesophageal tissue. The fact that the increase in their expression levels occurred early is supportive of them having an important role in driving the development of the cancer. One of these proteins, Her2, as mentioned above is already known to be critical in breast cancers and has inhibitors already used routinely in clinical practice. When over four hundred oesophageal cancers were profiled we showed that one or more of these four receptors was over-expressed in almost half of the tumour samples.

However showing that these receptors are highly expressed in oesophageal cancer development is not enough evidence to support them having a pivotal role and therefore being relevant drug targets. Hence the next step was to inhibit these receptors in oesophageal cancer cells grown in the laboratory which express them at high levels. Encouragingly when these receptors were silenced the cancer cells stopped growing within 24hrs and after 72hrs over half of the cells were no longer alive. This is a consequence of the receptors sitting at the top of two key signalling pathways. One of these, the MAPK pathway, is particularly important for driving cell proliferation; whilst the second, the AKT pathway, promotes cell survival. Therefore

when the receptors are inhibited these pathways are turned off resulting in reduced cell growth and subsequent cell death. The final step is now to treat patients with drugs which inhibit these receptors and see whether this improves their survival.

Our rapidly increasing understanding of cancer biology makes this an exciting time to be researching novel therapeutic strategies and targets. It offers the perfect opportunity to combine both clinical medicine and laboratory-based research which is what I aspire to do in the future.

Finally I would like to thank all the patients who allowed their diagnostic tissue samples also to be used for research purposes and therefore enabled me to undertake this work.

Dr Anna Paterson

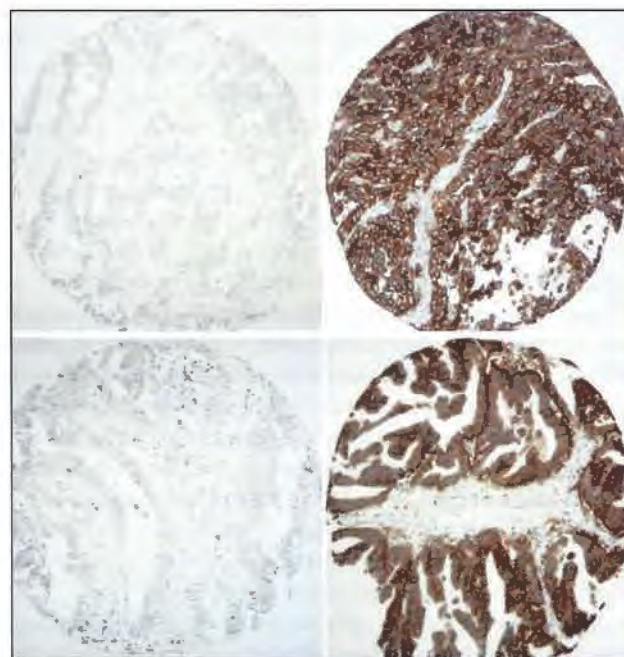


Figure 2: Cores of oesophageal tumour tissue stained using immunohistochemistry. Cells that express high levels of the receptor appear brown. This diagram shows tumours that expressed no Her2 receptor on the left and tumours that express high levels of the receptor on the right.

2008 banking crisis v 2011–12 sovereign debt crisis: two sides of the same coin?

It has been obvious for some time that the banking crisis that engulfed the western world in 2008 has also seriously weakened sovereign financial systems. The commitments to bail-outs were dwarfed by the sharp fall in tax revenues in the recession that in turn led to major increases in fiscal deficits and substantial public debt accumulation. However, the impact on the Eurozone has been far more severe than elsewhere. Peculiarities in the structure of the Eurozone have led to the extraordinary situation in which the stability of banks throughout the Zone, and indeed the survival of the currency system itself, have been endangered by a sovereign debt crisis in an entity that comprises a little over 2% of Eurozone gdp.

The structural origins of this extraordinary turn of events are now well known. They include: the absence of any effective all-zone treasury function; the lack of a single Eurozone bond; no substantial budgetary operation within which might be embedded the sort of fiscal transfers necessary to stabilise the monetary union that exist in, say, the USA or Australia; and, as has been painfully evident, a lack of coherent and decisive political leadership.

Yet there are some all-pervasive, more fundamental trends in international finance that have played a major part in the world-wide crisis, and that have assumed a particular significance in the context of the Eurozone.

First: the growth of the international bond market. Prior to the wave of financial market liberalisation that was sparked by President Nixon's abandonment of the Bretton Woods system in August 1971, post World War II sovereign bond markets were predominantly national. With liberalisation international markets grew rapidly. Overseas sales of US bonds rose from 3% of US gdp in 1970 to 200% in the early 2000s; whilst overseas sales of UK bonds rose from nil in 1970 (such sales would have been illegal) to 1000% of UK gdp in the early 2000s. The enormous scale of international bond transactions today make it possible for there to be huge swings in the funding of national bond markets, between holdings of say dollar, sterling or euro bonds, or between different sovereign euro bonds. These potentially destabilising swings have transformed the sensitivity of funding policy to market forces.

Second: the financial innovation that accompanied liberalisation has resulted in a rapid growth in the size of the balance sheets of the banks (and other financial intermediaries) *relative to the underlying transactions that those balance sheets are based upon*. Broadly speaking, the assets of the banks have grown at an average rate of 15% since 1978. Given that the world gdp has grown (in nominal terms) at a little more than 5.8% per annum over the same period, the excess growth of 9.2% per year suggests that the banks' balance sheets are now around 20 times greater, relative to the given underlying gdp, than was the case 33 years ago. Since deposits are not likely to rise at a rate much faster than the growth of gdp, the relative increase in the size of financial balance sheets must be due to the growth of wholesale lending between financial institutions.

A simple example of what has happened can be seen in the market for domestic mortgages. In the 1960s the financing of

mortgages involved households depositing funds in mortgage banks that were then lent on to other households to enable them to buy houses. Today this transaction is likely to pass through a long chain of investments, from the household purchase of money market funds, to short-term loans to the bank, which expands funding through repo transactions with a securities firm that in turn purchased securities from a provider of asset backed securities, that were in turn assembled from a mortgage pool created by lending to home-buying households. Indeed, even this sequence is probably rather a short, uni-directional chain.

Suppose in the case of a 1960s-style funding, the value of the underlying mortgage is \$100k. Then there are \$200k worth of financial transactions associated with the intermediated transfer of funds from the depositing household to the home-buying household. *Gross* assets of \$200k are created – \$100k of assets in the form of a bank deposit on household's balance sheet, and a \$100k mortgage on the bank's balance sheet. With today's longer chains of transactions, far greater gross stocks of assets are created. And gross assets matter. In the face of an extreme event (such as mortgage default) netting of the intermediary's position is impossible since the asset (a 20 year mortgage) and the liability (a demand deposit) do not match. The bank has lost \$100k on its balance sheets, and, presuming it defaults, the lending household has lost \$100k too. The destructive power of gross positions was clearly exposed in the financial crisis. In 2008 Lehman Bros OTC CDS book had gross notional value of \$72bn. Months later the net loss was known to be \$5.2bn. Similarly, AIG's CDS book had a notional value of \$270bn, whereas actual losses were eventually just \$3bn. But it was the inability to provide further collateral against the gross figure when the rating on the book was reduced that forced AIG to look for a rescue from the federal authorities.

Third: the growth of wholesale funding has transformed the balance sheets of the banks. In the 1960s the liabilities of a bank consisted almost entirely of deposits by households and firms. The assets of the bank were a mixture of very liquid assets, such as Treasury Bills and trade acceptances (around 40%) and loans to households and firms (the remaining 60%). Today the balance sheet looks quite different. Deposits by households and firms comprise only about 20% of the liabilities, the rest being made up of lending from other banks (much of it international), commercial paper and repos. In the UK funding through the repos market is almost of the same order as funding by deposits. Around 25% of the asset side of the banks' balance sheets consist of loans to households and firms, the rest being *marketable* loans and securities and other investments, and repos.

The growth of the repo market has been one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the past decade, with repos growing 4 times faster than M2 (cash and current accounts – roughly the rate of growth of nominal gdp). *Overnight* repos have grown at the same rate. Management of the repo market has become an important part of central banks management of overall liquidity; the day to day stability of the repo market being a key policy goal.

The overall result has been a fundamental shift in bank funding, away from deposits (that tend to be very “sticky”) toward short-term market transactions that must be continually re-financed. The 90 banks covered by the recent European Banking Authority stress tests, for example, need to refinance €5,400bn of debt in the next two years, equivalent to 45 per cent of European Union gdp. Not too difficult to turn over in tranquil times, but a significantly greater challenge today.

The impact of the 2008 financial crisis on public debt is well known. Amongst the OECD countries the ratio of public debt to gdp doubled from 1970 to 2008, rising from 40% of gdp to 80% of gdp. In just the next 3 years it rose to 106% of OECD gdp. Of particular interest is the balance between domestic funding of public debt (a nation borrowing from itself) and international funding. It is noticeable that amongst developed countries it is the Eurozone countries that have by far the greater international exposure. Taking Canada, Japan, the US, and the UK together, the overseas proportion of public borrowing is around 12%. However, taking Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain together, around 50% of public debt is funded overseas (predominantly, but not exclusively, in other countries of the Eurozone) – and this figure is roughly the same for each country. This makes Eurozone countries far more susceptible to the vagaries of the international bond market.

There are 2 major reasons for this difference in the structure of funding.

First, the Eurozone economy is roughly the same size as the economy of the US, and hence any balanced bond portfolio must contain euro denominated bonds, exposure to

the euro can be obtained by investing in any of the various Eurozone sovereign bonds. Investors therefore have a choice as to which euro sovereign to hold, a choice that is likely to be informed by the risk, return and hence diversification of their entire euro holding.

Second, the policy of the European Central Bank (ECB) resulted, at least up to the end of 2009, in all Eurozone sovereign bonds being treated by the market as if they were almost equivalent to one another, despite obvious differences in national debt structures which were in turn reflected in bond ratings. A key decision was to assign all eligible euro-denominated sovereign debt instruments issued by the Eurozone central governments to the same (highest) liquidity category. Accordingly, not only were spreads between the returns on sovereign bonds very small, but also the ECB operations in the repo market ensured that sovereign debt could be transformed into cash easily and cheaply. It was therefore in the interest of the banks to hold large quantities of sovereign debt on their balance sheets – in effect earning a substantial risk free return. Moreover, since all sovereign debt was treated the same, then it made sense to hold a “balanced portfolio” of sovereign instruments from throughout the Eurozone. An unintended consequence of ECB policy was to make sovereign funding very easy and very cheap. Eurozone states are prohibited from printing money, but they were provided with a financial facility that (so long as confidence lasted) was almost as good! This was a particularly attractive source of funding as tax revenues collapsed in 2007-9.

A further element of ECB policy was the excessive increase in the valuation haircut associated with the maturity of the



The President's Lodge and Mathematical Bridge.

collateral used in repo transactions. This encouraged the move to short-term funding that has become typical of Eurozone banks and Eurozone sovereigns.

These arrangements could not survive the market shock of the emergence of funding difficulties in Greece, Portugal and Ireland, and latterly in Spain and Italy. Around €450bn of sovereign debt is held by Europe's top 24 banks, of which €50bn is from Greece, Ireland and Portugal, nations that make up about 6% of Eurozone gdp. As CDS spreads widened the repo market was no longer a source of ready cash, indeed Greece could only sell government bonds direct to the ECB. Banks holding large quantities of Eurozone sovereign debt faced the prospect of large write-downs. The banking crisis has led to a sovereign crisis that has led back to a banking crisis.

The most spectacular collapse so far has been the recent demise of the Franco-Belgian financial group Dexia – a bank that was rated one of Europe's safest in the stress tests last July. Dexia held €21 billion of "peripheral" Eurozone sovereign bonds. The overall balance sheet was financed by short-term borrowing that required *daily* €10bn – €20bn funding from the wholesale markets. A ratings downgrade closed that short-term door forcing Dexia to turn to the French and Belgian governments to guarantee €90bn of short-term funding. Dexia is now going through what is effectively an insolvency process.

It is worth reflecting on why the ECB pursued its common strategy toward sovereign bonds. The central bank of a single sovereign, say the Bank of England or the Federal Reserve, will automatically regard bonds issued by its sovereign state as being the most liquid in the market, since the state can always swap the bonds for cash – it can print money. It would seem that the ECB carried over this not unreasonable approach to management of the repo market in a single state to the peculiar multi-state structure of the Eurozone.

A further notable characteristic of the Eurozone is the lack of a single, all zone funding mechanism – the lack of a eurobond. This means that investors seeking exposure to the euro are required to hold bonds issued by individual sovereigns. This also means that exposure can be maintained whilst switching from one sovereign to another. Moreover, any holder of euro cash and bank deposits (which lack any national identity) can achieve the security of desired national identity by moving cash balances from, say, Greek current accounts, into, say, German bonds. There is thus the potential for massive capital flight. Between states with different currencies capital flight results in the accumulation of unwanted currency in the central bank of the recipient state. That central bank will seek to transform unwanted currency into desired reserve denominations, putting downward pressure on the currency from which capital has fled. Nothing of this sort can take place within the Eurozone since it is a single currency area. The result has been that large balances have been accumulated in the accounts of the central banks of recipient countries at the ECB, and equivalent negative balances in the accounts of the central banks of the countries from which capital has fled. This capital flight might well be reversed if a convincing rescue deal for the euro were put in place. Its very existence is evidence of a serious design fault in the Eurozone.

The short-term solution to the Eurozone's problems is clear enough. The ECB must guarantee the sovereign debts of all member states and where necessary print money to clear

them. Whether this is preceded by a refinancing of debt that imposes a haircut on bond-holders is a matter of political taste (or perhaps, political necessity in the case of countries that are doing the refinancing). However, the larger the haircut imposed, the greater the resources that will be required to re-capitalise the banks that have suffered the haircut.

Moreover, these short-term measures would not solve the medium to long term problem. Once the debt of the less competitive countries has been in some way written off, and even if growth resumes, then the same pattern of indebtedness will begin to re-appear. This is inevitable in any monetary union. The idea that a monetary union could be uniformly competitive is a fantasy. That is why all workable monetary unions have the characteristics listed above – most notably an all-union bond issuance to fund a major part (though not necessarily all) of public debt and a substantial budgetary process that redistributes income from rich to poor, hence limiting the accumulation of debt. For example, tax revenues in London and the South-East of England are roughly 25% greater than government expenditure in the region, the difference being used to support other parts of the UK. Nobody notices.

The importance of the all-union bond should be evident from the experience of the internal capital flight that has afflicted the Eurozone. Compare this situation to that of the United States. The fiscal problems of California (far bigger within the US economy than is Greece within the Eurozone) affect the funding of the Californian deficit, but are in no way destabilising to the federal bond market. There is no comparable dollar crisis.

Will solutions be found, to both the short term and the longer term problems? The answer is to be found in the saying "follow the money". In other words, who is the greatest beneficiary of the existence of the euro? The answer is Germany. Not only does the rest of the Eurozone absorb 40 percent of German exports, but consider the exchange rate of a reconstituted deutsche mark. The German economic model of export-led growth would crumble as the mark soared, in the same way that the prosperity of Switzerland is now threatened by the "safe haven" status of the Swiss franc.

The beneficiary may be reluctant to pay for the benefits it enjoys, and there are still obvious historical inhibitions to German leadership, but the remorseless logic of economic advantage will triumph in the end. After 25 excruciating months of inflammatory indecision, Germany's Angela Merkel and France's Nicolas Sarkozy are talking of a "real economic government" for the euro, though they have not yet defined what this means or when it will happen. Sarkozy has even declared that "euro bonds can be imagined one day," though this would be "at the end of the integration process, not the beginning." That euro-bond market would be as large as the dollar market, and equally irresistible.

The bail-outs are still in the "fire-fighting" category, and the key to temporary success will be whether the flames are doused. The longer term reconstruction of the Eurozone will determine whether this is a temporary respite or whether a new, resilient structure emerges. Such a structure will inevitably involve a far greater degree of political integration (at least in economic decision making) than has been conceived of up until now.

John Eatwell

The Alumni Record

The Alumni Office

It has been a busy year for the Alumni and Development Office with a full events programme, a change of staff and the launch of 'The Queens' 575 Campaign: Forging the Future 1448–2023.

This year saw Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinners for those who matriculated in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. More than 500 Members and their partners attended their respective black tie dinners, a number travelling from across the globe to see old friends. The Alumni Weekend proved popular, a particular highlight being the Bats players' fine performance of Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

Members of the Arthur Armitage Society who have pledged a legacy to Queens' were joined at the annual Garden Party by Members of The President's Society (Members who have donated between £5,000 and £25,000 in the last 5 years). Once again, we were favoured with good weather for an enjoyable afternoon by the river.

2012 will see the formation of the Queen Margaret's Circle (those who have given over £25,000 in the last 5 years). Members of the Circle will be invited to the College Queen Margaret Feast.

October 2011 saw another successful Academic Saturday, as 150 Members' and their friends and families came to College for a programme of lectures on a diverse range of subjects, from poverty relief and social enterprise in Pakistan to pioneering treatments for brain cancer, probability mathematics and the challenges of bustard conservation. Thank you to the Fellows and Members of Queens' who gave presentations. This year's programme will be announced in July.

Remembrance Sunday was a very moving occasion as we remembered Members of the College who lost their lives in World War 2. At the Lunch after the service, current Students enjoyed the opportunity to talk with Alumni about their experiences as Members of Queens' in the 1930s, '40s and early '50s. Matriculants of 1951 were particularly welcomed as they celebrated 60 years since coming to Queens'.

We continue to explore different ways of keeping in touch with our Alumni overseas and the launch of the Queens' Online Shop has proved popular with Members around the world, as well as in the UK. A new venture is our official LinkedIn group, which can be found in the groups directory under Queens' College Cambridge Members.

The President's reception in Hong Kong was a great success with more than 30 Members from the area attending. Lord Eatwell also had private meetings which have resulted in generous donations from a number of Alumni in Hong Kong.

In the Alumni Office, we said goodbye to Janet Thompson who left in February 2011 to take up a post in the North of England. We welcomed her successor, Juliet Chippindale, to College in March. In April Fellow and Director of Development Dr Diana Henderson celebrated her wedding to Professor Peter Jones (1957) and she appreciated enormously the congratulations sent by a number of Queensmen.

We are grateful to Sir Tony Brenton (1968) for his ongoing work as Chairman of the Alumni Association and to the tireless organisers of the regional events held in Birmingham, Cambridge and Manchester. Thanks are also due to the Matriculation Year Representatives who did a sterling job of contacting and encouraging fellow Members to attend their Reunion Events in 2011 and to all those who spoke on behalf of their year.

To find out about the events and services that are offered to Alumni in 2012, please look at the Alumni pages of the College website (www.queens.cam.ac.uk) or the Events and Services Guide 2011/12 – if you have not received a copy please phone +44 (0)1223 331944 or email alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk. Thank you to those who have been in touch with their changes of contact details and please continue to keep us up to date.

Diana Henderson



Before the May Ball

Alumni Association AGM

The tenth Annual General Meeting of the Alumni Association (92nd of the Queens' College Club) took place in the Fitzpatrick Hall on 25 June 2011. Sir Tony Brenton introduced his role as Chairman of the Association and welcomed members to the meeting. He also announced the re-election by the Fellowship of Lord Eatwell as President until 2017.

The President then spoke, reflecting on the many changes to the College since the 1960s. He particularly highlighted the rise in the number of post-graduate students, a change that has been reflected throughout the University with the growth of taught Masters degrees, the professional schools and 'big science'. He noted that Cambridge University is widely recognised as the finest science university in the world, despite the huge disparity in funding when compared with many American universities. He spoke about the increasing role that graduates have in the College community. He went on to reflect on the whole state of tertiary education in the country with the introduction of much higher fees. He pointed out that the colleges will see very little of the fee monies and yet they must maintain the quality and character of education through college teaching. He emphasised the importance of maintaining bursaries for potential students from families in straightened circumstances and the importance of maintaining wide access to the University so that it can continue to attract the ablest students. He concluded his remarks by saying that the College was in good heart and an exciting place to be but that the support of alumni was hugely important.

The outgoing JCR President, Charlie Bell, then spoke on the experience of being at Queens' today. He reflected on the diverseness of the student body and on discussions with the University about bursaries, particularly emphasising the need for poorer students to have increased funds to help with rent and food whilst at University rather than a reduction to the debt they would have to pay back in the long term. He talked about the 'access' work of the JCR. He also mentioned some of the celebrations organised to mark the 30th anniversary of the admission of women to Queens'. He reported on discussions over changes to 'Freshers Week' and the perception that attendance at 'Ents' was decreasing (perhaps because of rivalry from City Clubs). He briefly mentioned some of the sporting achievements this year, notably victories in the Queens' Ergs competition



RAG Jailbreak – pick up a p-p-p-penguin.

and in Cuppers Football, Women's Badminton, Lacrosse and Water Polo. He mentioned the JCR initiative to set up a fund to allow disabled students to join the annual ski trip and the potential use of the Solarium as an alternative venue for students who do not wish to socialise in the Bar. He ended by emphasising the excellence of the spirit of community at Queens'.

Finally Dr Diana Henderson repeated the College's welcome to alumni and reflected on a challenging and successful year in the Alumni and Development Office. She pointed out that there were over 10,000 Old Members scattered in 157 countries.

Sir Tony chaired a short session of questions and closed the meeting with some remarks about how the professional expertise of Old Members could be of benefit to current Members.

Jonathan Holmes (Secretary of the Alumni Association)

Deaths

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members of the College:

Dr P.H.Nash (1935); J.C. Pyper (1935); J.D.M.Taylor (1935); J.F.Neil (1936); I.B.Donald (1937); J.P.Scott, D.S.C. (1937); Colonel P.D.Storie-Pugh, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., F.R.C.V.S. (1937); E.N.Howell (1938); B.A.Jones (1939); A McDonald (1939); The Revd J.C.Royds (1939); F.C.W.Royle (1939); J.A.S.Mowat (1940); C.J.Wilson (1940); W.H.Banks (1941); M.N.Craigs (1941); J.T.Stone, M.C. (1941); W.J.Prescott-Decie (1942) in 2001; C.A.Warner (1942); E.B.Atkinson (1943); Dr W.E.Duckworth, O.B.E., F.R.Eng. (1943); W.J.Grose (1943); C.Q.Keiller (1943) in 2010; F.H.Letty, M.B.E. (1943); A.R.Tait (1944); M.Dover (1945) in 2006; The Revd Canon M.P.Simcock (1945); The Rt Revd K.H.Pillar (1946); W.H.L.Porter (1946); R.M.Duggan (1947); V.P.Bowen (1948); W.G.Jones (1948); Dr D.H.Shrimpton (1948); G.C.Band, O.B.E. (1949); G.Glendinning (1949); The Revd H.A.Hatchman (1949) in 2010; Professor B.L.Johns (1950); E.H.Thornton (1950); Dr J.P.C.M. Brookes (1952); G.Goonesena (1953); J.M.Leech (1953) in 2009; J.B.Chaplin (1954); G.Dowson (1954) in 2010; R.C.S.G.Kelton (1954); J.D.Sewell (1954); A.Slater (1956); D.B.Benton (1957); C.Gannon (1957); Dr A.R.I.Cruickshank (1958); Professor G.F.Savidge (1959); A.K.Waters (1962); Professor J.M.Blum (1963); J.A.Revill (1965); C.W.Cowan (1966) in 2009; J.P.P.Higgins (1966);

Dr D.J.Thornberry (1968) in 2009; Professor W.N. Bingley (1969); P.A.Owen (1969); M.H.Kempson (1970); L.A.Radlauer (1973) in 2010; R.A.G.Brown (1974); D.A.Meade (1977); B.R.Phillips (1979).



The Chapel from the President's Garden.

Obituaries

P.H.Nash, M.D., D.P.H., D.I.H. (1935) aged 94. Peter Nash was born in Sidcup in Kent and went to Stowe School. His father was an engineer and inventor (who rose to be Deputy Director of the Ministry of Aircraft Production in the War) and his mother an opera singer (her family were close friends of Sir Arthur Sullivan). He came up to Queens' in 1935 as a Medical Student. On qualifying as a Doctor, he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, rising to the rank of Captain and serving in Normandy, Germany and Holland. He was with the troops who liberated Bayeux, Falaise and Evreux and later some of the concentration camps. After the end of hostilities he oversaw a German Military Hospital until May 1946. On demobilisation, he practised at the Middlesex Hospital in London and worked for the Slough Industrial Health Service. He studied as a Rockefeller Fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health and, back in London, gained Diplomas in both Public Health and Industrial Health. In the early 1950s he and his wife moved to Toronto, where he worked in Occupational Health for Bell Canada. In 1957 he started work for Abbott Laboratories, moving to Montreal, and remained there until he retired as Director of Scientific Affairs, Canada in 1982. He also served as Executive Director of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Canada and practised as a physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital. On retiring from Abbott he established a consulting practice in medical and regulatory affairs and in industrial health and advised several multi-national pharmaceutical companies. He had a passion for antiques and was a student at, and later created and taught a course for, the McGill Institute for Learning in Retirement. He was an accomplished amateur photographer and birdwatcher, loved art and was a connoisseur of cocktails and wine. He also enjoyed cars and usually attended grand prix and auto shows in Canada. From the age of 8 he had been a magician – performing on stage whilst at Cambridge and doing shows all his life. He did a great deal of voluntary work through his church and he and his wife travelled the world extensively. He was a classic gentleman, cultivated, precise, entertaining, kind but demanding.

J.D.M.Taylor, R.I.B.A. (1935) aged 95. John Taylor was born in Uganda where his father was a medical officer in the Colonial Service. The family came back to the U.K. in 1919 but John and his siblings were left in the care of aunts when their parents returned to Africa. He was educated at Bembridge School on the Isle of Wight, where craftsmanship was given equal weight to academic studies. He came to Queens' to study Architecture, graduating B.A. in 1938. He continued his studies at the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London, but the War interrupted his career. He had already acquired the Royal Aero Club's Aviators' Certificate, so joined the R.A.F. and was sent to America to train as a pilot on the 'Arnold' Scheme. He returned in 1943, was promoted to Flight Lieutenant and joined Transport Command. He was stationed first in Morocco and later in Burma, where he flew supply drop sorties over the jungle as the British Army advanced towards Rangoon. He returned to London in 1946 and completed his architectural training, qualifying as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He and his wife set up a practice in London, known as Meade, Taylor and Wilson. They won several architectural competitions, most notably for the South Shields Marine and Technical College, on many stages of which they worked from 1951 until they retired in 1978. After several years of foreign travel and design work on their own homes, they settled in Moreton-in-Marsh in the Cotswolds, converting a derelict barn into a pleasant home.

I.B.Donald (1937) aged 91. Ian Donald was born in Wigan but brought up in Belfast. He attended Sedburgh School and came to Queens' in 1937 to study Mechanical Sciences. He was a keen rugby and cricket player at College. On graduation in 1940 he joined a branch of the Air Ministry in Northern Ireland constructing aerodromes and seaplane bases in the Province. Later in the war he transferred to Open Cast Coal Mining. After 1945 he decided to put his Civil Engineering skills to use in Local Government service. Initially he joined the Burnley Borough Engineers Department, later working for various local authorities and finishing his career as Director of Technical Services for Eastleigh, Hampshire. In 1980 he retired and moved to Cumbria where he spent 20 years as a sheep farmer, installing many innovative water supply and drainage systems on his property to the great interest of his neighbours.

Colonel P.D.Storie-Pugh, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.L., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.C.V.S. (1937) aged 91. Peter Storie-Pugh was the son of a well-known veterinarian, Leslie Penrhys Pugh, who was to become the first Professor of Veterinary Clinical Studies at Cambridge in 1952. Peter was born in Sevenoaks and educated at Malvern College. He came up to Queens' as a Scholar to read Natural Sciences but joined the Army when war broke out, having been a member of the University

Cavalry Squadron. He was commissioned in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and went to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He was wounded and became a prisoner-of-war during the German offensive which culminated at Dunkirk (his family were mistakenly informed that he had been killed in action), winning the Military Cross for his leadership when his company was ordered to hold an important road junction against a German armoured column as part of the Battle of Doullens. He proved to be a most difficult prisoner. After numerous escape attempts, including well-documented ones from Bapaume Hospital and Spangenburg Castle, he was eventually sent to Oflag IVC – Colditz, the fortress in Saxony used as a 'high-security' prisoner-of-war camp for 'incorrigible' allied officers who had made repeated escape attempts. Peter worked tirelessly to help others escape and made at least four attempts to get away himself but was recaptured on each occasion. His celebrated cheerfulness is thought to have contributed to the high morale of the prisoners, who were liberated by the American Army in April 1945. His lectures, later in life, on "How to escape from Colditz", became legendary. He was awarded a military M.B.E. for "Gallant and Distinguished Service in the Field" in 1946. He continued as a member of the Territorial Army, rising to the rank of Colonel as Deputy Commander 161 Infantry Brigade TA and receiving the 'Territorial Decoration'. After the War, he decided to follow his father into the veterinary profession and qualified from the Royal Veterinary College in London in 1948. He returned to Cambridge, to the Department of Animal Pathology, to study for a Ph.D. He was then appointed as a University Lecturer in the newly-opened Veterinary School, specialising in sheep husbandry and medicine. His lectures were always entertaining, usually including a cordon bleu recipe, but he would sometimes question the value of lecturing on "the poor old woollies". "There are only three sorts of sheep you'll ever be called to see: dead sheep, dying sheep, and sheep that are going to get better by themselves". He owned Tyrell's Hall at Shepreth, where he bred pigs and farmed on a small scale. He was Chairman of the National Sheepbreeders Association. He was Commandant of the Cambridgeshire Army Cadet Force for 5 years and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire in 1963. In parallel with his University career (he became a Fellow of Wolfson College), he was very active in national veterinary affairs. He was twice (in 1968–69 and rather unusually again in 1970–71) President of the British Veterinary Association. He served as an elected member on the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (the vets' professional body) for 28 years from 1956 until 1984 and was President of the RCVS 1977–78. He received many honours from the Profession – he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College in 1975, received the Dalrymple-Champneys Medal and Cup in 1986 and became an Honorary Member of the BVA. He had many contacts in Europe, partly through his wartime exploits, and he helped establish and became the first President of the Federation of Veterinarians of the EEC. He was appointed CBE for services to the Veterinary Profession. In retirement he became an important advisor to the European Commission. Latterly he lived in the Tarn district of France but became incapacitated as a result of serious injuries sustained in a road accident in 1998. He was the last survivor of the original batch of British officers sent to Colditz in December 1940 and spoke warmly, to the end of his life, of the camaraderie enjoyed by those men.

E.H.Higham (1940) aged 89. Edward Higham was born in Altrincham in Cheshire and attended Altrincham Grammar School, where he developed a keen interest in all things mechanical and electrical. On leaving school he was taken on as an apprentice by Metropolitan Vickers Electric Company (Metrovic), the large engineering firm based near Old Trafford. On the outbreak of war, however, he was offered the opportunity to come up to Queens' to read Mechanical Sciences and he matriculated in 1940. He and his family were immensely proud of this achievement. He graduated under wartime conditions in 1942. Some of the photographs that he took of Queens' during the War were published in the 2005 edition of the *Record*. He joined the research team at Unilever, based initially at Port Sunlight, then at headquarters in London. He specialised in process and management control and was involved in many individual projects at Unilever, including the production of Walls Ice Cream at their Gloucester factory. From 1968 until his retirement in 1986 he worked for Foxboro-Yoxall in Redhill, continuing to specialise in the design, development and application of flow measurement systems for the process industries. He worked extensively with colleagues from the parent company in Massachusetts and the Dutch subsidiary in Soest and made many friends from across the world. In retirement a new career opened up as an academic. He became involved at Cranfield with the formation of a research consortium, involving several universities, the National Engineering Laboratory and a large number of commercial companies, on state-of-the-art flow metrology. He then moved to the position of Senior Research Fellow at

the University of Sussex, assisting in the teaching of undergraduates and PhD students, and finally became a Visiting Professor. An acknowledged international authority in his field, he retained his contacts with Sussex into his late 80s and kept in touch with colleagues and former students all over the world.

J.A.S.Mowat, M.Sc. (1940) aged 88. Alistair Mowat was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, of Scottish parents in 1922. His father was a doctor and his mother a factory inspector (one of the first women in that profession) and he was brought up in Chapel-en-le-Frith, in Buxton and in Cheshire, but his Scottish heritage was always of great importance to him – he even met his wife at a Scottish Country Dancing Club. He won a scholarship to Epsom College and came up to Queens' in 1940 to read Natural Sciences. After Part I in 1942, he was called up into the Army and joined the Royal Engineers, serving in the European campaign after D-Day through Belgium, Holland and Germany. He was then posted to North West India and reached the rank of Captain but soon returned to Cambridge to sit Part II Metallurgy in 1947 (though he had been granted a degree under wartime regulations in 1943). In 1953 work which he had submitted was accepted for an MSc degree. His career was spent working for the UK Atomic Energy Authority at Windscale in Cumberland, Dounreay in North Scotland and finally Springfields in Lancashire. He retired after 35 years with the Authority in 1984 to Crich in Derbyshire. He was a dedicated golfer, took a great interest in politics and current affairs, was a member of the Ramblers Association and followed rugby, particularly the Scottish national side. He and his wife were Members of Derbyshire County Cricket Club and enjoyed watching many matches. He was fascinated by astronomy and by history (especially Scottish history). He brewed his own beer and made his own wine and enjoyed a glass of whisky. He did a great deal of work in the local community and participated in a wide range of adult education classes, even learning Russian late in life.

A.N.Wilson (1940) aged 87. Tony Wilson was born in 1922 in Cologne, where his father, a British Army doctor, was stationed. Along with his twin brother, Cedric (*see below*) he was brought up in Wednesbury, where his father became a G.P., after the family returned to the U.K. He was educated at Ackworth School, near Pontefract, and came up to Queens' to read Economics, sitting Part I in 1941. His studies were interrupted by war service – he joined the R.A.F. and flew Mosquitoes on ferrying missions across the Atlantic and on reconnaissance and bombing sorties over Europe. He recalled flying back from one such mission and seeing the advancing mass of shipping heading for the Normandy beaches. In the mid 1960s he completed a gliding course. He returned to Queens' after the War and sat Part II Law in 1947, subsequently qualifying as a solicitor. He had a long and successful career in Dudley. He lived with Cedric and his family in Wednesbury until he married in his 60s – in retirement he lived with his wife's family in Barnet. They were both keen bridge players. Tony became Membership Secretary for the Mosquito Aircrew Association, corresponding widely with members and other former R.A.F. servicemen. He was also, with his wife, active in the Dyslexia Association, working as Membership Secretary. Like all his family he was a very competitive sports player. In his youth he played tennis and football and was a keen swimmer. For many years he played hockey for Wednesbury. Later he devoted a great deal of time to golf (playing right-handed though he was naturally left-handed). He died after a short illness.

C.J.Wilson, M.B., B.Chir., J.P. (1940) aged 88. Cedric Wilson was, like his twin brother Tony (*see above*), born in Cologne, brought up in Wednesbury and educated at Ackworth School. He came up to Queens' at the same time as his brother to study Medicine. At College he was an athlete, participating in all the social and sporting activities that Queens' had to offer, despite the necessary wartime restrictions. Like his brothers, he enjoyed many sports, notably running, tennis, football and swimming, and cerebral pastimes. He too became a keen golfer later in life. He went on to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, for his clinical training, qualifying in 1948. He undertook National Service in the Royal Army Medical Corps in Mogadishu, Somalia. On returning to England in 1950, he took over his father's General Practice in Wednesbury. He was a G.P. of the old school, always wearing a white coat for consultations, visiting patients at home, holding evening surgeries and taking his share of 'on call' hours. He was also a magistrate, serving as a J.P. in Wednesbury. He retired in 1982 and devoted much time to golf and to travel. He had been in poor health for several years but outlived his twin by 4 months. Another brother, Dr Eric Wilson (1946) was also at Queens'.

M.N.Craigs, R.D. (1941) aged 87. Michael Craigs was a solicitor's son, born in Ashington, County Durham. He was educated at Worksop College and came to Queens' in 1941 on the Royal Navy Short Course scheme to read Law. He



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Spring in The Grove.

graduated in 1943 and joined the Navy, but the War had virtually finished by the time he had been fully trained. He was stationed in Flensburg, Schleswig Holstein, where the German Naval Academy is situated. He recalled with amusement one trip back to England on a Royal Navy ship with a number of high-ranking Army personnel. Naval convention is that all R.N. officers should have the honour of disembarking first, before officers of the other services. So the Army top brass had to wait for him, a mere Sub-Lieutenant. He was demobilised in 1946 but joined the Royal Naval Reserve, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Commander and receiving the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration in 1971. On leaving the Navy, Michael was articled to Smirk and Thompson, a firm of solicitors in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and remained with them (the firm amalgamated with Williamson & Co. and eventually became part of Eversheds) all his working life, becoming a partner. His practice was of a general nature, though he particularly enjoyed advocacy, especially in the Magistrates Courts. He was President of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Incorporated Law Society 1983–84. He was a naturalist and a keen fisherman (especially on the Coquet, in Northumbrian loughs and in the Highlands). He was a regular opera goer with an especial knowledge of Verdi. He was a good raconteur and was much in demand as an after-dinner speaker. He was a Freemason and Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland 1992–98. He suffered from poor health after the death of his wife and latterly lived in a Masonic retirement home in Cramlington, Northumberland.

J.T.Stone, M.C., F.I.C.E., F.I.W.M. (1941) aged 89. John Stone was born and brought up in Weymouth and attended Weymouth Grammar School. He came up to Queens' in 1941 to read Mechanical Sciences but soon joined the Army and was commissioned in the Corps of Royal Engineers. He served in North Africa and in Sicily and Italy before returning to England to prepare for D-Day. As a Lieutenant in 274 Field Company, Royal Engineers, he volunteered (he always claimed by accident) for an extremely dangerous and daring clandestine mission, Operation Tarbrush, in the run up to the invasion. It was feared that the Germans had developed a new type of mine which they had attached to the numerous anti-invasion obstacles on the Channel beaches. The Operation was designed to examine these mines to see if they would threaten the invasion forces. John, with members of 10 Commando, was transported across the channel by Motor Torpedo Boat, a dory and finally a dinghy to a beach near the Somme Estuary south of Boulogne in the middle of May 1944. The dinghy capsized near the beach, the party was caught in the beam of a searchlight but not spotted and finally, when he was examining the mine on top of a high stake using a ladder, he overbalanced and finished up clinging onto the mine with all his weight (thus determining that it was not booby-trapped!). The party was able to identify the device as an ordinary anti-tank mine and they were the only one of four teams to get onto a beach and return safely to England. He was debriefed in Whitehall by Field Marshal Montgomery in person and by his chief-of-staff and as a result the D-Day landings were rescheduled for a half tide, not a high one. John Stone was awarded the Military Cross for this act of bravery and also received a congratulatory telegram from Winston Churchill. He saw further action in Normandy, Belgium and the Netherlands. He was demobilised in 1946 and eventually returned to Queens', sitting Part I Mechanical Sciences in 1949. Thereafter he worked for the Southampton County Borough Engineering Department, becoming a Chartered Civil Engineer in 1952 and later a Fellow of the Institutes of Civil Engineers and

of Water and Environmental Management. From 1952–54 he was Assistant Resident Engineer at Heathrow Airport, working on runways, the access tunnel, the central terminal building and the control tower. He then joined L. Mouchel and Partners, International Consulting Engineers. He worked on the design and supervision and project design of a variety of civic buildings, hospitals, schools, power stations, drainage projects and on coastal protection. He became the firm's Regional Engineer for South West England and South Wales and in 1969 became a Partner. He worked on managing multidisciplinary teams involved in project design and execution for urban development and transportation especially in the U.K. and in South America. From 1982 until 1987 he was a Consultant to the firm, particularly on litigation matters. He retired in 1987 and settled again in Weymouth, chairing a Dorset Valuation Tribunal and doing a great deal of voluntary work. He was an active member of the Rotary Club and of the local branch of the Royal Engineers Association and helped found the Probus Clubs in Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

C.A.F. Warner (1942) aged 86. Tony Warner came up to Queens' from Wolverhampton Grammar School to read Modern and Medieval Languages. In 1943 he joined the Army and, serving with the Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surreys), he landed in Normandy on D Day plus Two. In November 1944 he was wounded whilst fighting in Holland and was transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps. On demobilisation he returned to Queens', taking Part I Modern and Medieval Languages (French and German) in 1947 and Part II in 1948. He then went on to gain a Certificate of Education at the Department of Education in Cambridge. He taught Modern Languages in a number of grammar and secondary schools and from 1960 to 1963 he was employed by the Northern Rhodesian (as it then was) Department of Education to teach French. In 1966 he was appointed as a Lecturer in Modern Languages at the Wulfrun College of Further Education in Wolverhampton, subsequently becoming Head of Department. He retired in 1988. Tony was a devout Christian all his life. At College he was a member of CICCUC and in 1965, the year he married, he became a Reader in the Church of England. He was a strong supporter of his local church, St Jude's Wolverhampton, and served on Wolverhampton Deanery Synod.

E.B. Atkinson (1943) aged 86. Edward (Ted) Atkinson was born in Consett, County Durham. His father, an entrepreneur who had started as a 12-year old selling vegetables from a cart, was keen to give his children a good education, though Ted did not really enjoy the boarding school, Coatham School in Redcar, to which he was sent. At six he built a crystal radio set and was a keen scientist from an early age, experimenting with any chemicals on which he could lay his hands. He read Natural Sciences at Queens', graduating in 1945, but was something of a polymath, interested in literature, music, poetry and art. He was famous for using everyday household items for demonstrating the principles of physics to his friends and playing on his Northern roots and accent. From 1945 till 1973 he worked in the Physics Department of BX Plastics Research Division near Maningtree and lived in Ipswich. For a brief while Margaret Thatcher worked under him. There were frequent family trips to his beloved Lake District. He specialised in rheology, the science of viscosity and flow, and he worked on the behaviour of new grades of polystyrene and contributed to the literature on molten polymers and concentrated polymer solutions. He also invented a machine for measuring the thickness of plastic film which was developed by an American firm, Raychem. When BX closed their research division, he moved to Swindon to join Raychem UK, studying heat-shrinkable plastic tubing. Major heart surgery was followed by retirement back to Suffolk. Ted became an expert jam and also wine maker; he enjoyed his enormous garden; he sang in the church choir and the Ipswich Bach Choir; he attended concerts and read everything from Plato to modern novels. He was rather a quiet, self-effacing person but full of inventiveness and generosity when helping others. He was famous for his phenomenal memory, especially of physics and maths, and he kept something of an Aladdin's cave of chemicals in his home. Ill-health, the death of his wife and a daughter and finally dementia blighted his final years.

W.E. Duckworth, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.I.M.M., F.Inst.P., F.R.Eng. (1943) aged 86. Eric Duckworth was born in Blackburn and brought up in Greater Crosby. He came up to Queens' from Waterloo with Seaford Grammar School on a State Bursary and Entrance Exhibition in 1943 to read Natural Sciences. He specialised in Metallurgy, graduating after Part II in 1945. He went to work at Glacier Metal Co. He wrote *A Guide to Operational Research*, the first description of the industrial use of the OR techniques developed during the War. The book became an instant success in the academic world and was soon translated into several other languages. It was updated in 1977. Under the influence of Wilfred (later Lord) Brown at Glacier Metal, Eric developed statistical control techniques which were of immense help to many factories. His second book *Statistical Techniques in*

Technological Research described methods of rigorous experiment design which had helped Glacier become a leader in the field of plain bearings. In 1960 he joined the British Iron and Steel Research Association as Assistant Director and became involved in the development of high strength low alloy steels (such as those used in most modern cars). His work was recognised by the award of a PhD by Cambridge University in 1968. Together with Geoff Hoyle, he pioneered the electro-slag refining method used to purify the very high strength steels used, for instance, in aircraft undercarriages. This work resulted in another highly-regarded book. He was then head-hunted by the Fulmer Research Institute, then the only commercial contract research company in the UK, which he transformed into an international organisation with sales in the millions of pounds and offices in the USA, Singapore and South Africa. In the 1980s he helped forge what has become the Association of Independent Research and Technology Organisations and was twice its President. In 1991 he edited another book, *Contract Research*. In 1975 he was President of the Institution of Metallurgists (having been elected a Fellow in 1963) and secured its Royal Charter. He was elected to the Royal Academy of Engineering in 1980 and appointed OBE in 1991, the year he retired. He received Honorary Doctorates from the Universities of Brunel and Surrey and served on many committees promoting innovation and engineering. He was a Trustee of the Cornino Foundation.

The Revd Canon M.P. Simcock (1945) aged 84. Michael Simcock was a Lancastrian descended from a line of several generations of Anglican priests. His father became Vicar of Calstock then of Penryn, so Michael put down Cornish roots and was educated at Truro Cathedral School. He read Theology at Queens' and was a keen bell ringer. His academic career was interrupted by two years National Service in the East Lancashire Regiment and he returned to College in 1949 to complete his degree. From Queens' he went in 1950 to Bishops' College, Cheshunt, for training in the Church of England, being ordained deacon in 1952 and priest in 1953. After curacies at Andover and then Eastleigh, he spent 10 years as Minister of Tadley St Mary, Hampshire, a new town, centred on its Atomic Research Establishment, where he built up the church and church hall, acquiring the sobriquet 'the Atomic Parson'. In 1967 he returned to Cornwall as Vicar of Altarnon ('the Cathedral of the Moor') and Bolventor, and then from 1970 he served as Vicar of Treleigh. In 1987 he became Rector of Redruth with Lanner, then Team Rector of the combined parishes of Redruth, Lanner and Treleigh. He was Rural Dean of Cammorth North 1975–91 and was an Honorary Canon of Truro Cathedral from 1982. He also served as Chaplain of Barncoose Hospital, The Green and CLASP and was an official of both the Treleigh Floral Art Club and the Illogan Sparrow Band. He retired in 1992 and lived in Falmouth. He was an organ-builder, an able pianist and a cartoonist, famous for his Christmas cards, but his greatest passion was trains – he was something of a walking Bradshaw. He built a huge model railway with his son and was above all an historian of, and frequent visitor to, the Ffestiniog Railway (which he usually managed to mention in his sermons). In retirement he took a keen interest in sailing and helped officiate at the Flushing Sailing Club. He had a great sense of humour – it is reported that he once asked some parents the name of a child he was about to baptise. He received the answer "Anne with an E" – so he promptly christened her 'Anne Withanee'. He is remembered with much affection as a "faithful, erudite, unstuffy, deeply caring and humorous" priest.

The Rt Revd K.H. Pillar (1946) aged 86. Ken Pillar was educated at Devonport High School for Boys and came up to Queens' in 1946 after service in the Royal Navy at the end of the War. He was an active member of the Christian Union and the Chapel community. He read Theology and continued his studies at Ridley Hall after graduating in 1948. He had a passion for mission and for people and was ordained deacon in 1950 and priest in 1951. He was curate of All Saints, Childwall, in the Diocese of Liverpool, 1950–53 and then served as Chaplain of Lee Abbey for four years. The community at Lee Abbey had many links with students and he spent much of his time visiting universities and running missions. In 1957 he became Vicar of St Paul's, Beckenham, and was also Rochester Diocesan Missioner. In 1962 he moved to St Mary, Bredin, in the Diocese of Canterbury, but only three years later was asked to return to Lee Abbey as Warden. In 1970 he returned to parish ministry as Vicar of Waltham Abbey in Essex, where he spent 12 years, also serving as Rural Dean of Chigwell and then of Epping Forest. The parish almost tripled in population whilst he was there. In 1982 he was consecrated as Bishop of Hertford, suffragan in the St Albans Diocese, and greatly enjoyed these last years of his full-time ministry, speaking widely and helping clergy in need. He retired in 1989 and became an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Sheffield, living in the city. He was for 10 years the Chairman of the Council of Scargill House in Kettlewell, a Christian conference and holiday centre and a community with many similarities to Lee Abbey. He continued in active ministry almost to the end of his life.



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The exoskeleton of a dragon fly, Mathematical Bridge.

R.M.Duggan (1947) aged 89. Michael Duggan attended Cranbrook School in Kent. In the summer of 1940 he started an apprenticeship at an engineering company in Cowes. To his great regret he had failed eyesight tests for the forces, but in 1942 he joined the Merchant Navy, serving with P&O as an engineer and working closely with the 14th Army in Burma; later he joined a hospital ship ferrying troops back from the Far East. Despite his ignorance of Physics, Archie Browne agreed to admit him to Queens' to read Mechanical Sciences in 1947, provided he spent a Long Vacation Term at Queens' first to catch up. He often recalled with great fondness his experiences at College in those post-war years of austerity and rationing, remembering incidents such as the great floods with dons punting on the lawns outside Fisher and the visit of the Queen Mother in 1948. In his university days he was a keen athlete. In 1950 he joined the Marine Development Department of Shell as a research engineer. He oversaw the trials of the new gas turbine engines, not previously used in ships, which did not respond well to salt water. He was awarded a Denny Gold Medal for this work on the gas turbine ship *'Auris'*. After several years at sea, he returned to run a research department in Shell Centre in London. There was still plenty of travelling as he researched damage from bow waves in the Suez Canal, responded to the revolution in ship design as companies reverted to the long routes round the Cape in response to unrest and war in the Middle East, and was involved in the design of tankers to carry fuel, such as liquefied natural gas, at very low temperatures. He was also much involved in health and safety matters after cheap cleaning processes caused several tankers to explode. He retired from Shell in 1979, eventually settling in Tralee in County Kerry after 50 years living in Redhill. He learned to walk again after a serious stroke in 2000 and until recently swam a mile a week. His uncle, the late Ernest Duggan (1910), his cousin the late Stuart Duggan (1949) and his son William Duggan (1974) also came to Queens'.

The Revd V.P.Bowen (1948) aged 84. Paul Bowen was born into a clerical family and is reputed to have told the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cosmo Gordon Lang, that he intended to be a priest when he was only six years old. He was brought up on the Isle of Sheppey and was a pupil at St Edmund's School, Canterbury, but was for a time evacuated to Cornwall. He was called up in 1944 and joined the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, serving in Germany and Belgium. The death in action of his brother had a profound effect upon him. He read Theology at Queens' and went on to Ely Theological College. He was ordained in the Diocese of Oxford in 1953 serving his title in the parish of St Mary and St John, Cowley. He then moved in 1956 to be Assistant Curate at St Thomas, Brentwood, running the parish after the vicar died. He and his wife became specialists on the Saints of England, touring the country to research them and creating 500 kneelers depicting the Saints' symbols. In 1961 he moved to be Rector of Cranham in Essex, where he served for 10 years, building up a congregation and building a church hall. Then from 1971 until his retirement in 1991 he was Rector of St Mary's with Christchurch, Wanstead, transforming a middle of the road parish into a thriving Anglo-Catholic one. The churches were thoroughly restored and the church school rebuilt. He was famed for his pastoral care, his hospitality, the glories of the liturgy under his leadership, his encouragement of others and his teaching. Some of his stories were incorporated into a book, *A Family Business – Through the Christian Year with Father Fred*, a simple, direct teaching on the faith with humour and perception. Often attired in full High Church fig – cassock, cloak, biretta, buckled shoes – and with a monocle clamped in his eye (there was always the worry it might fall into the chalice during the elaborate Eucharistic liturgy), he cut an imposing figure in the Diocese of Chelmsford. He retired to Canterbury,

helping at St Mary's, Bredin, and at St Gabriel's, Rough Common, and reciting the daily offices and mass at the chapel in Nunnery Fields. His faith and ministry were centred on prayer, liturgy and the care of others.

G.C.Band, O.B.E. (1949) aged 82. George Band was one of the last surviving climbers from the celebrated British Everest Expedition of 1953 when the mountain was first conquered. He was also famed among mountaineers as the first, with Joe Brown, to achieve the ascent of the third highest mountain in the world, Kanchenjunga. He was born in Japanese-controlled Taiwan, the son of a Queensman, Edward Band (1905), who was a Presbyterian missionary. Fortunately George left Taiwan for England two weeks before Pearl Harbor. He was educated at Eltham College, where he was an outstanding athlete. Before coming up to Queens' he did two years of National Service with the Royal Corps of Signals. He read Natural Sciences, specialising in Geology, but was also much involved in the University Athletics Club and especially the C.U. Mountaineering Club, of which he became President. He later studied petroleum engineering at Imperial College, London. He got round the fierce foreign exchange laws, which severely limited the amount of sterling that could be taken abroad and thus curtailed any stay in the Alps, by obtaining a job there during the summer of 1952 digging a tunnel for a glaciologist. In his spare time he climbed as much as possible, scaling a march on his contemporaries, and so was selected for the Everest Expedition by Colonel John Hunt as he had far more Alpine experience than others of his age. He was the youngest of the climbers on the Expedition, took responsibility for the radio communications and recording weather forecasts (his experience in Signals standing him in good stead) and for the food, and played a major role in preparing the way for Tenzing and Hillary by pioneering the route through the Khumbu Icefall and up the Lhotse Face. He was at Advanced Base Camp when the exhausted conquerors of Everest returned from the summit. "It was a very dramatic moment and we very happily escorted them back to our tents and sat them down for a very well-earned drink". Returning to England he was swept up in a whirlwind of celebrations and back at Cambridge was said to be giving more public lectures than most of the dons. He returned to the Himalayas in 1954 as part of a University of Cambridge Mountaineering Club attempt on Rakaposhi (7788 metres) in the Karakoram. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the next year he was back, delaying his career, to attempt the unclimbed Kanchenjunga (8586 metres). Technically this was a much tougher climb than Everest, involving the ascent of the over 3,000 metre Yalung Face. Enduring a 60 hour storm, Band and Brown made it to the top. Two more members of the expedition made the ascent but it was 22 years before the mountain was climbed again. There were to be other mountaineering expeditions, notably to the Caucasus, the Alps and Peru. In 1957 George began a career with Royal Dutch Shell that took him to the United States, Venezuela, Bangladesh, Oman, Holland and Malaysia. He started as a petroleum engineer concerned with the development of oil and gas reserves and served the company for 26 years, eventually becoming Managing Director of Shell in Sarawak and Sabah. On return to the UK, in 1983 he became Director General of the UK Offshore Operators Association, representing gas and oil companies operating on the continental shelf. On retirement in 1990 he began a new career as a writer and lecturer, also leading adventure treks to India, Central Asia, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. He wrote an official history of Mount Everest, *Everest: 50 Years on Top of the World* (2003) and also *Summit* (2006) celebrating the 50 years of the oldest mountaineering club in the world, the Alpine Club (of which he was President – at the official celebrations in 2007 in Zermatt he joined the mass ascent of the 4,164 metre snow summit of the Breithorn at the age of 78). He was Chairman of the Mount Everest Foundation, a Council Member of the Royal Geographical Society and President of the British Mountaineering Council. He also became Chairman of the Himalayan Trust UK, continuing Sir Edmund Hillary's work on behalf of the Sherpa people. He was appointed OBE in 2009 for mountaineering and for his charity work. A modest, kindly and generous man, he was a great supporter of Queens'.

G.Goonesena (1953) aged 80. Gamini Goonesena is most remembered as a first-class cricketer and captain of Sri Lanka. He was educated at the Royal College, Colombo, (where he first came to the cricket world's attention as a 16-year old in the annual fiercely-contested Royal-Thomian match). He came to England with the intention of joining the R.A.F., but when, after a spell at Cranwell, he was turned down for pilot training, he was signed by Nottinghamshire as a professional cricketer. He changed his status to amateur in 1954. He also undertook study at Nottingham Technical College before coming to Queens' in 1953, where he read Economics for a year, then Law for an Ordinary Degree. He played cricket as an all-rounder for the University from 1954 until 1957 and was the first Asian to captain the University side in 1957. In the Blues match at Lord's against Oxford that year, he scored 111, still the highest total ever scored by a Cambridge batsman in the Varsity Match. He also took 4 for 40 in Oxford's second innings, completing a crushing victory by



Walnut Tree Court lamp.

an innings and 186 runs, the largest margin of victory ever recorded in the fixture. He remains the only player from either university to have scored 2000 runs and taken 200 wickets whilst a student. He graduated B.A. in 1957. He is the only player to have completed the 'double' of 1000 first-class runs and 100 wickets in a season (1955) whilst still at university and he repeated the feat in 1957. He played from time to time for Nottinghamshire 1953–64 and in 7 consecutive Gentlemen v Players encounters, a record for an overseas player. He first played for Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1950 against Pakistan. This was long before Sri Lanka was a recognised Test country, but he captained the team in an unofficial Test against India in 1956. The match was drawn, but he top-scored with 48 and captured 7 for 69 with his leg spin. He toured the West Indies with E.W. Swanton's International Team in 1956 and again with the 'International Cavaliers' in 1965. He was employed after 1961 by the Ceylon Tea Board in Australia (and later in England) and whilst in Australia played several Sheffield Shield games for New South Wales, deputising for Richie Benaud as the leg spinner when the Australian was away on international duty. In all he played in 194 first class matches, scoring 5751 runs and taking 674 wickets. He co-wrote a book, *Spin Bowling*. On retirement from competitive cricket, he was appointed Sri Lankan representative on the ICC and also managed the Test side on a tour of India in 1982. Until 2004 he worked as a Test commentator for Sri Lankan TV and radio, eventually settling in Australia, initially in Sydney, then in Canberra.

J.M.Leech, M.Litt. (1953) aged 77. James Leech was born in London and attended Dulwich College. He undertook National Service in Egypt, then came up to Queens' in 1953 with a London County Council Senior Scholarship to study English. After graduation he went on to University College of North Wales in Bangor to take an M.Litt. – his thesis topic was "Jane Austen and the 18th Century Moral Tradition". After a brief period teaching in London, he taught English in Eastern Europe, including lengthy spells teaching in Ankara for the British Council, the University of Ankara and at the Turco-British Association. At each post he familiarised himself with the local language and published text books and articles as well as broadcasting. His unwillingness to fly meant many lengthy trans-European journeys by rail. He returned to the UK in 1983 and undertook social work for Mind in Leeds. Latterly he lived in Yeadon, Leeds, keeping in touch with his many friends. Sadly he suffered a stroke in 2006 and was wheelchair bound for the last three years of his life. However, he bore his disability with great dignity and his mind remained as sharp as ever.

C.Gannon (1957) aged 73. Christopher Gannon was born in Chelmsford and attended Brentwood School, where he gained a State Scholarship. After National Service he came up to Queens' to read Engineering; he did the Mechanical Sciences 'fast' course of two years, and remained at College to study Management

in the third year. He played an active role in the University Photographic Society and he regularly contributed to *Varsity*. After College he mostly worked in the Electronics and Telecoms sector, in particular with GEC and later NEC. Through his work he travelled widely. Some of his working life was spent living in Milan whilst employed by GT & E. On his return to the UK, he settled with his family in Oxfordshire. After retirement he involved himself with local organisations and club activities, particularly photography, art and international events. Apart from his life-long love of photography – especially the latest digital developments – he was always interested in scientific applications and modern technology and he devoted his last years to implementing 'green' solutions into his own house. He died suddenly after a short illness.

A.R.I.Cruickshank, Ph.D. (1958) aged 79. Arthur Cruickshank was the only child of a Scottish couple living in Kenya, where Arthur's father was an engineer on sisal fibre plantations. After a serious attack of malaria he was sent at the age of six to Scotland to board at Dollar Academy in Clackmannanshire. The War separated him from his family for years but lodging during the holidays in Coldstream gave him a love of the Borders and of the countryside as well as some experience of family life. He spent his National Service in the R.A.F. and was disappointed that his eyesight was not good enough for a permanent aircrew career. He then went up to Edinburgh University to read Geology, switching to Zoology as his interest in palaeontology grew. In 1958 he came to Queens' to study for a PhD in Zoology under Professor Rex Parrington. He served as a member of the Territorial Army and became a first-class marksman, gaining a rifle shooting Blue for Edinburgh University and later a Cambridge Half-Blue. His research concentrated on the dicynodont *Tetragonias*, a member of the earliest group of plant-eating land reptiles. On leaving Queens', he took up a lecturing post at Edinburgh University and then at Napier College. His researches soon took him to South Africa, Australia and New Zealand as he became one of the leading experts on the extinct species of the great southern continent of Gondwanaland during the Permian and Triassic Periods (230–200 million years ago). In 1967 he became Assistant Director of the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. There his research extended from the dicynodonts to basal archosaurs, the ancestors of crocodiles, dinosaurs and birds – there were important collections of fossils of these creatures in South African museums. His detailed anatomical descriptions are still used as definitive sources today and he published widely in evolutionary studies. In 1978 he and his family returned to the U.K. and he made ends meet as an Open University Tutor and with freelance work for museums, until a permanent job at the New Walk Museum in Leicester came along. This led him into research in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods (200–65 million years ago) and in particular into the study of pleiosaurs and other marine reptiles. His work on specimens in Leicester, Peterborough, Bristol and Dorset led to support from the Royal Society and several return research trips to the Southern hemisphere. Arthur finally retired back to his beloved Scotland in 2004, eventually settling near Hawick. He has been described as a modest, jovial and likeable man, always ready to help and advise and collaborate with younger colleagues in the palaeontological world. He was an inspiring lecturer and mentor of many young scientists. He was a life-long liberal, active in the Liberal Democrat Party. He maintained an interest all his life in aircraft – his model aircraft collection has found a home at the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh – and he was a devotee of air shows and air museums wherever he went in the world. His passion was gliding – he was once forced to land at an old airfield which, unbeknown to him, had become a nuclear missile base. The commanding officer was so pleased to see a 'real aircraft' that he treated Arthur to lunch.

Professor G.F.Savidge, M.B., B.Chir. (1959) aged 70. Geoff Savidge was educated at Cranbrook College in Kent and came up to Queens' to read Natural Sciences as a medical student in 1959. He was an accomplished classical pianist and great lover of music. He went on to Bart's in London for his clinical training, qualifying as a doctor in 1965. He worked for a time in Finland and then for 10 years in Sweden, where he was eventually appointed a Research Associate at the Institute of Coagulation Research and a Physician at the Department of Coagulation Disorders at the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm. In 1979 he returned to England and was appointed Director of the Haemophilia Reference Centre and a Senior Lecturer and Honorary Consultant at St Thomas' Hospital, London. He was also Director of Coagulation Research at the Rayne Institute. He was appointed Professor of Coagulation Medicine at King's College, London, in 1997, remaining there until he retired in 2006. Professionally he pursued excellence in patient care and treatment and was famous for speaking his mind. He was much loved by his patients. He died after a 6-year battle with cancer.

K.M.Green (1960) aged 68. Michael Green was born in Sale in Cheshire and came to Queens' from Wyggaston Grammar School, Leicester. At College

he read English, and followed that up with a Masters Degree in Comparative Literature at Harvard. In 1964 he became a Lecturer in the English Department of the University of Birmingham, to which was attached the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies. He was one of the key figures in establishing the Centre, which combined cultural history and contemporary sociology with the analysis of popular culture and the media, as one of the most influential and distinctive contributions to the humanities of the 1960s and 1970s. Michael helped to organise the Centre as it acquired an international reputation and was one of the principle supervisors of graduate students. Working within an ethos of collaboration with colleagues, he was a joint author of many books and papers. His most influential work was in the education subgroup. *Unpopular Education* was published in 1981. An inspiring teacher, he served as Head of Cultural Studies 1992–1997. He was greatly saddened by the closure of the Centre in 2002, but continued to teach and supervise within the University until retirement in 2005. Always left-leaning politically, he was out of sympathy with New Labour and preferred local politics and community involvement in his own Moseley and Kings Heath area of Birmingham. In the 1970s he was one of a group of men working with the Women's Liberation Movement and helped set up an alternative play group for children. He worked with the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England and was very active in helping refugees. A most trustworthy friend and family man, he died suddenly of heart failure.

W.N.Bingley (1969) aged 61. William Bingley was the son of Admiral Sir Alexander Bingley and was born in London. His mother, a social worker and poet, was a volunteer with the mental health charity 'Mind', eventually becoming National Chair. His home was near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. He attended Bradfield College and came up to Queens' in 1969 to read History, changing to Law in his third year. Very tall, but not especially skilled at games, he enjoyed rowing. His first job was as a Trainee Solicitor with John Stirt and Co., The Temple. As a practising lawyer, he acquired expertise in the fields of mental health, human rights and equality and diversity, for which causes he was a champion throughout his life. He served as Legal Director of 'Mind' from 1983 till 1990 and was seconded to the Ministry of Health with a commission to write the Code of Practice for the 1983 Mental Health Act. The framework he created nearly 30 years ago is still the backbone of mental health legislation today. He then took on the job of Chief Executive of the Mental Health Act Commission for England and Wales from 1990 until 2000. He was a member of the expert Committee appointed by the Government to review the Mental Health Act, which reported in 1999, and also of the Guidelines Development Group set up by NICE in 2005 to look at the management of disturbed and violent behaviour in psychiatric in-patients. From 2000–2004 he was Professor of Mental Health Law and Ethics at the University of Central Lancashire. He was a Trustee of Mind in Furness and a member of the Council of the University of Lancaster. He was also Co-Director with his wife of their own firm, Bingley Consulting Limited, which advises public authorities on strategic change. He had recently stepped down as Chairman of North Lancashire NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust after five years in post to devote more time to his charity work. He and his wife led the development of the charity 'The Abaseen Foundation', of which he was Chief Executive, to develop healthcare and education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. The charity has already transformed a barely functioning hospital serving a large rural community as well as assisting with humanitarian relief after natural disasters in the area. The Foundation has won many prizes, including that of 'International Collaboration of the Year 2010' at the *Times Higher Education* awards. He died as a result of a fall in Ravenstonedale in the Lake District, not far from his home near Lancaster, whilst fell walking with his wife. His family have paid tribute to a man who "inspired great respect and affection in all who knew him – his work at home and overseas has made a positive impact on the lives of many".

R.A.G.Brown (1974) aged 55. Richard Brown was born in Gosport and attended Haileybury School. His father was a Naval Officer who, by the time Richard left school, worked in planning at S.H.A.P.E., based in Belgium. Richard came up to Queens' in 1974 to read Natural Sciences. He specialised in Chemistry for Part II. He had a successful career in industry, starting as a Market Development Executive at United Glass where he put his mathematical knowledge to good use to solve packaging and other problems. His work involved a period in Toledo, Ohio. He then moved to J&J, a subsidiary of Waddingtons, specialising in glass and cork for the drinks trade. He later set up his own business as a specialist importer of glass and cork for the premium end of the trade. He let the glass side lapse eventually and concentrated on cork (for making stoppers for premium brands of Scotch, Cognac, and Port). He was highly regarded in Portugal and was considered part of the family by his principal suppliers there. As a French, Portuguese and German speaker he enjoyed many holidays and business trips on

the Continent, but was at heart a family man. He was very generous with his time, popular and loyal to his friends and family. He died suddenly at home of a heart attack on Christmas Day. He was the son of the late Anthony Brown (1942), nephew of Paul Brown (1955) and the late David Brown (1945), brother of Bill Brown (1973) and father of Kate Brown (2003). Richard and his family therefore had and have a very strong affection for and association with the College.

B.R. Phillips (1979) aged 51. Brian Phillips was brought up in Sussex and attended Lancing College. He came up to Queens' as an Entrance Exhibitioner to read Mathematics, switching in the second year to the Natural Sciences Tripos, specialising in Physics. Both at school and at university he suffered from bouts of ill health, but always bounced back with characteristic enthusiasm and hard work. He had been a keen cyclist from the age of 12. He raced for the University and developed into an exceptionally talented cyclist. After graduating he became a member of the Manchester Wheelers Cycle Club and in 1985 he was part of the quarter from the Club who became National Champions in the Team Time Trial discipline. He was also part of the winning team in the 1983 National 50-mile and 12-hour Championships. He was a friend and training-buddy of the professional rider, Sean Yates, and he revelled in the camaraderie of the cycling fraternity. He also forged a successful business career and was noted for his business and financial acumen, organisational flair, people management skills and technical ability. After College he got a job as an Engineer with C & S Antennas at Strood in Kent and eventually became one of the country's leading experts in the design of antennas. In 1991 he founded European Antennas Ltd (he sold the business to Cobham Antenna Systems in 1999 but continued as Managing Director), building the company up to become a world leader, especially in the design and manufacture of microwave antennas, with customers such as Qinetiq, Thales, BAE Systems and The Boeing Company. He was also a devoted family man. He loved France, fine wines, fast cars, English Literature, meteorology and anything to do with physics or mathematics. He remained an active cyclist and was for many years a member of the East Grinstead Cycle Club; quite recently he was part of a winning veterans' team at the East Surrey Hardriders as well as riding from London to Paris. He also rode regularly with West Suffolk Wheelers, based near his home near Bury St Edmunds. He collapsed and died during a team time trial event in Tuscany, the Cronosquadre della Versilia Michele Bartoli. The staff of his firm and the cycling world and his many friends have paid tribute to a "kind and modest and universally popular" man, who was always generous to a fault, enthusiastic and willing to help others and had a great sense of humour.



The Mathematical Bridge in early summer.

The 'Secret' Life of the College

The College buildings provide structure to university life in more ways than one. Think of your time at Queens' and your memories will be framed by bricks and mortar – plays in the Fitzpatrick Hall, discussions in the Bar, meals taken in Cripps Hall, your own accommodation, and special events in the historic rooms.

But what happens to the College buildings when they are not being used by the students? Dressed differently, the Queens' site takes on a different 'persona' and becomes a venue for weddings, banquets, celebration meals, gala dinners, conferences, exhibitions, business meetings and many other functions. This is the other, 'secret' life of the College and it may surprise you to learn that in 2011, Queens' College saw 18 residential conferences, 19 weddings and 383 functions such as lunches, dinners and drinks receptions.

When you have experienced college life at Queens' yourself, holding a special event at the College adds an extra dimension – and as a venue, it has many advantages. Fellow Dr Brian Callingham has organised three conferences at Queens' – the most recent being in July 2011 – and explains why. "Delegates find the combination of old and new utterly beguiling and love wandering around the old courts. The modern buildings provide all the facilities they would expect – including international video links. Most of all, delegates remember the relaxed atmosphere and that makes the conference content more memorable too. Within Cambridge, Queens' is central and easily accessible and off-site parking can be made available. It is much easier

arranging an event when you know the site and when those responsible for the venue booking are based there. Finding keynote speakers is also simplified as you can often find someone from the College to speak – Dr Diana Henderson was a great hit. Above all, people recognise how special the porters are. Many comment on how friendly and helpful they are and value their round-the-clock availability."

Of course, many of these reasons for choosing the College as a venue apply for weddings and banquets too. Share the College's secret life – next time you need a venue for a special event, why not contact the events team on 01223 335592 to check whether the College is available?



A conference session in the Fitzpatrick Hall.



The Essex Building and Silver Street Bridge.

*In 2011, Queens' 1st XI Football Team won Cuppers
for the first time in the competition's 139-year history.*

