



Queens' College, March 2003

Visitor THE CROWN

Patroness HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

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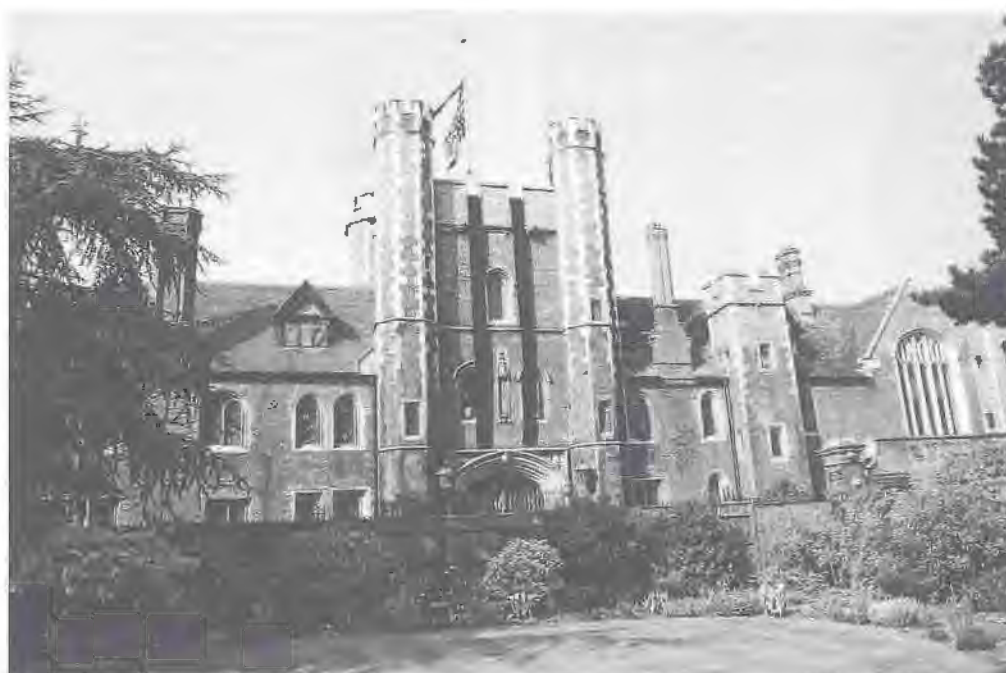
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Julia Rose Gog, M.A., Ph.D. Research Fellow (Bio-Mathematics). Fabian Colenutt Scholar.
Lavanya Rajamani, B.A., LL.B (Nat'l Law School of India), B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.M (Yale), Dip.U.N.S. College Lecturer in Law.



The College flag at half-mast after the death of the Queen Mother.

Photo: Robin Walker

The Death of The Patroness

As soon as news of the death of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Patroness of Queens' for over 53 years, reached the College on Saturday March 30th, the College flag was raised to half-mast. In addition the Great Gate in Old Court was draped inside and out with black hangings. Official messages of condolence were conveyed from the College to Clarence House, to Sir Alistair Aird, the late Queen Mother's equerry. The flag remained, of course, at half-mast until after the Funeral.

The President, together with the Dean of Chapel, represented the College at the lying-in-state in Westminster Hall and happened by coincidence to be there when the Prince of Wales, his brothers and his cousin emerged to stand vigil over their grandmother's coffin. The President spoke of the Queen Mother's patronage and special association with Queens' when the House of Lords met to pay tribute to her memory. The President was also allocated a ticket to the Funeral itself in Westminster Abbey and was accompanied by Mrs Jean Farrington, the longest-serving member of the College staff.

The College formally marked the passing of the Patroness with a service in commemoration of her life and association with Queens' on the first Sunday of Easter Full Term, April 20th, in the College Chapel, attended by the President, many Fellows and their spouses, students, staff and Old Members. The service included readings of the accounts in the *Record* of her first visit on June 7th 1948 (read by John Sutherland present on that day as an undergraduate) and her last visit on June 9th 1998 (read by Cat Riddell, the JCR President). Both the President and Dean of Chapel gave addresses. Psalm 45¹⁻¹², one of the Coronation Anthems including the famous words, "Kings daughters were among thy honourable women: upon thy right hand did stand the queen in a vesture of gold...", was sung by the Choir who also sang the anthems *Lord for thy tender mercy's sake*, by Farrant, *Bring us, O Lord God by Harris*, and *My soul there is a country* by Parry. The lessons were Deuteronomy 34^{5,7-8,10-11}, reminding us of Her Majesty's extraordinary longevity, 1 Peter 3⁸⁻¹² about the spirit of service and Revelation 21¹⁰⁻¹¹ and 21^{22-22⁵} about our hope of heaven (read by Neil Brown representing Scotland, Paul McLroy from Northern Ireland and Rachel Halsall from England – Wales was represented by the hymn "Guide me, O thou great Redeemer", the first verse sung in Welsh by Rhian Daniel). After the hymn "Thine be the glory" to the tune of *Judas Maccabeus* by Handel, and prayers, the service was ended with Holst's setting of the *Nunc Dimittis*, the poem "I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year" by Louise Haskins read by Tim Howles and finally by a lament on the bagpipes played by Dr Josh Slater (1991) now a Fellow of Girton where her late Majesty was the Visitor.

The Memorial Service was followed by a wonderful Memorial Concert organised by the College Musician, Christopher Suckling. A quartet consisting of Rhian Daniel and Alison Hawker (violins), David Nowell-Smith (viola) and Christopher Suckling (cello) played Shostakovich's *Quartet 8 Op. 10*, Beethoven's stunning *Quartet Op. 137*, a waltz from Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Beauty* as a tribute to Her Late Majesty's interest in the ballet, and finally an arrangement of *A Nightingale sang in Berkeley Square*. There was very much a sense that the service and concert were a private farewell to the College to its Patroness of so many years.

Meanwhile the President had commissioned Dr Richard Rex to research the role and activity of Queen/Patronesses from the Foundation of the College and also the history of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's visits to Queens'. His paper is published in this issue of the *Record*. A photographic record was also compiled and exhibited at the visit of the Alumni Association in June and also at the Invitation Dinner in September.

There will be one tangible reminder of the association of Queens' College with her late Majesty. Before she died she granted us the right to fly her personal standard on the Great Gate once a year in her memory. The standard was flown for the first time on the first day of Michaelmas Full Term, Tuesday October 8th 2002, and will be flown every year on that day. The President, Dr Callingham and Dr Holmes were present to see the standard raised at dawn.

JONATHAN HOLMES



The Queen Mother's personal standard flying over Queens' on 8th October.
Photo: Brian Callingham



Dr Venn with the Queen Mother, 1948.

The President's Address at the Memorial Service for H M Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother had a very special relationship with this College; and this College had a very special relationship with her. From the very beginning, Queens' was "her" college, and she was "our" patroness – and both sides took a delight in their possession.

It was in 1948 that the Governing Body of Queens' College invited Queen Elizabeth to become patroness of the College, on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the foundation. This invitation was stimulated by the Queen herself. In her speech in the Senate House in October of that year when she accepted the first degree that Cambridge University ever awarded to a woman, she referred to Queens' College with particular warmth.

The Governing Body took the hint – if hint it was – and so Queen Elizabeth became our fourth patroness. The first two were, of course, our foundresses, Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, and Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. Our third patroness was Anne Neville, wife of Richard III. But from the Battle of Bosworth to 1948 Queens' College had no Patroness. And we now return to that state.

Our new Patroness more than made up for the hiatus. She had visited Queens' before becoming Patroness, and now she took to visiting the College regularly. As an undergraduate, I first met her in Queens' in the summer of 1965, during the Long Vacation period of residence. There were only a few students around, so we all were treated to at first the terrifying prospect, but then the happy experience, of extended conversation with Her Majesty. In anticipation I had thought up a number of erudite things to say. I was completely floored when she asked me, "Do you think Prince Charles will enjoy Cambridge"? After some mental turmoil I blurted out, "He would if he came to Queens'".

On the occasion of her 101st birthday, just last August, I met the Patroness during her birthday visit to the Royal Opera House, and had the honour to present the College's birthday present. It consisted of a framed double photograph, two pictures taken from exactly the same position, showing Queen Elizabeth entering the College in June 1948 and then again in June 1998. In the photographs the buildings are, of course, exactly the same. The assembled undergraduates look very different. In the centre of each photograph is the figure of the Queen Mother, radiating warmth and enthusiasm. Copies of these photographs will shortly be placed in the Hall foyer.

Since the death of the Patroness, I have been puzzling over the question of why her visits to the College were such happy days, were so much fun.

One reason I believe, is that she was so lively and young at heart. She was genuinely interested in student life, keen on the latest developments in music, the arts and sport. We learn from Prince Charles that she was even known to use catchphrases popularised by Ali G!

A second reason was that she was wonderfully inquisitive. She wanted to know what you thought about things, the Common Market or the runners in the Grand National.

But I believe the main reason, and, if you like, the lesson that we can draw from her life and from her association with this College, was that she took a positive view of everything. She said to me on a number of occasions: "Aren't today's young people wonderful!" Well, what could I say?

And it was for this positive outlook on life, seeing the best in everyone, seeing the best in every situation, taking a positive approach to life that I will remember her, and I believe the College will remember her.

Queens' College was immensely proud of our Patroness. We will miss her very much.

JOHN EATWELL



Mr (later Sir Arthur) Armitage with the Queen Mother, 1961.

The Dean's Address at the Memorial Service for the Queen Mother

"And the people of Israel wept for Moses thirty days; then the days of weeping and mourning were ended" (Deuteronomy 34.8). By biblical reckoning today is the thirtieth day since our Patroness died, so it is a particularly appropriate day on which to celebrate her life and her long years of patronage of our College. If she didn't quite make it like Moses to 120, and we couldn't quite say her eye was not dim nor her natural force abated (Deuteronomy 34.7), she ran him fairly close.

Observing Queen Victoria's last days, said her son-in-law the Duke of Argyll, was like watching a great three-decker of a bygone era slipping slowly beneath the waves. Observing our Patroness, on television or during her visits to College, these last ten or twenty years has been like watching such a great ship gamely plunging on into the sunset, every gun blazing, every flag flying, every sail aloft and alow. She seemed almost indestructible.

In the thirty days since her death was announced I think the overwhelming feeling has been one of history passing on. I don't mean that the event itself could be said to have been of great historical moment, though the pageantry and colour of the processions and lying-in-state and funeral will stick in the minds of all of us who witnessed them, and the size of the crowds who turned up certainly confounded many of the pundits. No, I mean history passing in the sense of a feeling that a whole era was passing on. She seemed a last, living link to an age long gone. Perhaps it was because her life spanned so exactly the Twentieth Century with all its technological, scientific, cultural, economic, political change – she was born in the last year of the Nineteenth Century and died in the second year of the Twenty-First and was closely associated in the public mind with many of the great and momentous events of her century.

She came into the world, of course, in the reign of Queen Victoria and, if she was not dandled on the knee of that almost legendary monarch, she married a man who was. As a teenager she was personally caught up in the

cataclysm of the First World War, losing a brother, nursing wounded troops, helping to turn her home into a hospital. As a young woman she married into the Royal Family, at the height of its pomp and splendour. And in middle age she was caught up centre stage in one of the most dramatic events of Twentieth-Century history – the abdication of Edward VIII – and then more seriously in the terrible crisis of the Second World War. She was, I think, probably the last survivor of the leadership of any country in that War, and also, of course, the last European ever to have held the title of Emperor or Empress. No wonder a 14 year old, after watching all the tributes on television, said, when interviewed at the funeral, that she had learnt more about British history in the Twentieth Century in one week than she ever had at school.

She lived not only in six reigns but through the terms of office of 21 prime ministers and, moreover, she knew almost all of them personally, not to mention almost everyone else of significance to this country in the last 80 years. She has been at the centre of our national life for all that time which is why her death seems so great a break with the past; history passing on. This is, of course, of the essence of monarchy – this same family, with its extraordinary array of personalities and characters, good, bad, and indifferent, has been at the centre of our national life for nearly fifteen hundred years. And, as an amateur genealogist, I should point out that the Bowes-Lyon family are descended not only from the Scottish and English royal lines, but also from High Kings of Ireland and the ancient Kings of Wales.

To my grandparents' generation Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon brought a breath of fresh air into an extraordinarily stuffy and old-fashioned court. With her legendary charm she could even wrap gruff old George V round her little finger. Moreover she was rightly credited with turning a diffident, stuttering, often ill-tempered young prince with virtually no self-confidence almost single-handedly into a man fit to be king. To my parents' generation, she, together with her husband, stood not only at the head of but very much alongside their people in their finest hour. Their courage and leadership and empathy, understated but patently sincere, during the Second World War made them arguably the most popular couple ever to have sat on the British throne. To my generation she was the nation's grandma, cuddly, ever-smiling and apparently cheerful, supporting her family, growing old gracefully, a link with the past. But what of the present generation – today's students, to whom she was more of a great-granny figure? I think they saw her as an indomitable old lady, battling on, shrugging off the fish bones and the broken hips, sipping happily away at her gins and dubonnet, enjoying herself at the races, living somewhat – allegedly – above her means, enjoying life to the full, right to the very end. Like most of the world, I was astonished to discover, as the President has mentioned, after her death, that she had not only heard of Ali G, but could do a passable imitation of him. I think the word "Respec" amply sums up the modern generation's view of her.

For over half a century six Presidents, hundreds of Fellows and members of staff, thousands of students at Queens' have been proud to be associated with a woman so much a part of the life of this country. Her death marks very much the passing of an era for the College too – she had been Patroness for as long as most of us can remember. Only four of those Fellows presented to her so formally in 1948 survive. When she became Patroness, there were only 18 Fellows, compared with the present 78. As we have heard, there were about 400 students – today over 800 – though that figure was somewhat inflated by ex-servicemen returning after the War to complete their degrees. Very few of them would have been graduate students and none at all, of course, were women. As we have heard the Queen Mother as Queen was the



Dr (later Professor Sir Derek) Bowett with the Queen Mother, 1982.

first woman to receive a Cambridge degree, so she played a small but significant part in the history of our University too. Apart from the absence of Erasmus and Cripps, the College was physically much the same, but the University was very different – few of the faculty and department buildings we are used to had yet been built, and there were only 20 official colleges plus Fitzwilliam House, compared to the present 31. In her visits here the Queen Mother saw many changes to College and University, and not just in terms of bricks and mortar.

Not only did she provide, through nearly 54 years of patronage, a link with the immediate past, but also, by the revival of the whole concept of the Queen Consort being our Patroness, she provided us with a real connection to our remote past, to the era of the queens our foundresses. If the line of Queen-Patronesses was broken in the dim mists of time, the renewal of the bond reminded us of our royal heritage and the famous association with the “laud and honour of sexe feminine”.

As Patroness she took her duties seriously, visiting (as we have heard from the President) fairly often, both for large and formal occasions and for less formal lunches or events. She even named one of her racehorses after us, though I fear ‘Queens’ College’ never won anything very much. Meeting her here was a disconcerting experience as every feature of her face, every intonation of her voice, even the tilt of her trademark hat was entirely familiar from photograph and film. But she always had something ready to say, even to the most tongue-tied or star-struck or over-garrulous person, and with a smile, always managed to give the impression that it had been a great pleasure to meet each individual and the conversation had been most interesting – her fabled charm at work. As someone who met her at a Queens’ garden party wrote to me last week, “she was so lively and so easy to talk to”.

As evidence of her patronage, there are plaques dotted around the College recalling various visits and also, of course, a Court named after her, but perhaps the most tangible reminder of our association with her came at every formal meal. Whether it was a sports club dinner or the grand Smith Feast, an alumni regional event or an MCR feast, the Matriculation Dinner or an Invitation night there were the *two* toasts: “The Queen” and “Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, our Patroness”. I always felt a frisson of superiority when visiting other institutions or colleges – “Of course, we at Queens’ have *two* toasts...” I, for one, will greatly miss that second toast, after a suitable period no doubt of toasting her memory. I will also miss the endless conversations and speculations and discussions over “what will happen when the Queen Mother dies”? Will the bar be shut? Would we have to cancel the May Ball? How long will we fly the flag at half mast? Would it affect the bops and the plays? Will we all have to go into mourning? Well, it’s all happened. As she died in a vacation, all the speculation came to naught and undergraduate life has been undisturbed. At least she died in the Easter



Professor (later Lord) Oxburgh with the Queen Mother, 1987.

Vacation so we could all properly mark her passing when it was still fresh in our minds.

As the Archbishop of Canterbury pointed out at the funeral, she died right in the middle of the great Christian festival of Easter when we celebrate the Resurrection of Christ, *evidence* of the hope of all who believe in him of eternal life. This Sunday evening, if we had been following our usual practice, we would have been celebrating our Easter Praise Service – in a moment we will be singing one of the greatest of Easter hymns to “laud and honour” *Christ’s* victory over death and the grave. [*Thine be the glory...*]. The Queen Mother spent most of her lifetime serving good causes, institutions such as ours, charities of every sort. She certainly did her best to serve her country and her family faithfully. She had many of the qualities of a good and virtuous life enumerated by St Peter, as we heard in our second reading (1 Peter 3⁷⁻¹²). All this we rightly celebrate in this service as we look back on her long and eventful life and her long association with our College. But the core of the Christian gospel is that her hope and ours of resurrection, of eternal life, of seeing that holy city memorably described in our last reading, [Revelation 21¹⁰⁻¹¹ and 21²²⁻²²], depend not on what we do or who we are or how well we have lived but on what Jesus did and who he was and how well he lived and died. By all accounts both the Queen Mother and her husband were people of a deep Christian faith and so we can have confidence in commending her to God in the full and certain hope, as the Prayer Book puts it, of the resurrection of the dead.

As so, as we look back now on the long and illustrious history of this place, we have another name to add to the list of royal patronesses who have added lustre down the centuries to the name of *Queens’* College: we remember with thanksgiving Margaret of Anjou, Elizabeth Woodville, Anne Neville, and Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

JONATHAN HOLMES



Dr Polkinghorne with the Queen Mother, 1992.

The Patroness

The concept of ‘patronage’ which lies behind the title of ‘Patroness’ is rooted in the feudal origins of medieval ecclesiastical endowments. When people founded religious houses, the lands with which they endowed them were given in exchange for services to be rendered – in this case, the offering of prayers and Masses in perpetuity for the founder and for the founder’s heirs and descendants. Law and custom acknowledged various other rights and privileges of founders and in due course of their lawful heirs – who were known as ‘patrons’ (or indeed often as ‘founders’). Thus the founders of parish churches, and their heirs, retained the right to nominate the rectors or vicars who served those churches – a right long lost in the Roman Catholic Church, but still just about surviving in the Church of England.

In the case of monasteries and colleges, the rights of the patron included rights to hospitality, a right of consultation in the case of major changes to the foundation (for example, the prospect of a new founder, or of major changes to the statutes), and sometimes the right to nominate someone to a place within the institution (only rarely the head, although this is seen for example in the influence which the Audley family still retains over the appointment of the Master of Magdalene College).

Patronal influence over religious houses tended to fade with time, especially when the male line died out and the patronage rights passed to another family. In the early years of Queens' College, the link was fresh, and the peculiar status of royal inheritance meant that the patronage would always remain in the royal family, irrespective of its dynastic name. Patronal rights were therefore regularly exercised. Queen Elizabeth Woodville's decision to refound the College, and her part in issuing the first college statutes in 1475, are both examples of patronal action. And Richard III invoked the patronal role of his consort, Anne Neville, in 1484, when adding to the College's endowments. Queen Elizabeth of York (consort of Henry VII) certainly exercised her privilege of nominating a candidate to a place on the foundation. After Elizabeth's death in 1503, the King's Mother, Lady Margaret Beaufort, took on the role of Patroness. She persuaded the College to elect her spiritual director, Bishop John Fisher, as President (1505-08), so as to provide him with a convenient residence when visiting Cambridge. And in deference to her the College wrote in 1508 notifying her of the election, at Fisher's instigation, of her almoner, Robert Bekynsaw, as their next President.

The last queen known to have exercised patronal rights was Henry VIII's first consort, Catherine of Aragon. In 1510 the College sought her favour as Patroness in a land dispute, and in 1521 she nominated a scholar to a fellowship here. (The recipient of her favour was one John Lambert – a man who in 1538 was to be personally condemned to death as a heretic by her husband.) The reality of the early patronal relationship is summed up in references in our records to 'the Queens Chamber' (probably in Cloister Court), which provide some justification for the claim advanced in 1538 that Queens' was the place where royal visitors were accustomed to stay when visiting Cambridge.

However, the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s caused this kind of patronal relationship to lapse into oblivion, and although there were to be further royal visits to Queens' – certainly by Catherine of Braganza (consort of Charles II) and by Queen Anne, and according to tradition also by Anne of Denmark and Henrietta Maria (consorts of James I and Charles I respectively) – there is no indication that the old concept of patronage was invoked in connection with them.

The revival of the role of the Patroness began not with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, but with her royal predecessor, Queen Mary (consort of King George V), who had made her first visit to the College on 10 May 1920, turning up unannounced with three of her sons (Albert, Henry, and George) and asking to be shown the President's Lodge. In 1935, recalling that visit, the President, J.A. Venn, cautiously approached the Court to ask whether Queen Mary might visit the College for the formal opening of the new Fisher Building. His invitation was accompanied by a brief paper outlining the historical association of Queens' College with the Queens Consorts.

Queen Mary was pleased to accept Venn's invitation, and her Private Secretary, Sir Harry Verney, confirmed this in a letter of 10 December 1935. Tragically, her husband, King George V, died soon afterwards, on 20 January 1936. As Queen Mary, in mourning, undertook no public engagements in the year following her husband's death, the opening of the Fisher Building was not graced with the royal presence.

The historical connection of the College with the Queen Consort was brought to mind once more on 7 June 1948, when Her Majesty first came to Queens' College to take part in the quincentenary celebrations. Her visit was recorded in some detail in the pages of *The Dial*, and also received prominent coverage in *The Times* next day, with a full column inside and a large photograph on the back. These reports emphasised the traditional associations of the College with Queens Consorts, which had recently been written up in *The Cambridge Review* by one of the fellows, R.G.D. Laffan. During the visit she paused a while to watch rehearsals for the play that year, which, coincidentally, was *As You Like It*.

Later that same year, on 21 October 1948, Her Majesty famously visited the University in order to become the first woman to be awarded a degree here (an honorary LL.D.). Responding to the address delivered by the University Orator, Queen Elizabeth made a brief speech which made particular mention of the royal connections of Queens' – about which she had doubtless learned during her earlier visit to the College. "This University has long had a special place in my heart, first because it was here that The King was an undergraduate, and secondly because there is a link which by long tradition binds my affection and interest to Queens' College. We still have reason to remember, with gratitude, the generosity of Queen Margaret of Anjou and Queen Elizabeth Woodville, and others who came after them. Today, I am receiving a privilege which would have been greatly valued by my predecessors, and I am sure that they, too, would rejoice with me that the University which they loved so much, should now admit women to full Membership."

Her Majesty did not find an opportunity to visit Queens' in the context of her graduation, but in view of the "most kind expression about the College

made in her gracious speech in the Senate House", the President wrote to her Private Secretary on 29 October 1948 raising the possibility that she might condescend to accept the title of Patroness. Encouraged by informal approval, Venn wrote with the formal offer on 12 November, and a reply of 18 November communicated the news that the Queen 'graciously consents to accept'. This was formally announced on 8 January 1949, and the College placed notices to this effect in *The Times* and in the *Reporter*.

Shortly afterwards, Queen Elizabeth decided to avail herself of her patronal rights by visiting the College informally. The President, Dr Venn, was at that time out of the country – he was in British Guiana as 'Chairman of a commission investigating the problems in the sugar industry'. So the Queen was entertained to lunch by the Vice-President (Rev. C.T. Wood), Mr and Mrs Laffan, and other fellows. It was as a result of this visit that Her Majesty intervened to amend the wording of the college grace. Over lunch it was suggested to her (quite possibly by Mr Laffan, who had converted to Roman Catholicism in the 1930s), that the college grace had been mutilated at the time of the Protestant Reformation in order to eliminate all hints of prayer for the dead. This view was incorrect – the Queens' grace being of essentially Victorian vintage – but subsequent discussion in College and correspondence with the Queen led to the adoption of a more elegant English version of the after-dinner grace, which is that still in use.

The next royal visit was also relatively impromptu. In February 1953, the east coast of England was devastated by floods, with the sea defences collapsing in various places and hundreds of lives lost. A huge relief effort was organised, and members of the royal family were busy in visiting the relief workers and victims to offer support and encouragement. On 14 February, the Queen Mother came to Cambridge to see the work of the W.V.S. depots, and spoke with some of the volunteers, who included undergraduates and US airmen. She lunched at Queens' before returning to London. Over the years she would exercise this patronal right to hospitality on several occasions.

Her Majesty's next visit to the College was far more auspicious, as she came on Monday 5 June 1961 to open the Erasmus Building. She marked this occasion with a short speech invoking the values of the Renaissance and



Lord Eatwell with the Queen Mother, 1998.

warning against "the dangers of a narrow specialisation" in knowledge. As in 1948, she took the opportunity to watch a scene from the May Week production (*Richard III*) in Cloister Court.

The 1970s passed without a documented visit from the Patroness. However, oral tradition among the fellowship suggests that the Queen Mother lunched here informally once or twice in that decade. As the index to *The Times* did not index the Court Circular at that time, it has not been possible to verify this tradition. The Queen Mother lunched twice at the College in the 1980s, on 28 January 1982, and again on 12 December 1985, on the occasion of a visit to the Fitzwilliam Museum to see the Messel-Rosse Collections of Fans. But the highlight of the 1980s was her presence on 22 July 1987 at the garden party which marked the end of the Queens' Heritage Appeal.

Tuesday 9 June 1992 was another special visit, for the formal opening of Lyon Court, which was in effect the formal opening of the entire Cripps complex. It is worth noting that the name Lyon Court, rather than Bowes-Lyon Court, was adopted at the Queen Mother's express request, as it was the traditional form of her family name. Once more the visit included a pause to watch a rehearsal for the May Week production, though this time in the new Fitzpatrick Hall.

On Thursday 29 May 1997 Her Majesty lunched in the President's Lodge after a tour of the Arts Theatre. Her final visit to Queens' came on 9 June 1998, to mark the 550th anniversary of the foundation of the College and the 50th anniversary of her own first visit and of her own association with the College as Patroness. This last occasion was as much a triumph as the one it commemorated, and included the by now customary inspection of the May Week play, now once more in the preferred venue of Cloister Court.

...for the Queens our Foundresses and for our other Benefactors,
God's holy name be blessed and praised...

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Visits of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, later Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

7 June 1948	Quincentenary Celebration
16 February 1949	Lunch with the Fellows
14 February 1953	Lunch with the President
5 June 1961	Opening of the Erasmus Building
28 January 1982	Lunch with the President
12 December 1985	Lunch with the Fellows
22 July 1987	Queens' Heritage Garden Party
9 June 1992	Opening of Lyon Court
29 May 1997	Lunch with the President
9 June 1998	Queens' 550 Celebrations

RICHARD REX

Stop Press: a new Patroness

In late February the President received a letter from Sir Robin Janvrin, Private Secretary to The Queen. The letter said that, "... following the sad death of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother ... I am delighted to inform you that Her Majesty The Queen would be pleased to become Patroness of Queens' College ..."

The news was announced by the President at the MA graduates lunch on 22 February and was received with great applause and acclaim.

Thus for the first time in our 555 years' history we are greatly honoured to have a Queen Regnant rather than a Queen Consort as Patroness.

From The President

The year was overshadowed by the death of the Patroness, Her Majesty the Queen Mother. However, just as this issue of the record went to press, I was delighted to receive a letter from Sir Robin Janvrin, Private Secretary to the Queen, indicating that Her Majesty the Queen wishes to succeed her mother as Patroness. I am sure that the whole College will be delighted at this news.

Two other matters have dominated my attention over the year – the continuing refurbishment and extension of our buildings, and the impact on Queens' of the Government's White Paper on Higher Education.

The important work on Old Hall is described elsewhere in this issue of the *Record*. I am enormously grateful to all those members of the College who have contributed to the funds necessary to return this Hall that we all

love to its former glory. Of equal importance will be our medium term plans to add a further floor to the Cripps Building and to develop Owlstone Croft. The Owlstone Croft development represents the College's commitment to the future. If Cambridge is to remain Britain's premier university, then there will be a further growth of graduate education. This is a result both of the expansion of the professional schools – the Medical School and the Judge Institute of Management, for instance – and of the growth of research teams in scientific research. Queens' intends to be part of this development – expanding and improving the facilities for graduate students at Queens'. The development of Owlstone Croft into a modern graduate "hall" is the very centre of this endeavour.

The impact of the White Paper on Cambridge is likely to be considerable. As far as the issue of top-up fees is concerned, that is a matter for Cambridge University. The College is somewhat on the sidelines. However, whatever happens we are absolutely determined that anyone who has the ability to win a place at Queens' will not be prevented from entering the College because of lack of financial means. To that end we are increasing the size of our hardship funds and the range of available bursaries. Already, for someone who comes from a financially disadvantaged background, Cambridge is the cheapest university in the country.

A deeply worrying aspect of the White Paper is the hint that admissions at Oxford and Cambridge should be conducted by the Faculties and Departments, not the colleges. This approach would result in a sharp decline in the resources and efforts committed to admissions, particularly to the encouragement of applicants from non-traditional backgrounds. At Queens' we have established close relationships with two educational authorities – the Midway Towns and Leeds-Bradford. This is in an attempt to overcome an old problem. We would visit schools that had never sent anyone to Cambridge, they would send us their best pupils, and we may turn them down. Now we go back year after year to build a relationship with the large number of schools in these two areas, to explain why particular candidates were not admitted, and to encourage future applications. Other Cambridge colleges have adopted a similar approach in different parts of the country. We would like to do more. All these access initiatives would be put in jeopardy by an unthinking centralisation of admissions processes.

JOHN EATWELL

The Society

Lord Eatwell's election to a Chair

When Lord Eatwell was appointed as the President of the College I wrote to the Alumni to say that this appointment was good news, not only for Queens', but also for Cambridge and for the future of higher education in this country. I believe that his recent appointment to the Chair of Financial Policy in the University is equally significant. This will give him an opportunity to conduct teaching and research on a subject which increasingly affects the daily lives of millions of people around the globe – witness Argentina or Indonesia where international finance has been causing havoc. In view of his own intellectual history and background, the questions of the effects of financial movements on the real economy and people's lives will receive, uniquely at Cambridge, the attention they deserve.

Since he became President, Lord Eatwell's dedication and hard work to enhance the social, intellectual and cultural life of our community is widely acknowledged and greatly appreciated. The College rejoices in his achievement.

AJIT SINGH

The Fellows in 2002

The year 2002 has, of course, been overshadowed by the death of our Patroness, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. A full report of all the College did to mark her passing and to commemorate her patronage is to be found elsewhere in the *Record*. In November the College was also saddened to bear the death of one of our Honorary Fellows and most distinguished Old Members, Abba Eban.

There has, however, been much cause for celebration during the year. In April Mr Henry Hart was Guest-of-Honour at the Fellows' Dinner to mark his ninetieth birthday. He continues with a full programme of 'Hart Walks' and the Fellowship greatly appreciate his occasional visits to College from Norfolk.

Also in the spring, it was announced that Dr John Polkinghorne had been awarded the Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion (described in the press as the Religion equivalent of the Nobel Prize). The Prize was presented to Dr Polkinghorne by the Duke of Edinburgh at a special ceremony in Buckingham Palace. The presentation was followed by a reception at the Oxford and Cambridge Club. Very generously Dr Polkinghorne has donated most of the monetary value of the Prize to Queens' to found a Research Fellowship in Science and Religion. The first Templeton Fellow has been elected and will take up the post in October.



Celebrating Mr Hart's 90th Birthday: l. to r. Dr Tomlinson, Prof. Diggle, Mr Hart, Prof. Spufford, Dr Cosh. Photo: Brian Callingham

In July the Fellowship was represented at one of the special Golden Jubilee Garden Parties at the Palace by Dr James Hopgood.

Later in the summer, the College learned with great pleasure of the election of Dr James Jackson as a Fellow of the Royal Society. A former Fellow, Dr Roger Davis, who researches at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Massachusetts, was also so honoured. In September it was announced that the President had been elected to a chair in Financial Policy in the University. He is also Director of the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance within the Judge Institute of Management. Dr Jackson has also been promoted to a Professorship in Active Tectonics and Dr Richard Prager to a Readership in Information Engineering. Dr Prager has also become a Chartered Engineer and a Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Then in the New Year Honours List the College was delighted to learn of a knighthood conferred on Professor David King, Chief Scientific Advisor to H.M. Government, and a C.B.E. "for services to tax law" awarded to Professor John Tiley.

Dr Brendan Bradshaw has retired back to Ireland. He becomes a Life Fellow. An appreciation of his many great contributions to College life appears elsewhere in the *Record*. In addition Dr Malcolm Macleod resigned his Fellowship in November to work for Qinetiq in Malvern. He has served the College in many capacities, particularly as Director of Studies in Electrical and Information Sciences, as Secretary of the Governing Body and latterly as chairman of the committee looking into the possibility of refurbishing and adding to the Cripps Building. Both will be sorely missed from our Society.

Two new Research Fellows joined us in October. Dr Andrew Thompson, a graduate of Queens', is an historian of the eighteenth century, and Ms Julia Gog, who was a student at Trinity College, is a biological mathematician in the Department of Zoology, studying influenza. In January 2003 Ms Lavanya Rajamani was admitted as an Official Fellow in Law. She is a Lecturer in the Department of Land Economy and a specialist in environmental law with degrees from the National Law School of India, Yale and Oxford. Dr Keith Priestley has become an Official Fellow and College Lecturer in Mathematics for Natural Sciences and Mr Martin Ruehl has been promoted to an Official Fellowship on his appointment as a temporary Lecturer in the Faculty of History.

Dr Howard Jones and Dr Nick Inglis have both become Tutors for Graduate Students, helping to spread the tutorial load for our ever-increasing numbers of post-graduates which has been shouldered with such success for several years by Drs Stewart Sage and Richard Prager by themselves. Dr Craig Muldrew has also become a Tutor, replacing Dr Eivind Kahrs. Dr Milgate is on sabbatical leave for the academic year 2002-3 and Dr Ian Patterson is acting as Senior Tutor. Dr Alex Oliver has commenced two years special leave in order to take up the prestigious Leverhulme Trust Major Research Fellowship.

The President gave a lecture, "The new international financial architecture: promise or threat?" in the Cambridge-MIT Institute Distinguished Lectures series, and the Frederico Caffè Lectures at the University of Rome. Together with Prof. Lance Taylor of the New School for Social Research he published a collection of essays entitled *International Capital Markets*.

Mr Douglas Parmée, now in his eighty-ninth year, is publishing three major translations: *The Child*, a novel by Jules Valles, (Monash University Press), *The Story of Madame de Luz* and *The Confessions of the Comte de XXX*, novellas by the distinguished eighteenth-century Academician Charles Duclos (AMS Press), and a selection of *Reflexions and Anecdotes* by the moral philosopher Chamfort (1741-1794) (Short Books of London).

Sir James Beament's book *How we hear music* has been designated as an Outstanding Academic Book of 2002 by the American Libraries Association. Professor Ajit Singh has presented lectures in Korea, Thailand, at the UN in Geneva, in Turkey, Germany, Austria and the U.S.A. He was also the special advisor, in an honorary capacity, to the Chairman of the South Centre, an inter-governmental body of developing countries. Professor James Diggle lectured to the Academy of Athens on the occasion of his admission as a Corresponding Member. Professor John Tiley has been on sabbatical leave, partly in Ohio and Florida. He is the Director of the new Tax Law Centre at Cambridge, launched with an inaugural conference in September. Canon Brian Hebblethwaite gave the Hensley Henson Lectures in Oxford in May.

Dr David Cebon has been appointed Chairman of the US Transportation Research Board's Expert Task Group on road traffic data collection. Dr Stewart Sage has been elected Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Physiology* and has become a member of the Executive Committee and Council of the Physiological Society. Dr Richard Prager lectured on Freehand 3D Ultrasound Imaging for the Institute of Physics update course for physics teachers. Professor Anthony Lasenby has spoken at conferences and meetings in Sweden, Palermo, Florence, Los Angeles and Cambridge, the first of these was at a Nordic Summer School in Cosmology held 200km above the Arctic Circle in the Abisko National Park. He has become head of the Astrophysics Group (formerly Radio Astronomy Group) in the Cavendish Laboratory in succession to Professors John Baldwin and Richard Hills, both also Queensmen. Dr Keith Priestley has been working extensively in India and Iran and taught a graduate course for the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology in Tehran. During the summer, he was a Visiting Professor at the University of Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, and gave an invited lecture in Trieste. Dr Christos Pitelis was invited during the year to become an advisor to the Government of Kazakhstan on its industrial strategy; he has also been advising both the Bosnian and Greek Governments on competitiveness strategy. He was the keynote speaker at an international conference on Eastern Europe in Sarajevo. He was also Guest Editor for an issue of the journal *Contributions to Political Economy* and has contributed to a number of books. Dr Fraser Watts has published *Theology and Psychology* (Ashgate). Dr Richard Rex has had a very busy year, publishing *The Lollards* (Palgrave) and *The Tudors* (Tempus) and a number of articles. He has been promoted to Senior Lecturer and lectured in the Divinity Faculty on "Early Lady Margaret Professors of Divinity" to mark the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University's oldest chair by Lady Margaret Beaufort. Dr Andrew Glass made a Royal Society/Austrian Academy of Science funded visit to Vienna and was also an invited lecturer at the Slovak Academy of Science. He has given lectures in Paris, Olomouc, Nashville, Milan and Florence. Mr Martin Ruehl organized an international conference on the George Circle at Queens' and has given papers at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science and the Friedrich Nietzsche Society. Dr Ian Patterson published a translation of Proust's *Le Temps Retrouvé, Finding Time Again* (Allen Lane), the final volume of an entirely new translation of the whole of Proust's great work *In Search of Lost Time* under the editorship of Professor C Prendergast. He spoke at conferences in Cambridge and New York on 1930s poetry and aerial bombardment and satire humour and modernist narrative respectively. Dr Clare Bryant has been on sabbatical leave at UGA Georgia and the Institute of Systems Biology, Seattle, and has been awarded major project funding by the Wellcome Trust and the British Heart Foundation. Dr Craig Muldrew has presented papers in Leiden and Aberdeen. Dr James Campbell has published a number of key articles on seventeenth century brickwork and carpentry and on pug mills. He has lectured at St Paul's Cathedral, in Madrid and in Madras, and also appeared in a Channel 5 series *Divine Designs* talking about Sir Christopher Wren. He was Technical Advisor for the BBC programme *What the Stuarts did for us*. He has joined the Institute of Historic Building Conservators. Mr Martin Dixon and Mr Stuart Bridge have begun work on a new edition of *Magarry and Wade: The Law of Real Property*, the standard work on land law. Mr Dixon has been delivering seminars all over England and Wales on the new Land Registration Act 2002 and continuing to work with BP plc on their human rights/ethical policies in the Middle East. As a Cambridgeshire and District Rugby Union Referee he had the unique distinction of sending off a fellow referee playing for one of the teams.

Of our Honorary Fellows, Professor Peter Mathias has been awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Russian Academy of Sciences for outstanding achievement in economic history and has received the Maria Theresa Medal of the University of Pavia. Mr Richard Hickox has been honoured with a C.B.E.

Dr Peter Watson has been awarded the Duke-Elder International Medal for contributions to the development of international relations in ophthalmology by the University of London and appointed a Member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis. Dr Jonathan Dowson has been appointed Director of Medical Education for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Trust. He was a key invited speaker at the 5th International Attention-Deficit Disorder Information Service Conference. Mr Theo Welch has finally retired as a surgeon, but continues to teach extensively.

JOHN EATWELL AND JONATHAN HOLMES

Retirement of Dr Brendan Bradshaw

Brendan Bradshaw retired from his official fellowship in October after a quarter of a century at Queens'. He now becomes a Life Fellow. Brendan came to Queens' in 1977 as a joint College Lecturer in History with Girton. His career path was untypical for an academic. After leaving school, he worked for the Irish civil service in the Post Office. His decision to join the religious order of Marist Fathers opened up opportunities for further studies and Brendan then took his first degree at University College, Dublin. It was at this point he moved to Cambridge and undertook graduate research with Sir Geoffrey Elton. He was a graduate student at Corpus Christi and then had the good fortune to be elected to a Research Fellowship at St John's.

His graduate research reflected both his background and the interests of his supervisor. Elton's own graduate research had famously suggested that the sixteenth century witnessed what he called a 'revolution in government', associated particularly with the religious and political changes of the 1530s and the career of Thomas Cromwell. Brendan's thesis sought to investigate the impact of this revolution on his native Ireland and it found its way into print as his second book, *The Irish Constitutional Revolution of the Sixteenth Century*, in 1979. His first book was written as he notes in its preface 'en passant'. His graduate research had thrown up new evidence about the dissolution of the Irish religious houses. He felt that unless he wrote about them, no one else would and unless he did it now, he would never get round to it. Elton supported him in this project, published as *The Dissolution of the Religious Orders in Ireland under Henry VIII* (1974), but also ensured that Brendan finished the dissertation which Elton had originally agreed to supervise. This was duly accomplished in 1975. It was also at Elton's insistence that Brendan continued to apply for jobs in Cambridge and so it was Brendan found himself at Queens' in 1977. Appointment to a University Lectureship followed in due course.

Queens' was a particularly appropriate college for Brendan to join. John Fisher had been President and Erasmus had lived in College, whilst working on his edition of the Greek New Testament. Both men were the subject of scholarly articles by Brendan, although, alas, his article for the *Record* on 'What Erasmus actually did at Queens' College' has yet to be completed. Brendan has also published articles on the third figure associated with 'Christian Humanism' in this country, Sir Thomas More. 'Christian Humanism' could, however, just as easily be used as a description of his personal philosophical position.

Certain other themes recur in Brendan's work: the importance of history and experience for identity, particularly in Ireland; the inadequacies of whig history; the importance of thorough documentary analysis as the only basis for decent history, although this is coupled with an awareness of the value of literary sources for the historian. For Brendan, the historian, like any other intellectual, has a duty to communicate with society. Historians can do this particularly effectively but their awareness of the complex nature of 'identity' as both individual and social also places additional burdens on them. All these themes fed into his teaching of a generation of Queens' undergraduates. Some experienced his teaching of Tudor and Stuart political and constitutional history but all will remember his classes for the General Historical Problems and Historical Argument and Practice papers. Brendan took his role as Director of Studies very seriously. This manifested itself in several ways but, on the academic side, it was undoubtedly his devotion to ensuring that Queens' historians thought seriously about the general nature of their discipline where this was felt most strongly.

Classes could be conducted at a variety of times, although they tended to be evening affairs. Refreshment of some sort would be provided. Timid undergraduates would then proceed to summarise something they had read on 'The Cambridge method', 'Nationalism', 'Postmodernism' or whatever might happen to be the week's topic of discussion. On occasion, it might have appeared that Brendan had fallen asleep but the probing question at the conclusion of the summary indicated that he had been paying perfect attention. It was usually pretty clear where Brendan's own sympathies lay. This did not inhibit debate or hinder the development of the undergraduates' own views, although Brendan's idiosyncratic pronunciations of famous historians could, on occasion, lead to moments of confusion before one realised who he meant (Ranke, Bury and Schama being the ones that spring most readily to mind).

Evidence of the value of the classes can be seen in the consistently above-average performance of Queens' students in the general papers. It is fitting that his name will be attached to a new prize to be awarded for the best undergraduate performance by a Queens' historian in the Historical Argument and Practice paper. Purely in results-terms, Brendan oversaw a remarkable run of performances by Queens' historians in Tripos. However, to look at results alone would only give a partial impression of his influence on his pupils. Indeed, it would be more accurate to say that good results were an additional, but welcome, benefit of an approach to education which encouraged broad intellectual development.

Brendan is a person of both passionate conviction and deep charity. For him, the study of history is not simply about acquiring a firm understanding of the facts. It contains a strong element of moral formation. This combination has a strangely inspirational quality. People wanted to do well,



A recent photograph of Dr Brendan Bradshaw. Photo: Brian Callingham

in exams and elsewhere, because they felt that they owed it to him somehow. He frequently attended concerts and plays where his pupils had key roles, often thanking them afterwards with the characteristic scribbled postcard.

The paradigmatic form of communication, however, remained the sermonette. These would be delivered to gatherings of the different year groups at the start and end of each term, once the relevant notes had been unearthed from the piles of paper strewn about the room. These sermonettes included injunctions to work hard but also advice on how to cope when things were going less well. On one occasion he described undergraduate history, with telling insight, as three years of learning how to read.

The most memorable sermonette, however, was undoubtedly the one delivered annually at the History Dinner. These traditionally took their text from Dean Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* and showed in a humorous form how the values discovered in history could be applied with profit to everyday living. Irish whiskey was always served on these occasions. Those with Irish surnames (and there were usually one or two in each year) invariably found that their 'drop' of whiskey was considerably larger than those of their non-Celtic peers.

The following images can only give a flavour of the man: the slightly stooped figure, devotional work in hand, wandering in all weathers through the Grove; the man wearing a beret, calling out a cheery greeting, as he dashes past on his bicycle, late for a lecture or mass; the delight in cheese and mustard; the scrawls in the margin of an essay which always repaid the effort of deciphering. Timekeeping has never been a strength – he once remarked that he could never set his watch accurately, as this would ensure that he knew exactly how late he was.

One final story sums him up so well. I recall going up to his room to ask him something and entering to discover a student sitting eagerly, listening to him. I asked if he was teaching and received the response, delivered with a smile and a twinkle in the eye, 'No. I'm learning'.

In recent years, he has suffered extended periods of ill-health, which he has borne with grace and good humour. Retirement offers the prospect of time to recuperate and the chance to finish a number of projects. He will be missed around College.

ANDREW THOMPSON

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: 'University Administrators: misguided or misunderstood', introduced by Dr H. R. N. Jones, 'Light from a distant star – the real "Death of the Author"',

introduced by Dr Crowley, 'Should the study of history be a "morally free zone"?', introduced by Dr Muldrew, 'Cellar Prospects', introduced by Dr Kahrs, 'Digital Piracy: Do you hear the sound of inevitability?' introduced by Dr Hopgood.

JAMES DIGGLE

The Hart Walks 2002

This was a year of Jamboree and Indulgence: the phrase recalls for many those occasions in Henry's Essex set when the customary Reading Group hospitality of tea, China tea, Earl Grey, cocoa, crumpets and cherry cake 'as supplied to the Dean' was surpassed by other delights and sometimes graced by the company of nymphs as well as shepherds... For there were two Hart Walks: the Birthday Walk in Norfolk, which was not quite on The Birthday in April, but as near as makes no matter after ninety years, and the second, the Hart Walk Proper, in Borrowdale at the very end of August. The first, a two day event as most Hart Walks now are, started on a day of brilliant sunshine and ferocious easterly wind at Morston. We crossed the river to Cley, inspected an interesting roofboss, and then various abandoned folk found their way to the delicatessen. Others, more circumspect, continued along the straight and narrow path to the Windmill, while the convenor did his popular demented sheepdog act trying to find out where everyone was. And so to the coast: and the miles of shingle towards Blakeney Point, and lunch at the remains of the Yankee, the Hart family holiday home for many years. Sheltered from the wind by the dunes, we lazily ate the sandwiches we had made, and envied those who had been to the delicatessen. Then back, head down into the wind, to tea with Henry and Gill at the cabin at Cley Eye, and a well-deserved and spectacular dinner at the Walpole Arms later. Jonathan Holmes, unable to make the walk, with a proper sense of the importance and delights of the occasion, drove up from Cornwall simply for the dinner. And, though we did not know it at the time, for many of us this was to be the last time we should see Michael Barrett, who died after an heroic battle with cancer in August. Sunday morning saw us at Sheringham for the start of the walk to Weybourne and lunch with Henry and Gill at the pub there: as usual the phalanx of intensely conversing folk bearing down on them puzzled other walkers and disturbed the concentration of the fulmars just settling down to the business of nesting on the cliffs. And the weekend finished, as is becoming our custom, with fish and chips at Felbrigg in the Homely House.

The Hart Walk Proper was again blessed with magnificent weather, and had it not been for the vagaries of the postal service, which ensured that two members of the group did not get the letters telling them *not* to go to Buttermere, it would have been the perfect weekend. We assembled at Rosthwaite, and Henry led us through the woods below Castle Crag to Grange, where we had an early and conversational (what else?) lunch. Gill then whisked Henry away, and the rest of us did the customary pipe-opener over Maiden Moor and High Spy before preparing ourselves for a really excellent dinner at the Borrowdale Hotel. The Sunday was a Serious Walk – more so for some than others. But we all wore a little more off the North-Western Fells in a circular walk from Braithwaite, and some who had never been on Eel Crag before made the nervous acquaintance of its delights.

And so, finally, to tea and scones at the Royal Oak. The Birthday had been marked appropriately: much talk, generous food and many walks through shared, still growing, memories.

CHARLES MOSELEY

Aubrey (Abba) Eban Honorary Fellow 1998-2002

The Israeli statesman, diplomat, political philosopher and orator Abba Eban (a student at Queens' 1934-38 and Honorary Fellow since 1998) died on November 17th at the age of 87. He had a major role in the foundation of the state of Israel. As its spokesman for many years in America and in the United Nations, he was as much as anyone responsible for the special relationship between his country and the United States, and as Foreign Minister at a critical period of Israeli history he skillfully deployed his oratory and his diplomacy to great effect internationally.

Aubrey Eban, as he was known at Queens', was born Abba Solomon to parents of Lithuanian-Jewish origin in South Africa in 1915. His father died very young and his mother remarried to a London doctor, Dr Isaac Eban, whose surname her children took along with an anglicised first name: Aubrey. He remained Aubrey to friends and family but as an Israeli citizen was more widely known as Abba in his official life. As a boy he excelled in English and Classics at St Olave's and St Saviour's School, Southwark, but was also steeped in Jewish culture through his mother's job as a secretary and translator for the Zionist Organisation under Chaim Weizmann in London and through regular tutoring in Jewish tradition and learning from his scholarly grandfather. He came up as a scholar to Queens' in 1934, studied Oriental Languages and graduated in 1938 with the unusual distinction of a triple First in Hebrew, Arabic and Persian, having won a



The Hart Walk, 2002.

Photo: David Harding

whole clutch of scholarships and prizes. His fluency in Arabic and understanding of Arab culture were to stand him in good stead as Foreign Minister of Israel when negotiating with Arab neighbours. At Cambridge he was President of the Zionist Youth Movement and began to hone his formidable oratorical skills at the Cambridge Union. He famously said of Goebbels, "Every time he opens his mouth, he subtracts from the sum of human knowledge". Clearly his interests and activities were more University than College-based, though he did contribute an erudite and clearly well-informed article on the "Problems of Palestine" to the *Dial* in 1936. In 1938 he was elected a College Lecturer in Oriental Languages at Pembroke College.

After the outbreak of war he enlisted, in 1940, in the Army. Commissioned in the Intelligence Corps, he was posted to Cairo. In 1942 he moved to Palestine and was principally concerned in liaison with Jewish volunteers, helping them to train as fighters should the Germans break through Egypt into the Middle East. Many of these British-trained irregulars were to turn against their mentors in the Jewish struggle against the continuation of the British Mandate in Palestine after the War. By 1944 he was Chief Instructor at the Middle East Arab Centre in Jerusalem. At the end of the War he was apparently invited to stand as a Labour Party candidate in the 1945 election, but he chose to stay in Israel at first teaching in a centre for Arabic studies. But from 1946 he finally threw in his lot with the Zionist cause, joining the Jewish Agency. He became the Movement's political information officer and was a member of the first provisional government. In 1947 he was appointed Jewish Agency Liaison Officer with the UN Special Committee for Palestine. His eloquence and erudition were major factors in persuading the UN to approve the creation of a Jewish state and the partition of Palestine. He quickly gained a reputation as a magnificent orator – his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on 5 May 1949 pleading for the recognition of Israel by the UN was a tour-de-force. The impact was greatest on American, particularly American Jewish, opinion and made his name as a world figure. Israel was duly recognised by the UN and Eban formally became the Israeli Ambassador to the UN as well as serving as Ambassador to the United States 1950-59. At the UN and in Washington he presented the Israeli case time and again with brilliance and flair. On one occasion he had to defend a bloody retaliatory incursion by Israeli forces into Jordan. The Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion telegraphed to say he had been completely unsure of the justification of the attack until he read Eban's defence of it in New York! His orations became famous, particularly in America, cementing a reputation far more there than in his own country. He fiercely defended Israel at a time when its very continuing existence was unsure. His good relations with American politicians were especially vital at the time of Suez.

In 1959 he returned to Israel, was elected to the Knesset and served as Minister without Portfolio, as Education and Culture Minister (promoting higher education as well as improving schooling in deprived areas especially among recent immigrant communities) and as Deputy Prime Minister 1963-66. He was also President of the Weizmann Institute of Science. Finally in 1966 he was appointed to the post he really wanted, that of Foreign Minister. His policy centred on the special relationship between Israel and America, but he was also keen to improve relations with Europe. His time in office was dominated, however, by war – the Six Day War of June 1967 and the Yom Kippur War of 1973. His skills as a diplomat were very much in evidence in this period as also his skills as an orator – his speech to the UN after the Six Day War in defence of the Israeli action and occupation of much Arab territory was one of his greatest triumphs. Always something of a "dove" in the Israeli cabinet, his conciliatory attitude to Arabs and ideas on ceding territory cut little ice with his colleagues. He was effectively sidelined in 1974 and retired to the back benches. Certainly he harboured an ambition to be Prime Minister of Israel but his patrician, English gentleman manners, his eloquence and scholarship did not endear him to the Israeli

electorate or resonate with his rough and egalitarian compatriots. Even his linguistic brilliance compared unfavourably with the more direct language of his fellow Labour leaders such as Golda Meir and served only to puzzle many of his countrymen. Moreover he lacked a power base or any taste for the infighting characteristic of his party and of his mostly far less well-educated colleagues. Eventually in 1988 he was unceremoniously dumped from his Party's list of parliamentary candidates.

In retirement from the centre of power, however, his high reputation in the West stood him in good stead. He made many lecture tours and wrote a number of successful TV documentary series reflecting his view of the centrality of Jewish civilisation in world history, notably *Heritage: Civilisation and the Jews*. He also contributed many articles to newspapers and wrote a number of books. One of these, *The New Diplomacy* (1983), is widely regarded as one of the most penetrating analyses of world events since 1940. He was deeply unhappy at the right-ward drift of Israeli politics and in his book *Personal Witness* in 1992 he attacked the shortcomings of many of his country's leaders past and present. He also wrote a long autobiography in 1978. He held several short-term academic posts in America and was an Honorary Graduate of a host of universities.

Abba Eban was undoubtedly one of the most distinguished and famous Queensmen of the 20th century. He was a politician and diplomat who was truly one of the founding fathers of his country but who also played on the world stage. But it is as well for the College to remember him as a great scholar whose total mastery of half a dozen languages, not least English, enabled him to make so much of an impact on the world.

JONATHAN HOLMES



Abba Eban in Queens' in 1997.

Photo: Jonathan Holmes

Professor John Trevaskis Fellow 1948-1957

The distinguished classicist and university administrator, John Trevaskis, Emeritus Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology at the University of Adelaide, previously a very active fellow of Queens', died in Adelaide, South Australia, on 19th October 2002 at the age of 79.

John Reginald Trevaskis was born in 1923. His family came from Phyllack, near Hayle, North Cornwall, where the family name had long been prominent in the lifeboat crew. He attended Plymouth College with all-round distinction. From a harsher age when half a world seemed to separate the eleven year old new boy from the seemingly grown men of the sixth form, contemporaries recall him as the Head of School who broke the mould, being approachable and willing, for example, to spend time teaching the young rugby fives, his own sporting passion after rugby.

He went up to Queens' as a scholar in 1942. In 1943 poor eyesight frustrated his hopes for aircrew duties and he was commissioned into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, being later detached for service in Northern Ireland with the Welch Regiment. He returned to Queens' in 1945, completing a double first in Classics in 1948 with distinction in the Philosophy option of Part II – also captaining a successful College XV.

Queens' immediately elected him to a teaching fellowship, to be Director of Studies in Classics and a member of the renowned McCullagh-Armitage-Trevaskis tutorial trio. Though an excellent teacher and a sympathetic tutor, his natural reserve could prevent those with only slight contact from appreciating the man within. But it did not escape even undergraduate eyes that the fellows on a Governing Body a mere 18 strong who also carried pastoral-administrative responsibilities had to work very hard indeed.

As a University Assistant Lecturer from 1952, he was known for his quiet authoritative style and generous response to any plea for help. It was an immense disappointment to him that the University did not offer him a Lectureship in 1957. If indeed the Faculty held against him a preoccupation with College teaching and administration to the exclusion of substantial publication, that could have been short-sighted. He had no option but to seek pastures new, and was quickly appointed to the Hughes Chair of Classics and Comparative Philology at the University of Adelaide.

There under his enthusiastic leadership a small Classics Department more than doubled in size. Later, with student numbers reduced by the removal of compulsory Latin from other degrees, he introduced a highly successful course of classics in translation, which has continued alongside the teaching of Latin and Greek. Colleagues remember him as approachable, good at consulting, decisive, fair, reserved but not without humour, and kind while not above showing impatience. An early pupil recalls him as characteristically coming into a room full of students, seating himself on the edge of the desk and talking arrestingly without notes on any of a wide range of subjects. His enthusiasm ran wider. He was instrumental in founding a University Classical Museum, and leading the build-up of a substantial collection. Later a "Friends" organisation was formed, opening up a fruitful link with the State Museum, and inaugurating widely esteemed lectures. In the same spirit, finding the Classical Association of South Australia a small coterie of specialists within the Department, he left it with a large and thriving membership inside and outside the University.

On his arrival in Adelaide funds were short and a head of department had to tackle all the tasks which in more plentiful times could be shared or delegated. Despite a hankering for research and a lifelong suspicion of meetings as time-wasting, his effectiveness led him into ever more exacting roles in university administration, including President of the Staff Association, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Chairman of the Education Committee, Chairman of the Professorial Board, Deputy Vice-Chancellor and, for much of a critical year, Acting Vice-Chancellor.

John Trevaskis first married Sally (Monica) Lang while still based in Plymouth. This marriage was dissolved in 1978 and he later married Carmel Young, a University colleague. After retiring he intended, with Carmel's support, to bring to publication some of that unrealised research. Among philosophy projects he had gone far with a new edition of Plato's *Sophist*. In later years he switched to a deep study of the Athenian constitution. But these plans could never be fulfilled. In 1991 he injured his head in a very bad fall, from which his health never fully recovered.

This kind, quiet, brilliant Cornishman excelled as teacher, champion of the classics and university administrator and may well have been equally successful in extended print but for the chances of this life which steered him otherwise. He is survived by his wife, as well as by his first wife and the elder son of their marriage.

ALLAN WYATT (1950)

Pamela Hughes

Many Old Members of Queens', who have now been modernised into Alumni, will be saddened to learn of the death, last June, of Pamela Hughes. She was the widow of Dr Norman Hughes, who was an important figure for such a long period in Queens' as its Fellow in Geology, Steward, Wine Steward and Treasurer of the College Club, now the Alumni Association. Up to about ten years ago, many Fellows' wives were very involved with a wide variety of College events. Pamela was one of these and in particular she was a faithful attendee at the dinner at The Club Weekend. In this way she became friends with many Old Members of Queens', as well as their spouses.

Pamela was well known in Cambridge as a talented artist. She had accompanied Norman on his many global travels, when she had sketched profusely. There later emerged many strong and lively prints, especially of exotic flora and fauna. She also produced wonderful prints capturing the north Norfolk coast. Norman and Pamela married when both were in uniform during the last war. Their wedding was in Kent, which was then forbidden to civilians, whilst preparations for the Normandy landings were being made. Military personnel had no problems attending the wedding, but grandmothers, parents and some young cousins had to be smuggled in hay carts to the church. This was typical of Norman and Pamela, both of whom reflected the best of Queens': generous to anyone in need of help, lots of style (but never flashy or showy), hard-working, very good hosts, always clear-headed about what they wanted and yet very considerate, friendly and humorous to those who disagreed with them. In later years she kept wonderfully cheerful and interested in everything, whilst her mobility became much reduced and her back gave her more pain.

ALLAN HAYHURST



Buckingham Palace Garden Party: Alex Warner (JCR), Gill Hervey-Murray (Staff), Ben Rendell (MCR), Dr James Hopgood (Fellow).

The Staff

"Oh no he didn't", oh yes they did! – over 100 members of staff and their families were entertained at the Arts Theatre by *Dick Whittington and his Cat*. This started off another active year for the College staff. In May, a trip to Legoland entertained younger members of staff and their children and a fun day was enjoyed by all. Two coaches set off from Queens' in June for the traditional staff outing day. One coach headed to Great Yarmouth for a day at the seaside and the other to see an excellent performance of *My Fair Lady* in London.

Gill Hervey-Murray represented the College staff at a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace in June to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. Representatives from the JCR, MCR and the Fellows also attended.

As before, the BBQ and rounders at the College Sportsground were very popular, with young and old enjoying an active game followed by a BBQ. Another active evening in September was spent ten pin bowling, followed by supper at Ely. Two coaches headed off to Nottingham and Bluewater at the end of November to make retail therapy less stressful for those starting their Christmas shopping. College pensioners enjoyed a traditional tea in the College in March, and we were able to celebrate Barbara Banks's (retired bedmaker) 73rd birthday. Sadly Barbara died in February this year. The President entertained the Pensioners to tea in the President's Lodge in the autumn.

More magic in December at the Children's Party. The children's competition this year was to build a model snowman. The office was filled with magnificent models of snowmen of all shapes and sizes for the judging, which was a difficult task. The Bursars' Secretary's job description does not include repairs to snowmen's carrot noses! Following the staff Carol Service in the Chapel, the President kindly invited staff and their families for refreshments in the Long Gallery of the President's Lodge. The Dinner Dance, held in the College, rounded off another year of activities with an excellent traditional Christmas meal followed by dancing.

Julie McGreal and Roz Tovey from the Tutorial Office raised about £300 for the charity Breakthrough from a sponsored cycle ride in July from London to Cambridge.

GILL HERVEY-MURRAY

The Fabric

The major project of the year, carried out during the Long Vacation 2002, was the refurbishment of Staircase EE in Cripps Court. Staircases BB-EE were first occupied in October 1974, and although they were, at that time, the best accommodation in College, times have moved on, expectations have risen, and some of the original installation had worn out. The aim of the refurbishment was to provide every bedroom (36 in EE itself, and 3 adjacent in DD) with individual showers and WCs: for the larger rooms by means of an en-suite room, for the small rooms with a dedicated additional room just across the corridor. At the same time almost all the services were renewed: water, electricity, lighting, ventilation, fire alarms, telephone and data. Smoke detection was installed for the first time. The gyp-rooms were modernised and refitted. Most of the bedroom furniture was replaced and the wood block floors were sanded and resealed, to look as good as new. The project was difficult to complete in the limited time available in one vacation: on the final day the builders were clearing out of the bedrooms at the same time as the freshers were arriving for their first day in Cambridge. Reaction to the new facilities has been positive, and we plan to convert other Cripps staircases in a similar manner in future years.

The works in the bedrooms above meant the closure of the ground floor JCR/Bar for the Vacation. We took this opportunity to incorporate a change to the Bar itself: a single-storey extension into Lyon Court, rather like a conservatory. Work on this extension continued into Michaelmas Term



The new roof on Old Hall.

Photo: Brian Callingham

2002, and it was finally opened for use at the beginning of the Lent Term 2003. This room has nearly doubled the floor area of the College Bar, but more work remains to be done to remodel the Bar internally to cope with the increased demands (including food service) arising since it was first built.

The bathroom of the set Cloister 4 is part of the attic of the c1460 riverside building near the Wooden Bridge. The bathroom was in poor condition, and as part of a refit, we renovated the room itself. This involved taking down the lath-and-plaster attic ceiling and restoring it in half-timbered finish within the medieval roof timbers, and removing a redundant and structurally unsound fireplace. We were able to see evidence that the dormer window had been moved in earlier centuries twice before reaching its current position. Much antiquated pipework was renewed, and the timber frame of the building was repaired and strengthened in places. We took the opportunity to extend central heating for the first time into the bathrooms of Cloister 3 and 4: the remainder of these sets remains unheated.

On AA staircase, the toilets were modernised, and the SCR Solarium was redecorated, with a new hardwood strip floor, instead of the original black tiled floor. This change was so well liked that a similar approach was taken



Working on a chimney on the Essex Building.

Photo: Brian Callingham

to the refurbishment of the MCR over Christmas 2002: a new wood strip floor, new acoustic ceiling, new lighting, and re-covered furniture.

In the Fitzpatrick Hall (1989), the motorised jacks which operate the stage lifts had worn badly and partially failed, owing to unsuspected hardening of their internal lubrication. Some emergency repairs have been made, pending full renewal work in 2003.

At the eight flats in Newnham, we upgraded their internal fire detection and alarm systems to meet the latest standards required of houses in multiple occupation. At 20 Elisley Avenue, an unsafe chimney was rebuilt and the surrounding area re-roofed. At 77 Pantom Street, a distorted gable-end wall was rebuilt.

We suffered a near flood experience in early January 2003, when river levels rose after rain so as to just cover much of the Grove and nearby lowland. The flood barrier to the underground car park was once again called into service to hold back the waters. The weaknesses exposed by the flood of October 2001, reported last year, were shown to have been mostly remedied, and no significant water penetrated into basements.

As I write this article, the Old Hall is shrouded in plastic dust-sheets, and without a floor, as our project to restore the floor to its original glory is part way through. But this story properly belongs in next year's *Record*.

ROBIN WALKER



Dr Robin Walker at the Bumps.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Collection, by kind permission.

An Accolade

"I am here examining but having quite a good time – a lot of nice people, and I think this College the most beautiful in either University."

C. S. Lewis to his friend Arthur Greeves, 6th August 1931, whilst staying in Queens' College, Cambridge. (The letters of C.S. Lewis to Arthur Greeves (1914-1963), published by Collins, 1979, p 418.)

Many thanks to the Revd John McC Miller (1951) for drawing this to the College's attention.

The Chapel

The great event of the year, has, of course, been the renovation, restoration and modernisation of the organ. One of the few great Victorian instruments left in Cambridge (most colleges have long since replaced their nineteenth century instruments with more fashionable baroque-style organs) our organ was built in 1892 by Binns of Leeds for the new Chapel. Apart from a change from pneumatic to electropneumatic action and some restoration in the early 1960s, it has remained virtually untouched and one of the aims of the great renovation was to leave the tone, voicing and pitch unchanged whilst modernising and computerising the piston system, dealing with the unevenness of response in the keys, re-making the actions, restoring the console and generally overhauling, cleaning and restoring the entire instrument. The result has been a triumph; everyone who has played the organ since the restoration was finished in September has been most enthusiastic and happy with the way it sounds and the way it plays. There have been one or two teething problems (the organ restorers Harrison and Harrison Ltd, of Durham, famously said in advance that the instrument would be like an old lady that has had a new hip and it would need some months of settling down) but they are now ironed out. The whole College is indebted to the dedicated team from Harrison and Harrison under the supervision of Dr Mark Jennings and Mr D P Matthews, the organ scholars Sam Hayes and James Southall, who have watched over every stage of the restoration and have made many valuable suggestions and contributions. Drs

Malcolm Macleod and Chris Pountain, who as church organists themselves have kept a watching brief over the whole process, but above all Mr Paul Shilston, an Old Queensman whose very substantial contribution to the Restoration Fund made the whole project possible. Mention should also be made of Dr and Mrs James Cadbury and the Vaughan Williams Foundation who gave large donations and of many others over a number of years who gave contributions of various sizes as the Fund has been building up.

The organ was dismantled and most of its innards removed to Durham in January, leaving the largest pipes and various large pieces of mechanism on boarding on the scaffolding which filled the ante-chapel. A chamber organ was hired for six months and installed in front of one of the pews in front of the President's stall, the organ scholar playing perched on a pile hassocks. The chamber organ had, of course, a much smaller range and volume than the Binns organ, but it enabled us to continue the fine choral tradition in Chapel which has built up over many years. The range of music the Choir were able to sing was necessarily inhibited, but the quality was in no way diminished under the able direction of the Senior Organ Scholar, Sam Hayes. The smaller organ was able to support worship even in large services such as the Commemoration of Benefactors and the Memorial Service for Her Majesty the Queen Mother, our late Patroness (of which there is an account elsewhere in the *Record*). Harrison and Harrison began to put the main organ back together in late June, two of its workmen staying in College over most of the summer, often working late into the evening. Consequently the restoration was finished ahead of schedule and the organ available for three weddings in the first weekend of September. The organ was formally re-dedicated at a Festal Choral Evensong on the first Sunday of Full Term in October by the Bishop of Ely, the Rt Revd Dr Anthony Russell. Some choral music had been specially commissioned for this event from the composer Tarik O'Regan. His *Cantate Domino* and *Deus Misereatur* (rather than the more conventional *Mag and Nunc*) were sung with great skill, success and aplomb by the newly-formed Chapel Choir. The service also featured an unaccompanied introit, *Rejoice in the Lord always* by Redford, to symbolise our nine months without the organ, a setting of Psalm 150 by C V Stanford (organ scholar 1870) and, after the re-dedication, Parry's *I was glad* with both organ and choir at full throttle. The service concluded with some satisfactorily loud hymns and a scintillating voluntary (Alain's *Litanies*) by the Junior Organ Scholar, James Southall.

As well as the Bishop, the following have preached at Queens' during the year: Professor Morna Hooker, Emeritus Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity; the Revd Dr Malcolm Brown, Principal of the East Anglian Ministerial Training Course; the Revd Dr Richard Deibert, Presbyterian Church of the United States; the Revd Dr Gordon Harper, Priest-in-Charge of Winlaton, Co. Durham; Mr Theo Welch, Fellow Commoner; the Revd Barbara Moss, Chaplain to the University Staff; the Revd Dr Gordon Giles, Minor Canon and Succentor of St Paul's Cathedral; the Revd Owen Spencer-Thomas, Ely Diocesan Communications Officer; the Revd Dr Fraser Watts Fellow and Director of Studies in Theology at Queens'; the Revd Gill Hart, Chaplain of St Martin's, Carlisle, and Youth Officer of the Diocese of Carlisle; the Revd Dick Farr, Vicar of Henham and Elsenham with Ugley.



The Four Deans: Dr Holmes, Canon Hebblethwaite, Professor Chudwick, Mr Hart in April 2002 – 62 years running Queens' Chapel.

Photo: Brian Callingham



The Rededication of the Organ: l. to r. James Southall and Sam Hayes (organ scholars), Tarik O'Regan (composer), Mark Venning (MD of organ restovers), the Bishop of Ely, the President, Paul Shilston and James Cadbury (donors), the Dean of Chapel.
 Photo: Brian Callingham

Herts; the Revd David Deboys, Vicar of St James's, Cambridge; and making a most welcome return to the pulpit at Queens', the Revd Canon Dr John Polkinghorne, Life and Honorary Fellow and former President; and, of course, the Dean of Chapel.

The preachers at the Commemoration of Benefactors services in May and in June were the Revd Kevin Roberts (1975), Vicar of Meole Brace and Rural Dean of Shrewsbury, and the Revd Philip Sourbutt (1977), Vicar of Cullompton, Devon, respectively.

In addition the Music and Readings for Passiontide service was held on the last Sunday of the Lent Term, and the Advent Carol Service on 1st December was a great success. There was also a Staff Carol Service, at which as usual the Dean preached, on 11th December. Informal Services (the first organised by the Christian Union) replaced Evensong on two occasions: one in March and one in November.

In the Easter Term there were two Memorial Services, the first for our late Patroness, the second (on what would have been his 26th birthday) for one of our students, Jonael Schickler, tragically killed in the Potters Bar train disaster. Both these services, as well as a briefer one on the evening after Jonael's death became known, were very well attended. The President and the Dean both gave tribute addresses at the Queen Mother's Memorial Service and Dr Fraser Watts, who had been Jonael Schickler's PhD supervisor in the Faculty of Divinity, gave a very moving address at his memorial service.

There have been ten weddings and five baptisms in Chapel this year.

Regular services (twice a day except Saturday in Full Term) have followed their usual pattern. We have been experimenting with the timing of Sunday morning communion, shifting it from 12 noon to 10.15am and back to noon. Attendance at these services, at which, over the course of the year, the Dean preaches through a book of scripture (Isaiah 40-55 last academic year, the letter to the Ephesians this year), has continued to be rather poor. More people, however, have been coming to the regular Wednesday full Choral Evensongs. The choir also sang Choral Eucharists on Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, All Saints Day and on the last Sunday of Full Term in June. The Choir toured the Channel Islands in July with great success. The newly reformed Choir settled down remarkably quickly at the start of the Michaelmas Term, reaching a very high standard by the end of term (no doubt encouraged by the rich tones of the restored organ!).

Rachel Halsall took over from Steve Bishop as Chapel Clerk in April. Rhian Daniel became Sacristan and Jessica Hart took on the job of Chapel Secretary, reorganising the notice board and table display in Chapel. She also runs a Members email list, keeping interested members of the College

informed of chapel notices and events on a regular basis. Rachel Gooderson has taken over as Christian Aid Rep and also co-ordinates the whole University Christian Aid effort.

Finally it must be reported that, the Chapel Fund having grown to reasonable proportions over the last few years, the Dean has splashed out not only on new music for the choir but also on new surplices and new psalters (both music and words-only copies). In addition the Fairhaven Singers (who still use the Chapel for their regular rehearsals), the St Margaret Society and the Chapel Fund jointly purchased a new upright piano for the Chapel for use in rehearsals. This is equipped with rubber wheels, so, unlike the old one, does not have to be lifted onto the small wheeled trolley to be moved – an enormous boon! During the year Dr Robin and Dr Hazel Tyson made a very generous contribution to the Chapel Fund to mark the tenth anniversary of their wedding at Queens', thus making these purchases possible in a year in which there has been little income from concerts, as the ante-chapel was full of scaffolding and there was no big organ for eight of the twelve months. After several break-downs in October, the Chapel heating system has finally and, we trust, definitively been repaired and it is no longer necessary to wear outdoor coats for services, rehearsals or concerts.

JONATHAN HOLMES

The Libraries

*Fellow Librarian: Dr Patterson
 College Librarian: Mr Martin Williams
 Library Assistant: Mrs Miriam Leonard*

The new university cataloguing system, Newton, has provided improved search facilities and improved cataloguing facilities in the Library, and has proved a substantial benefit, complementing the automated borrowing system introduced last year. All the systems work well, but rely on co-operation from users. This has proved inadequate in one area: loss or theft of books from the library is running at an unacceptably high level, almost 350 titles going missing last year. If we were to replace them all, it would swallow up a sizeable proportion of the following year's budget. It is likely that the only solution will be to install some sort of security system.

The policy of concentrating on certain areas of the library's holdings and spending extra money bringing them up to date is continuing to work well (although it is of course these new books which tend to vanish from the shelves), and we are now moving on to Economics and Social Sciences. The continuing generosity of Cambridge University Press, who grant us nearly two and a half thousand pounds worth of books each year, is also helping in these areas. The great constraint, as always, is space: we have very little room for more books, and very little space in which to keep a reserve stock. Nonetheless, by moving some periodicals and rationalising our holdings of others (some of which are now available online) we hope to create a few more yards of shelf-space this year.

Thanks to a generous gift we have been able to extend our holding of T. H. White first editions, as well as buying books by Graham Swift and others for the Members' Archive. This is taking shape primarily as a collection of literary works by Queens' alumni, although many other forms of writing are also represented. The main event in the Old Library this year has been the transfer of the Coin Collection to the Fitzwilliam Museum. This has been a long time coming: in his introduction to the catalogue of the Gonville & Caius coin collection, published in 1846, the Revd. J. J. Smith described the various College and University collections, and wrote: "It would be highly advantageous on all grounds could these collections be concentrated in such a place as the Fitzwilliam Museum, there to be kept in trust for the respective Colleges. In their present position they are next to useless: there they would be best cared for and taken care of: and thus the views and purposes of their donors would be fully considered." Slowly, over the years, all the colleges came to agree with this view, and for many years Queens' has been the only college to retain its own collection. Now at last, after over a century and a half, the Revd Smith's vision has been accomplished. In their new location, the Queens' coins will be fully catalogued and better housed: we shall have copies of the catalogue, it is estimated, in about five years. The Old Library has also welcomed several researchers in the course of the year, despite the inadequacy of the facilities we are able to offer, and has been opened as usual for Graduation and the Smith Feast.

We have continued to benefit from the generous donation of time and expertise by our voluntary workers, Elizabeth Russell and Richard Brown: this has been particularly welcome in the period since Christmas, while the College Librarian, Martin Williams, has been ill; the College's thanks are also due to Miriam Leonard for all the extra work she has done to keep the library functioning smoothly during this period. And in the course of the year gifts and donations have been gratefully received from (among others) Dr Lucy Vickers, Professor Peter Spufford, Harry Woodhouse, The Revd Canon John Polkinghorne, Tom Hudson, Nigel Farrow, Professor Henry Chadwick, Anthony Neville, Dr Emma Wincup, Dr John Keown, Dr Brendan Bradshaw, Tom Rahilly, Dr Richard Rex and Dr Ian Patterson.

IAN PATTERSON

The Historical Record

Vigani and his cabinet

January 16 1704

"For Mr J. Francis Vigani at Catherine Hall, Cambridge I sent you yesterday by Mr Martin Cambridge carrier as under written".

There then follows a list of thirty mainly medicinal substances ranging from 2 oz of Barbados aloes to 2 oz of manna and 1 oz of opium, all for £1.2s.9d, including 6d for the box. The letter at the head of this list concludes with, *"Your friend came in a-morning and not a-drinking time. If he would have been pleased to have come in an evening [I] should have been glad to have presented him with a glass of wine. I am Your Obliged Servant, Fran. Porter"*

What a nicely worded account this is. It is a far cry from the EPOS-inspired, computer-generated, pay within thirty days or else demands, which are so common today. The genteel language is even maintained, in a further letter from Mr Porter, when it was found necessary to remind Mr Vigani when payment of another bill was substantially overdue.

But who settled most, if not all, of the bills? Despite the description of Mr Vigani as 'at Catherine Hall', it was Queens', and his cabinet remains in the College to this day. There is much evidence in support of this assertion within the cabinet itself, where many of the bills and related correspondence reside. For example, liquid medicaments needed bottles, again paid for by the College. In an earlier letter, dated 6 May 1704, addressed to The Hon^{ble} Coll. Lopton At Queens College, Charles Clutterbuck of ye Hour Glass in Newgate Street [London], writes, *"Sir: I was ordered by Mr Vigany so desire you to pay me for those Glasses which I sent you down from his order who I suppose gave you account. You may please to order ye Carriers on who ye think fit to pay me giving a line of Advice and in so doing you'll Oblige, Your Humble Servant, Cha: Clutterbuck"*. A most significant receipt is one dated Aug 8th 1704, which clearly asserts the College's right of ownership. *"Recd ye of Mr Clopton [Poley Clopton, Bursar, Queens' College] Ten pounds for a cabinet for ye use of Queen's College in Cambridge by me John Austin."*



Vigani's Cabinet in the Long Gallery.

Photo: Brian Callingham

Perhaps we should now start from the beginning and explain why we are writing another article about Vigani and his cabinet. This year, 2003, is assumed to be the 300th anniversary of Vigani's election as the first Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge. Celebrations of the anniversary began in December last year with a symposium organised by the Museum Group of the Department of Chemistry, chaired by Dr Mary Archer, when the delegates visited the Long Gallery and viewed the cabinet, its contents and the correspondence. It was soon apparent to all present that Queens' possesses a most remarkable and, indeed, unique, historical resource.

Prof. Vigani was rather a man of mystery, or at least his origins were a touch mysterious and he did not stay put in one place for long – a role model for some more modern entrepreneurs it would appear. Giovanni Francesco Vigani is reported (Prof. John Ferguson, in an unpublished lecture to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1894) to have been born in, or close by, Verona some time in 1650. No evidence that he had any formal qualification, or licence to practice, in medicine, chemistry or pharmacy has emerged. It appears that much of his knowledge was accumulated on his extensive travels in Italy, Spain, France and Holland. Vigani, himself, speaks of having been in Parma in 1671 (see Coleby, L.J.M., *Annals of Science*, 8, 46-60, 1952). The 1683 edition of Vigani's *Medulla chymiae* indicates that he was living in Newark-on-Trent in September 1682. It is believed that he settled in Newark early in that year, possibly after a short stay in London. Vigani had begun to teach chemistry privately in Cambridge in 1683 but his home remained in Newark where his two daughters were baptised. It appears that there was no residence requirement for Members of the Regent House and the University promulgated a Grace of February 1702 (Julian calendar) (i.e., 1703 by the Gregorian calendar), electing him to the first Chair of Chemistry. No pay or duties were mentioned. He ceased to teach in Cambridge in 1708 but continued experimenting in Newark, where he was buried on 26 February 1713; the exact date of his death is unknown. The original correspondence in the cabinet is dated by reference to the Julian calendar. But Vigani's chair, known as the '1702 Chair of Chemistry' is often 'modernised' to 1703. The choice of December 2002 to celebrate the tercentennial was a very wise one.

Although Vigani was associated with St Catharine's, Trinity College and, particularly, Queens' College, he appears never to have been formally a member of any of them or of any other college. In 1696 he wrote to his publisher from 'Catherine Hall' and as mentioned earlier, Francis Porter wrote to him at the same address. There is considerable confusion around where he actually was at any one time since Queens' appeared to be paying

the bills (£51.7s.4d plus £10 for the cabinet) in 1704. He was giving his lectures in Queens' College cloisters during 1705 and, it is claimed, maintaining a laboratory there as well. It would seem that he was then poached by the formidable Dr Bentley, Master of Trinity, who set him up with a laboratory in that college. Bentley had planned to make Trinity the centre of science in the University and had already built an observatory for Roger Coates, the first Professor of Astronomy. In 1707 he converted an old 'lumber room' for Vigani, who was lecturing in Trinity towards the end of the same year. Previously he had lectured in a room that had been Newton's laboratory. He and Newton struck up a friendship, which, according to legend, came to an end when Vigani told Newton an improper tale concerning a nun! It was stated that they never spoke to each other again.

Vigani's only major publication was his *Medulla chymiae*. This ran to several editions (see Coleby) with the first edition published in 1682 in Danzig. The London edition of 1683 was the second and probably a major contribution to his election to the Chair. References to a London edition of 1658 must be an error (a misprint of 1685?). It was received to mixed reviews but was complimented for its brevity and simplicity, but it lacked many descriptions of processes, and for good reason, one suspects. The London edition was seventy-one pages and three plates in length. It was not intended as a textbook but as a record of experiments that Vigani had carried out or had seen being carried out. The copies of his lectures, still extant, bear out the assumption that Vigani was a practical chemist, good with his hands but less prepared to hypothesise or be concerned with theory. A bound copy of his lectures of 1707 in Trinity were found in Newark by Mr E. Saville Peck (of the well known Cambridge Pharmacy) and presented to Queens'.

A man of mystery Vigani might have been, but it is nothing compared with the mystery that surrounded and still surrounds the cabinet. Given that the College, having bought it and its contents, was most unlikely to let it go to Trinity (something that still is complained of in certain circles), what was the College going to do with its odd possession? Clearly, Vigani had used it as a resource for the teaching of undergraduates and of the local physicians, apothecaries and pharmacists, as well as interested amateurs. But he also used it for research leading up to the preparation of medicaments, including samples, the method of manufacture of which he was unwilling to describe (The Pharmacy and Medicines Acts were well in the future!). If the University did not pay him, he clearly needed to supplement his income from lecturing in some other manner, if he was to support himself and his family in Newark. The cabinet, like Heberden's (St John's) and Addenbrooke's (St Catharine's) cabinets, has often been described as a 'medicinal' cabinet. However, a look at some of the drawers soon convinces one that it was more than that. He was, it should be remembered, Professor of Chemistry and probably something of a collector to boot.

It seems that Queens' largely forgot about the cabinet and it quietly settled into a gentle decline, languishing in some corner in the Old Library. Some of the samples in the lower drawers of the cabinet have on them the name of R. Bradley. Richard Bradley was Professor of Botany who published, *A course of lectures on the materia medica, Ancient and Modern, read in the physics Schools at Cambridge upon the Collections of Dr Attinbrooke and Signor Vigani deposited in Catherine Hall and Queen's College, London, 1730*. Furthermore, some were wrapped in newspapers from the late 18th Century. One news item describing the apprehension of an alleged French spy is both informative and amusing. For many years the origins of the cabinet lay buried and forgotten, until 1922 when Mr Peck chanced upon it. Encouraged and helped by the President, Dr Fitzpatrick, he proved its



The contents of a drawer, including a scorpion, 'Venice vipers', a wolf tooth, crabs' eyes and deer heart bones. Photo: Lisa Wagner

identity and interest in the cabinet began to revive. A notable paper by Norman Evers (*Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, March 1933, 219) describes how recognised analytical procedures were applied to samples of Balsam of Tolu, Anise Oil (recognised as such, in February this year, by the Junior Bursar by application of his sense of smell!), Clove Oil and Oil of Turpentine. While these samples did not quite reach the standards required by the British Pharmacopoeia of the day, they were in remarkably good condition and, as our present studies indicate, remain so. The years of slumber, when the cabinet received virtually no visitors, have proved to be of enormous importance. It is reasonably safe to assume that most of its contents have lain undisturbed for just on 300 years.

But what can be said about modern times and our particular interest in the cabinet? Again it was a chance encounter with the cabinet, now to be found in the Long Gallery where it was moved in the 1970s to protect it and its contents from casual inspection under inappropriate conditions, a move that was particularly important when the Old Library was treated for bookworm and wood worm. It was when, as an intern in picture restoration at the Hamilton Kerr Institute, L.W. was invited by the President to a reception in the Long Gallery, that a previously unrecognised significance of the cabinet became clear. It was known to be a cabinet of *materia medica* and other materials relevant to the teaching of Chemistry. What had not been realised was that it contained a unique collection of pigments and artists' materials. The research thus initiated, extending beyond simply the contents of the cabinet, is now in its second year, under the supervision of Prof. Dipl.-Rest. Dr U. Schießl in Dresden.

What is to be seen in the cabinet? It is hard to know where to start since there are roughly 700 samples. Perhaps the best way to demonstrate the range and variety of samples collected by Prof. Vigani, is to provide a key to the lower drawers and to the upper drawers, the latter seen when the doors of the cabinet are opened. One or two of the, admittedly flimsy, handles from the lower drawers have become detached (almost all have been preserved and await return to their proper place), suggesting that the Long Gallery is a safer place than the Old Library.

The present arrangement of the drawers in Vigani's Cabinet can be considered to be original and as laid out by Vigani himself. The drawers are divided into compartments of various dimensions with wooden partitions to suit their contents. The small drawers are labelled in the order of the alphabet, omitting J and V and complemented with 1 and 2. Although not all the labels are preserved, the various heights of the drawers make any other arrangement of the drawers impossible. The contents are, where possible, arranged in such a way that drawers on the same level complement each other (e.g. Seeds - Seeds for drawers C and D or Minerals - Stones for Drawers E and F). The volume and size of the samples had to be considered as well as the container they were to be kept in. This is why we can find Fossils in drawer L (for small and flat examples) and in drawer W (for large specimens which would not have fitted into the compartments of drawer M).

Contents	Cabinet		Contents
Empty	B	A	Gums, Resins
Seeds	D	C	Seeds
Stones, Pearls	F	E	Minerals, Gums
Gums, Resins	H	G	Beans, Peas, Seeds
Fruits	K	I	Pigments
Stones, Minerals	M	L	Fossils
Shells, Snails	O	N	Barks
Roots	Q	P	Roots
Woods, Barks	S	R	Animals
Metals	U	T	Flowers, Fruits
Plants	X	W	Fossils
Roots	Z	Y	Pills, Creams, Syrups
Oils, Balsams, Salts	2	1	Balsams, Oils
Oils, Solutions of Salts, Alcohols	La1		
Metals, Pigments, Resins, Stones	La2		
Documents, Key	LaJ		

Drawers A to Z contain open paper liners, each of which fill a compartment. The compartments are designed to fit accurately the size of the sample. This suggests that the cabinet was designed for an already known variety of samples. Drawer Y mainly contains egg-cup shaped glazed clay pots for the pharmaceutical mixtures as well as small paper wraps for pills. Drawers 1 and 2 contain glass bottles of two different kinds. The height and

the compartment size are adjusted to the size and diameter of these bottles. Drawer La1 is designed to keep large glass bottles and drawer La2 with various sizes of compartments seems to have had the function of a drawer for storage of spare materials for further supply of the small drawers. Drawer La3 nowadays contains the documents related to the cabinet. Its former use remains obscure. Stains from spilled liquids could indicate that it also contained bottles, but the spillage could also have happened in one of the drawers above, especially as there are a few broken bottles.

But it is on drawer L and selected samples from other drawers, that our attention is now mainly concentrated. Samples of three types of lead white, of litharge prepared in two different ways and two brown organic pigments have been sent to the I.C.N. (Instituut Collectie Nederland) Amsterdam, while no less than five types of small (a deep blue pigment which frequently occurs in panel, canvas, and wall paintings from the 16th to the middle of the 18th century, also used especially as a ceramic colour and prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt and grinding to powder the resultant glass) have gone to the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics, also in Amsterdam. Red, yellow, green and brown organic pigments as well as cochineal and curcuma root are being examined at the National Gallery and at the Hamilton Kerr Institute, which is also assaying all the black pigments found in the cabinet. What these analyses will reveal is still unknown. Some of the samples have not so far been recorded anywhere else in Europe and the results are likely to lead to some re-evaluation of published work in this field.

But there is another area that, so far, has received but scant attention, that is the matter of trade in medicinal and other samples and preparations. Where did the London druggists, for example, obtain their supplies? Will the assay results provide any clues not only to possible sources but also to purity or the possible adulteration of the specimens? Did Viganì depend totally on the integrity of his suppliers or did he carry out any quality control of his own? The samples already tested by Norman Evers and his analyst, Wilfred Smith, in 1933 suggest that, in these cases at least, Viganì bought well. In Lewis's *Materia Medica* of 1761, it is stated, "The oil of cloves commonly met with in the shops and received from the Dutch is, indeed, highly acrimonious, but this oil is plainly not the genuine distilled oil of the clove, for, notwithstanding its being more pungent than that which cloves afford by the common process of distillation, it contains a large admixture, oftentimes half its weight or more, of an insipid expressed oil... It is probably from an admixture of the resinous part of clove that this sophisticated oil receives both its acrimony and high colour. Fresh cloves are said to yield a high-coloured, thick fragrant oil upon expression; possibly the common oil of cloves brought from the spice islands is no other than this oil diluted with insipid ones. The college of London seems to require both the common and the genuine oil to be kept in the shops, making the essential oil of cloves both an article of the materia medica and an official preparation." Norman Evers concludes, from his analysis, that Viganì's oil of cloves is the genuine article. Perhaps we should try Viganì's sample on Dr Walker so that it can receive his seal of approval as well! While on the subject of odour it is worth remarking that some of the samples in the cabinet, after all these years, can still be identified by their smell alone.

We hope to be able, when the assay results are to hand and the project is nearing completion, to present a more comprehensive and detailed account of the cabinet and its place in the history of such cabinets and in the history of art and painting.

The tercentenary of the first Chair of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge and its first holder is just the beginning. The cabinet's days of obscurity are at an end. Let us hope that modern methods will do it justice.

Acknowledgements

L.W. is grateful to the Genka Henkel Stiftung, Düsseldorf, for generous financial support and to the President and Fellows of Queens' for access to the cabinet and permission to take samples for assays as well as for help in many other areas. Thanks are also due to the President's Housekeeper, Mrs Clements, for her unstinting help and willingness to facilitate examination of the cabinet often at short notice.

LISA WAGNER* AND BRIAN CALLINGHAM

*Member of Queens' and Research Student, Hochschule für Bildende Künste Dresden

A Queens' Imposter

An extract from 'The Annual Register' 1801

A clerical imposter, who calls himself Thomas Scott Smith, has actually officiated for a month for the curate of St Martin's in the Fields, never having been in orders, or connected with the profession. He had ingenuity enough to introduce himself to Mr Fell, the curate, as a countryman of his (Yorkshire), saying he was nephew to lord Eldon, and had been in orders near twelve months. Mr Fell accepted the proffered assistance the more readily, being at the time in ill health.

Every thing was settled, and the pretended nephew of lord Eldon entered on his clerical duty the next day. In a conversation with the clerk, he said that he was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he had taken his degree of bachelor of arts about a month since. On the Saturday following, he went to a mercer's shop in Holywell Street, in the Strand, and ordered a set of canonicals to be made by four o'clock in the afternoon: in the interim he borrowed a set, told the shopman his name was Smith, and

that he was chaplain to lord Eldon. The mercer took the trouble to call at lord Eldon's, to make the necessary inquiry, when the steward informed him that no person of the name of Smith was engaged by his lordship in that capacity. In consequence of this information, the mercer called in his way back at St Martin's, and saw Mr Smith in the vestry; when he told him, that he had an opportunity of disposing of the set of canonicals he had lent him in the morning; but to prevent Mr Smith's being put to any inconvenience, he should have the set he had ordered by three o'clock precisely. By this finesse the mercer got back his goods. This new species of depredation might have continued a short time longer, had he not been apprehended and brought to Bow Street this day, on a charge of forging, and uttering as true, an order for the payment of ten pounds, purporting to be the order of Robert Smith, his father, on Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, near the mansion house, which he had negotiated to Mr Capper, the master of the Hungerford coffeehouse, Strand, to whom he was introduced as a clergyman officiating for the curate of St Martin's in the Fields. The fact as to his passing the draft in question was sufficiently proved by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co. and that no such person as Robert Smith, whom the prisoner, when he negotiated the draft to Mr Capper, represented to be his father, kept cash at their house, or ever did.

The prisoner was educated at Peckham school, and had been employed as a rider to a wholesale house in the city. During the time he officiated as priest, he was very attentive to duty, read prayers morning and afternoon; and thus, with administering the sacrament, attending christenings and burials, marriages, &c. his time was wholly taken up. The clerk was known to say he was a little awkward at first; but respect for the dignity of his new master prevented comment, and rendered him extremely willing to give every assistance in his power. He is only twenty-three years of age, middle stature, in person thin, and when he stood at the bar at Bow Street, stared around him with an unmeaning eye, apparently quite indifferant as to his situation.

He has since been found guilty of forgery, and is under sentence of death.

This incident was kindly brought to the College's attention by Dr J.D. Pickles of the University Registry. There were in fact real students of the College called Thomas Smith and Thomas Scott at the time.

The White Friars

When Andrew Dokett acquired the land for the building first of Old Court and then of Cloister Court, the College's immediate neighbour to the north along Milne Street (once one of the main thoroughfares of Cambridge, of which the principal remnant is Queens' Lane) was the Convent of the Carmelite (or White, from the colour of habit they wore) Friars. The Carmelite House, which included a church with tower and belfry, cloisters, a kitchen block and dormitory accommodation for the friars was set in extensive grounds and occupied all the area between Milne Street and the River well into what is now King's - one source suggests almost as far as King's Chapel. The priory church itself was more-or-less on the present Queens'/King's boundary with most of the buildings to the south, i.e. in what is now Walnut Tree and Friars Courts and the President's and Fellows' Gardens.

The Carmelites had been established on the site for more than 150 years and were very much part of the University. All four of the great mendicant (that is to say entirely dependent on charitable giving) orders of friars were established in Cambridge - as well as the Carmelites on Milne Street, the Dominican or Black Friars occupied a site later to become Emmanuel College, the Franciscan or Grey Friars Convent was situated where Sidney Sussex now stands and the Austin Friars' House more-or-less coincided with the present New Museums Site with the entrance on Pembroke Street. The friars' main raison d'être was teaching and preaching, and so young friars were sent from convents all over the country to be educated at the Oxford or Cambridge houses. Some even came from overseas, for instance Albizzo di Nerli, Master of the Students at the Florence Carmelite House, was sent to Cambridge to further his education in 1375. He also studied in Paris and returned to Italy to become Prior Provincial of Tuscany. The Cambridge Carmelite Convent was, then, very much a centre of teaching and scholarship. Friars attending the University lived and were probably for the most part taught within their own convents. Some of the teaching friars rose to prominence in the University. Thomas Ashwell (Prior of the Cambridge Carmelites 1407-10) became Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1413, for instance, before becoming Vicar General of the Order in England and Confessor to Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester. Two Carmelites, Dr Nicholas Kenton and Dr Nicholas de Swaffham, are both mentioned as Chancellor of the University in the mid fifteenth century, though in both cases they were probably acting as Chancellor as the senior resident Doctor of Divinity while the incumbent of the office was away, indeed de Swaffham seems to have so acted off and on for 18 years 1431-49. The friars were, of course, eligible for University degrees and many are recorded in the University's annals, especially as Bachelors or Doctors of Divinity.

When Andrew Dokett began to build Queens' in 1448 few could have imagined that, within a century, this new, little college next door would have

taken over most of the grounds of the great Carmelite Convent, demolished its buildings and virtually obliterated all trace of one of the major institutions of medieval Cambridge University and Town. Nevertheless Queens' should remember that the University history of part of our 'historic site' goes back well before the foundation of Queens' itself into the thirteenth century. Geographically-speaking at least, the Carmelite Friars were our academic ancestors; serious scholarship has a continuous history in part of what is now Queens' dating back to 1290. A memory of the presence of the almost-forgotten Carmelites is, however, preserved in the names of Friars Building and Friars Court.

The history of the Carmelite Order can be traced back to Mount Carmel in the Holy Land and to about 1154. The founding of the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is attributed to St Merthold. Originally the order was a loose confederation of groups of hermits who established themselves on Carmel (the scene of the great triumph of Elijah over the prophets of Baal). About 1238, under pressure from Moslem raiders, some of the hermit groups abandoned the Holy Land and fled to France. Returning Crusaders brought further refugees to England in the early 1240s and in 1245 they held a meeting in Aylesford, under the leadership of St Simon Stock, and decided to form an order of friars. The commission to Simon was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV in 1247 and the first house in Cambridge was founded soon after in Chesterton in 1249. Under St Simon's leadership houses were also founded in Oxford, Paris, and Bologna. In 1251, whilst in Cambridge, Simon is reputed to have had a vision of the Virgin Mary. She is supposed to have assured him that anyone dying wearing the Carmelite scapular (a piece of cloth worn under the clothes on the shoulders) would be saved from eternal damnation. The wearing of such a garment as an act of piety became widespread in medieval Christendom.

In 1256 the new order of friars, who still led something of a contemplative life, were given a plot of land in Newnham, and a church, cloister, dormitory and other buildings were constructed there. It would seem that a small, traditionalist group, however, remained in Chesterton, probably continuing the practice of living more-or-less as hermits, each in his own cell. This remaining group, who did not accept the changes of rule and involvement with the University, became known as the Brethren of the Blessed Mary or Red Friars. They seem to have moved to a plot beside the Castle about 1290 and built a church there, but by 1319 there were only two friars left and certainly by 1331 the 'Red' Friars had disappeared. At least one reference refers to this remnant who clung to the original rule as 'Pied' friars, suggesting their habits were not so much red as striped.

Meanwhile the main convent at Newnham in which the friars lived a more communal life was thriving. Only a few names of Carmelites associated with the University from this early period survive. One was Dr Thomas de Ylleye. He was an important witness of a great riot between northern and southern scholars in 1274 in which the Chancellor of Oxford, Thomas de Cantilupe, was injured. For his opposition at a General Chapter of the Order to the division of the English province in two he was 'banished' in 1305 from Cambridge to Bruges. Another early Cambridge Carmelite was Roger Crostwyk who became Prior Provincial of the Order in England in 1272. It was during this period – about 1287 – that the Carmelites adopted their distinctive white habits. Soon the convent at Newnham became unsatisfactory. During the winter the village was often cut off from Cambridge by floods. The friars could not get into town to purchase supplies nor could scholars get out to the convent to hear lectures from the likes of Crostwyk and de Ylleye and Humphrey de Nekton, the first Carmelite to incept for a Doctorate of Divinity circa 1290. A move into the town proper was therefore contemplated, especially as the contemplative tradition had more-or-less been replaced by more interactive religious practices, notably preaching and hearing confessions, though it was not until 1333 that a new rule, effectively similar to that of the Dominicans, was imposed on English Carmelites. In 1290 the Carmelites were granted land on Milne Street (there was some opposition from the Abbey at Barnwell (c.f. Abbey Road, Abbey Stadium, etc) and from the Vicar of St John Zachary (the local parish, abolished when the church was knocked down as part of the founding of King's) as they would lose revenue from the houses demolished to make way for the Convent (who, by papal privilege, paid no dues). A compromise was reached (the friars agreed to pay compensation, a proportion of which was in fact paid by a local burgess) and the church consecrated in 1292. The land along Milne Street was given to the Carmelites in effect by King Edward I and over the years they slowly acquired more territory (most of which is now within King's). In 1292 the Friars built walls enclosing their territory down to the River (with gates to allow access for the defence of the town). By the 1350s they had even acquired a spring outside the town and built an underground aqueduct into their convent from it.

The White Friars rapidly became a great centre of scholarship and an integral and vital part of the University. In his *Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to 1500* (CUP 1963), A.B. Emden lists the names of some 221 Carmelite Friars known to have spent some time in Cambridge. There is, of course, an element of serendipity in whose names survive – one document of 1348, for instance, lists nearly a dozen friars licensed to hear confessions in the Diocese of Ely, and we probably have most of the names of those senior men who aspired to doctorates from the University's records. Nevertheless a remarkable 58 of the 221 were Doctors of Divinity (not all, of course, of Cambridge – scholars from Oxford and Paris in particular

taught in Cambridge) and one Doctor of Canon Law. Major evidence of serious scholarship is reinforced when one looks at the number of books said to have been written by Cambridge Carmelites. In the mid 16th-century a Cambridge Carmelite renegade turned Protestant Bishop (of Ossory), John Bale, compiled a list of books written by British Carmelites, taking great pains to attribute individual texts to individual authors. According to him some 45 of the 221 Cambridge White Friars (up to the year 1500) between them wrote about 263 books (including 50 'indexes' of well-known texts written by the late 14th century scholar Dr Alan de Lynn). Given the circumstances of the times this is surely an extraordinary output, even if it is accepted that many of the books were written elsewhere after the authors had returned from Cambridge to other houses of the Order. A number of particularly prolific authors stand out, apart from the amazingly industrious de Lynn who was in Cambridge about 1348 and was said to be very learned in the Latin and Greek fathers. They include, from the first half of the 14th century: Dr Thomas Brome (later Prior of London and Prior Provincial of England), Dr John de Folsham (also Prior Provincial) and Dr John Baconthorpe (known to have lectured at Paris, also Prior Provincial), from the second half of the 14th century: Dr John Clipston (to whom are attributed 10 books – he was from Nottingham), Dr John de Hornby, Dr Thomas de Maldone (13 books, Prior of Maldon and Procurator of the Roman Curia at the General Chapter of the Order in Verona in 1381), from the first half of the 15th century: Dr John Preston (Prior of Lynn), Dr Nicholas Cantelow (Prior of Northampton), Dr John Haynton (14 books, Prior of Lincoln), Dr Nicholas Kenton (Prior Provincial of England, the author of no less than 23 books) and Dr Peter of St Faith (10 books and Prior of Norwich), from the second half of the 15th century: Dr David Boys (Prior of Gloucester and Chaplain to the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester) and Dr William Byntrey (Prior of Burnham Norton). Most of these books were works of theology or bible commentary, of course, but we know of some on other topics. Nicholas Cantelow, for instance, wrote on the history and antiquity of the University of Cambridge, firing one of the opening salvos in the centuries' long war of words between Oxford and Cambridge over historic supremacy.

It is difficult to be precise because we don't have exact dates for many of these authors, but it looks as though the heyday of scholarship at Cambridge lasted about a century from say 1365 to 1465. There is certainly evidence of activity in the first half of the 14th century (9 authors, 38 books), but 186 of the books (including, of course, de Lynn's 50 indexes) can be attributed to the 25 authors whose Cambridge association dates between 1350 and 1450. Only 3 authors (8 books) entered the Cambridge convent after 1465. Again it is difficult to be precise, but it looks as though numbers in the Convent began gently to decline after about 1425. The largest numbers of recorded names (46 in each case) date from the second and the fourth quarters of the 14th century (the major reduction in the third quarter can, of course, be attributed to the Black Death). 33 names can be attributed to the period 1400 – 1425 but only 10 to the next quarter. 57 names survive from the second half of the 15th century, by which time both King's and Queens' were established neighbours. There may have been some decline in numbers and in scholarship, but the Carmelite house was clearly still thriving as the 15th century drew to a close.

A number of the Cambridge Carmelites rose to national prominence. Three became bishops. Dr John Paschal was a suffragan Bishop for William Bateman of Norwich (famous for his courage during the Black Death and his founding of Trinity Hall) with the nominal title granted by the Pope of Bishop of Scutari. From 1347 till 1361 he was Bishop of Llandaff. Dr John de Swaffham became Bishop of Cloyne in 1363 and was translated to Bangor in 1376. William Wytchyrche was a suffragan Bishop in London, probably 1394-99. Dr Walter de Disse was Confessor to John of Gaunt and, as part of the Prince's claims on Spain, became Carmelite Prior Provincial of Spain and Papal Nuncio. Dr William de Raynham was Confessor to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and then to John of Gaunt in the 1350s and 1360s. Carmelites were often prominent at heresy trials. Three of the Cambridge friars, Dr Walter de Disse, Dr Robert Glaunville and Dr Robert Ivory, for



One of the 'White Friar' roundels in the Old Library.

Photo: Jonathan Holmes

instance, were involved in the condemnation of Wycliffe's teaching in 1382. There were notable preachers such as Dr John Sowle and Henry Parker (who got into very hot water after a sermon on "evangelical poverty" at St Paul's Cross in 1464 which led to imprisonment, examination by the Bishop of London, and a recantation of his opinions). More intriguing was Dr William Blakeney (at Cambridge in the 1460s) said to be a "redoubtable necromancer capable of effecting many and incredible portents". Most of the friars, however, were ordinary men, many of them obviously local: John de Brokysham, Richard de Chesterton, John Hyston, John de Madingle, Thomas Orwell, John of St Ives, Richard de Stapleford, John Waterbech; some from a little further away: John de Blaunkeney, John Colchester, John Eye, William Huntingdon, Geoffrey Norwych, Ralph de Spaldyng, John de Walden, Adam de Wysebech; some from rather further afield: John de Hulle, John de Ledys, William de Lincolne, William de Nottingham, John de Sandwyche; some from very much further afield: John de Bruges, Henry of Ghent, John Tizibi.

At any one time there must have been several senior and aspiring academics lecturing, pursuing learning, writing. The Cambridge Whitefriars held a central place in the medieval University. They had the right to parade third in great University processions. About 1350 Bishop Bateman founded a 'chest' for the use of students and scholars of the University and he chose the Whitefriars to house and administer it. This "Chest of the Holy Trinity" originally contained £100 – scholars in need of ready cash could leave something of value such as a book, and borrow money without interest until they could afford to redeem their possession. The presence of this chest, however, made the Carmelites a target in the Peasants Revolt of 1381. There were anti-clerical and anti-University riots in the town and the Whitefriars, together with Great St Mary's and Corpus Christi where most of the University treasure and muniments were kept, were attacked and sacked. The chest, which was filled with valuables and pledged books, was pillaged, though a jury only assessed the loss at £20. In the late 14th century the Whitefriars also became embroiled in a quite bitter dispute with the Blackfriars which had to be resolved by a special court of the regent and non-regent masters of the University called by the Chancellor. Dr John de Hornby successfully defended the Carmelites' historic roots and traditions against the Dominicans' Dr Stokes. There were also complaints from other friars that the Carmelites seemed to be able to get the D.D. degree too easily – the dispute dragged in Cardinal Landulph, protector of the Order, and even the Pope, though it is clear that the necessary time spent in studying the arts and theology and in lecturing before anyone was eligible for a doctorate was and remained formidable – up to 18 years.

The convent depended on charitable giving to keep going and in medieval England gifts from rich and poor alike were plentiful. One particular benefactor of the Carmelites, Sir William Asenhill from Guilden Morden, stands out. He founded a chantry chapel and not only arranged to be buried in the church itself but also obtained a papal dispensation for the exhumation of his wife so she could lie beside him. Lady Margery Roos, a notable benefactor of Queens', also left money to the Carmelites. The Convent was presided over by a Prior, but few remained in office for very long. When Queens' was founded Richard Ely was Prior, but, during his 35 years as President, Andrew Dokett would have had to deal with another eight priors in the neighbouring institution. At the Queens' Lane end, Queens' and the Whitefriars were separated by a small public lane (which originally no doubt gave access to the backs of the properties demolished for the building of Old Court). Further towards the River, however, the properties were separated only by a ditch and high wall. There are several accounts in the Queens' records of the spending of money to cleanse the ditch and the wall was a bone of contention, only resolved in 1537 when Queens' bought the wall (and promptly demolished it) and immediately started to open up windows overlooking the Friary. By then the writing was very much on the wall for all the friaries and monasteries, large and small, in the realm.

There is some evidence that the Whitefriars were in decline for some time before the dissolution. By the time Queens' took them over, many of the buildings were seriously dilapidated and the gardens and grounds much overgrown. By the end there were very few, probably eventually only two, friars in residence, though one might imagine that many might have seen the fate of such religious institutions coming and had already left, probably carrying with them anything of worth. Some of the friars had been influenced by Protestant opinions, for instance John Bale and John Barrett who became notable Protestant clerics. Meanwhile a large chunk of the grounds, including a house, was leased in 1533 to King's; this is described as the area on the north side of the church and so is that part of King's now immediately adjacent to Queens'.

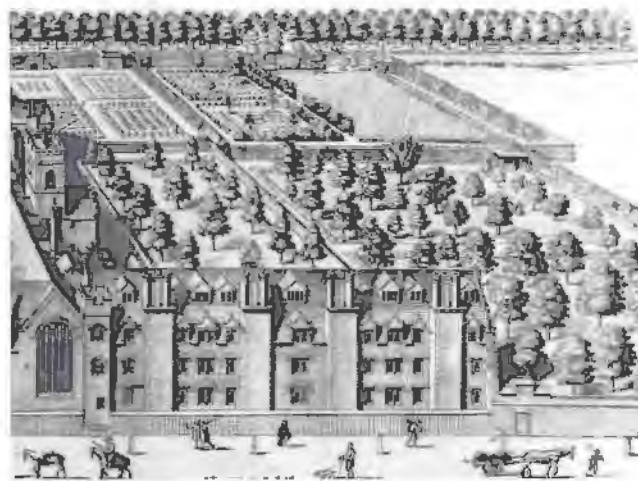
In the end the final demise of the Whitefriars was quite swift. By Act of Parliament in early 1536 all the smaller religious houses were suppressed, but the convents of the four large orders of friars were exempt. One after another, however, the larger institutions surrendered their foundations to the Crown and an Act of 1539 vested all such religious houses in the King. In the last three years of its life, the Cambridge Whitefriars seems to have had four different Priors, perhaps a sign of the disintegration of the society. On 8 August 1538 (the very day that Henry VIII announced the suppression of the mendicant friaries) the Carmelites surrendered their house to Dr Mey, the President of Queens', and the Fellows and undertook to leave "the seid howse and ground and give place unto them", subject to the King's approval

(carefully referred to as "our most dred and soveraigne lord the kyng ... being the supreme hed of this catholik churche of England ...") The College immediately wrote to Thomas Cromwell asking that the Carmelite convent "not merely neighbouring but adhering" to the College might be dissolved and given to them. The letter is in such persuasive and erudite Latin that authorship has been ascribed to Sir Thomas Smith, Fellow of Queens' and soon to be the first Regius Professor of Civil Law. Amongst other arguments he pointed out that Queens' was often used as a residence by visiting royalty as it was a little away from the noise and bustle of the town centre; if the Whitefriars land should fall into other hands and for instance become a tannery, then the smell and noise would render the College unfit to receive the King himself who would thus lose a pleasant amenity.

Two fellows were despatched to London with the letter – the acquisition of so large a chunk of land immediately adjacent to the College was obviously a major priority. An answer was received from the Court in only 10 days. Dr Mey, Dr Day (Provost of King's) and two Queens' fellows were charged with procuring the final surrender of the Carmelite house on behalf of the King and to make an inventory of everything in it. Ten days later six Carmelites signed the final act of surrender. The inventory taken by the four men survives and is notable for the sparsity of goods and chattels in the Convent, reflecting either the poverty of the Whitefriars towards the end or perhaps their success in removing those things of worth before the surrender. The one thing the Convent was rich in was vestments for the church (*item*: one suit of vestments of white silk; *item*: one suit of vestments of green bustia with birds; *item*: one suit of vestments with streaks of velvet; *item*: a single vestment of red silk with flowers; *item*: one frontlet for the altar of blue silk with leaves of gold; *item*: 11 copes of silk of divers colours, etc.). Apart from that the commissioners found in the church only a tin chalice, a pair of latin (probably brass) candlesticks, a printed mass book, a 'portifor', two written antiphons, two bells, a holy water stoop and a 'pax'. Even some of the clothes and vestments are described as "worne". Elsewhere, in the dormitory, buttery, hall and kitchens, they found two old feather beds with bolsters and coverlets and one old quilt, a few dilapidated chests, cupboards and candlesticks, two old pieces of hangings "off redde saye", a ewer and basin, one old long hutch and another without a lid, a few sparse furnishings and cooking utensils and an old tablecloth, one tub and one pail and a chafing dish.

The King, of course, wanted some financial return from his new property – he was not about to just give it to Queens' lock, stock and barrel. In November 1541 the King's officers sold to Dr Mey for £20 all the stone, slate, timber, iron and glass of the "late howse of the white friars w^{ch} in the sayd univrsite of Camebrige". The College promptly demolished all the buildings (finally dismantling the church and digging up its pillars in 1548/49) and managed to sell all the material for more than £60 – a handsome profit! From the records we learn that there was a church, a cloister, a chapter house and bell tower with adjoining chapel, a hall, a dormitory and a kitchen. In April 1542 the King leased most of the site to Dr Mey for an annual rent. However, on 12 September 1544, the King seems to have granted the site to John Eyre of Bury St Edmunds, but Eyre sold it on to Dr Mey two months later. Thus eventually the College came into possession of the land as well as the buildings, though there is some question that Dr Mey actually owned the land personally. At any rate he left all interest in it to Queens' in his will, when he died in 1559. There is also an item from June 1551 in the archives of King's noting a quite considerable payment by King's to Queens' "in full contentation of an agreement made ... concerning a piece of ground late the garden of the Carmelite Friars", thus finally settling the boundary between the two colleges.

Queens' seems to have obliterated almost all trace of the Carmelite buildings fairly quickly. Apart from the construction of Walnut Tree Building and of alms houses further along Queens' Lane, the whole



The site of the White Friars in Loggan's print of Queens', 1685: Walnut Tree Building and the gardens.

Whitefriars grounds were used as gardens until the late 19th century. The President's Garden was laid out and the wall built around it as early as 1545. In 1555 a fence was built "in the friars" separating the Fellows Garden (i.e. Erasmus Lawn) from the kitchen garden (i.e. Friars Court).

With the construction of the Friars Building in the 1880s and then the Chapel, and so the creation of Friars Court, the memory of the presence of the Carmelite Convent from 1292 till 1538 was at least preserved. But are there any physical remains of the buildings? There are, of course, the windows overlooking Walnut Tree Court in the Old Library. These contain stained glass including the portraits of 10 white friars which must have come from the Friary. Hilary Wayment published a detailed description of the roundels in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (Vol. 82, 1993), dating them between 1470 and 1500 and arguing that they probably came from the cloisters rather than the church. When, in 1932, the old walnut tree in the Court of that name died, a five-foot thick clunch wall (running east-west) was found underneath it and presumed to be the foundations of a wall or building of the Carmelites. Similarly when the Erasmus building was constructed, foundations of Whitefriars buildings were found. In the 1950s several skeletons were found also in Walnut Tree Court near Old Court – this could well be the Friars' graveyard. Rumours also persist that when the concrete footings of the Maintenance Department sheds behind Friars Building were constructed, some graves were found. If this is so, then the graves were those of priors or benefactors, because it is clear that the most substantial remnant of the old Whitefriars is the wall behind these huts between Queens' and King's. This is actually the north wall of the old Carmelite priory church itself. It is almost entirely obscured on the Queens' side, apart from the blocked in 14th century doorway (best viewed from under L staircase). From the King's side, however, it is possible to make out seven bays divided by the remains of buttresses and a patch at the centre where the crossing would have been, suggesting a typical aisleless friars' church with an oblong crossing. The six eastern bays have a moulded plinth. The wall, faced with clunch ashlar has, of course, been cut down to about six feet high and has been patched and heightened with brick – there is no sign of window sills. It is about 165 ft long and about 3 ft thick. Friars Building itself, though set slightly further south and west, must stand more-or-less on the site of the Carmelites' church and the rest of the buildings would have stood to the west and south of the church.

JONATHAN HOLMES

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A Queens' tragedy: the briefest tenure of a Chair?

In 1882 the University of New Zealand arranged to establish a branch in Auckland, to be opened on 8th May 1883 as Auckland University College. The first choice for Professor of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics was William Steadman Aldis, who was then Principal of the College of Physical Science at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Aldis was not then able to accept that invitation, but he recommended his former student George Francis Walker, who had already applied for the Chair.

George Francis Walker was born at Durham in 1855, the only son of George Walker, and was educated at Kepier Grammar School, Durham. In 1874 he graduated from the University of Durham as M. A. (first class honours) and was offered a Fellowship. After a brief spell as a Tutor at Durham he came to Queens' in 1875 and was Second Wrangler (i.e. second in the Mathematics Tripos) in 1879. He was immediately elected to a Fellowship at Queens' which he held from 1879 till 1882. He tutored some students at Newnham College including a Miss Scott, who would have been 8th Wrangler if she had been male.

Walker's application for the Chair at Auckland University College was accepted by Jellet (Trinity College, Dublin) and Tait (University of

Edinburgh). Walker arrived at Auckland on 1st May 1883 together with the Professor of English. They deposited their luggage at a boarding house, then hired a yacht to sail in the harbour. Within an hour the Professor of English was clinging to the overturned hull, and Professor Walker was drowned.

Aldis was then invited again, and he arrived in Auckland in 1884 as Professor of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. In 1962 the University of New Zealand dissolved into 6 universities, with Auckland University College becoming the University of Auckland.

GARRY J. TEE, UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND



The Queens' Scout Troop Flag.

Photo: Jonathan Holmes

The Queens' Scout Troop

During a recent spring clean at our headquarters in Cambridge I came across an old Scout flag. On one side a boar's head, on the other the words "IXth Cambridge Queens' College".

That Queens' once had its own Scout troop will probably come as a surprise to most members. In fact Queens' played a major role in the early years of Cambridge Scouting. The Scout Troop itself was initially composed of boys from the choir and its mainstay throughout its long existence was the Rev C.T. Wood (1875 – 1961). Charlie Wood was a Fellow of Queens' from 1900 and sometime Senior Chaplain, Dean and Director of Studies in Theology.

Robert Baden-Powell never set out to form the Scout Movement. When he wrote *Scouting for Boys* in 1907 he hoped his ideas would be taken up by existing youth groups such as the Boys Brigade. However the young people had different ideas and from 1908 all across the country groups of boys formed themselves into Scout troops and persuaded adults to become leaders. Cambridge was no different and by 1909 several Scout troops had sprung up across the City. Leonard Spiller (Queens' 1909) brought the Scouting fever to Queens' and, in the winter of 1909, seven Queens' undergraduates started a troop in the Barnwell area of the City. In May 1910 Charlie Wood invited all the Scouts in Cambridge to a memorial service for King Edward VII in the College Chapel. The following week the choir boys were formed into two patrols and attached to the 1st Cambridge Troop led by Richard Wright (Queens' 1909) The choir patrols became known as the "Queens' Own" and during the summer were formed into their own troop,



The first Scout Troop camp in 1913. (C. T. Wood in the centre).

C. T. Wood photo collection

the 9th Cambridge – Queens' College. Charlie Wood was appointed chaplain to the Troop.

Initially the Troop met in an empty room in College, but in 1917 moved to the Albert Institute in Grafton Street. In July 1913 the Troop had its first summer camp at West Runton near Sheringham. The following summer the Troop again camped at West Runton with Arthur Hamer (Queens' 1913) as Scout Leader. The camp ended just three days before the outbreak of the Great War. Arthur Hamer immediately offered for military service and, tragically, was killed just five days before the Armistice.

In 1914 Charlie Wood took over as Scout Leader, a position he would hold for nearly fifty years. Soon afterwards he also took on the role of District Scout Leader for Cambridge, which made Queens' the natural centre for many scouting events. In 1917 Robert Baden Powell paid his first visit to the College where he chaired a debate on the role of the Scout Movement. His arrival was delayed by several hours after a German bomb landed in front of his train at Liverpool Street Station! When General Smuts visited the college that year the Scout Troop formed a guard of honour across the Mathematical Bridge. With the national shortage of labour the Troop's summer camp in 1917 was at Impington where they spent a month fruit picking for Chivers. The following year six weeks were spent picking flax for the Government at Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire.

In 1923 Charlie Wood was appointed Scout County Commissioner for Cambridgeshire. Despite this important and time consuming job, he still found time to run the Troop. The highlight of the scouting year was the summer camp (as it still is today!). Over the coming years the 9th camped in Jersey, Harlech, Langdale, Val d'Ière and also returned many times to West Runton. We still have many photograph albums from these camps.

In June 1922 Baden-Powell was again in Cambridge for a rally in Queens' Grove. The picture shows Baden-Powell inspecting King's Scouts from the 9th with Charlie Wood watching on. The Scout boat club was formed in 1923 on Charlie Wood's advice. It has the rare distinction of starting from last boat and reaching Head of the River in the town bumps without being bumped. 1928 saw Baden-Powell back at Queens'. His guest on this occasion was Dr Eastman, chief of the Sioux Indians. He appeared in full regalia and clearly made a big impression on the assembled scouts!

Charlie Wood retired as County Commissioner during 1940. He also gave up most of his College duties having been Senior Chaplain and Dean since 1907 and teacher of Hebrew and Old Testament subjects since 1900. He became Rector of St Botolph's and, as a Life Fellow, retained his rooms in Walnut Tree Court. He continued as Scout Leader with the 9th and in 1954 the Troop moved from its headquarters in Grafton Street to the University Cross Country Running HQ off Mill Lane.

In 1960 Charlie Wood was in failing health. He rang Alan MacKenzie, Scout Leader of the 11th Cambridge Scout Troop and asked if the two troops could be merged. The combined troop was to be known as the 11th/9th. Soon afterwards in March 1961 Charlie Wood died. His influence is still felt today. He proposed that the Cambridge Scout Association have its own headquarters. As a result premises in Grafton Street were acquired. These were later sold and the present District Headquarters in Perne Road purchased. He was also instrumental in the purchase of land at Abington as a county campsite.

Soon after the merger the Troop found itself homeless having lost both the 11th's HQ in West Road and the 9th's HQ in Mill Lane to University expansion. For a while the troop met in the rather draughty Castle End Mission on Castle Hill. In 1975 we were finally able to settle in the Newnham area of the city. We rented land from the County Council and, using a trust fund set up by Charlie Wood, built our own Headquarters. Today we're still in Newnham and the Scout Troop is flourishing. We have over 20 Scouts in the troop and have recently invested our first female scout (the Scouts have admitted girls since 1991).



Baden-Powell inspects the scouts in Queens'. C. T. Wood photo collection

We now look forward to the 100th anniversary of Scouting with the World Jamboree in 2007 and our own centenary in 2010.

More information on Cambridge Scouting and its history can be found at <http://www.cambridgescouts.org.uk>. The author would be pleased to hear from anyone with memories of Cambridge Scouting. He can be contacted at: Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, CB2 1RH.

JONATHAN YATES



Baden-Powell and Sioux Chief Dr Eastman in Queens' in 1928.

C. T. Wood photo collection

The Sporting Record

Athletics

Queens' athletes have continued to play a large part in both collegiate and University athletics.

At the Varsity Match in May, both Tom Guglielmi and Rosie Curling competed in the Blues Team, with Curling winning the Long Jump and coming second in the Triple Jump, leaping 5.65m and 10.84m respectively, and Guglielmi coming a very close second in the Hammer with a throw of 41.16m. This was to be Curling's last Varsity Match, and she has now left for Sandhurst having won the Long Jump for three years running – an excellent achievement. Queens' veteran Chris Ainsley, now fully recovered from injury, came runner up in the second team match, triple jumping 12.52m, and Rachel Sides made her throwing debut in the women's second team, shot-putting 7.55m.

And so to the new academic year, and the inter-collegiate Cuppers competition; fresher Christophe Wauters made his presence felt in the 100m, coming 3rd overall in a time of 12.11s; Rob Darvill ran a solid 2:14.0 in the 800m, and Tom Guglielmi won the hammer competition. Wauters was subsequently chosen to run a leg of the successful 4x100m team in the freshers' Varsity Match against Oxford, and will hopefully continue onto even bigger and better achievements.

The excellent team spirit of all Queens' athletes looks set to spur them on to achieving high standards in competitions as the main season approaches.

Badminton

The Badminton Club has continued to field three men's teams this year, providing a chance for all standards to represent the College and have some fun. The Lent Term began with the first team eager for a swift return to the First Division. With two top pairs Sam Clarke and Alan Lee, and Steve

Martin and Graham Pontin in outstanding form, this was achieved as we swept all before us to finish top of the Second Division. Fortunately, the lack of top opposition had not affected our ability to perform on the big occasion. This was demonstrated by the demolition of a string of supposedly stronger teams, including our old rivals Wolfson, in the annual Cuppers event. An unbeaten pairing of Danny Cole and Andrei Serjantov could not, however, prevent a semi-final defeat at the hands of Trinity.

The Club owes a great deal of its success over the past few years to Steve Martin for his contributions, both on and off court. His performances, along with those of former captain, Sam Clarke, and Alan Lee have been sorely missed this term as was demonstrated by our unfortunate relegation. On the positive side, excellent performances by fresher Jimmy Liu and the returning Tom Gardner have helped us to a satisfying win over Trinity II. The prospects are good for another quick return to the top division under the captaincy of Danny Cole.

Thanks must also go to Tom Oliver and Chris Bamford for their organisation of the second and third teams, respectively. Tom's commitment to the club over the past few years has been invaluable.

The Ladies' Badminton Club finished the 2001/2002 season with a position in the Third Division. After a period of sporadic practices, the Club is now holding more regular meets thanks to the enthusiasm of its new members. In the Michaelmas Term, the Club has played five matches, three of which took place at home in the Fitzpatrick Hall. Unfortunately the results of these matches did not do justice to the players' efforts, although the last match against Magdalene proved to be very closely fought. It is hoped that next term will prove to be more fruitful in terms of victory and just as much fun as it has been so far.

Thanks must go to Sam Clarke and Jimmy Liu for coaching the players this past term, and of course to the players themselves who have shown a massive willingness to learn and improve their game through attending the practices in preparation for the matches.

Basketball

A great all round season last year unfortunately ended with the tragic death of Jonael Schickler who was undoubtedly one of our most influential and charismatic players – a great loss as a player for the College. He will be remembered by all those who played with him for his tenacious play, as well as for friendship on and off the court.

The team went on to get to the second round of the Cuppers playoffs, although we were eventually stomped on by a St John's team that boasted five University players. Despite a valiant effort by the team we were unable to compete for size and strength, and had to bow out.

This year basketball at Queens' continues to grow in popularity, with the addition of a new women's team at the College, whose success in their first season should not be overlooked. Special thanks to Rhiddi Balla for making the women's team possible.

The men's basketball team has also gone from strength to strength, with the return of many of the old faces, and a fourth place overall in the College League this year. Tom Lyons has decided that he wants to spend at least five more years pottering around, and so we feel obliged to let him play. Andrej Dudek has returned, Darryl Ramoutar has honed the moves learnt on the street courts of Trinidad, and Martin Ruchl's great team boosting play is back. Unfortunately it is the final season for a Queens' basketball great, Aron Cohen, whose jersey will be retired to the top of the Fitzpat for budding young players to aspire to.

As a team, this is one of the best Queens' has put out in a long time, and with a full squad that boasts four University players, and with two or three others on the verge of making the University squads, we will be a formidable team come Cuppers.



A bump! – May Bumps 2002.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Boat Club

The year started off with a relatively inexperienced women's crew who had had much less time together than many of the other college crews. However, the dedicated training paid off in the Lent Bumps when the first women managed to put a stop to the downward trend of crews in recent years, bumping both Pembroke and Christ's. We didn't quite manage to hold on to our position on the final day and were bumped back by Christ's, finishing one position up in 9th place.

In the May Bumps the firsts were unable to match the success in the Lents and with a distinct lack of Blues in the boat we found ourselves amongst some much stronger crews. Despite some gutsy rowing we were bumped each day losing four places overall. The seconds managed to lose only two places, rowing over twice. The disappointment of receiving spoons is not an experience any of us are keen to repeat but things have looked up this Michaelmas Term with a strong senior squad training regularly, determined to improve this year's results.

The novice women have shown great promise coached ably by the lower boats' captains. They made it through to the final of both the Emma Sprints and the Clare Novice Regatta where they lost narrowly to Jesus in each event.

Yet again the QCBC Novice ergo competition, sponsored by JP Morgan, was a great success with over 100 entries making it the second biggest ergo competition in the country. The Queens' crews did well with the women pulling the fourth fastest time in the heats and finishing sixth in the final.

The Fairbairns races in the last week of term saw the senior women's eight finishing in 8th place and the first novices finishing 9th. Both of these results place Queens' amongst the top college crews.

As well as rowing, QCBC has seen an increasing enthusiasm for sculling this term which we hope to carry on in the future. For the first time Queens' women were able to put out a coxed quad which gained fast times in both the Cambridge Autumn and Winter Heads. This proved an unfamiliar sight on the Cam and seemed to cause much confusion to other crews and coxes on the River!



Women's Novice Eight.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

In contrast to the previous year, Lent Term 2002 saw a men's first boat with only two novice oarsmen in it. Unfortunately most of the races planned for the term had to be cancelled due to bad weather, as was the first day of the Bumps. We had an easy row over on the first day of racing, followed by a strong row behind Magdalene that would have been a bump but for an untimely crab! The final day saw us bump Magdalene going into the Reach, leaving us 2nd in Division 2. The second boat bumped three times in three days' racing to finish 16th in Division 2, and the 3rd eight finished up one at 4th in Division 4.

A training camp in Nottingham helped the Easter Term rowing to a good start. We put in a good performance at Bedford, only just losing in the semi-finals of the novice eights division. Two weeks before the May Bumps, everything started to go wrong with us producing some of our worst rowing of the Term, but we managed to pull ourselves together for the races, bumping Selwyn at First Post Corner on day one, and Pembroke a bit up the Reach on day two. Day three saw our cox's tight corners backfire, as we crashed into a boat that had pulled over out of sight on the inside of Grassy Corner, breaking an oar. A re-row was awarded, meaning we would have to row twice on Saturday. The morning saw us bump Churchill in the re-row. In our final race we had a slight overlap on Clare going round Ditton Corner, before they bumped Christ's ahead of them. With all around us bumped out, we had an easy row to the finish. Up three to 12th in Division 1!

The second eight put in some good performances, but were bumped twice by Wolfson and CCAT first boats, leaving them 12th in Division 2. The third eight, having trained well all term, bumped every day, going up four to 9th in Division 4 and winning their blades in the process.



One of the women's crews before the Bumps Supper.
 Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Along with the Michaelmas Term came a strong intake of novices with three novice men's boats out regularly. Despite new early morning restrictions, the 1st novice boat did well, finishing seventh in the final of the Queens' Novice Ergo Competition, and 10th in novice Fairbairns. In Senior Fairbairns, our eight put in a strong performance, and a scratch four achieved a good result despite being held up by the boat in front. We look forward with anticipation to 2003.

Chess

Gone are the days when Queens' won the double without losing a single match for five years running, and when the College had 3 of the University's top 5 players. Last season saw the disappointing relegation of Queens' 1 from the top division after finishing second from the bottom of the League closely behind Girton. It was a hard fight as the team picked up momentum towards the end of the term but the heavy losses in the initial stages proved just too costly.

This year Queens' is coming back strongly, with a good intake of talented players such as James Clifford and Phillip Zimmermann. The team is currently third in the Second Division with a minimum number of games played. We have high hopes of being promoted back to the top division. Aron Cohen, the only remaining player from the unbeatable team, is still with us, standing firm and strong on top board and provides an inspiration for the rest of the team, scoring an almost certain, guaranteed point in every match.

We are also through to the quarter-finals in Cuppers. Hopes are high this year for the battle against the most likely opposition, the Trinity mathmos in the final. It seems Queens' chess is beginning to move back to where it really belongs.

Cricket

Last May a hungry, honed eleven took to the Barton Road square looking for Cuppers glory. The team were well oiled, having been in the nets since February. Clare quite rightly looked fearful. They had heard of Sturges's swingers, they had heard of Brown's chinaman, they had heard of Morgans's filipino. Having won the toss Queens' took to the crease. Telling contributions from Bevan (26) and Shipway (30) stabilised a shaky start, and so it was ready for the Sri Lankan starlet Padman Vamadevan. The debutant looked composed; he swept, cut and hooked elegantly (though this was too little too late as his middle stump had gone flying before he'd finished his lavish display of practice strokes): a golden duck. Following on from last season's memorable form, the behemoth Andrew Richardson, with several huge swings and not much contact added 5. And somehow a score of 100 for 8 off the 20 overs was posted. After eight overs Clare were reeling at 20-4. Sturges and Bevan bowled with discipline; freshman Sam Youdan pulled off a fantastic catch, and behind the stumps Plimmer's sledging was almost printable. Yet concentration slipped and Clare crept back. The five they needed off their last over became two to win by the final ball. Clare fluffed a leading edge and the ball trickled to Youdan six yards out. Sam shaped to throw to the wrong end and an over-excited Bevan conspired to knock the ball out of

his hand. Clare overtook the ball, completing their 44 yards before it had gone 12. Sam Youdan did not win a game in any sport during his first year.

There was more of the same in the Jesters match: Padman got another golden and the fielding became in-disciplined once more. The 147 posted by Queens' was passed in fading light with only 2 overs remaining.

After exams Allen Swann ruled supreme with his straight bat opening in matches against St John's and King's, the latter being our first win. Sturges top scored with 30 and Wake tore through their hirsute middle order with figures of 6-0-35-3. Oliver Pearson took to the gloves with ease; Graham Pontin made an excellent low catch at point, and Alex Page scored with admirable ease, contributing a beautifully calligraphed set of dots, circles and lines with his new Parker.

The departure of Brown, Bevan, Dyson, Richardson and Sturges leaves the bowling line-up severely depleted. But with a long list of freshers signed up at the sports squash and Page volunteering to 'coach' a women's team, the sound of willow on leather will be heard at Barton Road for at least another year.

Away from the firsts themselves there was considerable success. First year Adrian Shankar notched up 143 in the Varsity four-dayer at The Parks. He has since been elected Blues Captain. Amongst other awards, Mark Stephenson won fielder of the year for Sedbergh C.C. (Division 6b, Cumbria village league).

Cross-Country

For many years the terror of the nation's cross-country teams, Queens' College is taking the first steps towards recovering its former glory. Currently situated 8th in the Second Division, the men's team have a solid base from which to mount a strong promotion challenge in the second half of the season.

Back in October Tom Coats led the team with a solid 16th place, ably backed up by team-mate Ed Hayles to place the college 7th in the Freshers Fun Run. Owing to other commitments, Queens' were unable to field a team at the Madingley Relays, but bounced back at the College Cuppers. Showing true Yorkshire grit, Tom Coats, recovering from the night before, hatted home to finish in the top 25 and secure a spot in the 'Barbarian' team to taken on Oxford in the Varsity Match.

Former county front-runner Ed Hobbs made a return to the running scene following his year out in China, completing the gruelling 10km course also to gain a call up for the Oxford fixture.

The following weekend at the Varsity match, Coats and Hobbs carved minutes off their times, as the Cambridge colleges united against the common foe. Unfortunately Oxford carried the day, but with a year's more experience behind them, the team are confident for next year.

Buoyed on by recent good form and new, healthier lifestyles the team are focused on the remaining two college fixtures and are looking for new members to help secure promotion.



The Ladies Darts Team.
 Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Darts

After a successful two years under the leadership of Jodie Farrington, the women's 'Tarts with Darts' team was handed over to Lou Betts, a returning linguist. As captain, Lou decided it was time for new personalised t-shirts and adopted *eye of the tiger* as the team song. It was consequently removed from the jukebox in the bar! In the first term, the girls met regularly to practice for the Intercollegiate League that started after the Christmas break.

Although the tarts rarely won any of their games, their sheer enthusiasm made every match a joy to watch and to participate in. The Queens' College Bar was the setting of many a tense moment as both teams fought it out to get the double one!

The Queens' boys' team fared slightly better in the League and managed to scrape a handful of victories. However, the captain Dave Dyson and his team were not prepared for the epic match against the Queens' girls. All went well until it came to the fourth singles match between Caroline Worley and Paul Bevan. Having lost two and won one so far, the girls were keen to put the boys in their place. However, neither Caroline nor Bevs were able to finish the second leg and eventually we decided to play the rest of the games and return to theirs. By last orders the match was still incomplete and the Worley-Bevs final leg postponed. It has never been played!

The Queens' - Queen's sporting weekend took place in Lent Term and we took both darts teams. Although the women played exceptionally well, beating Oxford 10-4, the boys had trouble against what seemed to be most of Oxford's Varsity team. In May, Cambridge took a men's and a women's team back to Oxford to compete in the annual Varsity Match. The men's team was strong with John Sturges and Samuel Tudor representing Queens'. The women's team was made up of mostly Queens' plus two girls from Clare. The match was very close, Cambridge losing only on the final leg. The men were unfortunately outplayed by the accuracy of the Oxford boys. With Lou graduating, Jenny Birch took over the role of 'Tarts with Darts' captain for 2002/3. The rest of the team members were the same as in the previous year: Caroline Worley, Liz Perelman, Jo Haywood, Tracey Holland, Clare Fletcher and Kyla Brown. Although the League has only just begun, the girls are playing well and are as keen as ever! The boys' team is under the command of Damon Wake, with members Graham Pontin, Tom Rahilly, Ed Baring and Graham Ricketts. They are well practised and keen to do well in the League this year.

Both teams will be losing their members at the end of this year so new members from the lower years will need to be recruited in order to carry on the tradition that has led to many a fun evening of sporting prowess in the College Bar!

Ladies, Gentlemen: "Arrows"

Eton Fives

Fives is a game played with gloved hands and a hard, cork ball - a scaled-down version of squash without the rackets. The game has three codes, Eton, Rugby and Winchester, named after the schools at which they originated. An Eton Fives court is modelled on the side wall of the chapel at Eton, and thus has many ledges around the court, with a large buttress jutting out from the left-hand wall; the game thus requires considerable skill and great accuracy in placing the ball.

The Eton Fives season in Cambridge is effectively a warm-up for the Varsity Match at Eton in February, and this year was no exception. A crowd of over 50 braved the rain to watch two teams of six pairs fight it out for the hotly contested title. With competition for places fiercer than ever before (this year there were 13 players vying for 12 places in the Cambridge squad), the team was prepared for battle. The Light Blues emerged as winners for the fifth time in the last six encounters, losing one rubber in each of the Blues and second-team matches.

The first court provided a fast and furious clash between Nick Shaw (Cambridge) and Tom Dunbar (Oxford) with their partners doing their best to keep up with their accuracy and pace. In the first game Paul Thompson came closest to this and the pair forced errors from the Oxford pair. But a series of back-court errors allowed Oxford to settle, and they levelled the match very quickly. The key third game showed both pairs at their best and was decided only after some extended rallies and the volleying of Tom Dunbar; victory in the fourth followed soon after.



The Men's Football 1st XI.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Cambridge started better in the other two Blues courts too, and Oxford had to dig deep to recover the initiative. On the third court Oxford pulled back a game in the third, but the greater consistency of the Cambridge pair brought them a 3-1 victory, leaving the match poised at 1-1. At second pair, however, Oxford fought back to take a 2-1 lead. But it was Cambridge who struggled through some long rallies with great consistency and greater determination to secure the match for the Light Blues.

In the second team fixture only the third pair finished in reasonable time with a comfortable 3-0 win for Ed Perks and Josh Robinson of Cambridge. On the other two courts the players kept going for 4 hours, keeping the rest of us out of the pub, and eventually giving the Cambridge Penguins the victory 2-1 over Oxford's Peppers. On both courts, the Cambridge pair won the first game, then went on to lose the next two. At first pair, Cambridge won the fourth and fifth to take the rubber and the match for the Penguins; on court 2, Oxford should have won their second pair rubber in the fourth when Cambridge squeezed past them 14-12, but they hung on to an early lead in the fifth to win it 12-10 and redeem the Peppers.

JOSH ROBINSON

Football

Queens' men returned from their Christmas break in 2002 in spectacular form, despatching the mighty St John's 6-0 on their own turf, despite Captain Jonathan Sturges being sidelined by injury. With 3 games to go, a top 3 finish was within sight, but the season finished with some disappointing results. So, after gaining promotion to Division One, Queens' consolidated their return by finishing in 5th position. Unfortunately the seconds had a disappointing end to the season being relegated from Division 3.

The Women's Team had another successful season storming into second place (Division Two) for the second season running, only being beaten by the division champions Trinity. The firsts' cup run was also cruelly ended by Trinity in a hard fought match with Bethan Ramsey having an ankle broken along with Queens' hopes of the cup. The seconds also finished second in the Fourth Division but due to unlucky draws were knocked out in the second round of Cuppers after a walkover in the first.

Each year Dublin welcomes sports teams from Cambridge, Durham and Oxford colleges to compete in a tournament known as Doxbridge. 2002 saw Queens' College attend the tournament for the first time. The results of the men's team were mixed and unfortunately they didn't qualify for the later stages. The female squad had an amazing trip getting through to the final of the tournament and only losing one-nil in extra time of a close final, bringing some silverware to the season and back to Queens'. The tour to the Emerald Isle was enjoyed by all, everyone returning with their own tales of 'adventure'.

This season also saw the beginning of an annual exchange set up with Queen's College, Oxford, who hosted the first event. The focus of the exchange was to match our sporting talents, the men's football team winning their match 2-1 against a very strong "Oxford" side. The women also had a convincing 2-0 victory against the Queen's side.

The 2002/03 season has seen Queens' men put together a very talented team of players spanning all year groups, but they have yet to gel together properly. The results have been disappointing: knocked out of the Cup in the first round and languishing near the bottom of the League. This term the football looks very exciting, with many high pressure matches and a kind draw in the plate setting up a thrilling term. James Piper, Adrian Shankar, Dave Little, Sam Roberts, Ken Lee, Matt Campbell and first years Tom Coats and Matt Richardson are welcome additions to the first XI this year. Congratulations to Mikey Llewellyn and Matt Campbell for breaking into the Kestrels and then Mikey into the Falcons, and a deserved mention to Ben Allen and Harry Hughes who are both playing Blues football.

The Women's firsts have adapted well to the loss of some key players and addition of new ones, and are currently sitting in a mid-table position ready for the final push of the season, also having started a successful cup run. Mary Shepperson, last season's top scorer, remains in that top position for this season. The seconds have shown strength of character, having been



The Women's Football Team, Dublin 2002

Photo: Laura Lyford

unexpectedly promoted to Division Three. They have played with determination and great team spirit, improving immensely and having their first victory recently. The Women's squads have been joined by many new players from all years of the College, mention must go to new players Katie Low, Ciara Chivers, Tracey Holland and Jo Mosely and additions to the first team of Katie Harvey and Jenny Birch.

The launch of the new football website, accessible from the Queens' site, complete with reports, statistics and photos enables you to keep in touch with the teams more closely.

Golf

2002 has been another good year for the Golf Society. Under the stewardship of Ben Catt, one of two Blues players in College, the budding golfers of Queens' ventured out twice in the year. The 'Spring' Golf Day was held at the Meridian course on a windswept afternoon in what can only be described as late winter. A good day was had by all who attended, while Queens' large contingent of 'fair weather golfers' stayed safe and warm in College. They were not to be disappointed though, as the morning of the Summer Golf Day dawned brisk and clear and an eclectic mix of golfing talent made its way to the waiting coach. The fact that it drizzled for most of the afternoon was soon forgotten. Due to a booking mix-up or Ben's ineptitude, whichever you choose to believe, the day began with the 18-hole Stableford competition, which was won in some style by Aadil Mamujee; far be it from me to suggest a discrepancy between his playing experience and handicap. Some excellent scores were also posted in the afternoon Texas Scramble, though who exactly won remains a mystery. The evening's festivities were just that, with prizes once again generously supplied by Dave Sedgeman. Amongst the usual shambles of pint drinking and prize giving, Graham Pontin was 'elected' President for 2002/2003 and Andy Brown Secretary.

The society once again hope to hold two Golf Days this year, weather permitting, and would like to send warm thanks to the students and staff of the College that make the Society what it is, as well as the local clubs for their continuing support.



The Hockey 1st XI.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Hockey

The gloomy narrative of the first half of the 2001-2002 season looked likely to be consigned to the Seeley Library as Mr Brown enlisted some new, unseen fresher talent – Rupert Van Millingen aggressive up-front, Adrian Shankar with his Blues cricketing skills in mid-field, Padman Yamadevan solid on the left and James Piper, who seemed to leave every game bent over with exhaustion and who gradually became the Queens' centre. But even though Daniel Plimmer redoubled his efforts to intimidate the reluctant umpires, the team was new and the results failed to go our way. We ended up one point off relegation into the depths of the Second Division.

Oliver Shipway took over the captaincy in Michaelmas 2002. His choice of a rather odd formation led to a 7-1 defeat to Caius in the first match. But, like the heroes in a PG movie, Queens' began to reclaim former glory with a 4-4-2 formation. This was helped firstly by the return of two hockey legends: John Drury, our ex-blue and fourth-year linguist, who is like a scythe in midfield, and Steve Arch, who has dumped KPMG to return to Queens' and crunch any offensive play on the right, and secondly by the new recruits: Eliot Read shows great talent in the centre, Allan Williamson excels on the right and put in an especially strong performance in our 7-2 defeat of Christ's, Rob Hoyle, fresh from Oxford, is dogged in defence, Chris Bamford shows good potential, Jon Le Rossignol, once a gambolling fawn, is now a leading light, Alex Page is so enthusiastic in the cage that he sometimes tackles his own players. Queens' Men now approach Christmas fifth in the League with all to play for in Cuppers after a trouncing of Trinity Hall in the first round. Let's see if Santa brings us some killer instinct.

By the end of the 2001-2002 season Queens' women's hockey team had consolidated its respectable position midway up the First Division. Participation this year has increased remarkably, with many new players taking up the sport again, having not played for several years. Having a larger pool of players available and some new talent from freshers means Queens' are currently in the top four teams in the First Division, with several matches still to play. We are also doing well in the Plate competition, preparing to play in the semi-finals. We are looking forward to continuing the remainder of the season with this high standard and hopefully a high league position.

Lacrosse

The mixed lacrosse club has expanded this year, taking in new blood from both the first and second years. Most of these played in the first match of the season having never held a lacrosse stick before, but their enthusiasm and energy earned the team a well deserved draw against a much more experienced St John's squad. Since then, the commitment shown by the team has paid off, and skills are improving each week. Our more experienced players have also played well, and the team has achieved some good results.

The emphasis of the club continues to be on enjoying ourselves on the pitch, but the standard of play has improved greatly throughout the season and we hope to put in a strong performance at the up and coming Cuppers tournament.

Netball

The Netball Club saw success in the 2001-2002 season, with the first team finishing fourth in Division One. The team also enjoyed success in the Cuppers tournament where they put on an excellent performance. Following good results in the preliminary rounds, the team went on to the quarter-finals where they beat Trinity Hall in an exciting and fiercely-fought match. However, the team were knocked out in the semi-finals by a very strong St Catharine's team. The high standard of play demonstrated by the team last season has continued into the 2002-2003 season.

The second team went from strength to strength last season, finishing in third place in Division 4, an achievement that earned them promotion to the Third Division.

Mixed Netball really took off in Queens' last year, with the mixed team winning almost all of its matches. This enthusiasm has continued this season, and the team are very much looking forward to the Cuppers tournament in Lent Term.

The Netball Club took a trip to Queen's College, Oxford, in Lent Term 2002. A close match was played, but the Cambridge team emerged victorious!

Pool

Last season was a good year for Queens' teams. Queens' I captained by Rikesh Patel capped the season with a fine Cuppers win, going right to the wire with a 5-4 black ball victory. With both Queens' I and Queens' II (captained by Rezaah Ahmad) in the top flight, there was bound to be a bit of banter. Let's just say an 8-1 victory for the II's put that to rest. Some 'special' doubles along the way, led to victories in the last 4 matches for the II's as they battled back from an unlucky start, losing three matches 5-4 when well placed. Queens' V led by Stuart McInnes started off brightly, but faded toward the end of the season. Chris Hills' outfit, Queens' III, had a mixed season but ended respectably placed. The women also did remarkably well finishing near the top of the League.

This year, Queens' I, with Will Reynolds now as Captain, have begun with a 100% record as we seek to take the top title. The seconds have had a mixed start. Chris 'fingers' Comerford has taken over and will be looking to get the job done. Gurpreet Chawla has taken over Queens' V and the first year team look to continue promising form and gain promotion that would give Queens' potentially three teams in the top division.

Rugby

Queens' started the year on a high having been top of the table at Christmas. We were expecting great things from the New Year. However, you guessed it, we had hit our peak and it was downhill from there on in. Our first game set the trend with a narrow loss to the lowly Girton, as unexpected as it was humiliating, victory having seemed secure for most of the game. Despite our regular thrashing of Churchill, the rest of the season turned out to be a bit of a disappointment. The unholy alliance of Peterhouse and Selwyn saw us away comfortably, and, despite hard fought and spirited performances against both Trinity and Trinity Hall, we ended the season in disappointed defeat. A combination of injuries and the Boat Club stealing our players left us terribly short of numbers, particularly in the front row. As usual we



Men's Rugby Club.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

finished just below the promotion spots. Finally the Old Boys game was fun as ever, the Old Boys winning 30-20. The fun continued through till evening!

The new 2002-03 season gave us a mixed intake. We suddenly had three props in the first year so we could stop hassling anyone in college who looked overweight. Yet, despite losing only two players, we had a weakened side. A few players retired to concentrate on other sports such as hockey and rowing, while others decided to concentrate on their studies. Consequently, we had a small squad with which to play and often had limited selection options. Thus for the highly drilled Trinity Hall and Girton easy victories were assured. Against Pembroke we were leading 13-7 in injury time, only to concede a converted try to lose the match at the death. Against Fitzwilliam we put up our most spirited performance with a makeshift side, losing 22-19 after missing a penalty. In particular, former captain Sam Roberts and new boy Ed Hobbs shone. We did manage to beat Caius in a competitive game of rugby and get our revenge on Pembroke to leave us 4th out of 6 in the league table at Christmas.

After finishing second in the First Division of the League last season, we had great hopes for Queens' women's rugby this season. A disappointing exit from Cuppers in the quarter-finals last year, losing 7-0 to a combined Newnham-Caius team containing several Blues players, only furthered our determination to make this season a success.

So far, the 2002-2003 season has lived up to all expectations. We retained the core of the team from last year but managed to recruit a record four new players – Anna Langridge, Katie Low, Katya Giller and Debbie Levene. With three blues players – Mary Shepperson, Caz Pretty, and league secretary Jess Hart – Queens' are dominating the League this season.

The season started with a 35-5 victory over Churchill, and then a difficult match away against Clare, which nonetheless ended in a 29-0 victory. Bethan Ramsey's and Micha Colombo's returns from injury last season made a real difference to the team. Emmanuel promised a very fast match and managed to close down our top scorer, Mary. The team excelled themselves, however, with every player involved in each try and Caz's hat-trick led to a 27-0 scoreline. Jesus were too scared to play us, and gave us a walkover!

Stop Press, March 2003: The women's rugby team have done the double, winning both Cuppers and League.

Ski-ing

As last year's pre-Christmas trip to Val d'Isère was somewhat lacking in 'the white stuff', this year's Committee decided that it was time to make a change and go skiing later and somewhere new. Val Thorens at the beginning of January was the chosen destination and the decision definitely paid off. On our arrival there was a covering of a good few feet and it was still snowing. After the first day it stopped snowing and visibility improved, which left the rest of the week for enjoying great skiing and snow-boarding, not only in Val Thorens, but also, for many people, in Les Menuires, Courchevel and Meribel.

The après-ski was well coordinated this year by our resort reps, Lewis and Jim. Good nights included a bar crawl through the finest establishments of Val Thorens, a Mexican night with copious amounts of tequila, another night with similar quantities of flavoured vodka and an interesting live band called 'Susie et les Bernards' whose repertoire knew no bounds. Perhaps the most (or least) memorable night was the 'Meal up the Mountain', which was fondue or raclette with more wine than you could shake a ski pole at. This was sensibly followed by a ski, or for some a sled down, with torches (yes – the type with fire).

Overall it was a great trip, there were no broken limbs or damaged bodies and everyone had fun on and off the slopes.



Women's Rugby Club.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Squash

With the temporary collapse of the University League in 2002, the highlight of the squash calendar was the Queens' versus Queen's match against Queen's College, Oxford. Despite a valiant fight we were defeated 5-3, but this loss will only make victory in the return game against Queen's that much sweeter!

The new President, Alex Gezelius, has overseen a strong response from the First Year, and the restarting of the Inter-Collegiate League provides a chance for Queens' squash club to regain its mantle as the best in Cambridge.

After a successful year for women's squash in 2001, the absence of an Inter-Collegiate League and Cuppers tournament in the Lent Term meant that squash took a back-seat. However, with the resurrection of the leagues this term (albeit rather delayed) and the introduction of new players, the women's team faces a positive season. Unbeaten in Michaelmas, the year got off to a bright start which looks set to continue. Alison Messenger, a former county player, is a particularly valuable member of the team, backed up by Charlotte Acton, Julia Rawlins, Claire-Louise Bradshaw, Louise Cowen and Julia Philips.

Table Tennis

Despite the eternal problem of there being very few people who take table tennis seriously, things aren't going too badly. Last season the first team consolidated its position in the middle of the Second Division thanks entirely to David Nightingale's backhand smash. The second team somehow achieved promotion to the same division, setting up the thrilling prospect of a Queens' derby next year. Cuppers finished immediately and embarrassingly with a 9-0 defeat by Fitzwilliam. Things have improved considerably in the new season, even as one of our tables continues to fall apart. New players Dan Shaw and Eliot Read (sometimes), as well as an increasingly consistent Nightingale smash, have helped the first team remain unbeaten and it looks certain to be promoted. Soon it may even feel self-important enough to display its scores outside the porters' lodge. The second team has struggled, but with random Chinese people recently appearing to inject enthusiasm and strange grips it ought to be more successful in the second half of the season. Look forward to tales of promotion and cup giant-killings next year.



Across the Drain to the Squash Courts and Bowett Room.

Photo: Brion Collingham

Tennis

The 2001-02 season started off with the arrival of two new 1st team players: Blues player Mike Llewellyn and Steve (the American Grad.) Murphy. With the core of the previous year's side remaining, we had a strong team on paper, especially for Cuppers.

The League panned out the same as ever, with no team completing all their fixtures. A mixed bag of results left us comfortably mid-table in the 1st Division – pretty good considering how makeshift our team was for most matches. Honourable mentions must go to Ed Baring and Paul Bevan for turning out to play when everybody else was being slack and preventing us from getting chucked out of the League for not fielding a team!

But Cuppers was another matter – our first choice team actually wanted to play... seeded 8th, we got a bye in the first round and were drawn against King's (notoriously poor at sport) in the 2nd round. They proved no match for a strong Queens' side consisting of Mike Llewellyn and Martin Ruehl at first pair, James Buchanan and Steve Murphy at second pair, and Dave Dyson (new captain) and Gabe Altschuler (old captain) at third pair, and we recorded a resounding 9-0 victory. This team was to remain unchanged for the entire competition.

The quarter-finals saw us drawn against 1st seeds and League champions Churchill. An extremely tense encounter saw us win through 6-5 with captain Dyson defeating a Blues player in the final singles match to clinch a dramatic victory (admittedly a female Blues player...). And so to St Catharine's in the semi-final. 3rd seeds and current Cup holders, Catz were expecting to stroll it. We won it 5-1 without a doubles match having to be played – all too easy!

The final versus St John's was held on a roasting hot afternoon at Fenners, the day after Suicide Sunday. With Mike comfortably dispatching the John's Blues player earlier in the day we needed 4 more points for ultimate victory. Wins in two of the doubles matches and singles triumphs from Dyson and finally Mr Ruehl gave us another 5-1 demolition. Cuppers glory was returned to Queens'!!! And so, with no actual cup to parade through the College, we went to the pub to celebrate instead.

While the first team was storming its way to Cuppers success, the Queens' 2nd tennis team also had a good season. A strong squad was able to consolidate its position in Division 3, which contains mainly college first teams. Doubles pairings of Sam Roberts and Aadil Mamujee and Bevan and Bowen-Jones, along with the singles talents of Andrew Taylor and Ed Baring helped us to wins against Catz II, Jesus II and Peterhouse I. A particular memory is Ed Baring's titanic battle with a first team captain on a rainy Barton Road court...

Despite a lack of match opportunities, the women's tennis team showed promising form last year. In the Second Division we beat Trinity II 4-0 and drew with Caius 2-2 but unfortunately other matches were cancelled owing to the weather and exams.

In Cuppers we beat Magdalene in the first round but had to concede to Trinity in the second, as unfortunately a team could not be put together for the match.

With Cuppers and the League starting earlier this year to be finished by exam time, this year's team should hopefully get to play more (winning) matches!

Tiddlywinks

Another quiet year for the college Winks Club, although there have been strong showings by members at University and national level. Our Junior Treasurer, Alan Harper, was President of the Cambridge University Tiddlywinks Club (CU/TwC) for 2001-2. In February he captained a victorious Varsity Match Team, of which half the players were members of QuCTwC (Anthony Horton, Matthew Adams, Matthew Harper and Alan Harper). Stewart Sage, Senior Treasurer of the Club, was part of the *Ferrets*, the winning team in the Wessex Cup.

Ed Wynn retained the World Pairs title (with Patrick Barrie); Ed and Patrick have held the title since March 2000. Ed was also the joint winner of the London Open with former Qu.Tw.C player, Matthew Rose, and won the National Individual Handicapped Pairs, in November. Matthew Rose won the National Singles tournament in October.

Ultimate Frisbee

For the majority of the team last year was their final season, so there was a general determination to go out with a bang. A really tough match against our old rivals Caius early in the term reminded us we were in for a hard battle. We went down in that one by a single point but came right back to squash St John's and Churchill. Special praise goes to the tireless efforts of new boy Josh Robinson and the now legendary over-the-head 'hammer' throw from old-hand Mark Chapman.

The girls really showed us blokes a thing or two, with expert handling from Uni player Helen Whiting and a real turn of pace from former football star Rachel Skinner. With the team working tightly as a unit it was only bad luck that prevented us from winning everything in sight.



The Third Eight with their cox.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Sadly we had to say goodbye to our three-year captain Dave 'stretch' Crofts, an inspirational leader with a great pair of hands and the smoothest forehand you'll ever see. Having been the reason for many a Queens' victory in the past he unfortunately missed playing in Cuppers due to a serious washing-up related injury. The team rallied superbly in his absence, but couldn't suffer the further loss of Allen Swann who broke his wrist leaping to catch the disc early in the competition. Failing to get past the group stage, it was a sad end for many, but all have great ultimate memories to look back on.

The loss of so many key players meant the team had to recruit fast for the new season. As ever Queens' did not disappoint, with a wealth of talent from the enthusiastic first years. Harry Perrin took to the sport in no time and has been making his presence felt all over the pitch, alongside bright sparks Rich Shaw and Ed Stone. Having achieved a very respectable seventh in the winter league, we had a really good Cuppers finale. The inexperienced team put in the performance of their lives against second place Jesus and were really unlucky to lose 5-4. Everyone continued to impress, beating Girton in the final round to steal seventh spot. We can look forward to great things in the future.

Volleyball

The Volleyball Club is mixed, catering for people of all standards and welcoming beginners, who are taught the basics at the weekly training sessions.

During the Lent Term we managed to hold regular practices with a dedicated core of volleyball players. In the Summer Term, as is traditional, weather permitting, practices were outside on Queens' Green. We gained a few extra players and enjoyed a few joint practices and friendly games with St Johns II.

Once again, Queens' entered 2 teams in the summer Cuppers. On a very sunny day, the first team did fairly well, once again reaching the quarter-finals, only to be knocked out by St Johns II, whereas the second team, who were not quite as strong, but played very well, were unfortunately knocked out early on in the competition.

Michaelmas Term looked promising, with a few new faces and various members of the Club playing in University teams. Although not one of the College's most popular sports, and with many of the previous year's core players having graduated in the summer, the Volleyball Club still manages to hold regular practices, often with players from other colleges. We entered a team in the Indoor Cuppers and, despite the team never having previously played together, there was some fantastic volleyball and the team only very narrowly missed qualifying. The second round of Cuppers will be held in February, and the Queens' team is looking forward to doing better whilst sporting their new volleyball kits at the tournament.

Officers of the Clubs 2001-2002

		Captain/President	Secretary	Treasurer
Athletics		Katy Jackson	Bethan Ramsey	Tom Guglielmi
Badminton	(Mens)	Danny Cole		Danny Cole
	(Womens)	Tina Yu		
Basketball		Jack Hodd	Darryl Ramoutar	
Boat Club	(Overall)	Hannah Buckley	Peter Holmes	Andrew Belton
	(Mens)	Richard Smith		
Bridge		Stewart Becker		
Chess		Qiang Yi		
Cricket		Sam Youdan		Alex Page
Cross-Country		Tom Coats	Edward Hobbs	
Darts	(Mens)	Damon Wake		
	(Womens)	Jenny Birch		
Football	(Mens)	Nick Youngman	Graham Ricketts	Merrill Goulding
	(Womens)	Laura Lyford	Jordana Abraham	
Golf		Graham Pontin	Andrew Brown	
Hockey	(Mens)	Oliver Shipway	Christopher Forster	James Piper
	(Womens)	Helen Wheeler/ Tara Symeonides	Annabel Lewis	
Lacrosse		Tara Symeonides		
Lawn Tennis	(Mens)	Edward Baring		
	(Womens)	Rebecca Hanzal		
Netball		Kirsten Mickie		Jordana Abraham
Pool	(Mens)	Will Reynolds	Rez Ahmed	
Rugby	(Mens)	Oliver Morgans	Will Carson	Sam Youdan
	(Womens)	Cat Riddell	Caroline Pretty	
Skiing		Bethan Ramsey	Amalia Johnsson	David Anderson/ Peter Smith
Squash	(Mens)	Lawrence Toime		
	(Womens)	Charlotte Acton		
Swimming		Tracey Holland	Paul McIlroy	
Table Tennis		Andrew Taylor	David Nightingale	
Tiddlywinks		Matthew Harper	Matthew Adams	Alan Harper
Ultimate Frisbee		Allen Swann	Josh Robinson	
Volleyball		Elaine Lee	Peter Holmes	Matthew Adams

The Student Record

Admissions

The undergraduate admissions round (for entry in October 2003 or 2004) was a cause célèbre, for all the right reasons! Queens' received more applications than any other College and enjoyed an increase in total applications of over 40%. Despite the inevitable strains this placed on the system, the Admissions Office, the Tutors and Directors of Studies interviewed, considered, processed and agonised about well over 800 candidates for all subjects that the University offers. All hands were called to the pumps and the President made a welcome return to the shop floor and was variously impressed by, and made an impression on, some promising economists. There were many actions above and beyond the call of duty, but none more so than the staff of the Admissions Office itself.

In general terms, the increase in numbers fell more heavily on the Arts side of the College, but the overall ratio of Arts/Sciences offers remained steady. The College maintained its diversity of entry, with very good candidates being admitted in the smaller subjects like Classics, Theology, Geography and Anglo-Saxon Norse and Celtic, as well as in the major Arts and Science subjects. The increase in quantity and quality of applications meant that Queens' made a significant contribution to the inter-Collegiate pooling system and, when taken together with the candidates to whom the College made a direct offer, the success rate of offers to applicants was close to 1 in 4, very much in line with the University norm. The College also continued with its unique Transparency in Interview scheme whereby schoolteachers are invited to participate fully in the interview process in selected subjects in order to see for themselves how the system works from the inside. We also learn much from the process and believe that it goes a long way both to encouraging applications to Queens' and to maintaining the integrity of the system.

The College is all too aware that entry to some Universities continues to attract comment and criticism. Given that the Admissions Office comes under fire from all sectors of the education system – in equal measure – there is some truth in our belief that we must be getting it about right, at least a large part of the time. However, we are not complacent and certainly are not infallible and the College continues to monitor the admissions process, and its own practices, in order to be able to answer the legitimate enquiries that are now routinely made of us. The prime aim of the College in making an offer of admission is to secure the entry of those candidates with the most promising academic potential to do well at Cambridge, regardless of all

other factors. The College will continue to do this in an open, fair and thoroughly professional manner and will endeavour to maintain the high academic standards and diversity of membership for which it is well known.

MARTIN DIXON

The Coronation of Poppea

In March 2002 Christopher Suckling, the College Musician, directed Claudio Monteverdi's last opera, *The Coronation of Poppea*, first performed in Venice, 1642. The original concept for the Queens' production was to transpose the action from ancient Rome to a modern day Cambridge college. The philosopher Seneca became the Senior Tutor, grumbling soldiers became porters, and the Emperor Nero... Although the number of musicians required was small, it quickly became clear that there were not the resources to stage such an ambitious project in the Fitzpatrick Hall. Fortunately working in Queens' meant that most of the sets had already been built by the time Monteverdi wrote his opera.

The following article reproduces part of the programme from the production with annotations by Christopher Suckling, recalling his memories from rehearsals and performances.

Synopsis: Rome, 65AD

Nerone, in love with Poppea, sends her husband Ottone as ambassador to Laistania so that he can enjoy his illicit love – according to Cornelius Tacitus. But here the facts are presented differently. Ottone, upset when he sees that he has lost Poppea, becomes frenzied and gives way to expressions of despair. Ottavia, Nerone's wife, commands Ottone to kill Poppea. Ottone promises to do so, but lacking the heart to take the life of his adored Poppea, he disguises himself in the dress of Drusilla, who is in love with him. Thus disguised, he enters Poppea's garden. Amore intervenes and prevents the murder. Nerone repudiates Ottavia, ignoring the advice of Seneca, and marries Poppea. Seneca dies and Ottavia is sent into exile from Rome.

Prefaced to Busenello's libretto

After each scene, please make your way to the exit. Love, Fortune, Virtue and other stewards will be on hand to guide you to the next scene.

22 February, Uncut. *The Coronation of Poppea* is a good three and a bit hours long. Adding time for the audience to wander between sets would have produced an unfeasibly long evening. The most difficult decisions made preproduction involved planning the cuts; inevitably a favourite bit of music would have to be sacrificed and the plot had to remain comprehensible. The solution settled on was to commission some new spoken dialogue for Fortune, Virtue and Love that would bridge the sung scenes and allow the characters to act as guides for the audience. Student deadlines being what

they are, it was only a week before curtain up that the script was delivered to me. A frantic evening was spent in the Mill editing the text so that my increasingly concerned actors had at least a few days to consider their roles.

Old Hall:

Fortune and Virtue bicker amongst themselves. Love intervenes, declaring that today she shall prove herself stronger than both of them put together.

January 23. After months of research and planning I was about to take the first rehearsal for *Poppea*. I was fairly apprehensive, partly because rehearsal time was extremely tight, but mainly because it would be the first time I'd played a keyboard instrument in anger for well over ten years, and the best that could be said for my figured bass realisation skills were that they were untried. Several singers were to suffer some rather dubious playing over the following weeks, but thankfully the organ scholars would be there for the performances and I could safely retire to my cello. Any concerns I may have had about the singing rapidly vanished. The Prologue climaxes with *Fortune and Virtue* (sang by the Ashby twins, Helen and Kate) singing swooping runs together in thirds. The first time I heard the blend of twins' voices was astonishing. Although stage rehearsals weren't due to start for a fortnight, we were able to start improvising in that first rehearsal, experience that proved invaluable when the director later had to leave the production due to illness.

Cloisters:

Ottone returns home from abroad, longing to see his wife. On reaching her palace he finds imperial bodyguards in the courtyard. He realises that the Emperor Nerone must be entertaining himself with Poppea.

March 1. It was cold for the first performance. Very cold. Fortunately the rain held off all weekend and we were able to set the appropriate scenes outdoors. I'm not sure that our Tenerifian theorbo player was quite as relieved as me.

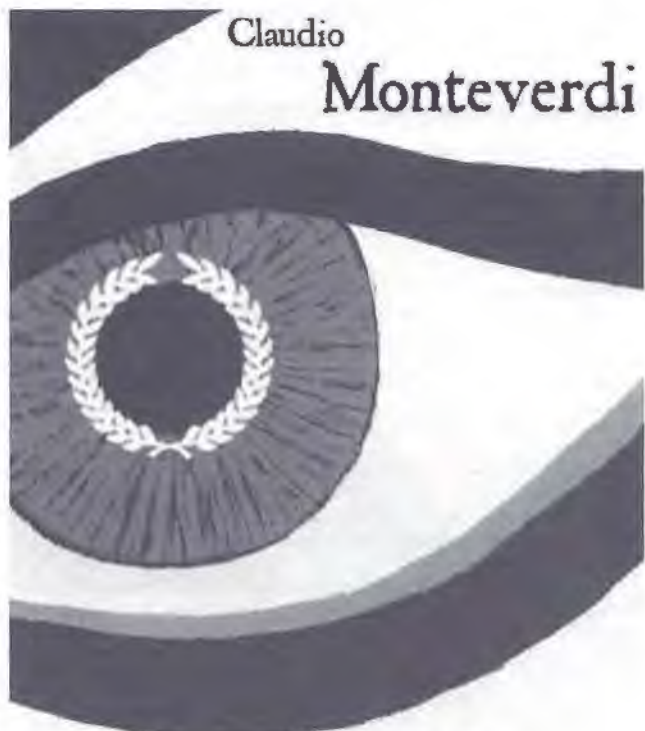
February 15. The first tourists of the year seemed quite bemused by a countertenor and a cellist wandering around the Cloisters. Students, on the other hand, barely gave us a second glance.

The guards gossip about the Emperor's affairs and grumble about the corruption of the court.

March 1. One aspect of the production was the interaction between the cast and audience. The 'porters' decided that the audience were causing an obstruction and moved them on into the Long Gallery.

The Long Gallery:

Poppea tries to persuade Nerone to stay in bed all day. Before he manages to leave, Nerone promises her that he will divorce his wife and install Poppea as Empress.



The Coronation of Poppea

Queens' College
March 2002

Poster for the coronation of *Poppea* by Monteverdi.

28 January. The scenes between Nero and Poppea smoulder with some intensely erotic music. The chemistry between the tenor and soprano singing the lead roles was going to be crucial to the success or otherwise of the opera. The tension required was never lacking; comically enough, during the rehearsal period Ben proposed to one of Louise's oldest friends.

Old Hall:

The Empress Ottavia is aware of Nerone's affairs and fears for her future. Seneca, minister and tutor to Nerone, counsels her to maintain her dignity but he is ridiculed by Ottavia's page.

Late November 2001. A difficulty of working with Cambridge students is that they have many demands on their time. I had just lost one of the key members of my cast as she realised that she had overstretched herself. The following week I received out of the blue an email from an alto asking if she could audition. With the first note she sang I knew that Charlie was my Ottavia.

19 February. The main drive of the project was of course artistic, but the structure of the cast also produced great educational benefits. Professional singers, experienced on stage, worked with some of Cambridge's finest singers, who in turn worked with members of Queens' Chapel Choir. In this scene Seneca literally lead Valletto around by the ear. Tom's conviction in his characterisation of the crusty don created a world in which Helen, already an excellent singer, could develop a stage persona.

Nerone and Seneca disagree over the Emperor's desire to install Poppea as his wife. Seneca's arguments goad Nerone into a fury.

17 February. Despite this being the hardest scene to pace musically it was great fun to rehearse as I could sit back and watch the two pros spar with each other. As usual, when it came to the performances, it was me struggling not to laugh remembering the trickery they tried on each other.

The Long Gallery:

Poppea seduces Nerone. When he is completely enrapt by her, she taunts Nerone that he is merely Seneca's puppet and that it is the venerable philosopher who holds real power. The Emperor immediately orders Seneca to commit suicide.

The Munro Room:

Seneca delivers his final sermon and, surrounded by his friends and pupils, prepares himself for death.

1 March. I was particularly pleased with the staging of this scene. Seneca expounds his Stoic principles to the audience, as if in a supervision. However, some of his 'students' were planted members of the chorus who attempt to remonstrate with the philosopher with some of the richest music in *Poppea*.

Valletto and the Damigella make love.

18 February. A comic counterpoint to the central love triangle, Seneca's death is immediately followed by this bawdy scene. The character of Valletto calls for a soprano, leading to a certain amount of embarrassment in rehearsal!

3 March. These two scenes required a rather heavy chamber organ to be moved from Old Hall to the Munro Room. Returning the instrument to the Chapel after the performances was a task lightened by our resemblance to archaeologists bearing the Arc of the Covenant from Indiana Jones, leading to much hilarity and singing.

Interval of 15 minutes

(Drinks will be served in Old Hall)

3 March. The start of the second half was meant to surprise an audience still sipping their drinks; unfortunately the musicians were unable to take their places subtly enough, despite my best efforts to appear to be still waving a wine glass around

Old Hall:

Nerone is joined by the poet Lucano. They get drunk and look forward to enjoying Poppea's beauty.

1 March. The previous year I had greatly enjoyed working with the Queens' Contemporary Dance Group and was looking forward to their involvement in *Poppea*. They produced a wonderful piece for this scene as courtiers supporting the drunken exploits of Nero and the poet Lucan. On the first night there was a heart stopping moment when Lucan skipped an entire page of music yet remarkably the dancers adapted without breaking step and only we knew what could have happened.

Meanwhile, Ottavia loses control and orders Ottone to kill Poppea.

25 February. This scene was originally set amongst the trees of the Grove, with the conspirators lit by the ghostly torches of the dancers. Just before the dress rehearsal, it was pointed out that there would be a bop in the Fitzpatrick Hall during one of the performances. Not living in college, I hadn't realised how far music from a bop could carry. The scene was hastily reset on the Old Hall balcony, but sadly we lost the shadowy dancers.

Chapel:

Poppea prepares for her forthcoming wedding and, lulled by her nurse's lullaby, falls asleep dreaming of love. Ottone, disguised as a noblewoman, creeps up on his sleeping wife, but at the point of murder is stopped by an enraged Love.

1 March. This scene was another casualty of the bop. The would be murderer was to have crept in and out of the windows of the Bowett Room, dodging the vigilant glances of Poppea's nurse. The morning of the first performance the scene was moved to the Chapel and Iestyn, dressed in drag,

improvised wonderfully, using the highly polished lectern as a mirror much to the amusement of the audience.

Old Hall:

Having discovered the plot, Nerone banishes Ottavia who laments her departure from Rome.

May 2001. This scene was the catalyst for the whole production. The only stage direction in the surviving 17th century performance material is written at the end of this heart-rending lament: *Qui entra in barca.* I had envisioned Ottavia stepping off the lawn and onto a waiting punt before floating off into darkness. From this image had sprung the idea of using the buildings and gardens as sets.

Love appeals to Venus to crown Poppea and a chorus of Cupids add their benediction.

Poppea and Nerone are lost in one another.

3 March. To end the opera, *Pur ti miro*, in my opinion one of the most tender duets ever written.

CHRISTOPHER SUCKLING

Encounter Russia

Russia is vast: geographically, culturally, religiously, and socially. Having only spent a month there last summer, I'm no expert. We spent a week in the village of Bugacharova near Tula, a week in a forest we never knew the name of, and ten days moving around Moscow. We worked on children's camps, attended a youth scheme, restored buildings, lived with Russian families, and visited social action projects, all helping to strengthen links between the Anglican Church and Russian Orthodoxy. However, we merely scratched the surface of Russian life.

We were a team of six young people, organised by the Church Missionary Society. Our mission: to see what God is doing in Russia. We set out with great aims and objectives, preconditioned by stereotypes of Russia as a down-trodden and needy place. What we actually 'achieved' was the defeat of this stereotype.

Saying that Russia is in anyway deficient is both insulting and untrue. Certainly, there are signs of poverty; homeless people line Moscow's streets and underground stations, and in rural areas it is normal not to have hot water. However, there's always a richness of character. We helped at a soup kitchen, and I asked a man standing in the only clothes he owned what he hoped for and what kept him going. "One meal a day," he said, "and that's enough". To us, it seemed far from adequate, but he had a sense of satisfaction which made him gleam.

We witnessed the revival and regeneration of Russian Orthodox faith, post-communism. "It's like spring the whole time", one Priest told us, "even in the winter snows." Asking about the history of a church always initiated the story of Orthodoxy's survival during the so-called "hard times". Moscow's Cathedral has been re-built on the former site of Stalin's swimming pool, re-opened at the Feast of the Transfiguration last year "to represent the transfiguration of Russia", my host said.

So instead of trying to 'give' to Russia, we built relationships. The trip was called "Encounter": meeting Russian culture, Russian young people, and Russian faith. Technically, we couldn't teach the children on camp very much, but we could share our friendship with them, so we simply got to know them.

Engaging with Russian culture was not always easy, especially when we weren't told what to expect. The Russian leader's voice still rings in my ears hauntingly: "You will now give concert to Russian Soldiers" he instructed, ten minutes in advance, "and it must be best performance". We stood totally unprepared and trembling in front of a five hundred strong audience, and sang appallingly.

Surprisingly, singing gradually became our integrating force. Songs around camp fires under the stars were a crucial part of our "mission", facilitating dialogue and communion between our two different cultures and expressions of faith. Despite thousands of years of traditional dissimilarities, we were all young people seeking light and life. Singing for soldiers aimed to boost morale for teenage men doing compulsory military service, living with the knowledge that they were the reserve troops for Kosovo. Singing was one thing we could 'do' for Lena, a lady completely disabled and bedridden with MS. We had no medical training or Russian language, but could at least make her feel important and help her to smile.

Above all, Russia taught me humility. 'Doing' is a gift, and it can't be presumed or predicted. It is hard to recognise in our success-orientated culture, but you can't unconditionally just 'do every thing you set your mind to'. Not if you're really going to value other people, that is.

RACHEL HALSALL

Hero in Paradise

As May Week draws to an end, I'm looking for something worthwhile to do with three months of summer holiday. Having spent much of the previous year travelling, I again feel the draw of projects in foreign lands. I receive a letter from a friend asking me to join her in Antigua – to be a HERO. Two days later I land in paradise.

HERO is a charity based in Antigua and Barbuda in the Eastern Caribbean. Their involvement in the two islands is broad, including acting as a refuge for women and their children, supporting those in the local community who have trouble helping themselves, helping local people in setting up businesses or simply getting back on their feet. They are also a major source of education for the local community, from very young children through to mature adults in need of skills. The help they provide can be financial, spiritual, in construction, counselling and childcare, among many other projects.

Beneath the tourist industry Antigua and Barbuda has a high level of poverty. The annual hurricane season leaves many without homes, some year after year, and many without means of rebuilding. HERO plays a big part in helping these people and their children.

During the summer, HERO runs summer camps for children and teenagers. These are designed with a dual purpose: to provide a fun and an educational environment for kids to grow while enjoying their summer, and to give the parents some time and space to get back on track. Having spent a few weeks with the project during my gap year I decided to return to the charity to help where I could.

One of the great things about volunteering with HERO is the diversity of the activities with which you can get involved. During one week I would be helping to run a camp for 4-13 year olds with activities ranging from arts and crafts through horse-riding to team games, with morning sessions of singing and values education and afternoon trips to some of the Island's tourist attractions and beaches. The next week I would be helping with a camp for 13-21 year olds with some more intensive sessions and activities such as teaching sailing at one of the islands main resorts. The weekends would be spent distributing donated food to those in need, planning the week's activities and helping with building projects around the site. Of course there is some time to visit a few of the 365 white sand beaches around the island and work on the tan!

Some of the highlights of my three months include the overnight wilderness camp as part of the Boys' Wilderness Adventure. We took 40 teenagers out into the middle-of-nowhere and set them tasks such as catching their dinner (somewhat unsuccessful), lighting a fire and building a shelter. The evening was spent hunting goat and catching crab. Waking up at sunrise on the beach with a breakfast of freshly boiled crab and eggs was awesome. Another highlight was the weekly horse wash – Antiguan style – bareback horse-riding into the sea, a little nerve racking for a novice.

Working for HERO was truly rewarding: seeing how much they do with so little, watching the local community develop, making many new friends, helping the organisation to mould the HEROs of the future.

MARK HOWGEGO

Light Entertainment

Michaelmas 2002 saw the Cambridge University Light Entertainment Society come to Queens', bringing their pantomime *Little Red Riding Hood and the Big Bad Wolf* to the Fitzpatrick Hall in the last week of term. CULES is the University's charity drama society, existing to take drama out to those who cannot attend usual theatre, such as patients in hospitals, nursing homes and special needs schools. The pantomime had spent the previous week being performed in four schools in the Cambridge area, the Rees Thomas, the Lady Adrian, Green Hedges, and the Windmill, whose pupils all have varying degrees of special needs.

The cast of 20, plus a pianist, director and wardrobe mistress all had great fun going out to the schools. The performances are never easy, but are very rewarding. It can be very difficult for the cast, with some pupils needing to be taken out in the middle of the show, lots of random noise from the audience, and the feeling that much of the wordplay is sometimes lost. Add this to the ever changing venues of school halls and dining rooms, where no entrance is ever in the same place, and the trouble of travelling out to Fulbourn and Stapleford on trains and buses carrying all the costumes and props, and you realise the huge amount of energy and enthusiasm that goes into each CULES performance to make it work.

But work it did. This term's pantomime, directed by Sally Clough from Queens', had a wonderful reception at each of the schools we visited. The pupils really engaged in the songs and the dancing, enjoyed the colourful costumes, and loved joining in with the booing and hissing, the "He's behind you" and the inescapable "Oh no it isn't!" (although some slight confusion did mean they would often join in on the side of the Big Bad Wolf). After each performance pupils would come up to shake our hands and meet the actors, and all the teachers commented on how well they had concentrated and how much they'd enjoyed it.

To raise money for charity CULES also does one student performance, which was why we came to the Fitzpatrick Hall. The evening was a success with the Fitzpat packed out, and, between ticket, programme and wine sales, we managed to raise £700 for CAMPUS children's holidays. CAMPUS are a Cambridge based society that takes children from inner city Liverpool who would not otherwise have a holiday away for a week in the summer. They run five weeks overall, allowing them to help over 200 children. I had helped on the project for two weeks over the summer, and had had a marvelous time

climbing, horse riding, canoeing, but most of all getting to know and care for the children in my groups, children who were never easy but always rewarding. CAMPUS and CULES have been the two most fun things I've done while at Cambridge, and I'm glad that thanks to Queens' generously letting us use the Fitzpatrick Hall one has been able to help the other.

SALLY CLOUGH

Voluntary Workcamp: Ghana, July 2002

The welcome we received when we got to Akim Swedru (about 60 miles North West of the capital, Accra) was incredible. All the town's inhabitants, it seemed, were dancing in the streets, dressed colourfully, singing, hitting drums and blowing whistles. Most of them hadn't seen an *Obruni* (Twi for white person) before and so we were a source of great fascination. We were taken to the Senior Secondary School just outside the town, where we stayed for the 3-week camp run by VOLU, the Voluntary Workcamps Association of Ghana. We had the remainder of that first weekend to familiarise ourselves with everyday life at the school. Getting up at six, carrying buckets of water from the nearest pump, throwing them over ourselves as a 'bath' and sampling the delicious but very different food, took quite a bit of getting used to; not to mention the extreme temperatures, humidity and terrifying wildlife (with black cobras, vultures, lizards, malarial mosquitoes and other exotic insects to observe (and avoid!)), there was rarely a dull moment!). However, help was never more than a few feet away, as nothing was too much trouble for the adorable schoolchildren, who (living up to the friendly Ghanaian stereotype) were very keen to get to know us and equally keen to lend a hand with whatever difficulty we were having at the time.

Work began properly on Monday. We walked to the town to a small square plot of land that had already been cleared, where we would start to build the library. We met the foreman and his three assistants (who were being paid by VOLU to lead the project and give instructions to the volunteers) and almost immediately started digging the trenches that they had outlined. There was a tremendous team spirit. The volunteers consisted of 15 Ghanaians, two Germans, four French, four Irish, and one each from Togo, the USA, Australia, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, England, Scotland and Wales, and managed to communicate successfully using English, French and a lot of waving of hands! After digging the trenches to a satisfactory depth, we started mixing the concrete (by hand, as there wasn't a machine in sight!) and pouring it into the bottom of the trenches. We worked from 7 until 1, with a break for breakfast at 9 and some mouth-watering fresh pineapples or oranges at 11. By the third week, the brick laying began, and so with generous use of one's imagination, we were standing on the beginnings of a library.

We had the afternoons free to sit and relax in the shade and would invariably be approached by hordes of delightful children of all ages. While the younger ones were usually on a mission to collect addresses, some of the older ones were very interested in what subjects we all studied, and as soon as I mentioned to them that I did maths, every afternoon, such was their insatiable keenness to learn, I would be bombarded with (some very tricky!) problems, and this was possibly the most rewarding experience of the trip for me. As I wrote out solutions to their questions, the level of concentration evident on their faces was immense and the arrival at a satisfactory answer was often met by great cheering and applause! At the weekends, we went on excursions: to the rainforest, to a crocodile-inhabited lake, to some huge waterfalls and to some old European castles on the Gold Coast, where slaves were sold to the West back in the 17th and 18th centuries—the most appalling places I have ever visited.

Sadly, we had to leave Akim Swedru with our work far from being completed, but we were assured that the four paid Ghanaian workers, with the help of the local people and possibly a further team of international volunteers, would eventually complete the work that we had started. One of these days, when I receive another phone call from one of the many friends I made in the school at Akim Swedru, I will pluck up the courage to ask whether this is indeed the case.

It was a truly wonderful experience. Now that I have first-hand experience of it, 'the Third World' for me isn't just a collection of television images; I can think of the wonderful people I met, the lives that they live, the fears and hopes that they have. It is a completely different world, and there certainly is a world of difference between our world and theirs, but I feel so privileged to have had my eyes opened to 'how the other two-thirds lives'. I can't wait for the next opportunity to return there.

RHIAN DANIEL

Pirates of Penzance

Cambridge University's Gilbert and Sullivan Society took to the rugged coastline of Cornwall to perform their rendition of 'The Pirates of Penzance' in the world-famous Minack Theatre during September 2002. Many Queens' members took part in the production both in the company, band and production crew, including Sam Hayes (Senior Organ Scholar) as Musical



The Pirates of Penzance: cast and crew at Minack. Photo: Russell Durkin

Director, Richard Meehan as Assistant MD, Phillip Canner as the Police Sergeant and myself as Violin I in the band.

The show took place from the 9th-14th September, which was the final slot of the theatrical season. The show was sold out every performance, which according to the theatre manager of 12 years, has never happened before in the history of the Theatre.

'Pirates' is a satirical Operetta depicting the snobbery of the Nouveau Riche (Major General), his over-sentimental daughters and the shallowness of respectability seen in the Pirates (who are "men who have gone wrong"). The show contains many famous songs including "Paradox", "Poor wandering one" and "the Policeman's Song" all of which were performed wonderfully by the cast and choreographed superbly.

The Minack Theatre is located in the cliffs high above the bay of Porthcurno, a small village located about 10 miles along the coast from Penzance. The Theatre was planned, built and financed by one determined woman, Rowena Cade, between 1931 and her death in 1983. Originally part of her back garden, she would invite friends to watch amateur productions of plays. Since then it has developed into a fully-equipped sound stage.

The cast consisted of around forty people who spent a total of three weeks in Cornwall preparing for the show. The band and cast stayed in a small village hall in the remote village of Paul, just a few miles from Penzance. The experience of living sleeping on the floor, sharing one kitchen and shower, rehearsing all day and being cooked for by a domestic team, gave us all a great sense of community and friendship during the short but worthwhile time there. It was a great opportunity to meet and make friends with people from all over the University outside term-time.

During the day, if you were not rehearsing, there was plenty to do around Cornwall to keep you entertained. The whole cast and crew took to St. Michael's Mount to perform songs for the Lord and Lady and for the general public visiting the House. There was plenty of time to go to the beach or just explore Cornwall.

The whole trip has left a vivid impression on my mind. It was truly amazing to be part of putting on a sell-out show, not for people in and around Cambridge, but for the general public who had come to enjoy the comedy of Gilbert and Sullivan. I now wish I could get those blasted tunes out of my head.

RUSSEL DURKIN

QCOEF

This year has been a successful one for QCOEF. As usual, most of our income has come from donations from students, who have been particularly generous this year: we received over £1000 from Queens' students in Michaelmas 2002. On top of this, we have staged bops, held a summer garden party in the Clare Scholars' Garden, and are currently organising a fund-raising concert with musicians from both colleges.

Following the tradition of recent years, there has been a healthy balance in the projects we have funded: some have arisen out of personal contact with recent students and some from links to other small development charities and NGOs. This is a selection of projects we have funded this year:

£500 book-grant to the Oasis trust in Nepal, an organisation that provides education for Bhutanese refugees.

A grant of £1250 to CAMFED, to help furnish a hostel for girls in Gushegu, in Northern Ghana. This will allow girls to attend senior secondary school without having to walk for up to three hours each morning.

£500 to help build a school in Rakai, Southern Uganda. This project was overseen by Craig Hamilton from Clare.

£700 towards a camp in Thailand providing education for families with HIV-AIDS.

A computer for a school in Lahore, Pakistan (contact made by Bryony Dunning-Davies) and communication resources for a school in Brazil (this project was brought to our attention by Darshan Sudarshi).

A £500 grant to fund computing resources for the HERO project in Antigua, an NGO providing opportunities for adult education to illiterate young men; Mark Howgego provided the contact between QCOEF and the project.

Committee 2002-2003

Josh Robinson (Q)
Bryony Dunning-Davies (Q)
Ben Kerridge (C)

Nick Jones (C)
Jacqui Carnall (Q)
Dr Jonathan Holmes (Q)

Distinctions and Awards

First Year

First Classes and Awards:

Jordana K Abraham (King Edward VI School, Southampton): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
James V Adams (Dr Challoner's Grammar School, Amersham): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Daniel S Beard (Sevenoaks School): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
Nicholas E Bush (Brentwood School): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
Thomas J Cahill (King's College School, London): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Richard E J Collins (Poole Grammar School): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
Edmund S Crawley (King's College School, London): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
Robert M C Dickinson (Gordonstoun School, Moray): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
Victoria R Fairclough (Queen's School, Chester): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Robert W Foreman (Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
Rachel C Gooderson (Wimbledon High School, London): Part I Social & Political Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Russell L Haresign (Christleton High School, Chester): Part I Economics Tripos; College Exhibition
Kathryn S Jackson (King Edward VI High School for Girls, Birmingham): Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos (German)
Daniel W Y Lau (Dartford Grammar School): Part IA Computer Science Tripos; College Exhibition
Alexander Marianski (Fortismere School, London): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
Krishnaharan Muthukumarasamy (Latymer School, London): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Stephen J Nicholson (Littleover Community School, Derby): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
James A Piper (Caterham School): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
Victoria K Rance (Dr Challoner's High School, Little Chalfont): Part I Economics Tripos; College Exhibition
Thomas W Roper (Judd School, Tonbridge): Part IA Engineering Tripos; College Exhibition
Alexander L G Scordellis (Royal Grammar School, Guildford): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition
Jennifer T Singerman (Hutcheson's Grammar School, Glasgow): Part I Social & Political Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Paul B Skinner (Lewes Tertiary College): Part IA Computer Science Tripos; College Exhibition
Richard J A Smith (Gresham's School, Holt): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Conrad A Vink (Desborough School, Maidenhead): Part IA Natural Sciences Tripos; College Exhibition
Claude W Warnick (Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe): Part IA Mathematical Tripos; College Exhibition

Second Year

The following were awarded First Classes and Foundation Scholarships:

Sarah Allport: Part IB Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos
Kyla J Brown: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos
Tore S Butlin: Part IB Engineering Tripos
Daniel J Cole: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Micha C Colombo: Part I Oriental Studies Tripos
Charis Costopoulos: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos
William J Dison: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
William R G Donovan: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
Christopher P Dunckley: Part I Chemical Engineering Tripos
Pooya Farshim: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
Clare B Hamilton: Part I English Tripos
Alan G S Harper: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Matthew T Harper: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos

Katharine R Hendry: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Kieren J P Holt: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
William Houl: Part IB Engineering Tripos
Andrew J Hudson: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Sonal Kadehha: Part I Chemical Engineering Tripos
Ming Jun Lan: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Alastair M Palmer: Part IB Engineering Tripos
Will W Macnair: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
Richard A C McGowan: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Graham J McShane: Part IB Engineering Tripos
Lara A C Menzies: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos
Marianne L Milnes: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Andy P F Milton: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Eileen E Mitchell: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Lucy E A Neave: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Vanessa C Nudd: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
Daniel T O'Dea: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Thomas A Oliver: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Alexander G M Paulin: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
Alastair H Palmes: Part IB Engineering Tripos
James A Pickett: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Yali Sassoon: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos
Edward P Segal: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
John D Tuckett: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos
Richard Williams: Part IB Mathematical Tripos
Joseph A Zuntz: Part IB Natural Sciences Tripos

Third Year

First Classes and Awards:

James R Aitken: Part IIA Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
Edward G Baring: Prelims to Part II Historical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
Robert A Barker: Part IIA Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
Neil Bhadra: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (Astrophysics); Foundation Scholarship
Priya Bhandari: Part IIB Social & Political Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
Steven M Bishop: Part II Computer Science Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
Simon E Blackwell: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (Psychology)
Benjamin E Byrne: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (History & Philosophy of Science); Bachelor Scholarship



Graduation Day.

Photo: Jonathan Holmes

Timothy L Case: Part II (General) Computer Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Benjamin P Catt: Part II Economics Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Ian M Caulfield: Part II Computer Science Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Thomas J Cummins: Part II Classical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Amin E E-A Diab: Part I Electrical and Information Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Mattias A De Zalenski: Part II (General) Computer Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Benjamin J Elton: Part II Historical Tripos
 Adrian J M Greystoke: Part II Historical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 David P D Hamlyn: Part IIA Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Vladimir Jovkovich: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (Chemistry); Foundation Scholarship
 Stephen M Laird: Part I Electrical and Information Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Katharine R Land: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (Astrophysics); Foundation Scholarship
 Alan K C Lee: Part I Manufacturing Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Jian Yi Lim: Part II Law Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Xian-Lin Mah: Part I Electrical and Information Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Benjamin J P Meyer: Part IIA Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Adrienne E Mickey: Part II History of Art Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Caroline L Mills: Part IIA Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Nicholas O'Donovan: Part IIB Social & Political Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Thomas J Rahilly: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (Geology); Foundation Scholarship
 Benjamin T Read: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos Sciences (Chemistry); Foundation Scholarship
 Jamie D J Shotton: Part II Computer Science Tripos
 Rachel E Skinner: Part II Natural Sciences Tripos (Plant Sciences)
 Adrian R Smaus: Part IIA Chemical Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Iain T Steele: Part II Law Tripos
 Allen H K Swann: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Justin Y T Tan: Part II Economics Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Andrew R Thornton: Part II (General) Computer Science Tripos; Foundation Scholarship

Lucy O Wilson: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Stephan N Winkler: Part II Mathematical Tripos; Bachelor Scholarship
 Andrew D Wood: Part II Historical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship

Fourth Year

First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:

Richard A Bryars: Part II Manufacturing Engineering Tripos
 Benjamin B J Graham: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Lawrence A Jewsbury: Part III Natural Sciences Tripos (Experimental & Theoretical Physics); Foundation Scholarship
 Ming Wei Leong: Part IIB Engineering Tripos
 Andrew M C Odhams: Part IIB Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Jonathan M Rae: Part II Manufacturing Engineering Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Andrew P Spray: Part III Natural Sciences Tripos (Experimental & Theoretical Physics)
 Richard A P Tiley: Part III Natural Sciences Tripos (Geology); Foundation Scholarship
 Leah Williams: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos
 Yee Sook Yong: Part II Electrical and Information Science Tripos

Graduate Students

First Classes or Distinctions and Awards

Jacqueline E Burckhardt Bertossa: LL.M; Foundation Scholarship
 Thomas R Charles: Part III Mathematical Tripos
 Ayshea J Craig: Part III Mathematical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship
 Daniel F M Goodman: Part III Mathematical Tripos
 Brian Hill: Part III Mathematical Tripos
 James A Keith: Part III Mathematical Tripos; Foundation Scholarship
 Solene Le Pautremat: LL.M; Foundation Scholarship
 Rufus G R Pollock: Part III Mathematical Tripos
 Dania Qatarneh: Final MB (Surgery)
 Norman A Qureshi: Final MB (Medicine)
 Ruth V Reed: Final MB (Medicine)
 Emily J Watt: Final VetMB (Medicine)
 David A K Wilkinson: Part III Mathematical Tripos



Football Crazy: the Football Club in 2002.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

College Awards

Year Prizes

Joshua King:	M W Leong, A E Mickey
Hughes:	K R Hendry, S Allport
Venn:	C M Warnick

College Subject Prizes

Bailey:	M C Colombo
Braithwaite:	W R G Donovan
Bull:	J D Tuckett
Chalmers:	A J Hudson
Chase:	E S J Franklin
Colton:	C M Warnick
Cook:	S Allport
Davies:	M L Milnes
Lucas-Smith:	I T Steele
Melsome:	B E Byrne
Morgan:	B J Elton
Mosseri:	M T Harper
Northam:	B P Catt
Peel:	R M C Dickinson
Penny White:	T J Cummins
Phillips:	A D Wood
Prigmore:	M W Leong
Wheatley:	C A Vink

Unnamed Subject Prizes

Computer Science:	J D J Shotton
Astrophysics:	K R Land
Geology:	T J Rahilly
Plant Sciences:	R E Skinner
Social & Political Sciences:	N J O'Donovan
English:	C B Hamilton

Other Prizes

Bibby:	S M Bishop
Openshaw:	V C Nudd
Ryle Reading Prize:	B M Dunning-Davies

University Awards

Civil Engineers Roscoe Prize for Soil Mechanics: M W Leong

Doctor of Philosophy Degrees

O J Arhurs (Medical Sciences); F A Beausang (Management Studies); R A Bosch (Chemistry); I J Burtfield (Zoology); A Corchia (Physics); P Dornah (Economics); R G Duarte (Management Studies); A C Foster (Chemistry); I G Ganley (Genetics); V A George (History of Art); S J Harris (Materials Science); I Hawke (Mathematics); D Hawksley (Chemistry); M P Hilborne (History); E E Hill (Molecular Biology); Y Lu (Physiology); A Merloni (Astronomy); N Mohamed-Tatin (Chemistry); D P I Pierce-Price (Physics); A M Powell (Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic); V G Praig (Biotechnology); A N Pseiridis (Management Studies); R Rapple (History); N M Romão (Mathematics); J C Schroeder (Education); C J Smith (Chemistry); T J Stevens (Biochemistry); J R Usherwood (Zoology); P A Vincent (Genetics); S L Walton (Genetics); J N Weatherall (Engineering)

The JCR

Summer 2002 kicked off with a burst of energy which the JCR Committee haven't allowed to drop. As well as presenting proposals for increased College security and setting up an extremely popular Fair Trade stall, we also organised for brunch, that ever popular feast, to be served on Saturdays as well as Sundays, thus doubling the pleasure each weekend. Unfortunately a motion to invite Miss Britney Spears to be our new Patroness was never presented to the Governing Body, though we're sure they would have approved...

We welcomed the new first years with a fun packed week of activities and social events, something which always succeeds in helping everyone meet each other and make friends within the first few days, or even hours! The Michaelmas and Lent Terms have also seen the JCR deal with various important College and external issues. College are kindly allowing us to have a tremendous amount of input into the redesign of the bar and Café d'Anjou, and we've involved as many students as possible in the consultation process. Queens' have also got heavily involved in the Anti-Top Up fees campaign. The extent of student concern over this issue was demonstrated by the participation of over 100 Queens' undergraduates in the "Big Noise" protest outside the Senate House, which had approximately 4000 people present in total. The student body also passed a motion against Top Up Fees in a College Open Meeting.

Much of what the JCR Committee does is "behind the scenes", and everyone on the team has put a tremendous amount of effort into making student life in Queens' as hassle-free and fun as possible. This ranges from running our extremely successful access campaign to attending all manner of exciting (and less exciting...) College committees. The fact that Queens' was the most popular college to apply to this year has really demonstrated that our efforts have been worth it - we've all certainly enjoyed our year!

Committee 2002-2003

President: Cat Riddell	Secretary: Ben Reid
Vice-President/Treasurer: Bethan Ramsey	
Ents President: Alan Watson	Steward: Ruth Cowling
Target Schools/Academic Affairs: Rez Ahmed	
Environmental Officer: Rachel Gooderson	External Officer: Felicity Read
Welfare Officer: Cynthia Shanmugalingan	
Communications Officer: Debbie Levene	
Equal Ops: Laura Hubbard-Miles	
Third Year Rep: Graham Ricketts	Second Year Rep: James Piper
First Year Reps: Greg Cook, Jerome Saigol	
Computer Officer: Peter Smith	Lesbigay Rep: Russell Durkin

The MCR

It's been a busy and productive year for the MCR. The long-awaited refurbishment of the Woodville Room took place over the Christmas Vacation and the place is now unrecognisably clean, comfortable and light. This year's graduate intake have consistently proven themselves to be exceptionally lively and sociable, with record attendance at Fresher's Week events, at video nights and, in particular, at the MCR Christmas Party! The MCR football team has enjoyed a spectacular revival this year, beginning with promotion from Division 2 at the end of last season and culminating in a recent 6-0 thrashing of league-leaders Zoology. A number of projects are under way for the rest of the year, including a new self-defence course, international students' events, paintballing (against Downing College) and a charity quiz night at the end of Lent Term. The graduate community can rarely have been more active!

MCR Committee 2002-2003

President: Will Matthews	Secretary: Cara Owens
Treasurer: Erin McGibbon	Welfare Officer: Manpreet Janeja
Steward: Catherine Jones	Room Steward: Dan Teufel
External Officer: Bulat Betalghiry	Women's Officer: Amy LeClair
Entertainment Officer: Charles Appiah-Kusi	
International Students' Officer: Georgia Dawson	
LesBiGay Rep: Alistair Robinson	First Year Rep: Rosalind Ashworth
Ordinary Member: Abdollah Ghavouri	
Owlstone President: Brendan O'Donovan	Owlstone Treasurer: Paul Dinkin

Owlstone Crofters

After the rapid changes brought about by last year's renovations, this year has, in contrast, been an opportunity for the residents of Owlstone Croft collectively to catch their breath before a new round of construction work scheduled for this summer. As always, the social foci of the Owlstone year have been the summer barbecue and the welcome party at the start of Michaelmas Term. This year's parties were very successful, even though the alcohol eventually ran out at both, though not until late in the evening. The parties also benefited from an almost industrial scale of food production, which saw three cookers simultaneously used to provide an assortment of sausage rolls, spring rolls, and pizza wedges.

Apart from the parties, we're starting to look at alternative social events for the Owlstone calendar; last term we ran a successful pizza and video evening, and the Owlstone Committee is currently planning a charity quiz evening for later this term. Overall, the Owlstone of today is probably quite different from that which some might remember. Challenges still remain - for example, a plan to revitalize the common room is being investigated by a new social facilities committee in College, but for the most part, life in Owlstone has never been better.

President: Brendan O' Donovan

The FF Society

The FF Society has met five times during the year 2002. The speakers were: Professor Simon Conway-Morris, Professor of Evolutionary Palaeobiology, Department of Earth Sciences, and a Fellow of St John's College, on "What does evolution mean?"; Professor Christopher Andrew, Professor of Modern and Contemporary History and a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, on "Spy-hunting from Cambridge University to Osama bin Laden"; Dr Chantal Comeller, Research Fellow of Queens', on "Ancient technology



Before an MCR Feast.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

and places of Stone Age Yorkshire"; Mr Bridge, Fellow of Queens' and a Law Commissioner for England and Wales, on "The Law Commission: working for a better law"; and Professor Bill Harris, Professor of Anatomy and a Fellow of Clare College, on "Making an eye in a frog". This was the 50th meeting of the Society since it changed its name to FF in 1994 and the 481st since the Society was founded in 1941 by the then Dean, Mr Hart, whose 90th birthday in April was noted by the Society with great pleasure.
JONATHAN HOLMES

Economics Society

Economic life continues happily in Queens' despite the sabbatical year of Dr Murray Milgate. The annual Economists dinner, organised by socialite Amalia Johnsson, was the usual civilised affair in Old Hall, complete with elections and comic award ceremony. The football match between the then first and second year ended in victory for the second years, the third years preferring books over sport at that late stage of the year. We ended the year after the stress of exams with a relaxing champagne and strawberries garden party with the Lawyers and Medics during May Week.

The new first year economists joined the party in October with social events to introduce them gently to economic life at Queens'. Following tradition The Granta hosted the first lunch time gathering, with Old Orleans providing the setting for a mid term meal. The arrival of Lauren Pang to continue the legend of Pang (unrelated to Roy) was greeted with much pleasure.

The second years have found that their new Part IIA (replacing prelims) is not too different and therefore are enjoying their year. The third years have remained a solid group with no conversions to management studies. The plans for next year vary from City jobs, further study in Cambridge and elsewhere, and more exotic plans for travelling and international work.

The efforts of Rezaah Ahmad, the JCR academic affairs officer and loyal economist, and Economists' president Laura have improved the College Library's economics collection. Some economists reacted by actually entering the Library.

The infamous Lawyers, Medics and Economists dinner is being prepared for February and hopes for the football match are high. As four of the five college football captains, the treasurer and many important football players are in fact economists, the odds are looking good! We look forward to that and the rest of the year.

President: Laura Lyford
Treasurer: Paul Neoh

Secretary: Kaj Mohanadas
Social Secretary: Alex Gezelius

QED (Queens' Engineers)

QED have again managed to excel themselves over the last 12 months with some great drinking occasions and occasionally a bit of engineering. Various curries and formal halls have proved worthwhile in harmonising the engineering community within Queens', all of which hard work was undone by a highly competitive laser quest evening! The highlight of the social calendar was the annual dinner, 'Engineers as Superheroes', which went down very well with everyone making a great effort. The event was kindly sponsored by Detica, whose pre-dinner speech was interesting and informative.

The Leys School Challenge event has continued to be a great success: this year the theme was spacecraft landing on other planets. This day always seems to generate interest with the year 10 children and really brings out the big kid inside every Queens' Engineer! The minds of Queens' Engineers were sorely tested in carrying out the various tasks, which the children seemed to complete with much aplomb. It will be hard to make the day any more enjoyable but we intend to do our best through use of that engineering imagination.

The Queens' Engineers Dinner had its second outing this year, ably organised and led by Dr Dave Cebon. A series of speakers from 6 decades at Queens' entertained the audience with calamitous tales great successes and engineering in the face of adversity. These covered a wide range of topics and threw light on many of the debates of today. There is a more detailed report of the occasion elsewhere in the *Record*.

President: Ian Rockliffe
Treasurer: Chris Dunckley

Vice-President: Jeremy Moss
Secretary: Jim Skerrett

History Society

Through bribery, corruption, the promise of Dr Rex's champagne and of course most of all his own hard work, Mark Stephenson managed to bring to Queens' an astounding number of 'big name' historians during his time as President. These included Professor Rosamond McKitterick, Professor Jonathan Riley-Smith and Professor Richard Evans, who gave us a fascinating and thought-provoking talk on his experience of the David Irving trial. Perhaps the most controversial talk was by Dr David Starkey, who gave a tremendously amusing speech on "popular versus academic history: a false dichotomy", which provoked intense debate!

Following in these footsteps, we are lucky enough to have two eminent Queens' alumni coming to speak next term. The well-known author Professor Jeremy Black will be speaking on 'The politics of James Bond', which should prove extremely exciting, and the Chair of History at Reading University, Professor Michael Biddiss, has kindly agreed to come and talk to us on the Nuremberg trials. The guest speaker at the annual dinner will be Dr David Reynolds, internationally-renowned for his research into the Second World War, in particular the 'Grand Alliance' between Britain, the United States and Russia. As has become tradition, the dinner will be complemented by Dr Watkins and Dr Rex's fine selection of wines and whiskeys!

As always, thanks must go to all of the Queens' History fellows, whose help and advice has been invaluable and whose teaching is inspiring to us all.

President: Benedict Reid

Vice President: Matt Stevens

Queens' Bench

It has been another enjoyable and successful year for the members of the Queens' Bench Law Society. Following the committee changeover in April, activities were sparse during exam term until the annual Garden Party on Erasmus Lawn. Sponsored by Ashurst Morris Crisp and jointly hosted with the Queens' Medics and Economists, we were serenaded by a swing band as we sipped champagne and Pimms – in the rain unfortunately!

Michaelmas Term was fairly hectic, beginning with drinks to welcome the new freshers before the official Freshers' Dinner at the end of October, sponsored by Baker & McKenzie. We also organised the first ever Queens' Bench Law Film Night, in conjunction with Queens' Film Society, enabling our members to enjoy a night of legal cinema free of charge. We also held an Applications Workshop, at which the third year students who had secured training contracts or pupillages gave advice to the second years on how best to structure their applications. We then attended an open day in London organised especially for Queens' students by Ashurst Morris Crisp. This gave the students a chance to experience life as a City solicitor first hand.

At the beginning of this Lent Term we were delighted to welcome new Law Fellow Lavanya Rajamani into the Society, and celebrated the award of the CBE to John Tiley. We attended another exclusive-to-Queens' open day at Essex Court Chambers in London, where we were given the chance to meet some of the country's top commercial barristers on a one-to-one basis. We also helped to organise the annual and legendary Lawyers, Medics and Economists Dinner, and look forward to victory in the pre-dinner football match. The Annual Dinner will be sponsored by Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer and Lovells, and attended by Sir Stephen Lander as guest speaker.

President: Clare Fletcher

Treasurer: Tina Yu

Secretary: Oliver Pearson

Social Secretary: Fran Lunney

1st Year Representative: Jennifer McDonald

Linguists and Classicists

The Linguists and Classicists Society has enjoyed a successful year, with lively termly socials and a growing video and cassette library. Our annual dinner was held towards the beginning of the Easter Term, and provided a good antidote to revision! The evening began with pre-dinner drinks in Old Hall, and we then made our way to The Bun Shop for dinner, Spanish style! This academic year got off to a good start with a formal hall, which provided an opportunity to catch up with some familiar faces and get to know some not-so-familiar ones! The meal was preceded by a champagne reception in Cripps Court. Our video library remains available to anyone interested in foreign language and classics-related films, and last year's committee added a range of teach-yourself language tapes. We hope to expand the library even further this year with some DVDs, which can be watched on lap-tops.

President: Claire Wilkinson

Secretary: Lizzy Snell

Treasurer: Sam Elliot

Medical Society

It has been another successful year for Queens' medics and vets. In February 2002, the Annual Dinner and General Meeting were held and a new Committee was duly elected. The evening was, as always, an enjoyable affair, culminating in the ritual birdie song led by Jonathan Holmes, and an engaging speech by our very own Director of Studies, Hugh Field.

Amidst a busy Easter Term of revision, plans were made for Freshers' Week in order to welcome the new medics and vets and help them settle in at Queens'. We also organised a May Week garden party, held jointly with the lawyers and the economists on Erasmus Lawn. The traditional strawberries and champagne, together with some lively tunes from the Magsoc swing band, were enjoyed by all – shame about the rain!

The Michaelmas Term began with a medics' tea party with plenty of reunions and new introductions. Later that week we held the Annual Medics Curry – an evening of much fun and merriment. We also successfully applied to the JCR for a budget in order to help us finance our traditional speaker evenings, and then set about organising guests for the coming year.

Our first speaker was Mrs Judy Birch, a patient and long-term sufferer who spoke about her illness, 'Endometriosis – the missed disease'. The talk was both informative and a valuable insight into a patient's viewpoint. After a formal hall with Clare medics, the next event of term was a talk given by Hadrian Green, our Neuroanatomy supervisor, on his experiences of medicine in New Zealand, Australia and the South Pacific Islands. The evening certainly provided us with plenty of ideas about potential electives!

We look forward to speaker evenings with Dr Katherine Campbell, a pioneering researcher in pain and analgesia, and the recently appointed chairperson of Addenbrookes Hospital, Dr Mary Archer, before the current Committee hand over after another eventful year.

President: Lara Menzies

Treasurer: Becky Skellern

Secretaries: Kyla Brown, Melvin Leong



Medics and Vets in Freshers Week.

Photo: Lara Menzies

Milner Society

2002 saw another good year for the College's Natural Scientists. The Society staged talks on subjects as diverse as black holes, the fossil record and peer pressure. All were well attended. The number of interesting questions asked of the various speakers afterwards suggested people had gone along for far more than the cheese and wine.

In February the Society ran an expedition into the Fens (well the Milton Brewery). Those attending showed keen interest and the night turned into a multidisciplinary study: some investigated industrial chemistry and its affects on coordination, whilst others wondered precisely how the Brewer had managed to cultivate such a unique bifurcating ginger beard. Dr Inglis was keen to examine the effects of Carbon Dioxide inhalation, and kept running off to sniff the gas collected on a freshly fermented keg.

Cambridge itself was the venue for the next expedition, this time for a curry at the Star of India on 4th April. Unbeknown to most attending, it was precisely 182 years since Professor Isaac Milner died – rather appropriately the meat tasted as if it had been around since 1820 too.

Now that the new first year is settled, it is time for more talks, meals and trips.

President: Alex Page

The Bats

The year has been a squeeze for many small drama societies, with reinvigorated efforts from Pembroke and Corpus Christi, but a combination of high-quality mainshows and homegrown lateshows ensured that Bats remains second only to the ADC. And the gap is closing...

2002 began with *The Chairs*, which garnered high praise for the quality of acting. After a Peterhouse student decided to pull out of directing the week 5 lateshow, a plan of genius was needed to save the beleaguered slot. Ed Segal provided the necessary dose of heroism with *Top Gun*, its shamelessness causing near sell-outs every night. Week 7's entertaining line-up of *Look Back In Anger* and *Jumpers* was heavy with Queens' actors and excellent performances.

All students spend the summer term looking forward to May Week, and Bats members were no exception. The innovative production of *As You Like It*, fusing Shakespeare's verse with interludes of capoeira and drumming,



The 'As You Like It' cast.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

was a storming success. May Week also featured *Rebound*, a contemporary dance show, proving that Indian dance, Afrofusion, and tap are at their best in the sun-drenched outdoors.

The end of term saw Bats co-operating on a film shoot with the Discovery Channel in Queens', negotiating filming rights, holding auditions, and providing technical crew. The documentary, *The Hidden History of Sex and Love*, presented by Terry Jones, of Monty Python fame, will be screened by the BBC this year.

"A sad tale's best for winter", wrote Shakespeare in *The Winter's Tale*, but this play was anything other than a sad ending for Michaelmas Term: hundreds queued to see a story of jealousy and bears, performed on a specially constructed thrust stage. Another triumph was *Duck Variations* by David Mamet, in which a pair of aging men muse on the weather and deluded ducks. Much of the term was spent writing *The Man in The Iron Mask – The Pantomime*, which infused the 11pm post-bar audience with the spirit of panto. Rehearsed in under two weeks, the cast was mostly made up of Queens' freshers, with the notable exception of a severely underdressed 4th year. *Fuzzy Logic*, a comedy sketch show written and directed by Queens' student Pete Cole, kept the laughter flowing for the audiences and reviewers alike. The term also featured the UK premiere of *The Day Room* by Don DeLillo, a powerful play about identity, authority, and TV psychobabble.

It has been fantastic to see that quality drama can pull in the crowds: this year's plays combined excellence with profit, leaving Bats in good financial health. As a result, we are able to fund an additional show at the Playroom, *Billy Liar*, in early 2003, and produce a termcard.

Committee

President: Ollie Rickman
Treasurer: Ciara Chivers

Secretary: Selena Schleh
Executive Producer: Laura Caplin



Watching the Bats' May Week Play.

Photo: Jonathan Holmes

Chapel Choir

2002 proved an eventful year for the Choir – indeed for the Chapel as a whole. The year started quietly – with the great Binns Organ silent and a large scaffolding tower filling up the antechapel. Harrison and Harrison provided a small chamber organ which sat downstairs in the Chapel while the main organ was being rebuilt. Whilst this instrument ruled out the performance of any accompanied music written after about 1800, it did mean the Choir had the valuable opportunity of exploring exciting and challenging

unaccompanied repertoire from across the ages, and much charming accompanied music from the 17th and 18th centuries, for which the chamber organ was ideal.

As an ensemble, the Choir bonded and developed well, even under the challenging circumstances. A candlelit concert in February 2002 was well-received, and, in March, the Choir were invited to sing at Gt St Mary's for the University Halsean Service. At the end of the Lent Term, the Choir were again away from home ground, singing for a Saturday Vigil Mass at Westminster Cathedral. The Choir relished the chance to sing in the beautiful building, and also to have a 'real' organ for an afternoon! The event was made even more memorable by the attendance of the Prime Minister and his family.

The highlight of the Choir's year was the summer tour to the Channel Islands. Queens' Choir has an unusually strong link with the islands, with two members (including the Junior Organ Scholar, James Southall) from there. The tour was an unreserved success, from every angle – concerts were well-attended, and audiences very appreciative. The Choir were on excellent form, giving captivating performances with unfailing energy at every concert. The weather was also superb, and the Choir were able to enjoy exploring the islands between their singing engagements. The series of concerts won us much favourable exposure in the local press and on radio.

The atmosphere at the start of the academic year in October was one of great excitement. The Chapel Organ had recently been reassembled, and the great majority of the Choir of the previous academic year had chosen to return after the Vacation. The two Organ Scholars Sam Hayes (third year) and James Southall (second year), who had worked together so successfully the previous year, returned to their respective duties of directing and accompanying with renewed vigour. To mark the return of the Chapel Organ, the Dean had commissioned a setting of the *Cantate Domino* and *Deus Misereatur* by the vibrant young composer Tarik O'Regan. This was premiered by the Choir at the first choral service of the academic year, alongside popular classics of the choral canon. Since then, the Choir have been making enthusiastic use of the Organ, which is even better than we remembered it! The end of term carol service was particularly well received, and the Choir has much to look forward to in 2003.

The atmosphere in the Choir is buoyant, and, with so many 'veteran' singers, it is sounding better than ever. There is to be a return visit to Westminster Abbey for an Evensong in April, and the possibility of a recording project and a summer tour.

SAM HAYES



The Chapel Organ.

Photo: Brian Callingham

Christian Union

Queens' CICCUCO College group has enjoyed a good year. We have continued to meet weekly for bible studies and prayer and have persevered in our aim to make Jesus known to students in Queens'. It has been extremely exciting and encouraging to see us grow as individuals and as a group in our love and knowledge of the Lord and to see friends come to know Jesus as their Saviour for the first time.

In the Lent Term, CICCUCO's main event – a week of apologetic and evangelistic talks called Witness – took place. We took this opportunity to put on a College event and choose to host a ceilidh in the Fitzpatrick Hall; our College guest gave a gospel talk. It was a fun evening which provided a relaxed atmosphere for conversation afterwards.

The Easter Term brought the usual pressure of exams but we kept meeting every week to look at the Bible and encourage one another to keep our focus on eternity! In May Week we held a joint evangelistic barbeque with the Chapel. One of our fourth years, Ben Graham, gave an explanation of the gospel from a passage in Ephesians and a third year, Nick Pollock, explained how he became a Christian. It was a lovely event with good weather, good food and thought-provoking talks.

In the summer we had to say goodbye to many graduates who had worked hard to serve Christ in their time at Queens'. We thank them for all they did. This term several freshers have joined us and we have enjoyed getting to know them especially on the Houseparty at the end of term. This year our Houseparty was with St. Catharine's College Group. We went to Letton Hall where we enjoyed go-karting, silly games, football and frisbee. It was a great time of fellowship with some Bible study on Jude and Titus.

Coll. Reps: Bryony Dunning-Davies, Steve Nicholson
International Rep: Jonathan Arr

Contemporary Dance

The past year has been QCDG's first as a fully affiliated College society, and the Group has continued to flourish, providing both Queens' and non-Queens' members with the opportunity to dance, working with Queens' Dancer in Residence, Kenneth Tharp.

In March 2002, four of our members performed in the College production *The Coronation of Poppea*, directed by College Musician, Christopher Suckling. The 'Courtiers' dance from this show then went on to be part of the programme for our annual performance *Sprung! 2002*, along with a STOMP-influenced rhythmic piece, *Raw-Kus*, choreographed by guest teacher Adèle Thompson, work put together in collaboration with composer Dylan Pugh, a former student at Queens', and a series of solo pieces.

Following the *Sprung!* performance, we were invited to perform *Raw-Kus* at Dance East's regional dance showcase, *High Voltage 2*, at the New Wolsey Theatre, Ipswich. This piece also formed part of the programme when Queens' College hosted the Cambridge University Contemporary Dance Workshop's May Week production, *Rebound*, in Cloister Court, and then went on to be part of the CUCDW Edinburgh Festival Show, *Synergy*. The May Week performances culminated in a well-received Alumni Weekend performance in the Fitzpatrick Hall.

QCDG continues to work with other Cambridge University societies and also to form links with regional dance groups such as Dance East and the newly revived Cams Dance Agency based at the Cambridge Arts Theatre. Most recently, we have welcomed a new guest teacher to Queens', Fearghus O Conchúir, a teacher, choreographer and performer with Arc Dance Company, with whom Kenneth is also performer and Education Coordinator.

In the Michaelmas 2002 Term we also launched our website: visit <http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/Queens/Events/dance> for more information about QCDG.

President: Katie Green



The 2001-2002 Ents Committee.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Queens' Ents

2002 has been a hugely successful year for QEnts, with a continually growing reputation for hosting some of the best nights in Cambridge. Picking up from the success of last year, this year has seen extensive growth of our musical repertoire to cater for the highly diverse Cambridge market. Our current term line-up features hip-hop, r n b/bhangra/garage, d n b, indie,

Salsa/Latino as well as the essential cheese nights for those post-black tie dinners.

Contacts with local clubs, promoters and record labels have led to the introduction of some big name acts to this term's line-up. Improvements to our pre-sales ticket system mean that students can now buy tickets for our events every day of the week, the only problem for some is buying them before we sell out!

For full details of Queens' Ents Events, please see our website www.qents.com

President: Alan Watson
Treasurer: Caroline Pretty
Technical Director: Alastair Palmer
Assistant Technical Directors: Alex Scordellis & Andrew Lawrence
Graphic Designer: Tom Gardner
D&C Directors: Blake Pritchard & Alice Douglas
Dancing Queens: Charley Joyce & Clare Fletcher

Vice-President: Gemma Morgan
Secretary: Alex Scordellis
Publicity Director: Lianne Walsh
Bar Manager: Mark Howgego

Queens' Films

This year has finally seen the end of one of our 16mm projectors. The amazing skill and innovation of our technical crew has allowed us to continue showing 16mm films, but we are now looking to buy new equipment by increasing the number of advertisements we show for other Cambridge societies.

We have continued to attract new members from a wide range of backgrounds, which has helped us to maintain our reputation for showing a diverse and popular selection of films. *Moulin Rouge*, *Amelie* and *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* saw the largest crowds. The outdoor showing in May Week of *Men in Black*, was successful, despite rain on the day.

In general, audience figures have improved alongside strong relationships with other societies. Such collaborations have included showing Japanese animated movies each term with CU Comics and Animation Society, a Bollywood movie with CU BanglaSoc and a law film with Queens' Bench. Queens' is also to be the main venue for 'Disillusion', the Cambridge Student Film Festival 2003, which Sir David Frost and Tony Palmer will be attending to introduce their film *Hero*.

The most memorable moment this year was the emergency action taken for the showing of *Bugsy Malone*, which brought together techies past and present, a screwdriver and lots of splicing tape.

Overall, it has been a good year with an excellent Committee and we have high hopes for the future.

President: Anusha Nirmalanathan

Photographic Society

As always, the Photographic Society has been quietly going about its business. With an award from the Greta Maxwell Fund to the Society last year, we held a photographic competition that saw many interesting entries. The competition was held at the beginning of Easter Term, and was judged by Dr Holmes, Dr Callingham and Dr Tomlinson. Peter Baynton won the top cash prize with a particularly intriguing portrait of his little sister, but all entries were of a high standard. Hopefully we will be able to repeat this event this summer. In addition, the impressive May Week Art Exhibition, held jointly with the Art Society, was open during the Alumni Dinner, but otherwise received a slightly disappointing attendance.

The Society has continued to train enthusiasts in film developing and printing, and has seen the enrolment of a few new members. However, it seems that some of the old members have mysteriously disappeared from the face of the earth, so fresh blood is keenly welcomed! This has seen the appointment of Ben Byrne as the sole committee member, which can be lonely at times... sniff. 2003 will see the determination of the fate of my sole resolution for the club, the introduction of a social.

President: Ben Byrne
Honorary Secretary: Jonathan Holmes

Queens' Rag

2002 started with a bang for Queens' Rag. "Stars in their Eyes" was the most successful yet, with Harry Hughes' rendition of Enrique Iglesias melting the hearts of many a young lady. This was followed by a large Queens' contingent taking part in the central 'Rag Blind Date'. This year we are hoping to break the world record with over 4000 daters. We then dressed up as gangsters for the Queens' float in the Rag procession. The term climaxed with an unprecedented £4000 being raised at the slave auction.

The Easter Term saw the return of 'Assassins' and a whole new take on the garden party. With Laura Hubbard-Miles and Amalia Johnsson at the helm, Queens' Rag raised £8000 during the academic year 2001-2002.



'Miss Brazil': winner of the Miss Queens' competition.
Photo: Jonathan Holmes

This year has thus far seen a Pub Treasure Hunt, Pyjama Pub Crawl and an outstanding Miss Queens' competition. Special mention must be made of André Marmot who was sponsored to shave off his Afro hair for a staggering £800.

All of the money raised goes towards the 25 charities chosen by the Rag Reps throughout Cambridge. Going from strength to strength, Queens' Rag continues to be a major force within the College.

Committee 2002-2003

President: Kiri Gill Secretary: Clare Buxton
Vice Presidents: Katie Harvey, Ed Gilbert

St Margaret Society

Lent Term 2002 was a busy one for MagSoc. The now traditional 'Not-the-Freshers' Concert' was a relaxed but impressive concert in which many people showed off more of the incredible talent that we have here in College. On a slightly more formal, yet equally enjoyable 'note', a smartly dressed and appreciative audience witnessed musical delights at the annual Long Gallery Concert in the President's Lodge. College Musician Christopher Suckling introduced and shocked the audience with works by Cage and Stockhausen, as well as delighting with works by a few slightly more familiar friends. Later in the Term, following a popular and enjoyable singing recital by Queensman Philip Canner, MagSoc was proud to support Christopher Suckling again with his very successful and original version of Monteverdi's opera *The Coronation of Poppea* – singers and dancers transported the audience to a world of magic, moving from Old Court, and the President's Lodge, to Cloister Court and Old Hall. However, the highlight of the term was the Choral and Orchestral concert at the Guildhall. After hours of intense, but fun-filled, rehearsals in the Chapel with the 100 strong Chorus, the Junior Organ Scholar, James Southall conducted an outstanding performance of Mozart's *Coronation Mass* and Vivaldi's *Gloria*.

Although slightly quieter, the Easter Term was a particularly successful one for the newly-formed Swing Band, who played at many University social functions. Easter Term also saw the resurrection of the MagSoc

Annual Dinner in Old Hall. The Term ended on a high note at the MagSoc Garden Party. Vast amounts of strawberries and Pimms were consumed, while college members enjoyed the sun on Erasmus Lawn, listening to the relaxed music of the Swing Band.

The music scene was kicked back into life in Michaelmas Term by the Freshers' Concert in Old Hall. The concert was a roaring success, despite the distinct lack of chairs (due to an unfortunate clash with another event)! Later in the term Fran Lunney led the Swing Band, which has doubled in size over the summer, in a lively and vibrant concert in Old Hall, with guest vocalists and a set by Sublime. Once again, however, the apex of the term was the Choral and Orchestral Concert under Sam Hayes. After Glinka's lively *Overture to Russlan and Ludmilla*, Queens' own violinist, Rhian Daniel, delighted the packed concert hall with Mozart's *Violin Concerto No. 3*. The house was brought down in the second half with a fantastic and exciting performance of *Carmina Burana*.

In October MagSoc was saddened to hear of the death of Mary Schroeder, a stalwart of the chorus for upwards of 30 years, at the great age of 99. Mary matriculated from Girton in 1921 and was involved with MagSoc in the 1920s. She rejoined the Chorus in the early 1970s and hardly missed a rehearsal or performance until February 2002.

Committee 2002-2003

President: Clare Buxton Secretary: Sarah Buxton
Vice-President: Catherine Hockings Treasurer: Jonathan Arr
Committee: James Aitken, Rhian Daniel, Rachel Halsall, Matthew Harper, Sam Hayes, Daniel Hopley, Alex Holladay, Geoff Lawson, Donna Lazenby, Fran Lunney, Richard Meehan, James Southall, Daniel Sternberg, Christopher Suckling, Kate Thatcher and Andrew Thompson



Rehearsing Mozart's *Violin Concerto No. 3*. Photo: Clare Buxton

Sublime

Sublime, the Queens' *a cappella* group, has continued confidently in its second year of management by Russell Durkin. The vocal group is a small non-auditioned mix of undergrads and grads who sing enjoyable classics from all decades. We meet once a week to rehearse and perform regularly throughout term, including occasionally singing at Sunday Brunch.

College Rag organised two events at the end of the Lent Term 2002, a stand-up Comedy night and a Music night. Sublime performed in the second



Sublime: the *a cappella* group.

half of the latter, performing a collection of pop classics from the 60s to the 90s with all profits going to Rag. With what we hope will be an annual event, Sublime took to the River and sang a variety of songs whilst smoothly punting down the Cam in May Week. Whilst serenading those who passed, we collected money for Rag and had fun doing so.

More recently, at the end of the Michaelmas Term, the group performed alongside Queens' Swing Band in a concert organised by Magsoc. Sublime sang a number of Jazz favourites including 'Night and Day' by Cole Porter and 'Dream a little dream of me', amongst others. The night was extremely successful, despite a false start adding to the comedy of the event.

RUSSELL DURKIN

Wine Society

Over the past year, Queens' College Wine Society has seen the establishment of a formal committee structure, with the introduction of the positions of President, Junior Treasurer and Secretary. To elevate the profile of the Society within the undergraduate population, the roles of President and Junior Treasurer were assigned to current undergraduates at Queens'. As the majority of those who attend the tastings tend to be graduates, the aim of the Society this year was to try and improve the undergraduate attendance. This attempt has succeeded to a limited extent, with undergraduate numbers up from last year.

In accordance with the attempt to attract a broader membership to the Society, and in particular to accommodate the restricted finances of students, we have tried to limit the cost of each tasting. To further this, we have established a healthy relationship with Oddbins next to St. Catharine's College, which now offers all our members a 10% discount on wine purchases. Small profits obtained from the charges made to guests and non-members of the Society have placed us in a comfortable financial position, which will allow us to purchase a large number of ISO wine tasting glasses.

Over the course of the last year the Society has continued to educate members of the University about the world of wine beyond the select few bottles kept behind the College Bar. In keeping with our founding aims, this is done in a friendly, unpretentious and fun manner. It is our view that the tasting of wine should be a social event rather than a formal education, and we therefore welcome members from all areas of the University, from novices to experienced tasters.

The past calendar year has, pleasingly, seen a plethora of tastings. The year began at the end of March, slightly later than expected, with "Out of their Class", led by Brett Turner, Chairman of Cambridge Wine Merchants (<http://www.cambridgewine.com/>). The emphasis was on tasting wines from regions which were located on different sides of the border of two countries. The wines tasted were, thus, essentially the same, but priced and marketed completely differently, depending on the reputation of each region. Next, in May, Noel Young, of Noel Young Wines, Trumpington (<http://www.nywines.co.uk/>), led a very informative tasting entitled "Diverse Regions of Australia". Before we had time to clean the spittoons, we had the pleasure of a tasting introduced by wine merchant Derek Smedley, of Smedley Vintners. Derek is an Old Member of Queens' College, and so this occasion was a delight for both him and us. We are having several more tastings led by Derek this year, but on this occasion, he presented Syrah/Shiraz from different parts of the world. John Gauntly, a UK expert on Rhone wines (see <http://www.gauntley-wine.co.uk/>), introduced a Champagne Tasting. Naturally, a comprehensive Champagne tasting is beyond reasonable expenditure, so after trying several champagnes, John then went on to discuss a number of white and red Rhones.

So far this academic year, there have been several more tasting sessions. The first gathering of the Michaelmas Term, doubling as a freshers squash, was hosted by the St. Catharine's branch of Oddbins (<http://www.oddbins.co.uk/>). They provided an informal and enthusiastic introduction to the tasting of wines, especially for those who were relative newcomers to the subject. We covered Riesling and Shiraz (including a sparkling Shiraz) from around the world. Next followed the first official meeting of 2002/03, with Erik Laan from C G Bull & Taylor (London) discussing Spanish Wines, and then a 'Christmas Special'. Brett Turner of Cambridge Wine Merchants returned to lead a Desert Wine and Port tasting. This meeting saw the introduction of cheese to accompany crackers; also, special to this occasion, we had a number of mince pies, amongst other festive snacks.

The Wine Society continues to grow, and this year we have attracted more Queens' members than ever before. With an increasing number of members, we are contemplating a Society dinner (with specially selected wines to match, of course!), and with the soon-to-be purchased set of tasting glasses, and frequent tastings, the Society has turned from something run by a few enthusiasts, into a full College Society, for undergraduates, graduates, and Fellows.

2002/2003 Committee

President: Peter Birch Junior Treasurer: Matthew Harper
Senior Treasurer: Dr James Hopgood Secretary: Dr Kate Clark
Queens' College Wine Steward: Dr Clare Bryant
Other Members: Fongyee Walker and Edward Ragg

May Ball

Once again, permission has kindly been given for a Queens' May Ball to go ahead on Tuesday, 17th June 2003. It is never easy to start with a completely clean slate and come up with entertainments, decorations, food and drink for 1400 people, but the hard work, enthusiasm and determination of our new committee looks certain to make this ball one of the most spectacular events that Queens' has ever seen. The fantastic success of the 2001 May Ball has given us a hard act to follow, but the knowledge and experiences gained from 2001 and the balls before that, can only ensure that this year will be even better!

As ever, the Committee boasts a small and dedicated selection of Fellows including Stewart Sage, Lisa Hall, James Hopgood, and Andrew Thompson to provide invaluable expertise to the otherwise daunting challenge that the Committee face. Two first years, five second years, three third years, and one post-graduate complete the team. Our diverse interests and experiences will help ensure that there will truly be something for everybody at the Ball. The Committee are continually striving to make the Ball suitable for all, and as such we are especially keen to encourage Old College Members to come. Anyone and everyone is welcome, and the opportunity to meet old friends in such a beautiful atmosphere should not be missed.

Tickets are available to all but with demand expected to be high, we recommend applications are made early to avoid disappointment. Take a look at our website for more information (www.queensball.com), I can be contacted by email (president@queensball.com) or in writing at Queens', as can our incredibly helpful applications officer, Rob Dickenson (applications@queensball.com).

See you at the Ball!

President: Jeremy Moss

The Academic Record

Imaging brain function in health and disease

The human brain is the most complex biological structure in nature. While knowledge of its anatomy has been available since the fifteenth century, our understanding of its function has been limited until recently. Insights into crude function have been available from animal experiments, which located the parts of the brain responsible for movement and sensation. Such information represented the foundation for studies that related *post-mortem* appearances to clinical findings in patients with neurological disease: detection of abnormalities in a particular part of the brain after death allowed the inference that abnormalities in movement or speech observed before death in these patients localised such functions to the brain structures that were affected. However, such approaches did not allow the study of normal brain function, or the detection of structural abnormality caused by diseases in their early, and potentially treatable stages.

The construction of the first computerised axial tomography (or CAT) scanner, was a huge advance for clinical medicine, since it enabled imaging of the brain within the intact skull, and the early detection of structural brain disease. Such scans allowed, for example, the location and removal of clots pressing on the brain after trauma. However, this technique still had one important drawback: it still provided no imaging of brain function. This was important for clinical medicine, since it became obvious that reversible functional changes in the brain often preceded irreversible structural changes. Further, the absence of a means of studying brain function in healthy humans, also prevented us obtaining a full understanding of how the brain worked in the absence of disease. Investigations that recorded the electrical activity of the brain (the electroencephalogram) did provide some insights into function, but these were poorly localised.

However, over the last twenty years neuroscientists have made tremendous advances in these areas by using a fundamental property of the brain. It has been known for over a hundred years that increases in brain activity in a given region were invariably accompanied by increases in local blood flow to support the activity. This phenomenon has been used to image brain function through techniques that map blood flow. The first of these was a technique called positron emission tomography (or PET), which obtained images of radioactive tracers in the brain after injection of a small amount of very short acting radiolabelled molecules such as water containing ¹⁵Oxygen. The principle was simple: brain blood flow was mapped at baseline, and such mapping was repeated while the subject was performing the function of interest. A subtraction of the first scan from the second produces an image of the increases in local blood flow associated with the activity, and hence localises it to a given bit of brain. The advantage of this approach is that it can be used to study and dissect complex cognitive activities such as memory and language. Such approaches have been used

to localise function in the normal brain, and have also been used to study brain function in disease.

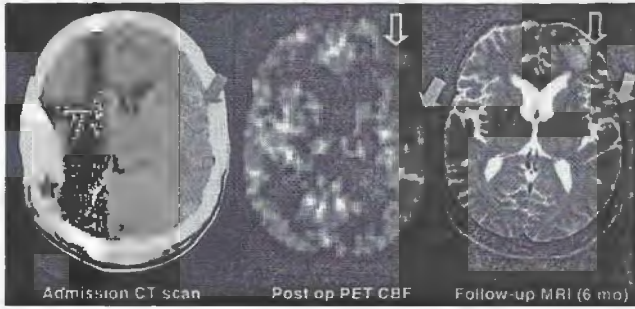


Figure. Admission CAT scan after a road traffic accident (left), showing a blood clot (asterisk) pressing on the brain. The central panel shows a cerebral blood flow (CBF) scan after surgical evacuation of the clot. The six month follow up MR scan on the right shows that prompt evacuation of the clot has prevented late damage in that area. However, there is scarring in the region of an area of bruising (solid arrow) that was seen on the CAT scan, and also in an area of reduced blood flow (open arrow) that was seen on the early PET scan, but was not associated with a structural abnormality on the early CAT scan. We know, from studies in normal people, that these areas of damage are in parts of the brain associated with memory, planning and personality.

More recently, such functional imaging has been accomplished using newer generations of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanners which can directly image the relative changes in brain blood flow associated with activation of a part of the brain with better spatial localisation and no need for administration of radioactivity. This technique is called functional MRI (or fMRI). In addition, MRI can provide exquisitely detailed images of brain structure and detect extremely early changes in brain blood flow, water content or brain chemistry associated with disease. Such imaging of disease processes is particularly important in focal diseases, where the rest of the brain, which is normal, dilutes any subtle abnormalities and makes them undetectable by more conventional global monitors of brain function.

Such methods of mapping brain function have had two important benefits. First, we have been able to spatially localise the areas of brain that are involved in complex functions such as emotion, memory, and judgement. Second, we can now identify the abnormalities in brain blood flow and function that can lead to structural injury. The challenge now is to use these new techniques to find treatments that can be employed at this early stage, and reduce tissue damage and improve outcome.

DAVID K MENON

Working For Better Law: The Role of the Law Commission

Stuart Bridge, a Fellow of Queens' since 1990, is a Law Commissioner for England and Wales. In this paper, a shortened version of the key-note lecture given to the Annual Conference of the Society of Legal Scholars in September 2002, he gives his response to that commonly asked question (not least on High Table): what does the Law Commission do?

What does the Law Commission do? In two words, "law reform". It is a statutory non-governmental body. Its statute, the Law Commissions Act 1965, created two Law Commissions, that for England and Wales, based in London, and that for Scotland, based in Edinburgh. Their statutory purpose is "to promote the reform of the law" and their statutory duty is "to take and keep under review all the law with which they are respectively concerned with a view to its systematic development and reform." To the outside world the Law Commission for England and Wales comprises five Law Commissioners – a Chairman, currently Sir Roger Toulson, who is a High Court Judge, and four others who are either legal practitioners (barristers, solicitors or judges) or academic lawyers. The Commission employs, as well as the Secretary who is a Senior Civil Servant, about twenty other qualified lawyers, many with very considerable experience of the law reform process, and about fifteen research assistants, generally newly graduated or newly qualified lawyers.

In an attempt to cover "all the law" as our governing statute requires us to do, each Commissioner heads a team whose efforts are directed to a specific area of the law. Each team has at least three lawyers, including a team manager, and three research assistants. At present, we have Criminal Law, headed by Judge Alan Wilkie QC, Housing and Administrative Justice, Professor Martin Partington CBE, Commercial Law and Common Law, Professor Hugh Beale QC and (my own area) Property and Trust Law. But flexibility is the watch word. We are fully aware of the extent of our statutory

responsibilities, and we do not see the teams as limitations on the work we can do, but more as useful ways of dividing our efforts within the Commission. Indeed the subject areas covered by the teams are not writ in stone or in statute and they may therefore change with the times. It is important to emphasise that the Commissioners assume joint responsibility for all projects and all decisions made in relation to them. Whenever a team wishes to publish a scoping study, a consultation paper, or a final Report, it circulates its draft to all Commissioners. This is no arid formality. Each Commissioner is expected to read the submission, and to produce a detailed minute in writing commenting on the draft, which is circulated to the other Commissioners and to the team which had prepared the paper. This is an attempt to identify those issues which may give rise to disagreement and which may need to be thrashed out at the meeting of Commissioners which then takes place, at which remaining differences are thrashed out. The formal acceptance of joint responsibility comes with the signature of every Law Commission publication by all the Commissioners.

How do we decide (from what may be a very long list of possible areas worthy of consideration) what we should do? We are bound by statute to receive and consider any proposals for reform of the law which are made or referred to us. The project selection criteria which we utilise are well publicised, but they can be summarised by reference to three specific matters. First, the importance of the issue: does the area of the law affect a wide section of the public? Are there really serious problems with the law here? Can they be avoided by taking certain precautions or by re-structuring a transaction? If so, are those precautions which it is reasonable to expect to be taken? Secondly, the availability of resources both in terms of expertise (human resources) and in terms of funding (financial resources); there is no doubt that we are better qualified to do some topics rather than others, but in all cases our financial resources are public funds and their use therefore needs to be carefully justified. Thirdly, the suitability of the issues for the Commission: are the topics predominantly legal? Are they likely to respond to analysis by a law reform body staffed principally by lawyers?

This is not to say that the Law Commission limits itself to what has been somewhat unedifyingly described as "lawyers' law" (tellingly defined by one former Commissioner, Stephen Cretney, as areas of technical law "which are the proper and indeed exclusive concern of lawyers, if only because few laymen are likely to understand the technical issues involved, much less be interested in them"). But as a body, independent of government, comprised of lawyers (there is no lay representation on the Commission), we are reluctant to undertake projects "where reform is likely to be shaped primarily by political judgments". We do therefore tend to steer away from matters which are intensely political, in particular party political, as devoting public resources to a project which is only likely to bear legislative fruit in the event of a certain party being in government would risk accusations of partiality and cause questions to be asked concerning our true independence from government. We do however remain watchful of the changing political climate. There are certain areas which have once had a deeply political complexion which may be lost as time goes on. As the growing acceptance of a political consensus on a particular issue becomes apparent, the possibility that the Commission may be able to make a useful and important contribution to law reform may arise.

The best recent example of this can be found in the reform of law of housing. It would have been inconceivable in 1965, when the Law Commission was founded, that it consider the legislative regulation of housing law. The 1950s had seen an attempt by the Conservative government to de-regulate the private sector of housing by removing residential tenancies from the control of the Rent Acts. Following the return of Labour in 1964, that de-regulation process was reversed, the 1957 Rent Act was shown the door, and new legislative controls on the powers of landlords were introduced, including, in response to the phenomena of Rackettism, the first statutory provisions imposing criminal liability for eviction and harassment. For the next twenty years or so the political football of the Rent Acts was kicked between the parties of government, and further division was caused (at least initially) by the reforms of public sector housing law initiated by Margaret Thatcher's administration in the early 1980s, notably the introduction of the public sector tenant's right to buy and the statutory conferment of security of tenure on tenants of local authority landlords. Even in 1990 it would have been inconceivable that the Law Commission could undertake a broadly based housing law project. However, once the new Labour Government of 1997 accepted in principle the statutory changes wrought by the Conservatives in this area since 1979, the way was then clear for the first review by the Law Commission of this vitally important area of the law. With a background of consensus, it is hard to think of a project more ideally suited to the resources and abilities of the Law Commission. Housing law is currently a morass of unnecessary complexity which makes it extremely difficult for lay people to be aware of their rights and obligations. Adopting the words of the first Law Commissioners expressed in the very first Programme it is highly desirable that the law in this area should be simpler, more readily accessible, more easily understandable, and more certain than it is today.

It would however be wrong to think of all the work of the Law Commission as being initiated by the Commission itself. An increasing proportion arises out of references by Ministers pursuant to s.3(1)(e) of the Law Commissions Act 1965 which requires us to provide advice and



A damp day on the Mathematical Bridge. Photo: Brian Callingham

information to Government Departments and certain other bodies with proposals for the reform or amendment of any branch of the law. This is not a case of work being assigned without prior negotiation to the Commission. The reality is that we undertake projects only when both the government and the Commission agree to that course (and there is now a Ministerial Committee on the Law Commission which assists with that process.) Our most recent Programme of Law Reform reveals no less than eight such references being worked upon and, although two of these – on Fraud and Criminal Evidence – have now been largely completed, we have, since publication of the Programme, taken on, as a reference from the Department of Trade & Industry, a further project on the Registration of Security Interests – and have already published a Consultation Paper. Some of these projects place extreme demands on the Commission. The time limit placed on the Commission can be very tight as the Department seeks to promote its own objectives in being able to propose legislative reform in the relatively short term. In all of this, it is essential, and we treat it of the paramount importance, that the Commission does not in any way compromise its own independence and that the recommendations which are ultimately made are those of the Commissioner, themselves.

Consolidation and Statute Law Revision are also important parts of the Commission's work. Consolidation of statute law is vital in the promotion of accessibility of relevant provisions, and the most recent example of Law Commission work in this area is the Power of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, which brings together in a single piece of legislation sentencing powers which were previously to be found in more than a dozen Acts. By definition, consolidation does not change the law, but it does make it more readily available. Statute Law Revision is a structured exercise whereby the Commission seeks to promote the repeal of statutory provisions which have ceased to have any practical utility, usually because they are spent or obsolete. This process requires us to take extreme care that we do not unwittingly affect existing rights, and therefore consultation is once more extremely important. In these areas, the Commission has an impressive success rate in that every Statute Law Repeals Bill which it has initiated has passed into law, as has every Consolidation Bill which the Commission has drafted.

I trust it will be clear from this that the Law Commission is not short of things to do – at any one time it will have somewhere between twelve and twenty projects in progress. How does it get this large body of work completed? Once a project is initiated, the form it takes is well recognised. First, a concise exposition of the existing law is written, and the issues requiring consideration are identified. Preliminary and informal consultation is conducted with interested parties (practitioners and academics in the field, relevant government departments, other special interest bodies). Sometimes it may be thought necessary to commission independent research of the factual background and even take on board the views of the public on particular issues. Public attitude surveys were conducted in relation to divorce law reform and the intestacy rules in the 1980s, and much more recently we have commissioned independent socio-legal research on the use being made of trustee exemption clauses. The purpose of the consultation paper is not only to set out the relevant law and to explain the problems which have arisen. It is also to outline provisional proposals for reform. Since the early days of the Law Commission, under the Chairmanship of Lord Scarman, it has been felt necessary to give relatively detailed proposals on which consultees can make specific comment. They focus the mind in explaining how reform could be effected.

This process is also extremely efficient. It enables the consultation to be guided, avoiding vague questions such as "What do you think?", and to put before the consultees a real direction for reform. Thus ends the first stage. The consultation paper published, the consultation period begins. It is expected to last at least three months. Once the responses are in, the team writes a summary of the responses and then, following further discussion within and without the team, a Policy paper is composed to put before the Commissioners as a body. The Policy paper is not externally published, but it is a vital part of the process. It enables the team to confirm that the recommendations they wish to make are agreed in principle by Commissioners – and gives them the necessary authority to instruct Parliamentary Counsel to prepare a Bill. It is a great strength of the Commission that we have immediate access to the skills of Parliamentary Counsel. The practice, normally, to append a Bill to a Report not only focuses the mind of the team as it seeks to translate the substance of its proposals into potential legislation, it also gives the Report an essential authority. Report published, laid before Parliament with the Bill annexed, there is no excuse for government to vacillate. Once it has accepted the recommendations contained in the Report, the Bill is there. All that is then needed is the vital ingredient of Parliamentary time, in other words the opportunity to put the recommendations in the form of the Bill before Parliament with a view to legislation.

Implementation has always been a *bête noire* of Commission chairmen. The Commission tends to be judged by figures – not so much the number of Reports produced, but the number of statutes which have resulted from its work. The number can be misleading – not only is it quality, rather than quantity, which matters, there is no doubt that Reports, even if never implemented by legislation, may have a profound effect on the development of the law by the judiciary. At any one time, many extremely important Law Commission Reports have yet to be implemented – and in some cases a decision by government (as to whether the recommendations are accepted as a matter of principle) is still awaited after many years. The problems regarding implementation are, I believe, two fold. First is the delay between the Report being laid before Parliament and Government deciding whether to accept the Report as a matter of principle. The Report remains "under consideration". This unsatisfactory middle ground may prevail for many years – despite a recently re-activated agreement that a decision (or, at minimum, an interim response) should be made within six months, it almost never is. The second problem is finding Parliamentary time. A Report is accepted. But a slot must then be found. Although Law Commission Bills do not tend to be politically controversial, that can operate against them at this stage. As government departments compete for the precious element of Parliamentary time, political neutrality can be mistaken for dullness and for drabness.

The Commission has always been looking for faster tracks whereby its Bills can be taken through the Parliamentary process more expeditiously. There have been Special Committees, the Jellicoe procedure, private members' Bills have been used from time to time, and so have statutory instruments. The most recent innovation, which we are watching very closely, is the Regulatory Reform Act 2001 which provides for the reform of existing legislation by means of statutory instrument. Thus current legislation can be amended (quite substantially) by means of delegated legislation. Several Law Commission Bills are being looked at in these terms, the flagship being the Report on Business Tenancies – recommending reform of Part II of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 – which dates back to 1992. These excellent recommendations, which were not radical, but necessary, sensible and deeply pragmatic, were not attracting the attention of the usual political channels – but it is hard to think of a project which is more suited to (or within the broad remit of) "regulatory reform".

At the implementation stage, the way the Commission "sells" its wares can be extremely important. I have no doubt, for instance, that the preparation and packaging of its recommendations on Title Registration – a joint project with HM Land Registry, and heralded as the Conveyancing Revolution – were essential ingredients in its dramatic acceptance by government and introduction post haste – before the Report had even been published! – into the chamber of the House of Lords. Let's face it, even to committed fans of Property Law, a statute on title registration lacks sex appeal – or even a wow factor. But add the *e* prefix – even to the word conveyancing – and the product is immediately marketable. As a means of facilitating and expediting the fraught business of buying and selling homes, a wholly apolitical law reform bill became, as the means of introducing electronic conveyancing, a highly desirable statute to enact, as government sought to improve the lot of ordinary people moving home.

What is it realistic of the Commission to expect? Not, I think, that every Report is implemented. Ultimately it is the task of the Commission to advise and to recommend. If government or Parliament decide that our recommendations should not be accepted, then that is the perfectly proper consequence of the autonomy of the legislature. The Commission is not – and does not aspire to be – a legislative body.

STUART BRIDGE

The Committee of the Queens' College Alumni Association (formerly the Club)

President:	Lord Eatwell	1964	Vice-President :	Prof. Sir Derek Bowett, CBE, QC	1948
Chairman:	A. D. Pomfret	1979		The Rt. Hon. Sir Stephen Brown, GBE	1942
Secretary:	Prof. A. N. Hayhurst	1957		Dr. T. H. Coaker	1970
Treasurer:	L. A. Bollom	1987		P. J. Cox, Q. C.	1941
				M. M. Scarr, G.M.	1933
				P. R. Trigg	1948
				J. W. Sutherland, CBE	1941
Until 2003			Until 2004		
Dr S J. Cooper	1995	M. F. H. Mohammed-Bhai	1989	Mrs E. Bertoya-Sparrow	1980
N. Taberner	1963	R. D. F. Barnes	1989	M. V. Sternberg	1970
F. G. Farman	1946	R. J. Dixon	1980	J. L. Newbigin	1967
Dr. B. LeG. Waldron	1951			Prof H. K Scholes	1965
				Until 2005	
				Until 2006	
				K. E. Grange	1994
				D. Thorp	1964
				Dr S. N. Mentha	1977
				A. D. Pomfret	1979
Elected Fellows					
Dr E. J. Tomlinson	2000	Dr J. A. Jackson	1973	Dr A. D. Cosh	1968
M. Dixon	2000	Dr E. A. H. Hall	1988	Dr M. J. Milgate	1996
				Prof. R. R. Weber	1977
				Dr R. D. H. Walker	1966

The Alumni and Development Office

Last year was a significant year for Queens' alumni and this Office. The Alumni Association Committee which shape the work of this Office took on a new look. A new Chairman, Andy Pomfret (1979), was appointed, taking over this position from the President. This change marks the enhanced involvement of the Membership in alumni affairs. The Committee embraced the following objectives for this Office:

- To foster better relations with Members of Queens' and to create a sense of community amongst Members all over the world through regular and effective communication.
- To demonstrate that Queens' is worthy of the support of its Members and the wider community.
- To fundraise actively for the College to ensure that it can build upon its international reputation of excellence.
- To maintain and improve our knowledge of the Membership.
- To support and work with the Alumni Association in all its activities.

As you may know the College is in the midst of refurbishing Old Hall. Members have raised approximately £60,000 so far towards the cost of replacing the floor tiles. Thank you to all who have so kindly contributed. Work is progressing daily. The next stage will be a painstaking cleansing and repair of the stunning internal decorations. The College and the Alumni Association are determined to reach our target of £500,000 to return our Hall to its former glory. So if you feel enthused and would like to make a donation to this Appeal please get in touch with us.

We enjoyed welcoming many Members back to Queens in 2002 and, for the first time ever, we invited those taking their MA to join us for a Cocktail Party in Old Hall. We were delighted to see how popular this idea was, and, by the time you read this the 1996 group will have returned for a similar celebration in the President's Lodge.

Forthcoming Alumni Events, 2003

3 April:	Queens' Bench London Dinner
12 April:	Boar's Head Celebratory Dinner
23 April:	Cambridge Regional Dinner
16 May:	North West Regional Dinner
19 June:	Pre-theatre Supper in the President's Lodge and performance of the Bats Play
21-22 June:	Queens' College Alumni Association Weekend (formerly Club Dinner)
12 July:	Reunion Barbecue for 1990-1998 Members
20 July:	Garden Party at the President's Lodge (current postgraduates and former postgraduates)
27-29 September:	University Alumni Weekend
27 September:	Invitation Dinner for years 1985-1990
11 October:	Academic Saturday

2004

26 June:	Queens' Engineering Alumni Association Event
4 July (TBC):	Reunion Lunch (pre 1954)
24 July:	Alumni Ball

Deaths

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

Dr T. St. M. Norris (1921)
 The Revd Canon A. S. Gribble (1924)
 C. Bicknell, O.B.E. (1928)
 A. W. Hart (1929)
 The Revd J. B. Browne, M. C. (1933)
 A. S. Eban (1934)
 A. H. Henson (1934)
 The Revd Canon L. D. Blathwayt (1935)
 G. Pyper (1935)
 Professor H. Butler (1936L)
 Dr. H. K. Soltau (1936)
 C. W. Furneaux (1937)
 G. A. M. Hollis (1937)
 R. A. Johnson (1937) in 1992
 G. D. H. E. Massy (1940)
 W. F. Ashton (1941)
 J. P. S. Taylor (1941) in 2000
 Dr W. van't Hoff (1941)
 Professor J. R. Trevaskis (1942L)
 Dr A. V. Dunlop (1946)
 The Rt Revd D. G. Hawker (1946)
 Dr A. L. Y. Bashayan (1947) in 1995
 B. A. Eagle (1947)
 Sir Derek S. Birley (1948)
 M. D. E. D'Hont (1948)
 D. H. Bullock (1949)
 J. Shaw (1949)
 M. R. Smith (1949)
 K. A. Byres (1950)
 R. T. Hazell (1950)
 J. M. Kinton (1952)
 Dr L. G. Lawrence (1952) in 2000
 M. F. Collett (1953)
 B. D. Emery (1953)
 M. Storr (1954)
 A. D. Main (1956)
 J. Emmerson (1958)
 J. H. Harris (1959)
 D. A. S. Neill (1959)
 Dr A. J. Adlsee (1962)
 P. W. Frost (1967)
 Dr P. P. Mercer (1976)
 Mrs H. Suggett (née Haines) (1985)
 J. A. Schickler (1999)

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

T. St. M. NORRIS, MD, FRCP, DPH (1921) aged 98. The son of a clergyman, Martin Norris came to Queens' from Truro Cathedral School to read Medicine. He completed his medical training at the London Hospital, qualifying MRCS in 1927, MB, BChir in 1928, MRCP in 1930 and, with a career in public health in mind, DPH in 1931. He held various junior posts prior to entering the fever hospital service of the London County Council, transferring to the General Medical Service at the Archway Hospital, Highgate, in 1934. A love of horse induced him to

join the Honourable Artillery Company, so he was immediately mobilised in 1939, only to be quickly released in the expectation of heavy air raid casualties. He worked at the Hammersmith Hospital until 1942 when he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a Surgeon-Lieutenant and spent the rest of the War in the eastern Mediterranean. On demobilisation, he returned to Archway Hospital which was amalgamated with its two sister hospitals, St Mary's and Highgate, in 1947 to form the Whittington Hospital, where Martin served as a consultant physician until he retired in 1968. During this time he and his colleagues founded the then innovative Post-Graduate Medical Centre. In retirement he worked as a locum physician, becoming much involved with geriatrics until he finally retired. A strong personality softened by a generous, supportive and optimistic temperament, Martin was good company, in spite of deafness, until the end of his life. As a young man he had a taste for fast cars and was always a keen sailor. A countryman and gardener at heart, he especially enjoyed growing his own vegetables. Martin continued to brew his own beer to within a month of his short final illness.

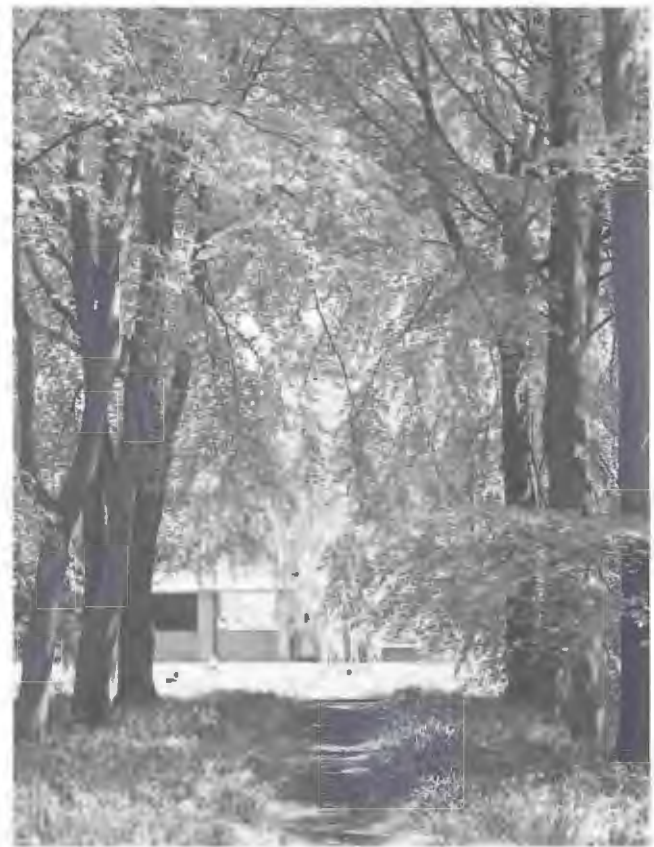
The Revd Canon A. S. GRIBBLE (1924) aged 97. Arthur Gribble came to Queens' from Ulverston Grammar School and took a first in Theology. After a further year at Heidelberg University, he trained for the priesthood at Westcott House before taking up a curacy at St. Mary's, Windermere. He went on to become Chaplain to Salisbury Theological College and later worked in the Diocese of Bath and Wells. As Rural Dean of Shepton Mallett he converted a disastrously large parsonage into a home for war refugees and let rooms to another priest. In 1954 he was appointed Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham, then a growing centre for the training of Anglican ordinands. During his time there he organised much rebuilding and the construction of a new wing. Strict with himself and his students, he maintained a semi-monastic regime (initially excluding the wives of married students, although he mellowed in the sixties to welcome them). Much of his training curriculum was experimental, incorporating co-operation with the social services, hospitals and prisons. Gribble also developed close relations with the Methodist College at Handsworth and Queen's College has at present a mixture of 80 Anglican, Methodist and United Reformed Church students in ministerial training. In 1967, after the challenging and tiring years at Queen's, he became Residency Canon, Chancellor and Librarian of Peterborough Cathedral. He expected cathedral staff to be peacemakers and to listen to lay people. At first respected as a disciplined upholder of traditional standards, he was soon recognised as a reticent but warm-hearted friend. Gribble found many of the Cathedral's collection of rare books to be damp and dirty and, despite some local opposition, negotiated their long-term loan to Cambridge University Library. The 5000 books are one of the Andersen Room's most valuable acquisitions. In 1959 he retired, first in Stamford and then in Wincanton, though he continued to teach and was much in demand to preach in many rural parishes, being ready to conduct church worship until the age of 90. Possessed of a small, wiry figure he was a keen mountaineer in his youth and enjoyed fell-walking. He was committed throughout his long life to New Testament scholarship, German philosophical theology, and the care of libraries. He was convinced of the divine acceptance of permanent gay relationships and rejoiced in the gifts that women were bringing to the priesthood. He continued to pray for the reunion of the churches, especially with Rome.

C. BICKNELL, OBE (1926) aged 91. The son and grandson of head brewers and managing directors of Newcastle Breweries Ltd, Claud Bicknell attended Oundle School before coming to Queens' on a scholarship to read Modern Languages and Law. The Bicknells were keen climbers - his father died in the Alps the year before Claud left Oundle - and, like his two brothers, Claud became President of the Cambridge University Mountaineering Club and was a long standing member of the Alpine Club. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1934 and joined a firm of solicitors in Newcastle-upon-Tyne becoming a partner in 1939 and eventually the Senior Partner. Already a volunteer member of the Auxiliary Fire Service, he soon became an important organiser of the fire service in the North East during the War and went on to become a Senior Fire Staff Officer at the Home Office. He was appointed OBE after the War. Director of Northern Corporation Ltd. (1939-53). Member of the Planning Board of the Lake District National Park (1951-70), Chairman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Housing Improvement Trust Ltd. (1966-70), President of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Incorporated Law Society (1969), he also played a central role in drafting the Countryside Code and was involved in the inquiries into Manchester's plans to increase the amount of water extracted from the Lakes. He was also among those who helped to create Amnesty International. In 1970, when a vacancy occurred in the membership of the Law Commission, the chairman, Lord Scarman, anxious that the Commission be representative of the legal profession as a whole, insisted that it be filled by a solicitor from a general practice. Bicknell's knowledge, personality and drive had not gone unnoticed and he was told by the Lord Chancellor's Office that he was to be appointed and that no other candidate was being considered. Claud became, therefore, the first practising solicitor to be a Law

Commissioner and, of necessity, moved to London. When the tenure of his appointment as a Law Commissioner ended in 1975, he was invited by the Lord Chancellor to become part-time Chairman of Industrial Tribunals. He brought his common sense and patience to bear on this interesting and varied work until his retirement to Kendal in 1985.

A. W. HART, MRCVS (1929) aged 91. Born in Roxburghshire, Andrew Hart came to Queens' from Cheltenham College to read Agriculture with the intention of following his father into farming. After graduation he decided on a career in veterinary medicine and was admitted to the Royal Dick Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Qualifying MRCVS in 1936, he joined the Colonial Veterinary Service and was posted to northern Nigeria where he was concerned with combating the major epizootics of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. He returned to England in 1946 as Veterinary Officer of the Hampshire Cattle Breeders Society in the early days of bovine artificial insemination. Then, after a short spell of service with the Ministry of Agriculture in Exeter, he spent three years in the service of the Department of Agriculture of New Zealand. In 1956, Andrew entered general practice in Dorset specialising in work with farm animals and the control of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis. Truly a gentleman, Andrew played a full and active part in his local community and church after his retirement in 1975.

The Revd J. B. BROWNE, MC (1933) aged 87. The nephew of Archie Browne, sometime Vice-President of Queens', John Browne came to the College from Oundle to read English and History. Following graduation in 1936, he taught at Bedford School for two years and then did a year's exchange at Canada College, Toronto. He declined the offer of a permanent post there because of the impending outbreak of war, and returned to the United Kingdom (after cancelling his passage on the SS *Athenia* which was torpedoed in the first week of the War!) to go to Sandhurst in October 1939. He was commissioned in the Royal West Kent Regiment and served in Malta throughout the siege 1940-43 and then went to the Aegean where he took part in the Battle of Leros. During this engagement John led his platoon to recapture a ridge in an action for which he was later awarded the Military Cross. In the German counter-attack, he was wounded and taken prisoner but escaped to Turkey with a few others in a Greek fishing boat and returned to England to rejoin his regiment. John felt strongly called to the ordained ministry and went to Westcott House for his theological training. Following a curacy at Leeds Parish Church, he subsequently ran parishes at Wortley, Barnard Castle (where for 12 years he was also Rural Dean) and at Billingham. He loved the open spaces of the moors and retired in 1980 to Heptonstall in the Yorkshire Pennines. Much loved for his sincerity, kindness and wisdom



The Avenue in the Grove.

Photo: Brian Callingham

he continued to take services as long as his health allowed. Retirement gave him more time for writing poetry which was an important part of his life.

The Revd Canon L. D. BLATHWAYT (1935) aged 86. Linley Blathwayt came to Queens' from Eastbourne College to read Agriculture. He was a keen oarsman and, in spite of his slight stature, progressed from a place in the College third boat in his first year to rowing stroke in the first boat in the Lent in his final year. After graduating, he entered Wells Theological College and was ordained deacon in 1940 and priest in 1941. He served as curate successively at St John the Baptist, Halifax, from 1940, and Christ Church, Tynemouth, from 1945, before his successive appointments as Vicar of Bywell from 1948, of St Peter, Monkseaton, from 1956 and of Shalbourne with Ham, Wiltshire, from 1959. He moved to Scotland in 1966 as Rector of Ballachulish and Rector of Glencoe, Diocese of Argyll and the Isles, returning in 1969 to the Salisbury Diocese as Rector of Gussage St Michael and Gussage All Saints. In 1971 he became Rector of Corscombe and Priest-in-charge of St Quintin, Frome, with Evershot and Melbury Bubh. He was Team Rector of Melbury from 1979. Concurrently with these posts he was Rural Dean of Beaminster, Dorset, from 1975 and Canon and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral from 1979 until his retirement to Allendale, Hexham, in 1981.

Professor H. BUTLER, MD, BChir, PhD (1936) aged 85. Harry Butler came to Queens' from Central Secondary School, Birmingham, on a Foundation Scholarship and read Natural Sciences. He qualified as a doctor and served as a Surgeon-Lieutenant, RNVR, during the War and then as a Resident Surgical Officer, Sussex County Hospital, prior to his appointment as Reader in Anatomy at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School. In 1955 he was appointed Senior Lecturer in Anatomy at Khartoum University School of Medicine in the Sudan and became Professor and Dean of Medicine there in 1960. He moved to Canada in 1964 as Associate Professor of Anatomy (Full Professor in 1965) at the University of Saskatchewan where he worked until his retirement in 1985, becoming Emeritus Professor of Anatomy. His research work, begun in the Sudan, focussed on the embryology of the Galago (Senegalese Bush Baby) on which he wrote many papers. He also published a book on comparative primate embryology. Like so many others, Harry Butler cherished his connections with Queens' and was particularly delighted to revisit the College when he took his PhD (by accumulation of papers) in person.

G.A.M.HOLLIS, M.I.Mech.E. (1937) aged 83. Tony Hollis came to Queens' from Glenalmond to read Mechanical Sciences and, whilst at College, was a keen rowing cox. After graduating he joined ICI in Widnes as a trainee instrument engineer and qualified as a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers (during the War, being in a reserved occupation, he served in the Home Guard) and continued to work for ICI in Runcorn, Gillingham and Wilton until 1953 when he joined Brotherton & Company in Leeds as a development engineer. He moved to British Hydrocarbon Chemicals in Grangemouth in 1956 some ten years before the firm became part of British Petroleum, and worked for the next 23 years in such diverse areas as heavy machinery special instrumentation, 'off-sites' cooling water, town water, drainage and effluent pumping until he retired in 1979 as Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer. He was then able to spend more time enjoying gardening and hill-walking until 1997 when ill-health began to limit his mobility and he and his wife moved to sheltered accommodation in Aberdeenshire. Tony contrived to enjoy life to the end and had visited a local flower show only days before his death.



The 1939 Cambridge 'London to Brighton' Walking Team. F. J. G. Marley back row left.

F. J. G. MARLEY (1938) aged 82. At Haileybury John Marley played tennis and rugby fives for the school before coming to Queens' to read Modern Languages and to play in the College hockey, squash and tennis teams. He was a Kangaroo, was awarded a Fenner's Colour for tennis and elected to the Hawks Club. A member of many University Societies, he also took part in the first and only Oxford v Cambridge London to Brighton Walk. His studies were interrupted by the War, during which his work with the Hadfield Spears Friends Ambulance Unit for the First Free French Division was distinguished and for which service he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Sympathetic, smiling, friendly and fluent in French, John was a favourite with patients. He was with the Unit in the Middle East, across North Africa, and in Italy and Alsace. Later he was engaged on relief work in Austria where his fluency in German was particularly useful. On returning to Cambridge he obtained a Special, with Distinction in German. He began his career by conducting coach tours abroad and went on to demonstrate heating equipment at Trade Fairs throughout Europe, before becoming a salesman of anti-static material, though he was always available for translation work. An enthusiastic member of Guildford Golf Club, John will be remembered with affection as one of the world's worst timekeepers and a gentleman of great character.

G. D. H. E. MASSY (1940) aged 80. Born into an Anglo-Irish family with a distinguished military record, Godfrey Massy came to Queens' from Bryanston School to read English and History, was involved in music and sport and was captain of the College squash team in 1942. He then entered the Civil Service and later worked for a time for the Iraq Petroleum Company. A man of many interests and an avid concert and opera goer, his deep love of music led to a vast collection of rare musical recordings and a legacy of some 2000 reel to reel tapes. During the fifties he wrote the synopses on the backs of EMI 33 LP records, for each of which he received £5. An abiding interest in military history stemmed naturally from his family background and, on one occasion, he was known to have spoken for two hours, giving an extempore and detailed analysis of the French Army's tank deployment in the Battle for France in 1940. Interested in and knowledgeable about ships, engines and paintings, Godfrey could talk at length about the colour schemes, rake of funnels and types of engines of ocean liners. Inevitably he was a keen collector of model soldiers, railway engines, ships and cars. Well-versed in all the arts and especially in architecture, he was above all devoted to poetry and wrote some 500 poems of which two were published. Godfrey belonged to the Prayer Book Society, The East Suffolk Travellers' Association and the Poetry Society. He also supported many charities.

W. van't HOFF, MB, BChir, FRCP (1941) aged 77. Born in England the son of Dutch parents from distinguished families, Walter van't Hoff was the great nephew of the Nobel Laureate, Jacob Hendricus van't Hoff, and a descendant of Peter Cornelius Hooff, the most brilliant exponent of Dutch Renaissance literature. He first attended school in Switzerland where the family mainly resided until 1939, but the van't Hoff's were in England throughout the War and Walter attended Bryanston School before coming to Queens' where he read Natural Sciences and was one of the founder members of the Bats. Despite call up by the Free Dutch Army he was determined to pursue a career in medicine and became a British citizen at 21. He qualified as a doctor at Guy's Hospital in 1946 and worked there and at the Brompton and Westminster Hospital until his appointment in 1956 as a Research Fellow in Endocrinology at Harvard University. Appointed Consultant Physician in General Medicine and Endocrinology to the North Staffordshire Hospital Group in 1962, Walter developed a thriving metabolic unit and research laboratory and, together with several colleagues, established an excellent Post-Graduate Medical Teaching Centre. Elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1971, he later served on its Council. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (President of its Endocrine Section) and became a member of the Association of Physicians in 1975. He published many papers on Clinical Medicine and Endocrinology and was one of the pioneers of Clinical Audit, concerned with the assessment of patients' treatment and care and the need for good management. From boyhood Walter enjoyed a lifelong interest in sailing and skiing. During his National Service with the British Army of the Rhine in 1948, he joined the British Army Ski Team and was part of the Great Britain Ski Team in 1949. Other abiding interests were photography, music and the opera. Sadly, in the mid-nineties, Walter became deaf and developed ataxia, both of which restricted the enjoyment of his interests and created a feeling of isolation. He bore the ataxia with stoicism in spite of the numerous fractures to which it gave rise.

A. V. DUNLOP, MB, BChir (1946) aged 73. Alastair Dunlop came to Queens' from Eastbourne School to read Medicine and went on to qualify at Westminster Hospital. A keen and able athlete, he particularly enjoyed playing rugby at College and in subsequent years, until injury shortened his playing career. After qualifying he joined the Royal Navy and served with HMS *Glory* in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, followed by house appointments at Eastbourne and St Mary Abbots Hospitals. In 1956 he joined the general practice in Cobham, where he worked

tirelessly and with great dedication for 32 years. During his successful career he lectured to the Red Cross and was Medical Officer to Cobham Cottage Hospital, Schiff Hospital and the Yehudi Menuhin School. Alastair was a keen horticulturalist from childhood and was devoted to his garden and allotments throughout his working life. Sharply observant and endowed with a lively sense of humour, he was a delightful companion. His retirement was marred by Parkinson's Disease which he bore with courage and without complaint.

The Rt Revd D. G. Hawker (1946) aged 81. Dennis Hawker came from Lewisham and went to Addey and Stanhope Grammar School. On leaving school he joined the staff of Lloyds Bank, but, in 1940, he volunteered for service in the Royal Marines, was commissioned and served in Egypt, Crete, Ceylon and India. He came up to Queens' in 1946 and, on graduation, went to Cuddesdon Theological College. From 1950 he was Curate of St Mary's, Folkestone, and from 1953 Vicar of St Mark's, South Norwood. In 1960 he was appointed St Hugh's Missioner in the Diocese of Lincoln, travelling extensively in this largely rural area to encourage witness and an outward-looking ministry. In 1964 he became a Canon of Lincoln and was elected as a Proctor in Convocation. After a spell as Vicar of St Mary's and St James's, Grimsby, he was appointed suffragan Bishop of Grantham. Whilst at Grimsby he was much involved in the Mission to Seafarers and support of the fishing fleet. As a bishop his no-nonsense approach made him an efficient administrator and problem-solver. After serving for 15 years as suffragan in the Diocese of Lincoln, he retired to the Norwich Diocese and was particularly active chairing the Hunstanton Housing Association for people with special needs.

Sir Derek BIRLEY (1948) aged 75. A Yorkshireman through and through. Derek Birley was brought up in Kirkby, Pontefract, and went to Hensworth Grammar School. He read English at Queens' and, on graduation, served for four years in the Royal Artillery. In 1955 he began a career in education administration as an administrative assistant to Leeds Education Committee. He then served as Assistant Education Officer first of Dorset, then of Lancashire, before his appointment as Deputy Director of Education for the City of Liverpool in 1964. Then in 1970 he became Rector of the new Ulster College at Jordanstown, near Belfast. The 1964 Lockwood Report had envisioned Ulster College as essentially a technician training establishment, offering no degree courses. Birley set out to obtain polytechnic status for his College in the teeth of Northern Irish Governmental opposition. A formidable figure, both intellectually and physically, he argued his case with characteristic relish. Ulster Polytechnic duly came into being, but, under pressure from London, by now responsible for education in the Province, it was soon amalgamated with the struggling New University of Ulster at Coleraine. Derek Birley became the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ulster in 1983. Under his leadership the new university developed a wide variety of degree and other courses, established a chair of Women's Studies and particularly developed the Magee Campus in Derry, a previously neglected part of the Province in higher education terms. He retired to Coventry where his wife was pro-Vice-Chancellor of Coventry University and then to Johannesburg on her appointment as Vice-Chancellor of Witwatersrand. Throughout his life Derek Birley was a passionate devotee of sport. He wrote many books, notably a vividly-written, three volume history of sport in Britain, packed with anecdote and dry wit. His greatest love was cricket and his *The Willow Wand* (1979) and *The Social History of English Cricket* (1999) are widely held to be among the best books on the game. He had no time for discrimination whether it was between 'gentlemen' and 'players' or the north and the south in cricket or on the grounds of gender, religion or social status in Northern Ireland. The new Derek Birley Learning Resource Centre at Jordanstown has been named in his memory.

M R. SMITH (1949) aged 73. Maurice Smith, educated at Silcoates School in Yorkshire, did his National Service in Kenya before coming to Queens' to read Natural Sciences. He rowed for the College and was an active member of 'Congsoc' (the Congregationalist Society). On graduation he joined Imperial Smelting at Avonmouth, near Bristol, as a shift supervisor on the lead and zinc smelter, and remained with that Company throughout his working life. In 1966 Maurice was seconded to a team appointed to commission a new smelter in Romania, a posting for which he was particularly fitted because of his experience as a process operator, as a much respected trainer of men, and as an able linguist. In consequence he became involved in the international side of the firm's business in Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany and elsewhere and so developed a deep affection for Eastern Europe and its people.

K. A. BYRES (1950) aged 69. Keith Byres came to Queens' from Loughborough School to read Natural Sciences and then joined ICI working in this country, India and America. After a successful career with ICI spanning many years he decided to work on systems and management, implementing computer systems, and eventually, using his considerable mathematical and statistical skills, became an executive of

a specialist insurance company. Keith then changed career once again to run a successful family business dealing with educational books.

M. F. COLLETT, TD, FIA (1953) aged 69. Michael Collett came to Queens' from Whitgift School, Croydon, to read Mathematics, before joining the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society as an actuary. He was President of Warwick and Avon Rotary Club 1981/82, of Birmingham Actuarial Society 1982/83, and of Coventry Chamber of Commerce 1986/88. He was also a Director of the Chamber Development Association, British Chambers of Commerce 1988/90. Michael joined the Territorial Army in 1956 and retired in 1974 with the rank of Major (Company Commander 6/7 Queen's Regiment). He was a member of the Army and Navy Club and Secretary of the London and Kent Artillery Trust. His leisure interests were philately and classical music but he was also drawn to public service as a member of the Board of Governors of Coventry University and of the John Shelton School, as well as being a co-opted member of the Coventry Local Education Authority.

A. D. MAIN (1956) aged 67. Alexander Main came to Queens' from Chatham House Grammar School on a College Scholarship and read Mechanical Sciences. On graduating he joined Philips and was initially involved in the early development of the application of silicon chips to computer memories. He was Technical Director of Philips Traffic Systems based in Cambridge when, after 25 years with the firm, he moved to the Department of Transport. There he was responsible for the traffic systems of much of Greater London. He retired in 1995 and devoted his time to Roman archaeology, early music and community affairs in the village of Stilton. Ever grateful for his scholarship award, Alexander's charity contributions were mainly in support of Queens'. On his sudden death, therefore, his family felt it appropriate to invite his friends to make donations in his memory to Queens' Hardship Fund.

The Hon. Judge Professor E. A. LAING Jr, LLB, LLM (1961) aged 59. Edward Laing distinguished himself as Head Boy at Wesley College, Belize City, before coming to Queens' on a Belize Open Scholarship to read Law. He graduated in 1964 and went on to take a LLB degree, before returning to Belize to work as an assistant magistrate and Crown Counsel. In 1967 he went to Columbia University on a Fulbright travel grant and, in 1968, qualified for a Master's degree in International Law. After a short period as an associate with a firm of lawyers in New York, Eddie took up private law practice in Belize in 1969. However, when the new Faculty of Law (of which he was a founder member) was established in the University of the West Indies, Barbados, he succumbed to his great interest in academic law and became a lecturer there in 1970. In the United States from 1974 until 1996, he taught commercial law, international law, international trade and business law and the law of the sea as Assistant Professor of Law at Notre Dame University, Indiana, as Associate Professor of Law at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, as Professor of Law and Director of the Law School Graduate Program at Howard University, Washington, and as Professor of Law at the New York Law School. From 1985 to 1990 Eddie was also the Ambassador of Belize to the United States, High Commissioner to Canada and Permanent Representative to the Organisation of American States. As Ambassador he was instrumental in negotiating a border treaty between Belize and Guatemala. Simultaneously he served as a negotiator for CARICOM countries on policy matters with the United States. As Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations from 1993 to 1997 he devoted his considerable energy to Security Council reform and served on various committees to enhance inter-regional governance and intellectual property law in the Caribbean, to develop international standards for violence and child pornography in the media, and to establish a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Eddie participated in several world conferences and was elected with the highest number of votes to the first tenure of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. He served on this distinguished court of 21 jurists in Hamburg, Germany, until his death. Despite his frequent travels, Eddie was actively involved in community affairs. He was a founding president of the New York Belizean Committee and a founding president of the Consortium for Belizean Development of the United States and Canada. In addition he was actively associated with a wide range of important and influential bodies and published many papers and articles on a variety of topics relating to the law, human rights and self-determination, as well as on issues affecting the Caribbean. Rarely has one man served his country in so many different capacities with such sterling ease and grace. His legal career was illustrious, his contribution to the concept of a Caribbean community inspirational, his statesmanship impressive, and his international legal achievements imposing. Tennis, reading, family excursions, world music (he was an accomplished steel band player), conversation and nightly BBC were his interests. Securely tethered to the teachings of the Methodist church and a devoted family man, "Judge Eddie", as he was affectionately known, will be remembered for his dry wit, his humility, his sense of service and most of all, for his humanity. He died suddenly while visiting his beloved Belize.

A. J. ADDLESEE, PhD (1962) aged 58. Alistair 'Jack' Addlesee came to Queens' from Bradford Grammar School to read Mechanical Sciences and then joined ICI, firstly as a technical officer at Billingham and then as plant manager at Sevenoaks. In 1968 he began his academic life in Edinburgh and, after obtaining his PhD at Heriot-Watt University, he became a Lecturer and, later, a Senior Lecturer specialising in fluid mechanics in the Department of Mechanical Engineering there. Apart from six months' sabbatical leave during which he enjoyed a short-term position at the University of Natal in Durham, South Africa, Alistair was, for 33 years, one of the formative influences in mechanical engineering teaching and research at Heriot-Watt. He was Deputy Head of Department for ten years, Mechanical Engineering Course Co-Ordinator from time to time and, latterly, Chair of the Departmental Recruitment Committee. His research was deeply founded in the mechanical engineering tradition of Heriot Watt and his overall contribution to his subject and his university was immeasurable. Possessed of a pleasant demeanour and calm competence, respected and popular with students and staff, his advice was sought by newly-appointed staff and heads of department alike. Alistair loved his life in Scotland and enjoyed walking in the mountains locally and in the Highlands. A keen 'Munroist', he was only a few short of completing the 284 climbs. He died suddenly at home. His son, Robert, came to Queens' in 1989.

Mrs H. F. Suggett nee HAINES (1985) aged 35. Born in England, Hilary was six months old when her family emigrated to Nova Scotia, Canada. She attended school there before becoming a boarder at Howells School, Denbigh, at the age of eleven. Gifted academically, especially in languages, she came to Queens' after achieving the necessary A-level results at sixteen and spending a gap year as an *au pair* in Switzerland. Hilary read Archaeology and Anthropology, specialising in Social Anthropology. An enthusiastic member of the College Choir she took part in several Choir tours and a recording, and also served as Chapel Clerk. Following graduation, Hilary spent two years studying Law and two years as a trainee in London to qualify as a solicitor. She first worked in Bournemouth, specialising in Family Law, before returning to London where she dealt with cases involving large financial settlements or cases with an international dimension, becoming well-versed in Family Law abroad. She was frequently engaged on jurisdictional disputes. She finally became senior solicitor in the family department of the Hertfordshire firm of Taylor Walton. In 2000 Hilary developed an

inoperable cancer which did not respond initially to chemotherapy, though later treatment with a new drug seemed to reduce the cancer with minimal side effects. She was freed from pain and able to lead a virtually normal life, returning to work part-time and resuming voluntary work with Church groups and Slough Refugee Support. Tragically, the cancer became active again in June 2002 and, in spite of further chemotherapy, spread out of control. Hilary had no fear of death and bore tremendous suffering with grace and fortitude. Always hopeful yet realistic, she made the most of the time her treatment left available to her.

J. A. SCHICKLER (1999) aged 25. Jonael Schickler was born in Switzerland of Anglo-German parentage, but had lived in England from an early age. He was brought up in Sussex and attended the Michael Hall School, a Rudolf Steiner school, before matriculating at Sidney Sussex College in 1995. He graduated three years later with a first in Philosophy and, after a year in Berlin, came to Queens' in 1999 as a research student in the Divinity Faculty. Jonael was passionate about philosophy and was an inspiring supervisor, already appointed Director of Studies in Philosophy at Hughes Hall. His thesis on "Metaphysics as Christology: an odyssey of the self from Kant and Hegel to Rudolf Steiner" was finished a few days before his death and represented the first part of an ambitious academic project which he had hoped would contribute to a new understanding of the potential of philosophy. His supervisors described him as 'enormously promising' and 'intellectually very gifted'. Though passionately serious and possessed of a deep spirituality, he seemed to have boundless energy. Jonael had many friends and always had time for other people. He played basketball for the College and was an accomplished cellist. He was also a regular night shift helper at Jimmy's Night Shelter in Cambridge. He was tragically killed in the Potters Bar train crash.

Regional Dinners

Queens' Members in the North West.

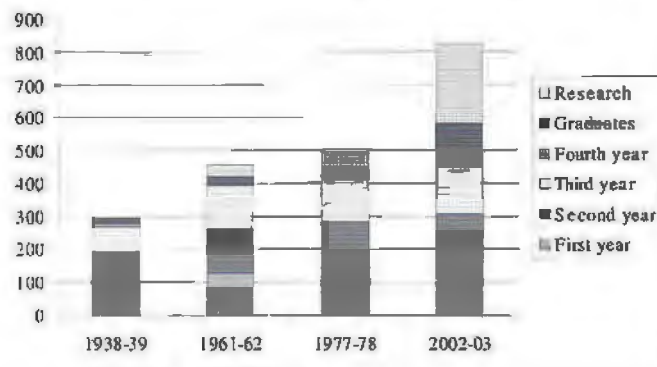
The 52nd Annual Dinner for Queens' Members in the North West was held on Friday 17th May 2002 at Broomcroft Hall by kind invitation of Professor Sir Martin Harris, Vice Chancellor of Manchester University. Our Guest-of-Honour was Allan Hayhurst, Professor of Combustion Science and Director of Studies in Chemical Engineering, who gave us a most refreshing insight



The Third Year Dinner Reception.

Photo: Jet Photographic, the Cambridge Studio, by kind permission

Number of students 1938–2003



Student Accommodation

College	UNDERGRADUATES				GRADUATES			
	1938/39	1957/58	1977/78	2002/03	1938/39	1957/58	1977/78	2002/03
College hostels and halls	4	0	0	6	0	0	2	17
Private lodgings	107	129	18	39	22	64	90	142
Total	275	385	406	490	22	66	100	350
% in College	61.1%	68.3%	95.6%	40.8%	0.0%	3.0%	15.6%	4.3%
% in College (anted accom)	61.1%	66.5%	95.6%	92.0%	0.0%	3.0%	17.4%	57.0%

College Income Sources 1960–2002

Revalued at:	1960/61		1977/78		1998/99		2001/02	
	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢
Feb 2002 prices								
INVESTMENTS	241,862	12.5%	295,863	10.8%	1,096,572	20.5%	1,053,546	18.5%
FEES	606,926	31.3%	1,346,830	49.0%	1,792,310	32.7%	1,718,128	30.2%
ROOM CHARGES	287,891	14.8%	725,779	26.4%	995,311	19.1%	1,245,473	21.9%
MEALS AND KFC	416,377	21.5%	113,823	4.1%	326,873	6.2%	325,206	5.7%
CONFERENCES	217,923	11.2%	237,639	8.6%	785,814	14.8%	1,015,845	17.9%
OTHER	168,194	8.7%	30,201	1.1%	346,020	6.6%	326,285	5.7%
TOTAL	1,939,174	100.0%	2,749,155	100.0%	5,285,630	100.0%	5,684,581	100.0%

Some interesting statistics from the Senior Bursar.

into developments at the College. Forty-one Members and their guests had a thoroughly enjoyable and interesting evening.

Our 2003 Annual Dinner will be at Broomcroft Hall on Friday 16th May when our Guest-of-Honour will be Dr Christos Pitelis. All Members of Queens' in the North West and their partners will be most welcome and should contact Stuart Halsall at stuart@stuarthalsall.freemove.co.uk or at 1 Glastonbury Drive, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire SK12 1EN or on 01625 876534.

Queens' Members in the South West

The 30th annual dinner for Members in the South West was held at The Waterside Hotel, Rossiter Road, Widcombe Basin, Bath, on Friday 5th April 2002. Only 20 persons sat down to dinner (I mailed 230 notices). 10 graduates and partners/wives, and of those, only 6 graduates were local to the region. This is a dramatic fall in attendance since the previous year; and has led to my not arranging a dinner for 2003.

We were very pleased to welcome Dr Christopher Pountain and his wife as our guests. Dr Pountain drove from Cambridge that afternoon, and was due in Hereford at 10:30 the following morning to give an organ recital in the Cathedral. However, he found time to respond to the toast to "The College" with a lengthy report on Queens' and its experiences in the previous 12 months.

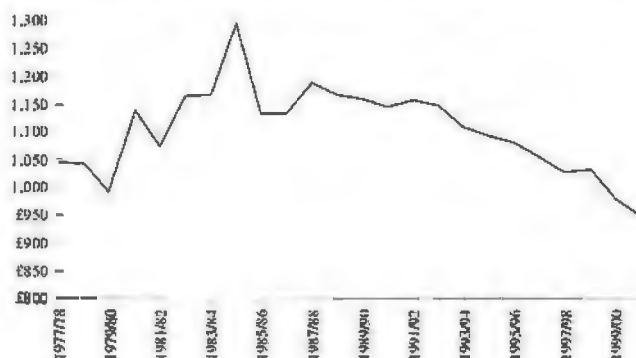
Queens' Members in the West Midlands

The 17th Annual Dinner was held on Friday, 7th February 2003, at the Edgbaston Golf Club, Birmingham. Sir Stephen Brown presided and there were 29 diners including partners and guests. Among our number we were pleased to see Andy Pomfret, the Chairman of the Alumni Association, who is making the rounds of all the Regional Dinners.

The Guest-of-Honour was Professor James Diggle, Praelector and Director of Studies in Classics at Queens'. In his reply to the toast of the College, James reminded us of the passing of our beloved Patroness the Queen Mother and of the great interest she had taken in our affairs since our Quincentenary celebrations in 1948. He also spoke of many aspects of current interest in College life. An interesting question and answer session ensued.

The next Dinner will be held in Edgbaston on Friday, 6 February 2004. Those wishing to attend, whose names are not on the mailing list, should contact Philip Cox, Sir Harry's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2UY. Tel: 0121 440 0278.

Termly Undergraduate Fee in Feb 03 prices



Boar's Head Dining Club

The sixteenth annual dinner was held in Old Hall on Saturday 13 April 2002. The dinner was in particular a celebration of the 40th anniversary of Queens' going Head of the Mays for the first time in 1962 and winning the Ladies' Plate at Henley in the same year. The achievements of the 1963 crew, who retained the headship and went on to win the Thames Cup at Henley, were also celebrated. Eight members of the two crews were present at the dinner and the Club was pleased to welcome five wives of crew members as guests on this special occasion. A total of 75 members, honorary members and guests attended. George Hayter took the chair. The President proposed the toast of the 1962 crew, to which Sir Robert Walmsley responded, with reminiscences of that year, including the relative merits of soft and loud spoken coaches and some views on their ability to ride bicycles. He went on to propose the toast of the Boat Club, to which the Captain, Charlotte Black, responded. She went on to present the Dowson Sculls to Tim Rollingson and the Williams Cup to the veteran 1963 combination of John Walmsley and David Benson, coxed by John Maasland.

Membership of the Boar's Head Dining Club comprises everyone who has rowed or coxed in a Queens' first boat in the Mays or Lents, or who has represented the college at Henley. Any member, who has not received notification of the annual dinner, should get in touch with the organiser, Simon Cooper at boardsdinner@quns.cam.ac.uk. The 2003 dinner will take place on Saturday 12 April.

Queens' Members in the Cambridge Area

Professor Allan Hayhurst was the Guest-of-Honour at the 2002 dinner on Wednesday 24th April. Allan gave us a useful and interesting view of College activity. Alan Fuller and his conference and catering staff gave us an excellent meal as usual. The 2003 dinner will be held on Wednesday 23rd April and the Guest-of-Honour will be Richard Fentiman, Director of Studies in Law. We cannot use the Old Hall this year, because the floor is being relaid, but we will just about fit into the Old Kitchens, although numbers might be slightly restricted. For your diary, the 2004 dinner is fixed for Wednesday 28th April.

John Sutherland is in the process of handing over the running of the dinner to Simon Mentha, who has attended every dinner so far. The invitation letters will go out at the usual time. Enquiries to Simon Mentha, 24 Cheney Way, Cambridge CB4 1UD. Tel: 01223 562319, email: cambridge.dinner@quns.cam.ac.uk.

*Left: the College flag at half mast following the death of the Patroness.
Below: Raising Her late Majesty's Standard on October 8th 2002.
Photos: Brian Callingham*



*The Princes' Vigil: the Lying in State of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Patroness of Queens'.
The President and the Dean of Chapel can be seen in the background (behind the left most candle).*

Photo: Simon Waller, by kind permission of The Times.