Trinity Hall Newsletter

ACADEMIC YEAR 2010/11

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Section One
College Reports
From the Master

The academic year 2010/11 has been one of the most unsettling in the post-war history of higher education, as we face changes of the same magnitude as in the era of Robbins expansion. The proposal to increase fees in English universities to a maximum of £9,000 led to considerable debate in Cambridge, including an occupation of the University Combination Room, and debates in the Senate House. The University Council decided to opt for the maximum fee of £9,000, which was only permitted by the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) on conditions: we agreed that a sum of c £10 million be set aside to encourage wider participation; that we should admit around 62% of students from state schools, which is the same proportion of the school population attaining our standard admission of A* A A; and that we should admit a number of students from low participation neighbourhoods. I have tried to explain the evolving policy in various letters and publications, and needless to say I have received letters from alumni who are deeply concerned. Some are concerned that we are not admitting students in the same proportion as attend state schools – something over 90%. Equally, others have complained with equal conviction that we are indulging in social engineering at the behest of the government to the detriment of private schools. The University position is that we must try to be fair to all students of high ability, regardless of their educational and social background. We must try to encourage pupils from all schools to apply, and that if we can do anything to raise expectations, it is very worthwhile even if they do not in the end apply to Cambridge but to other excellent institutions. We can only admit students who apply – and our task is to make sure that everyone who can benefit from an outstanding education does apply. Our Vice-Chancellor has made it very clear that we will never admit students who do not meet our high standards – that would not be fair to them, or to the University.

In the summer of 2011, the details of the OFFA agreement went to a vote of the Regent House – the democracy of the University of Cambridge – and were accepted by a sizeable margin. But we could not relax, for the government produced its much delayed White Paper on Higher Education: ‘Students at the Heart of the System’. Whatever differences of opinion emerged over the level of fees and admissions target were now replaced by a consensus that the White Paper was a missed opportunity that poses a threat to the success of universities where Britain continues to perform at the highest international levels. The University Council statement on the White Paper (available on the University’s web site at http://www.cam.ac.uk/univ/notices/council-white-paper-response.pdf)
was ‘dismayed that the government’s overall vision and strategy for higher education has not been articulated in a comprehensive White Paper’. There is also an excellent commentary by the non-partisan Higher Education Policy Institute at [http://www.hepi.ac.uk/478-1876/HEPI-publishes-response-to-the-government%27s-proposals-for-higher-education-funding.html](http://www.hepi.ac.uk/478-1876/HEPI-publishes-response-to-the-government%27s-proposals-for-higher-education-funding.html). Why is there such concern about the White Paper?

The title of the White Paper in itself suggests part of the answer: ‘Students at the Heart of the System’. Obviously, students are central to what we do in the University and in Trinity Hall, but the White Paper largely confines the term to undergraduates who are only one (important) group of students. If Cambridge is to continue to flourish as a major University, we need to attract the very brightest graduate students who make the new intellectual discoveries on which we depend. Already, our American peers are able to offer generous studentships to graduates, and we fear that we will lose some of the brightest young minds. The research councils in this country are cutting back on studentships, and it is not clear whether graduates with higher debts will be willing to stay on to study for a doctorate for another three or four years. Moreover, the definition of students at the heart of the system is as customers, with very little sense of how a highly educated pool of young people is of benefit to society as a whole. In the words of the Council statement, ‘higher education should not be reduced to a utilitarian equation of costs and personal financial benefit’. By directing the future funding of universities away from the funding council towards student fees, we will face challenges in ensuring that we can shape our future investment in areas that we consider to be crucial. Above all, there are serious implications for research. One of the most disturbing features of the White Paper on higher education is the scant attention paid to research within the universities. The development of new knowledge is crucial to future economic growth in Britain, which means that we need graduate students and post-doctoral Fellows, working with outstanding academics to pursue ‘blue sky’ research where application might take a long time, and require financial support to bring to completion. Yet the White Paper ignores the issue, and instead focuses on undergraduates as customers shaping the future agenda of research-intensive universities.

The White Paper promises to reduce the regulatory burden on universities, but reality might well be different. When the government announced that fees could rise to £9,000, it assumed that the average fee level would be £7,500. In fact, it is close to £9,000, which has created serious problems for public finances: the fee is paid up-front, and then repaid by graduates over a long period, with something like 30% being
excused for various reasons. One of the main aims of the White Paper is to introduce new, complex mechanisms to bring the fee level down. The Treasury miscalculated, and the White Paper is now proposing to micro-manage student numbers in a manner that will distort decision making within universities and *increase* the regulatory burden. There is no space to explain the complexities here: they are set out in the Higher Education Policy Institute Paper which concludes that it is ‘difficult to reconcile these new arrangements with the government’s aspiration to reduce the burden on institutions’.

The year was not entirely taken up with debates over politics and policies, though much of my own time was spent on these issues as Chairman of the Colleges Committee and member of the University Council. The life of the College continued with the usual round of changes and successes. At the start of the academic year, we were delighted to welcome two new Honorary Fellows: Mani Shankar Aiyar (TH 1961) and Sir David Bell (TH 1965). Mani was appointed to the Upper House in India, and has been active in the campaign against corruption. He returned to College for his Reunion in July, and I had the great pleasure of chairing a conversation between him and Khurshid Kasuri (TH 1961). They met in Front Court when they both arrived as students, and soon realised that their families both came from Lahore – one moving to India and the other remaining in Pakistan, the one becoming a Cabinet Minister in India and the other in Pakistan. Their discussion of the relationships between the two countries offered inside knowledge by two leading participants, which gave us ground for confidence in the future. David Bell, former Managing Editor of the *Financial Times* and Chairman of Pearson also returned to College on a number of occasions, for he is now using his expertise to advise Cambridge University Press. We wish him well in that role, and in his recent appointment to the Leveson enquiry into phone hacking.

The year also marked the arrival of our new Dean, the Revd Dr Stephen Plant. Stephen was warmly welcomed into the community, and during the course of the academic year he made the transition from his Methodist ministry to ordination in the Church of England, which was carried out in the College Chapel on St Michael’s day by the Bishop of Huntingdon. We are not sure of the date of the last ordination in the Chapel – the Bishop thinks Stephen’s might be the first. We were delighted that the foreword to the service marked a further step in the ecumenical understanding between the two churches. Other new Fellows arrived to replace those who left at the end of 2009/10. Emily Kneebone arrived as the new Schulman Research Fellow in Arts; our new Research Fellow in
Science, Dr John Biggins, delayed taking up his Fellowship in order to hold a prestigious award in Harvard. Dr Sacha Turchyn joined us as a Fellow in Earth Sciences and Professor Jane Clarke in Chemistry. Our Fellows also did well in the latest round of promotions: Mike Hobson has been promoted to Professor of Astrophysics and Cosmology; Dr Florian Hollfelder (Biochemistry), Dr Louise Haywood (Spanish), Dr Matthew Conaglen (Law) and Dr Albert Guillén I Fàbregas (Engineering) have each been appointed University Reader in their subjects, and Dr Lorand Bartels has been awarded a University Senior Lectureship in Law.

At the end of the academic year, only one Fellow left us: Dr Jane Partner, whose time as Orton Research Fellow in English came to a close. We wish her well as she combines a career as a leading scholar of 17th century literature, and as an artist.

Colleges are about sociability, and lunching and dining is vital to our meeting and discussing matters academic and non-academic, forming friendships and renewing them across the years. I must therefore pay tribute to Nigel Fletcher who retired in September 2011 after 37 years in the kitchens, joining as Chef de Partie and working his way up to Head Chef, then Kitchen Manager and then finally Catering Manager. Most of you will not have met Nigel, for he is a modest man who prefers to stay behind the scenes – but all of you will have been sustained by his work in the kitchens over many years. He tells me that he has always enjoyed coming into College and that he has had a fulfilling career – and we have enjoyed having him here over four decades, building up our reputation as one of the best colleges for food in Cambridge. We wish him and Jane well in retirement in County Durham. The Catering and Conference team will now be in the capable hands of Rachel Lawrence, who joined us a year ago, and the Head Chef, Derek Shannon. In the Maintenance department, Ron Peachey – Big Ron – retired after 18 years – a man who was uniformly helpful and admired by all members of the College. The Maintenance team has been hard at work renovating P staircase, starting a cycle that will see the facilities of each staircase improved over the coming years. And the gardens remain as attractive as ever, earning praise from students, alumni and the general public visiting as part of the National Gardens Scheme. Our Head Gardener, Andrew Myson, featured in a local magazine, Cambridge Explorer.

During the year, many very successful Reunions have been held in College, enjoying the catering, gardens and refurbished rooms. Alongside the official College Reunions, many year groups are holding their own gatherings, and both myself and Claire were pleased to be invited to join them. The Nouveaux Pauvres held their 50th anniversary dinner;
the White Horse Club dined once more, recalling their expulsion from a
hostelry in Oxford for their boisterous behaviour; the Asparagus Club
held a 10-course 80th anniversary dinner; the year groups from 1951, 1961,
1971, 2000 and 2001 held dinners in College. The fact that so many people
came together, often travelling long distances, is a testament to the affec-
tion in which they hold the College and the strength of their friendships.
Nowhere was this more apparent than in the moving memorial meeting
for former Fellow Colin Austin in March, when so many of his former col-
leagues and students came together to celebrate the life and achievements
of a remarkable man. I thank both the Alumni Office and the Trinity Hall
Association for their energies – and in particular, in her last year of service,
Sarah Webbe (TH 1981) who has been an outstanding THA President.

After my own travels to alumni gatherings around the world in
2009/10, the last academic year was one for staying closer to home. The
THA held excellent events in Yorkshire, at Harewood House, and in
London at the Mansion House. But we did make a very enjoyable trip to
Brittany, to listen to the Chapel Choir, under the direction of Andrew
Arthur, sing in the Basilica at Josselin alongside the choir from St Anne
d’Auray, conducted by our former organ scholar Richard Quesnel (TH
1995). The two choirs also sang at mass in St Anne, and our Choir stopped
to visit our old organ at Guegon, where we again met Monsieur Samson,
the mayor. I am sure that this link of friendship will continue to flourish
in the future – as will music at Trinity Hall.

Indeed, we had another year of artistic pleasures. As well as the pro-
fessional concerts organised by our Director of Music, Andrew Arthur,
the College hosted exhibitions by two Royal Academicians. Hughie
O’Donoghue showed his powerful paintings, *Excavations*, and gave
highly informative talks about what lay behind his art. He was followed
by Barbara Rae’s show at the end of the year, *Celtic Connections* (which
runs through to 4 December 2011). We are very fortunate that such dis-
tinguished artists are willing to show in College, where their works
hang in the Graham Storey Room and become part of our daily routine.
Music and visual arts were joined by literature, for during the year Col-
lege hosted two world-famous novelists. The Leslie Stephen Lecture was
delivered by Colm Toibín, and the Graham Storey Lecture by Ian McE-
wan. Both lectures were packed; both were brilliant; and both novelists
were amusing and entertaining guests in the College. But they have
competition: the year ended with the announcement of the Booker Prize
short-list which includes *Snowdrops*, written by a Trinity Hall alumnus,
A D Miller (TH 1994) – and Edmund de Waal’s (TH 1983) *The Hare with
Amber Eyes* continues to earn plaudits.
The Trinity Hall Forum had another successful year, with three alumni speaking on climate change – the leading climatologist, Sir Brian Hoskins (TH 1963, Honorary Fellow), successful businessman Dr Walter Grant Scott (TH 1969), and Dr Tim Lunel (TH 1983) the Chief Executive of the National Energy Foundation. John Hopkins, leading landscape architect, provided a fascinating insight into the transformation of derelict acres of east London to provide the landscaping for the site of the London 2012 Olympics. The Milestone Lecture (see page 57) was delivered in November 2010 – on this occasion by myself. I reflected on how history has been used and abused in the discussion over the current financial crisis. I used the lecture as a springboard to start writing my book on the economic government of the world since the 1930s – and hope that by the time I submit the text in September 2012 some of our current difficulties will be resolved.

In the midst of all this activity, the greatest pleasure was the success of our own undergraduates in the University examinations at the end of the year. Their success owes something to the renewal of the Fellowship and their dedication; to the work of the Tutorial team; and above all to their own commitment and enthusiasm for their academic work. Many events were held during the year which showed their energetic engagement – such as the Law Society which invited three Supreme Court Judges, a Scottish Law Lord, and sundry QCs (all alumni) to speak. An Engineering Society was established, with an inaugural talk by David Eyton (TH 1979), Director of Research and Technology for BP. These are just examples of the many Societies that flourished during the year – and not at the expense of success on the river and in other sports, as reports in this Newsletter make clear.

Professor Martin Daunton
From 1 October 2010

The Master

Professor Martin Daunton MA PhD LittD DLit(Hon) FRHistS FBA
Professor of Economic History

Fellows and Fellow-Commoners
(in order of seniority)

Professor P John Clarkson MA PhD
Vice Master, Professorial Fellow in Engineering; Professor of Engineering Design

Professor Thomas Körner MA MSc PhD ScD
Professorial Fellow, Graduate Mentor; Professor of Fourier Analysis

Dr Peter Hutchinson MA PhD LittD
Staff Fellow; University Reader in Modern German Studies

Dr Christopher Padfield MA PhD MICE
Supernumerary Fellow and Director of Studies in Engineering (Part II); Director of Strategic Development, Unified Administrative Service

Professor Michael Kelly MA PhD ScD FREng FRS Hon FRSNZ MAE
Professorial Fellow and Graduate Mentor; Prince Philip Professor of Technology; Chief Scientific Advisor to the Department for Communities and Local Government (Part-time)

Dr Simon Guest MA PhD
Tutor and Staff Fellow in Engineering; University Reader in Structural Mechanics

Professor Michael Hobson MA PhD Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Physical); University Reader in Astrophysics and Cosmology

Professor James Montgomery PhD
Tutor for Graduate Students, Professorial Fellow; University Professor of Classical Arabic

Dr Florian Hollfelder MA Dipl-Chem MPhil PhD Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Biological), Graduate Mentor; University Lecturer in Chemical Biology

Professor Brian Cheffins MA LLB LLM
Professorial Fellow; S J Berwin Professor of Corporate Law

Dr Simon Moore MA MEng PhD Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Computer Science; University Reader in Computer Architecture

Dr R Vasant Kumar MA BTech PhD Tutor, Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Materials), Graduate Mentor; University Senior Lecturer in Materials Science and Metallurgy
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Nick Bampos MA PhD</td>
<td>Senior Tutor, Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Chemistry), Graduate Mentor; Assistant Director of Research in Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr John Bradley MA DM FRCP</td>
<td>Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Medicine Graduate Mentor; Associate Lecturer in Medicine and; Consultant Physician, Director of the National Institute for Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre, Director of Research and Development, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Louise Haywood MA PhD</td>
<td>Staff Fellow; University Senior Lecturer in Medieval Spanish Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr J Clare Jackson MA MPhil PhD</td>
<td>Admissions Tutor (Arts), Tutor, Staff Fellow, College Lecturer and Director of Studies in History; University Lecturer in History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Jan-Melissa Schramm MA LLB PhD</td>
<td>Staff Fellow, College Lecturer and Director of Studies in English (Part I), Graduate Mentor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Graham Pullan MA MEng PhD</td>
<td>Staff Fellow in Engineering; University Lecturer in Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Ian Wilkinson MA DM FRCP</td>
<td>Staff Fellow in Clinical Medicine; Graduate Mentor; BHF WE Parkes Senior Clinical Research Fellow; University Reader and Honorary Consultant in Clinical Pharmacology, Addenbrooke's Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Cristiano Ristuccia MA CGA Laurea DPhil</td>
<td>Wine Steward, Tutor, Staff Fellow, College Lecturer and Director of Studies in Economics, Graduate Mentor; University Senior Research Associate in Applied Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr John Pollard MA PhD FRHistS</td>
<td>Fellow Archivist and Librarian, Staff Fellow in History, Tutor; Graduate Mentor; Emeritus Professor in Modern European History at Anglia Ruskin University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Matthew Conaglen LLB LLM PhD</td>
<td>Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Law (Part IB); University Senior Lecturer in Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Kylie Richardson MA PhD</td>
<td>Staff Fellow in Modern and Medieval Languages (Slavonic); University Lecturer in Slavonic Linguistics and Philology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Jerome Jarrett MA MEng PhD, MRAeS</td>
<td>Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Engineering (Part I); University Lecturer in Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr David Runciman MA PhD</td>
<td>Staff Fellow in Politics and Director of Studies in Social and Political Sciences; University Senior Lecturer in Political Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Tadashi Tokieda BLitt PhD</td>
<td>Deputy Tutor for Graduate Students (and Acting Graduate Tutor), Staff Fellow, College Lecturer and Director of Studies in Mathematics (Parts IA, IB &amp; II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Paul ffolkes Davis MA (Oxon)</td>
<td>Bursar and Steward, Staff Fellow</td>
</tr>
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Dr Edmund Kunji MSc PhD  
Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Biological) (Parts IB, II & III), Graduate Mentor; Research Group Leader, Medical Research Council Mitochondrial Biology Unit

Dr William O’Reilly MSt DPhil FRHistS  
Tutor and Staff Fellow in History; University Lecturer in Early Modern History; Associate Director, Centre for History and Economics

Dr Isabelle McNeill MPhil PhD  
Philomathia Fellow in French and Director of Studies in Modern and Medieval Languages (YA & II), Graduate Mentor; Affiliated Lecturer in the Department of French

Mrs Jocelyn Poulton  
Development Director and Fellow-Commoner

Dr Lucia Prauscello MA PhD  
Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Classics (all parts), Graduate Mentor; University Lecturer in Ancient Literature, Faculty of Classics

Miss Alison Hennegan MA  
Supernumerary Fellow and Director of Studies in English (Part II), Graduate Mentor

Dr Albert Guillén i Fàbregas MSc PhD  
Staff Fellow in Engineering, Graduate Mentor; University Lecturer in Information Engineering

Dr Anne-Sophie Kaloghiros PhD  
Gott Research Fellow in Mathematics

Dr Jane Partner MA PGDip PhD  
Orton Research Fellow in English

Dr Martin Ruehl MA PhD  
Praelector, Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Modern Languages (Part I); University Lecturer in German Thought, Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages

Dr Lorand Bartels BA LLB PhD  
Staff Fellow, Deputy Tutor for Graduate Students (and Acting Graduate Tutor) and Director of Studies in Law (Parts IA & II); University Lecturer in Law; Examinations Secretary, Faculty of Law

Dr Damian Crowther MA PhD BM BCh MRCP  
Tutor and Staff Fellow in Natural Sciences, Graduate Mentor; Alzheimer’s Trust Senior Research Fellow

Dr Andrew Murray MBiochem DPhil  
Admissions Tutor (Sciences), Staff Fellow in Natural Sciences (Biological), Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Biological) (Part IA), Graduate Mentor; Research Councils UK Research Fellow and University Lecturer in Integrative Mammalian Physiology

Dr Gunnar Möller MA PhD  
Research Fellow in Physics

Mr Andrew Arthur MA  
Director of College and Chapel Music, Director of Studies in Music, Fellow-Commoner

Mr Glen Sharp BSc MBA  
Junior Bursar and Fellow-Commoner

Dr Robert Asher PhD  
Fellow-Commoner; University Lecturer in Zoology

Dr Luke Clark DPhil  
Fellow-Commoner, Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Psychology)

Dr Nicholas Reeves MPhil  
Fellow-Commoner and Director of Studies in History and Philosophy of Science; Teaching Associate, Department of History and Philosophy of Science
Dr Fraser MacBride MA PhD  
*Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Philosophy; University Lecturer in Philosophy*

Dr Teruyoshi Yoshida MA PhD (Tokyo) PhD (Harvard)  
*Staff Fellow in Mathematics; University Lecturer in Pure Mathematics*

Dr Stephen Leonard MPhil, DPhil  
*Research Fellow in Linguistics*

Dr Farhan Feroz BS (Com Sci) (Karachi), PhD  
*Walter Grant Scott Research Fellow in Astrophysics*

Ms Elena Cooper LLB LLM  
*Orton Research Fellow in Law*

Professor John Trowsdale BSc PhD FMedSci  
*Professorial Fellow in Medicine*

Dr Alastair Fraser MA MSc DPhil  
*Philomathia Fellow and Director of Studies in Politics, Psychology, Sociology & International Studies, Graduate Mentor*

Ms Emily Kneebone MA MPhil  
*Schulman Research Fellow in Classics*

Dr John Biggins MA MSci PhD  
*Research Fellow in Physics*

Dr Alexandra Turchyn AB PhD  
*Staff Fellow in Earth Sciences*

Professor Jane Clarke BA MSc PhD  
*Professorial Fellow in Natural Sciences (Chemical Biology)*

Revd Dr Stephen Plant BA PhD  
*Dean, Chaplain and Runcie Fellow*

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**Emeritus Fellows**

Mr Richard Newton MA  
Dr Bill Grundy MA BChir MD  
Mr David Marples MA  
Dr Malcolm Gerloch MA PhD ScD  
Professor Jonathan Steinberg MA PhD  
Mr John Collier MA  
Mr Clifford Pratten MA  
Dr Sandra Raban MA PhD  
Dr David Thomas QC MA LLD  
Mr Graham Howes MA  
Professor John Denton MA PhD FREng FRS  
Mr David Fleming MA LLB  
Dr David Rubenstein MA MD FRCP  
Mr Tony Oakley MA LLM (died 29 July 2011)

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**Honorary Fellows**

The Revd Professor Owen Chadwick OM KBE MA LittD(Hon) DD FBA
Lord (Ronald) Oxburgh of Liverpool KBE MA PhD FRS
Professor Stephen Hawking CH CBE PhD ScD(Hon) DSc(Hon) FRS
The Rt Hon Lord (Donald) Nicholls of Birkenhead Kt MA
The Revd Dr John Polkinghorne KBE MA PhD ScD FRS
Professor Antony Jameson MA PhD FRS
The Revd Professor Keith Ward MA DD FBA
Dr Kenneth Miller CBE MA PhD FREng FIMechE
The Rt Hon Lord (Geoffrey) Howe of Aberavon CH Kt QC MA LLD(Hon)
The Hon Donald Macdonald CC PC LLM
Mr Hamish Maxwell LLD(Hon)
The Rt Hon Lord (Peter) Millett of St Marylebone Kt MA
Sir Mark Tully KBE MA
Sir Derek Thomas KCMG MA
The Very Revd John Drury MA
Brigadier Paul Orchard-Lisle CBE TD DL MA
Mr Graham Ross Russell MA MBA
Professor Sir Roy Calne MA MS FRCS FRS
Professor Alexander Goehr MA MusD(Hon) FRMCM(Hon) FRAM(Hon) FRNCM(Hon) FRCM(Hon)
Professor John Langbein MA MA(Hon) PhD LLB
Sir John Lyons MA PhD LittD FBA
Mr Dennis Avery LLM MBA JD
His Honour Alan King-Hamilton QC MA (died 23 March 2010)
The Rt Hon Lord Justice (Roger John Laugharne) Thomas Kt QC MA
Professor Peter Clarke MA PhD LittD FRHS FBA
Sir Nicholas Hytner MA
The Rt Hon Lord Justice (Anthony) Hooper MA LLB
The Rt Hon Lord Justice (Colin) Rimer MA LLB
Professor Sir Brian Hoskins MA PhD CBE FRS
Professor Peter Holland MA PhD
Professor Edmund de Waal MA
Sir David Bell MA
Mr Mani Shankar Aiyar MA

For an up-to-date list of Fellows please refer to our website. The list is updated on the website at the beginning of each Michaelmas Term – www.trinhall.cam.ac.uk.
From the Bursar

For the first time since I came to Trinity Hall almost seven years ago the College’s year end (30 June) has coincided with the peak in the markets. Writing at the end of August, following two months of turbulence and uncertainty, the strength of equity markets in the first half of the calendar year already seems a long way off. This is both good and bad for the College. Good, as the numbers that will be reported in the accounts when they are finalised in October will reflect the endowment’s strongest performance for several years and highest total ever. Bad, as we will necessarily have fallen from grace in the recent sell-off, which may not be over yet. Still, we now have a year to consolidate the excellent result that I will anticipate in this short article and there is good reason to hope that the Hall’s financial position will continue to improve.

In the year ending June 2010 the College’s endowment investments (including property), totalling just over £80 million, had almost returned to their pre-crash 2007 peak. This was a £12 million or 18% improvement on a year earlier and a very creditable performance from our investment managers. When the result for the year just ended has been audited and signed off, I expect it to show a value in excess of £98 million, reflecting another 18.5% gain – tantalisingly close to the target we set ourselves in 2005. Once again, it will be hats off in particular to Nigel Thomas and Hugh Taylor (TH 1962), our long-only equity managers in London and Boston respectively, who both managed better than 30% returns on the year. This is the first time Trinity Hall’s investment wealth has ever approached £100 million and, should this milestone be passed, it will put us in rarefied company indeed. Over seven years, and including approximately £8 million of gifts that we have been able to add to the permanent endowment, the investments will have more than doubled. This will leave only six colleges ahead of us in ‘wealth’, though admittedly in Trinity’s case they are a long way ahead! Still, we will need a new target and there is no harm in ambition.

I put inverted commas around ‘wealth’ above for a reason. As readers of my reports will know, I do not regard any Oxbridge colleges as truly wealthy, not even our rather grand neighbours. Every student at the Hall is subsidised with reference to their fees, catering and accommodation by between £4,500 and £5,000 – and that is before we make any specific bursary or subsistence awards. This is to make up for the shortfall in HEFCE funding from the government and to ensure every member of College is able to enjoy properly their Cambridge experience. In addition, the University pitches in a similar figure. Next year, with the introduction of the
£9,000 student fee model, College finances are only likely to decline further. Although the new fee regime will be altering considerably the balance in Higher Education funding away from government and towards the individual, it will not be tipping it in the University or Trinity Hall’s favour. Indeed, while the full consequences are still unclear, the probabilities are that we will be worse off after the changes.

Trinity Hall only receives income from four sources. Student fees and payments for services (rents and food); gifts and legacies from alumni and other friends; conference and banqueting activities sold commercially; and, most importantly, the total return we draw from our investment portfolios. The College has been running a deficit on its current account for several years. Last year this approached £2 million. Put simply, all our revenue, including a sensible draw down of 4% off our endowment, is not sufficient to service our annual expenditure at present. There are a number of things that can be done to alleviate this problem over time, principal amongst them to control or even cut costs. We have been diligent in their application and have had some success. I expect the accounts to show that for the third year running we have largely held expenditure in check, helped mightily by continued negligible increases in staff numbers and wage costs. This should have led to a decrease in our deficit of around £450,000, which, if delivered, will be very welcome. However, this will still leave us with a deficit of roughly £1.5 million.

Our conference business has grown effectively in the last four years and its financial contribution rocketed. But it is now beginning to approach the limits of what can be comfortably achieved before we start to impact the academic functioning of the College. There is no appetite to compromise what Trinity Hall stands for. We are a proud member of the University and the Fellows do not expect and will not tolerate our taking a backward step in the provision of teaching, research and the delivery of the Cambridge experience to our students. Clearly, this serves to illustrate how vital it is that we continue to keep our alumni and supporters engaged with the College. Times are really tough economically for everybody at present. Unfortunately, this includes the Hall and our need for beneficence is greater than ever. The generosity that continues to flow through the Development Office is both humbling and cheering, but Trinity Hall cannot expect its friends to solve all its problems: we must also help ourselves. This is why growing the endowment is so important and why it is virtually impossible to imagine we will ever be ‘wealthy’ enough.

When the accounts are published in November they will be accompanied by a new-look and longer report from me, the result of a revision in the protocol proposed for the RCCA (or Recognised Cambridge...
Colleges Accounts) format. They will be posted on our website as soon as they are approved. I hope they will show that we are making progress in key areas. Not only will the endowment have grown and costs been contained, but the recovery account, in which we invested our long-term loan monies, has prospered and is starting to offer some flexible options to help bring in new funds. Jocelyn Poulton will have something to say on this. Lastly, we have just (August 2011) taken an option to make an investment, in partnership with two others, of a nature unique amongst Oxbridge colleges. If we proceed to exercise it and pursue this opportunity, I really will have something interesting to write about next year and we may finally be on our way as a member of the £100 million plus club.

Paul ffolkes Davis

From the Senior Tutor

Every year presents challenges, but since the last edition of the Newsletter the College and the University have had to work hard to prepare for the new fees structure that will operate from October 2012. No matter what happens to the higher education landscape, what is indisputably clear is that Cambridge still offers the best education available. Despite a difficult financial climate that is threatening the educational and research well-being of universities around the world, Cambridge was again rated the top university according to the QS rankings (http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2011) and Trinity Hall sits proudly near the top of the Cambridge rankings (http://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/education-news/cambridge-results-2011--tompkins-table-2315322.html).

No matter what the challenges that face us, at the end of the day our objectives are clear. We must overcome perceptions that can discourage students from applying to Trinity Hall. We endeavour to attract and recruit the brightest and best students, and once they are admitted we endeavour to add value to their education and to prepare them for leadership roles once they graduate. For those students wishing to undertake postgraduate courses and carry out world leading research, the funding pool is drying up at an alarming rate so we must do our best to nurture the next generation of academics – and here I must thank our incredible Development Director and the teams in the Development Office and Bursary for helping define how to make best use of our student support funds. The College is aware of all these challenges, and while we con-
continue to set high standards, we are admirably meeting our objectives within our financial means. The reward for our hard work is the many achievements of our students, the most noteworthy of which is the fact that our undergraduates continue to perform academically at the highest standard and last year returned the best examination results in twenty-four years. All this was achieved while maintaining a happy, supportive environment and an excellent relationship between Fellows, staff, the MCR and JCR communities. But, as pointed out in previous contributions to the Newsletter, we would struggle to meet our objectives without the support of alumni. It is so satisfying to receive an email or a letter from an alumnus telling us about something they read about the College or some good news that was transmitted to them via a friend. The generosity of our former students is also helping us support more current students and an increasing number of activities. For example, the 1958 year group established a fund that supported the 2008 group – that graduated in July – throughout their degree. What a wonderful gesture and creative way to forge a link between people separated by fifty years.

The past year has seen not only outstanding academic achievements, but also successes in sports, music and theatre. Our Fellowship is thriving with a large number of promotions to Readerships and Chairs, and finally our reputation puts us in a position to be able to attract University appointments in a way that has eluded us in the past. Our Junior Research Fellows go on to excellent positions after their three years at the College, which suggests that we elect the brightest candidates from a stellar field and that their experience here provides the freedom and encouragement to do great work. Last year we welcomed to the Fellowship our new Dean the Revd Dr Stephen Plant, Professor Jane Clarke (Chemical Biology), Dr Sasha Turchyn (Earth Sciences), Dr John Biggins (JRF in Physics) and Ms Emily Kneebone (JRF in Classics). In October we elect a new John Collier College Teaching Officer in Law (Dr Kristin van Zwieten) and a fresh batch of Research Fellows, one in the Sciences (Mr Hermes Gadelha in Biological Mathematics) and one in the Arts (Dr Laura Kirkley, a former student, in French).

I want to return, however, to the point about the increase in the tuition fees, as this will prove to be the greatest challenge to the College for a generation, made all the more complicated by the lack of clarity in the direction the government would like to see the higher education sector head. Everyone in Cambridge recognises that we cannot be immune from the most dramatic financial crisis in living memory, but treating education as a tradeable commodity risks damaging the value, reputation and effectiveness of our universities. We risk falling from the top of
the comparative tables, and the implications for the nation in the longer term need not be outlined in detail here. If we get things wrong now we will not feel the consequences for 20 to 30 years, and correcting for our errors will take another generation in a world in which the competition is becoming unimaginably fierce.

Having said all this, the College will confront these challenges from a position of strength. We are financially in a stronger position than we have ever been (thanks to our Bursar), and better organised and supported by a committed team of administrators and staff. From the perspective of the ‘student experience’ the team in the Tutorial Office (Julie Powley, Jackie Harmon, Vicky Mills and Doreen Kunze) work tirelessly to support our Graduate Tutors (Dr Lorand Bartels and Dr Tadashi Tokieda), Admissions Tutors (Dr Clare Jackson and Dr Andrew Murray), Tutors and Directors of Studies. Our excellent Porters, Gardeners, Housekeeping department, and teams in the Kitchen and Maintenance are expertly guided by our Junior Bursar (Glen Sharp). As the author of this piece, I take great pride in declaring that I work with the best colleagues, teaching the brightest students, in the best College of the best University in the world. Not a bad job at all.

Dr Nick Bampos

Report from the Graduate Tutor

This past academic year has seen some changes, but also a good deal of continuity. Professor James Montgomery stepped down after four years as Graduate Tutor, and I am immensely grateful to him for passing on a ship in such fine condition. Professor Montgomery did much to ensure that Trinity Hall remains one of the most attractive colleges for graduates, both in terms of supporting students and in terms of maintaining high academic standards. As all graduates will know, keeping the ship on course depends largely on Julie Powley, the Graduate Officer, who, as all appreciate, is the true nerve centre of graduate operations in the College. Dr Tadashi Tokieda, the Deputy Graduate Tutor, and I are very fortunate to have such efficient assistance.

Trinity Hall admits around 80 new graduates a year, and with around 270 graduates in total has one of the highest ratios of graduate students to undergraduates in the University. It is no exaggeration to say that Trinity Hall is as much a graduate College as it is an undergraduate College.
This is reflected in the liveliness of the MCR, known as such throughout the University. But graduates are also well supported by the College in numerous other ways, some more visible than others. We have an outstanding graduate mentorship programme, which is supportive of graduates, professionally and personally. This programme depends entirely on the goodwill and commitment of members of the Fellowship; to the mentors we must all be thankful.

Graduates are also very well served financially. Trinity Hall is one of the most generous colleges in terms of its research support to all graduates, and the College also offers a significant number of fully-funded Masters and PhD scholarships in a range of fields. These are thanks to numerous benefactors who have generously contributed so that later students are able to enjoy the same education as they themselves did in years gone by. It is a tradition that we hope to see continue.

This year the MCR was very ably run by its President, James Thom (TH 2009). Together with his Committee, James not only maintained longstanding Trinity Hall traditions, such as the McMenemy Seminars, but also introduced a number of new events to the graduate calendar. Under the guidance of Jessica Soltys (TH 2010), the Secretary, the MCR Committee organised a number of academic support sessions, addressed by members of the Fellowship, as well as a very successful Marshall McLuhan Symposium. This year the topic under discussion was ‘Technology and Society’. These events serve as a useful reminder that the MCR functions as successfully as an academic forum as it does socially.

But the MCR is not just for graduates. Trinity Hall has also for some years now taken a lead in providing a College home for Postdoctoral Research Associates (PDRAs). These are generally early career researchers attached to University Departments, and enthusiastic members of the College. PDRAs take supervisions for our undergraduates, participate in a buddy scheme for graduates, and are involved in other academic events such as the McMenemy Seminars. This year, in recognition of their important role within the College community, PDRAs have a new representative position on the MCR Committee, held inaugurally by Moises Garcia-Arencibia. Admission as a PDRA is by competitive interview. The quality of applicants is impressive; it is a pity that places have to be limited to ten new positions per year. I take this opportunity also to thank Doreen Kunze, in the Tutorial Office, for her role in making the experience of PDRAs as successful as it is.

As the new year beckons, we look forward to another successful year for graduates at Trinity Hall.

Dr Lorand Bartels
From the Admissions Office

As I write this report, it is late August and newspaper front pages are splashed all over with their seasonal stories of A-level success. This year, however, more attention than ever has been given to the nationwide scramble for university places through the clearing process, as students who have missed their offers attempt to secure a place on a course starting this autumn. There is, of course, added impetus for these teenagers to begin their undergraduate careers in 2011, as they will avoid the threefold increase in fees that would result from them taking a year out. The level of debt that will be accrued by later generations of matriculands will be greater than the combined income of many families. Small wonder then that some in the media have even begun to question whether a university education is still worth it.

It’s too early to say what effect the changes in fee structure will have on the numbers of applications we receive this October, or for that matter whether there will be notable shifts in the types of schools we receive them from or the relative popularity of different Triposes. I’ve spoken with many potential applicants this year however, during school visits, Oxbridge conferences, summer schools and open days, and I’ve been deeply impressed by the attitude of these young people. Whilst it’s fair to say that many do feel disappointed that they were the unlucky ones that lost out in a birth-date lottery, they’ve also demonstrated a stoicism and quiet determination to make a success of their lives. This, many have told me, begins with spending significant time researching the courses available, the facilities offered by different universities, the quality of teaching and supervision provided and, perhaps most importantly of all, their prospects at the end of a course. In all these regards, I’ve been able to look these bright young students in the eye, and reassure them that at no university will they get better value for money than Cambridge.

There is no doubt, however, that a sizeable constituency is in danger of becoming increasingly alienated from the university system. Most of the students I speak to each year have already expressed a strong interest in the top universities and have shown this by deciding to attend the open day or conference. Even before the most recent fee changes were announced however, there were capable and high-achieving school pupils who, because of their background, would not have given serious thought to applying for any university, let alone Cambridge. It has always been a challenge for Admissions Tutors to reach out to these individuals as they typically would not attend our talks or hop on the train
to spend a day visiting the stuffy old buildings of a Fenland market town. Frankly, our task has not been made any easier.

Looking to the future, I believe our greatest allies in the effort to reach out to children from ordinary or underprivileged backgrounds will be schoolteachers. Certainly, nobody of my generation applied to Cambridge or Oxford without being told by a teacher that they were good enough to give it a shot. This year, we’ve initiated a programme of teacher engagement at Trinity Hall that will sit alongside our existing schedule of Admissions events, which have traditionally targeted the applicants themselves. The highlight of this was our first Science Teachers’ Conference, held with the cooperation of the United Learning Trust and United Church Schools Trust. A group of 36 teachers joined us for two days in early July to hear research talks from some of our Science Fellows, in subjects ranging from the birth of the Universe to the evolution of the golden mole. The teachers also heard from some of our current students, dined with us in the Graham Storey Room and spent a night in College. For many of them, it was their first visit to Cambridge and our aim was to give them the full Trinity Hall experience, so that they could return to their schools and arm their brightest young charges with the information and ambition to apply. Still, I’m not sure that even I was prepared for what a success the event would be, as just about an hour after arriving and dropping off his bags in one of the newly-redecorated rooms overlooking Latham Lawn, one teacher had already told me that he wondered why on earth he didn’t apply to Cambridge himself.

The young teachers that visited us in early July have long careers ahead of them and many pupils will pass through their classrooms over this time. Some of these delegates currently teach at inner-city Academies in very deprived areas of the country, yet I know from my own visits that these are schools bursting at the seams with talent. Nevertheless, perhaps only a small number of the students that they teach each year will be what they consider “Oxbridge material”. Yet when that inquisitive 12-year-old hangs back at the end of double Maths to produce shyly the answer to a more advanced problem than the class has been covering, or buttonholes them after Biology to ask for extra reading on epigenetics, then that teacher will now help the child to set their sights on Cambridge. After all, many of you reading this were that 12-year-old once, and perhaps, like me, you remember the teacher who made a difference in your life.

Dr Andrew Murray
Admissions Tutor for Sciences
College Statistics

Undergraduates

During the year ending September 2011, the total number of undergraduates registered was 381. The numbers reading for a degree in each subject were as follows:

- Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic: 2
- Archaeology and Anthropology: 5
- Architecture: 7
- Chemical Engineering: 3
- Classics: 12
- Computer Science: 4
- Economics: 11
- Education: 0
- English: 18
- Engineering: 32
- Geography: 8
- History: 25
- History of Art: 4
- Land Economy: 10
- Law: 25
- Linguistics: 2
- Management Studies: 3
- Mathematics: 25
- Medicine (inc Veterinary Medicine): 30
- Modern and Medieval Languages: 36
- Music: 4
- Natural Sciences: 75
- Asian and Middle Eastern Studies: 5
- Philosophy: 7
- Politics, Psychology and Sociology: 17
- Theology: 11
- Total registered: 381*

*Includes 12 abroad and 7 not in attendance.

The number of undergraduates taking classified examinations in 2011 was 339 of whom 98.5 were placed in the First Class and 189.5 in the Second Class.

Scholarships

The following elections and awards have been made in the academic year 2010/11.

Elected to Bateman Scholarships:

- Architecture: A Gibbs, I E Perry
- Engineering: T J W Long
- English: O C R Read; for 2009/10 J N Costi, O K Sudjic
- Geography: M Pascolini Campbell
Management Studies: T Behbahani, G J Moody
Mathematics: M Lemm, H D Maxfield, C A G Nurser, H Roesch, J Speiss, K L Staden
Medicine: C Suo
Modern and Medieval Languages: E J M Cowell, R M Craig, C James, G E MacDonald, C E Organ, A Thomas
Music: for 2009/10 M Phillips
Natural Sciences: P S Chan, O F Duncan, R I Frame, B P R Goodwill, W H Hack, C D Jones, B R Murphy, Y Quek, S R Williams
Politics, Psychology and Sociology: F H Brand, R T Leyland, J B Marks, J T Pollock, H Shaikh

Elected to Scholarships:
Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic: R P Jones
Architecture: J N Hibbert, L Orska, W Woodhead
Chemical Engineering: M Carson
Classics: X Dennis
Economics: W J Coen
English: E C Anderson, O Illott, J Vincent
Geography: Z Ansari, A Bunning, A Zolyniak
History of Art: A E J Burgon
Land Economy: I M Rieder
Law: J Ho
Linguistics: J Baker, B Parker
Mathematics: D Walsh
Modern and Medieval Languages: D J Bailey, E R Donnelly, D Eisenberg, C Hattam, S Pickstone
Philosophy: S M Davin, S G Hardy
Politics, Psychology and Sociology: L Billingham, S A Le Lievre, J Wintrup
Theology: R M A Ni Mhaoldomhnaigh

Named College Prizes:
Angus Prize for Classics: S MacMahon, T M Watkins
Colin Austin Prize for Greek: X Dennis
Harcourt Prize for Economics: W Coen
John B Lansdell Prize for Economics: Not awarded
Baker Prize for Engineering: R I Woodward
R A Hayes Prize for Engineering: T J W Long
Ernest Frankl Prize for Engineering: E Bath
John Denton Prize for Engineering: R Sills
Cressingham Prize for English: O Illott
C W Crawley Prize for History: L J Carter, A J Cocks
Kitty Crawley Prize for History: T J Clarke, I Kozlova
Henry Bond Prize for Law: K L Watson
David Clement Davies Prize for Law: W E R Ong
Dr Ellis Lewis Prize for English Law: R Haria, J L Till
Ian Malcolm Lewis Prize for Law: J Ho, S Jenkinson, J Taylor
Alan King-Hamilton Bursaries: W E R Ong, J L Till, R Haria, J Ho, K L Watson
Wylie Prize for Mathematics: A G Livingstone
Parks Prize for Mathematics: C A G Nurser
Henry and Irene Dean Prize for Medicine: C Suo
Bill Grundy Prize for Medicine: G P A Thomas
Paul Beare Prize for Pathology: L Lambert
Elmore Travel Exhibition: E R Donnelly
Karen Thorne Prize for Biological Science: P S Chan, S J Johnson, Y Quek, T A Smith
Katritzky Prize for Chemistry: S R Williams
Stephen Hale Prize for Chemistry: A C Forse
N R Pillai Travel Scholarship: E Boccaccini
Kitty Crawley Prize for Philosophy: S M Davin
Dean Nurser Prize for Sociology: S A Le Lievre
Varga Prize for Theology: R M A Ni Mhaoildomhnaigh
Excelect Awards: M X Fresko, J A Horscroft
Trinity Hall Music Prizes: T L Wraith, M A Ellul
Trinity Hall Computer Science Prize: D Bradzil
Elected to Trinity Hall Law Studentships: W E R Ong, R Haria, J L Till
Elected to Dr Cooper’s Law Studentships: J Y Toh
Latham Prize for Creative Writing: R M B Cunliffe

Awarded College Prizes:

Graduates

At present there are 268 graduate students in College, working on a wide range of advanced degrees. Of these, 86 are working towards PhD degrees in arts subjects and 104 in science subjects. Nearly all the remaining students are pursuing the MPhil, the Postgraduate Certificate in Education, the Master of Advanced Study in Mathematics, or the LLM degree. There are 18 students enrolled in clinical courses in Medicine or Veterinary Medicine. The College also has six graduate students in the MEd programme and two in the MRes programme.

In the academic year 2009/10, College scholarships or prizes were awarded to the following graduate students:

*Trinity Hall Research Studentship*
- N Burton (1 year 2009/10)
- H M Coskeran (3 years 2009–2012)
- I Felce (1 year 2009/10)
- N Johnson (1 year 2009/10)

*Domestic Research Studentship (part-funded with Committee of Research Grants, c/o Board of Graduate Studies)*
- N Janz (3 years 2009–2012)
- D Wolpert (3 years 2009–2012)
Nightingale Research Studentship
S Kohler (1 year 2009/10)

Environmental Services Association Education Trust Studentship
R Pott (3 years 2009–2010)

Thaddeus Mann Studentship
A Kremer (1 year 2009/10)

Brockhouse Scholarship
R Pott (3 years 2009–2012)

Chris McMenemy Scholarship
A Tait (1 year 2009/10)

Tidmarsh Scholarship
D C Mark (3 years 2009–2012)

Mona de Piro Fund
K Goble (1 year 2009/10)

Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest Studentship
N Janz (3 years 2009–2012)

Trinity Hall Overseas Studentship
D C Mark (3 years 2009–2012)

Trinity Hall Evelyn Travers-Clarke Research Grant
S Kohler (1 year 2009/10)
P R G Lewis (1 year 2009/10)
J A S Munt (1 year 2009/10)
S Parker (1 year 2009/10)
R Pott (3 years 2009–2012)

In the academic year 2010/11, College scholarships or prizes were awarded to the following graduate students:

I Felce (3 years 2010–2013)
T L Greenfield (3 years 2010–2013)
L A Hurley (1 year 2010/11)
R Ito (1 year 2010/11)
L Jiang (3 years 2010–2013)
E-M Schafers (3 years 2010–2013)
V Su (3 years 2010–2013)
S Waidler (3 years 2010–2013)
S A Weaver (3 years 2010–2013)
J Zhao (1 year 2010/11)

Postdoctoral Research Associates

The College welcomes a number of Postdoctoral Research Associates each year. Below is a list of those in residence 2010/11.

Dr Theo Hong  
Dr Vasanti Jadva  
Dr Alexi Crosby  
Dr Pushmeet Kohli  
Dr Jonathan Campbell  
Dr Michael Dodds  
Dr Dieter Lukas  
Dr Mikhail Spivakov  
Dr Alexandra Brintrup  
Dr Conor Farrington  
Dr Moises Garcia Arencibia  
Dr Nick Hannan  
Dr Dinesh Kabra  
Dr Jock McOrist  
Dr Martin Stofanko  
Dr Theodora Tryfona  
Dr Pradipta Biswas  
Dr Elizabeth Caygill  
Dr Anthony Cullen  
Dr Evangelos Delivopoulos  
Dr Maria Jimenez Sanchez  
Dr Anna McKinnon  
Dr Jiri Orava  
Dr Lena Wartosch  
Miss Lydia Wilson  

Computer Science
Developmental Psychology
Medicine
Computer Science
Pathology
Computer Science
Zoology
Bioinformatics
Computer Science
Politics/Geography
Neuroscience
Medicine/Biology
Physics
Mathematics, Physics
Genetics
Biochemistry
Engineering
Developmental Biology
Law
Engineering
Biology/Genetics
Psychology
Materials Science
Cell Biology
History and Philosophy of Science
From the Dean

At the end of September, 2010, Jeremy Morris’ books were loaded onto several trolleys and walked past Clare College to his new rooms where he started as Dean of King’s College. Jeremy had been Dean of Trinity Hall for nine years and his move from the smallest to the largest college chapel in Cambridge was a significant event in the life of our Chapel community. Several members of the College attended Jeremy’s first service at King’s in support.

During the summer and autumn of 2010 the Chapel and Ante-Chapel were re-plastered. Removing the old plaster required specialists as the horse-hair used to bind the original plaster can contain anthrax spores. The plasterers making up the new plaster resembled Macbeth’s witches as they stirred what, for all the world, looked like a small cauldron. But re-plastered and repainted, the Chapel looked stunning. Of course, now the walls look so clean, the ceiling needs attention…!

The rhythms of Chapel life continued unchanged. At Sunday Evensong there were special services for Remembrance Sunday, Advent Carols, a memorable (and arguably controversial) sermon at the annual Commemoration of Benefactors service (a transcript is on page 81), and the Leavers’ Service. In the mornings, Services were led by the Revd Dr Andrew Davison of Westcott House, assisting the College prior to my ordination as an Anglican Priest (following 21 years in the Methodist ministry) on 29 September 2011 – the first ordination in the College Chapel, I suspect, for some time. Relative to other colleges our morning attendance is good; usually over 25. At Sunday Evensong the Chapel is usually full. Collections during services go to charities nominated to the Chapel Council, typically each term one in Cambridge, a UK charity, and a charity overseas. There were four wedding services: for one the College IT Officers put in a live video feed so that the bride’s father in South Africa, too ill to travel, could see the whole service as it occurred.

Preachers during the year included Trinity Hall alumni The Revd Dr Paul Weston (TH 1976) and The Revd Jenny Tomlinson (TH 1979) and, particularly striking because of the dramatic alteration in ecumenical relations between Roman Catholics and Anglicans since he had been an undergraduate, Fr John Wiley (TH 1966). Several leading theologians preached, including Professor Jeremy Begbie of Duke University (whose wife is a Trinity Hall Porter), Zoë Bennett of Anglia Ruskin University, Professor Morna Hooker of Cambridge University, and Professor Tom Greggs of Aberdeen University. Others representing the churches included The Rt Revd David Thomson, Bishop of Huntingdon and The
Revd Canon Vanessa Herrick, both of the Ely Diocese, and The Revd The Lord Griffiths of Burry Port and The Revd Dr Stuart Burgess; both former Presidents of the Methodist Conference. In this, my first year as Dean, I was struck by the theological and creative quality of their sermons and by the clear efforts made by preachers to speak to the context of the Chapel and the College. For the first time in some little while I ended the year optimistic about the health of that distinctive creative and theological genre, the sermon.

As ever, the College Chapel has been the place it has because of the input of those who work in it. The Chapel is only one part of the work of the College Director of Music, Andrew Arthur; but it is an important part and his passionate commitment to developing the skills of the Organ and Choral Scholars and the way he leads them in making music such a key part of Chapel worship is exemplary. Catherine Pettingale (TH 2008) and Chris Pilgrim (TH 2009), our Organ Scholars, members of the choir, and the sacristans: James Barwise (TH 2008), Gwen Sims-Williams (TH 2009), Andrew Forsyth (TH 2009) and Patrick Welsh (TH 2009), and the treasurer Tom Bushnell (TH 2009), have been delightful colleagues.

**The Revd Dr Stephen Plant**

**From the Library**

**The Jerwood Library**

The Jerwood Library had a starring role in this year’s ‘Technicolour’ June Event. The Library featured on the event’s posters and on the organisers’ T-shirts and its windows were decorated with coloured film so that it glowed with jewel colours throughout the evening. On a more serious note, once again Trinity Hall’s students have achieved excellent results in their exams. In the Library we try to support them as best we can, by providing an excellent environment for study and by turning round book recommendations as quickly as possible. The atmosphere in the Library during the exam term was relaxed but studious and we again offered the popular juice and biscuits sessions on the terrace on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons throughout the Easter Term. These were supplemented by two juice and biscuits sessions to help dispel Michaelmas Term’s ‘fifth week blues’ at the request of the JCR.

During the year we had healthy loans figures of 15,688, which represents an increase of 1,000 loans on last year’s figures. We added 1,247 new books, of which 157 were donations from Fellows, alumni, students
and others. The Family Fund for Academic Resources was launched by the Development Office and parents of current students very generously donated a total of £1,165 for the purchase of new books. We would like to thank all our donors for their support.

Helen Murphy, the Deputy Librarian, is particularly interested in the use of information technology in libraries. She has shone on the Cambridge Library scene and beyond by participating in conferences, running a training session for Cambridge librarians on the use of Facebook for libraries and as a founding member of the team running ‘23 Things for Professional Development’ which has librarian participants from all over the globe.

Once again we have had excellent feedback from our annual survey. This comment from one student sums it up: “I think our College Library is the prettiest and most comfortable in Cambridge. I usually come here for inspiration – with the attitude inside and the gorgeous views outside, it makes you want to work even more. I don't know who’d never come here.”

The Old Library

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the launch event for the Supporters of the Old Library scheme on 30 April 2011. The day was shared with the Nathanael Lloyd Society and began with drinks in the Master’s Lodge, followed by lunch and a talk by Dr John Pollard (TH 1963) on the history of benefaction. Guests could then visit the Old Library and an exhibition of recent donations and conservation work in the Chetwode Room. Guests particularly enjoyed the opportunity to find out more about book conservation techniques from Melvin Jefferson and Edward Cheese of the Cambridge Colleges Conservation Consortium before going on to have tea on the terrace.

The Supporters of the Old Library scheme has been a great success and has raised a total of £7,225 for conservation and cataloguing during the past year. We also received some valuable donations of rare books from Dr Philipp Mohr (TH 1990), the Reverend Bill Cave-Browne-Cave (TH 1973) and Trevor Grigg (TH 1955). These gifts include a set of Papal Bulls published between 1655 and 1730, several works by William Cave (1637–1713), who was Chaplain in Ordinary to James II, a magnificent early edition of the King James Bible (1616) and an Old Testament in Greek. We would like to thank all our donors for their support in helping us to care for this unique Library.

Visits to the Old Library continued to be tremendously popular. This year we participated in ‘Open Cambridge’, offering a number of tours to
local Cambridge residents which were fully booked in no time. We opened up the Old Library for many group visits, from Cambridge and abroad, and have received excellent feedback. Generally, people say that the Old Library was the highlight of their visit to Cambridge. It is a delight to share this ‘hidden gem’ with so many interested and appreciative people.

Dominique Ruhlmann, Director of Library Services

From the Development & Alumni Office

A previous issue of the Newsletter mentioned the highly successful 50th anniversary gathering of the class of 1959 in 2009. This seems to have inspired a number of significant anniversary gatherings in College this year with 1951, 1961, 1971 and 2001 all organising dinners or in the case of 1961 not only a black tie dinner but a number of activities over a weekend including a superb “in conversation” between the Master and Mani Shankar Aiyar (TH 1961) and Mr Khurshid Kasuri (TH 1961) on brokering peace between India and Pakistan.

Another significant meeting this year was the Year Rep and Volunteers meeting held in July during which a revised reporting structure and meeting schedule was agreed. The minutes of this meeting can be read below. The energetic Trinity Hall Association Committee continue to meet three times a year, coordinating the Cambridge Dinner, Regional gatherings and the hugely popular London event. They have also encouraged alumni to participate in the annual careers seminar for our resident students. We have been building up the Careers Network offered to our students, and many of you have been wonderfully generous in offering advice, summer placements and internships. We know that these opportunities are hugely valued by our students, so please do get in touch with us if you are able to help us further develop our Careers Network.

We are deeply indebted to all our alumni and friends who kindly and generously support the College with a donation. The Roll of Benefactors listing all those who have made a gift to the Hall this last financial year follows this article and we extend our warmest thanks to you all. To recognise those who support the College regularly, we have established the 1350 Society, open to those who give a minimum of £13.50 a year over a three-year period. We have also held our first Nathanael Lloyd Society event held jointly with Supporters of the Old Library; a lunch and Old Library tour including a display of recently conserved books and
manuscripts. *Milestones* magazine will continue to give a more detailed account of our fundraising achievements and keep you aware of our existing and new fundraising aspirations – and of the challenges we face in this ever-changing landscape of higher education funding. Suffice to say, benefaction continues to remain a vital stream of income for Trinity Hall as the Bursar indicates in his report on page 16.

We continue to keep you up-to-date with our news and information on forthcoming events through our stable of publications (the *Newsletter*, *Front Court*, and *Milestones* magazines), through our webpages and online community, [www.THalumni.net](http://www.THalumni.net), and through our Facebook and Twitter accounts. But we are also delighted to see you in College, and if you are in Cambridge, do come and visit us on I Staircase.

We look forward to meeting you at a future College occasion, and to hearing from you if you have ideas for our publications or suggestions for our events, and we thank you for all your support and interest in the future of the Hall.

*Jocelyn Poulton, Development Director*

### Contact Report

**Meeting of Year Reps and Volunteers held at Trinity Hall, Cambridge on Saturday 2 July 2011**

#### 1. Welcome from the Master

The Master welcomed everyone to the meeting and briefly reported on the impressive academic results of this year and of success on the river for the Boat Club, and congratulated the Trinity Hall Association on their most enjoyable event at Mansion House, London on 3 June.

#### 2. College Updates

**a) Master’s Report on Tuition Fees and OFFA Agreement**

The Master updated the meeting on the progress of the University of Cambridge’s Letter of Agreement with the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) and spoke of the many discussions and consultations of a broad spectrum of communities within the University. For the academic year 2012/13, Cambridge was proposing to charge £9,000 per annum. This would not give Cambridge any additional money. As a result of the £9,000 fee, the University would have an obligation to demonstrate its investment in outreach to schools and student bursaries. The University
would continue to aspire to attract a diversity of students from different backgrounds whilst maintaining the required grades of A* A A. The Master commented that the proposed fees, although high and daunting, were not in fact a debt. They will not be required to be paid upfront; and will not be repaid until salaries reach a certain level, and would expire after a period of 30 years from graduation. It was perhaps more analogous to being a “graduate tax”.

The Master warned that there was a danger that Graduate Funding was being ignored, and that it too faced a sea-change in the landscape of fees. The University was considering opening a new College at the North West Cambridge site for graduates perhaps to be called Chancellor College (in recognition of Prince Phillip retiring as Chancellor of Cambridge University).

b) Bursar’s Report

The Bursar reported on the College’s Endowment. When both he and the Master took up post in 2004 the endowment stood at £46 million. It now stands at £95 million (30 June 2011) and he noted that about £8 million had been added to the endowment through the generosity of our alumni and friends’ benefaction, but the remainder had been down to good portfolio management by the various individuals charged with looking after investments for the College. The Bursar reminded the meeting of the £25 million long-term loan taken on a 50-year term. Its current value stood at £32.7 million (30 June 2011), which more than covered the coupon of 5%.

The Bursar reported that the College runs an operating deficit of £1.5 million per annum. But he was pleased to report that conference trade had seen a rise in its income. He reminded the meeting that fundraising remains a vital source of income for the College.

3. Presentation of new Volunteer Liaison Structure

Jocelyn Poulton gave a presentation on a new Volunteer Liaison Structure which followed a series of consultations with Committee Members and Year Reps. The proposed new structure would allow the College to communicate better with Year Reps and the increasing number of volunteers, give a deeper insight into the operational aspects of the College and the challenges faced, and give more opportunities for interaction with the Fellowship. Most importantly it would enable the Development & Alumni office to be more nimble and responsive to deadlines.

In addition to the Year Reps, there will be a number of “Focus Groups”. The Events Focus Group would meet annually, and other Focus
Groups would be called on an ad-hoc basis to concentrate on particular issues, such as “how to get the most out of new media technologies”. Membership of these Focus Groups would comprise alumni recruited for their knowledge and expertise in a particular area. The Development Committee would continue to meet twice a year to discuss the College’s fundraising strategy.

**Support to Year Reps and Volunteers**

- A Year Rep and Volunteer page will be created on the website. This will include a vision and mission statement of the College; a statement reflecting the life-long relationship of alumni with the College (this is to be drafted and presented to the next meeting of the Year Reps (April 2012); the Terms of Reference and remits; a handbook of useful information to include contact details of key personnel, and “how to” pages ranging from organising your own event in College to a local dinner in non-Cambridge locations.
- A regular E-Newsletter will be sent out.
- Training will be given at the Conference/Workshop on how, for example, to make best use of our online directory, THalumni.net
- College Reports and other relevant information would be sent out in advance of all meetings.

**The vote:**
The proposal was accepted with the agreed title being the Year Rep and Volunteers Group, meeting annually, alternating with a day conference/workshop one year, and a meeting and dinner the next year. The Conference/Workshop would be held in the Easter vacation and the Dinner at a different time of year, perhaps coinciding with an existing College event.

4. Development & Alumni Activities Update

a) Events
Liz Pentlow reported that a record number of events were being held in College, and noted the particular rush on the 50th and significant decade anniversary events. She outlined some of the additional events that could be extended to Reunion Weekends, citing the 1959 and 1961 weekends where barbeques had been held at Wychfield, tours organised at the Fitzwilliam and Botanic Gardens, and lectures given in Hall. The meeting was asked for its views on holding Reunions or Dinners on a Friday evening. The room was split with Fridays being thought easier for those not working, and Sundays being good for daytime events. Seating plans were also suggested which were welcomed by some as a good idea, but not by all.
Liz Pentlow also gave notice of the refurbishment of the Dining Hall due to take place over the summer of 2013 to include redecoration and some refurbishment, the installation of a PA and hearing loop system. A marquee will be placed in Front Court and it was suggested that it should be used as an opportunity to do something different.

A few ideas for event venues emerged from the meeting including Strawberry Hill and HMS Belfast on the Thames, and the Royal Geographical Society.

b) Trinity Hall Association (THA)
The THA Secretary, Colin Hayes, reported on how the THA had shifted its emphasis to regional events and was considering reaching out to Dublin and possibly Europe over the coming years. It continues to hold a biennial London Event and was looking at the Tower of London for 2012/13. He reminded the meeting that the THA was able to offer subsidies to those organising their own alumni events, and that the THA continues to offer its Travel Awards to two to three students a year undertaking a humanitarian project over the summer vacation. The THA raises its profile with the current students through the annual Careers Seminar that it helps organise. Colin Hayes kindly thanked Mary Richmond for all her help in organising the THA events, and paid tribute to the outgoing President Sarah Webbe (TH 1981) and welcomed the new President Dr Nigel Chancellor (TH 1990).

c) Careers
Dr Rachelle Stretch reported on the Careers Network available to students through THalumni.net and of the range of summer placements and student internships secured through alumni. She had undertaken a survey of current students as to what would be most useful to them for the annual Nick Nicholson/THA Careers Seminar which had delivered some interesting comments which she was hoping to implement for 2011/12.

d) Fundraising
Jocelyn Poulton reported that over £220,000 had been raised from this year’s telephone campaign and gave tribute to Dr Rachelle Stretch for her management of the telethon in what was a difficult financial year. Overall the College had raised £1.8 million in new gifts and pledges, and had received over £800,000 in cash.

It was noted that the 1350 society had been established to recognise those who were giving a minimum of £13.50 a year for a three year period; that the Nathanael Lloyd Society (for legators) and the Supporters of the Old Library had been launched and an enjoyable inaugural lunch
for members was held in April 2011; that the Year Gift initiative continued to attract support with 1960 and 1961 seeking support from their years; and that 2011/12 would see the relaunch of the Milestones to the Future campaign which would be retaining its two goals of Re-Endowment and Regeneration.

Jocelyn Poulton took the opportunity to thank all those who support the College either through a gift, or through their generosity of time and advice in helping the College achieve the ever-expanding programme of events, and nurturing the friendships and networking of current and old members.

6. AOB

Tours of the newly refurbished P Staircase and of the unrefurbished G Staircase were then offered.

7. Date of next meeting:

It was agreed that the Year Rep & Volunteer Conference with its new format agenda would take place on Sunday 16 April 2012.

Jocelyn Poulton

Donating to Trinity Hall

Trinity Hall has benefited from and relied on the generosity and support of our members and friends since our foundation. The current uncertainty and volatility of the markets internationally together with the impact of reduced Government funding are increasing the pressure on our endowment, such that operational costs are becoming harder to meet. We are immensely grateful to our many current and past benefactors who collectively have supported numerous projects which have enhanced and improved the College environment.

Ways of Giving

It is possible to give to the College in a variety of ways, including regularly by direct debit, standing order or PAYE; or one-off payments by cash, credit card or by charity vouchers. It is now possible to make gifts to the College online via our website: www.trinhall.cam.ac.uk/onlinegiving. Gifts may be given to the Annual Fund, Capital Projects (currently the Staircase Refurbishment Programme) or the Endowment.
Tax Efficient Giving

Charitable gifts of all sizes from UK taxpayers are eligible for Gift Aid, which currently increases the value of your donation by 25% through reclaiming the basic rate income tax on your gift. Higher rate taxpayers can benefit even further by claiming back the difference between the two rates of tax on the total value of their gift. Gifts of shares are exempt from Capital Gains Tax and allow the donor to deduct the market value of the shares on the date of transfer from their taxable income. Tax efficient giving is also possible from the USA, Canada, Hong Kong, Republic of Ireland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Switzerland. Plc companies may also be able to match employees’ gifts.

Legacies also offer tax advantages by being free from Inheritance and Capital Gains Taxes and may thus reduce the tax liability of your estate. A new Legacy Brochure is available and we have established the Nathanael Lloyd Society to recognise and thank all those who have remembered the College in their Will.

The next Telephone Campaign will be held in March 2012. Please note that we do not call anyone without writing to them first; if you prefer not to be called, please respond to the letter we send before calling starts. If you have any questions about the Telephone Campaign or the Annual Fund, please contact Dr Rachelle Stretch in the Development Office (email: gifts@trinhall.cam.ac.uk).

Making a Gift of whatever size make a real difference to the College. A gift form is included at the end of this Newsletter. Over a third of alumni have made a gift to the College since the Millennium; we are very grateful to everyone who has supported the College, enabling us to preserve our excellent standards of teaching and pastoral care.

More information about our ongoing Campaign, Milestones to the Future, and our Annual Fund is available on our website, along with details of tax efficient giving from several different countries. Milestones magazine continues to present a review of our fundraising efforts and provides an update on current and future initiatives. Past issues are available online on www.trinhall.cam.ac.uk/alumni/publications.

Please contact Jocelyn Poulton or Dr Rachelle Stretch who would be delighted to take your call, or arrange a meeting. Trinity Hall, Cambridge Registered Charity Number: 1137458
Roll of Benefactors

1 July 2010 – 30 June 2011

The Master, Fellows and students of Trinity Hall wish to thank the following members and friends who have so kindly and generously made donations, legacy pledges or gifts-in-kind to the Hall since the list published in the previous Newsletter, and whose gifts were received during the College’s financial year (1 July to 30 June). The College also wishes to thank those benefactors who wish to remain anonymous.

For the Financial Year 2010/11 (unaudited), the following was received as new cash gifts or as outstanding pledges (excluding Legacy Pledges):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Gifts Received</td>
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<td>Legacy Cash Gifts received:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pledges Outstanding (excludes Legacy Pledges):</td>
<td><strong>£1,255,252</strong></td>
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1939
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Section Two

Trinity Hall Lectures
Milestones Lecture
Saturday 19 November 2010

History and the Financial Crisis

Professor Martin Daunton, LittD, FBA has been Professor of Economic History at the University of Cambridge since 1997 and Master of Trinity Hall since 2004. He was formerly Astor Professor of British History at UCL, where he taught from 1979. He read Economic History at the University of Nottingham and completed a PhD at the University of Kent, before moving to his first position at the University of Durham in 1973. He has specialised in the economic and social history of Britain since 1700, writing two books covering the period up to 1951 (Progress and Poverty: An Economic and Social History of Britain, 1700–1850 and Wealth and Welfare: An Economic and Social History of Britain 1851–1951). His main interest is in the interconnection of politics and the economy, and he has written extensively on housing and welfare policy, and on the politics of taxation since the 18th century. He was President of the Royal Historical Society from 2004 to 2008; his four presidential addresses dealt with Britain and the globalisation since 1850. He is now writing a book (due to be published in 2013) on the general theme of the economic government of the world spanning the decades from the Second World War to the present day, focusing on trade, finance, money, development issues and the setting up of the IMF through to WTO.

In 1944, Henry Morgenthau, US Secretary of the Treasury, opened the Bretton Woods conference on post-war monetary relations with a warning to the delegates of 44 countries. His words were based on the bitter experience of the 1930s:

All of us have seen the great economic tragedy of our time. We saw the worldwide depression of the 1930s. We saw currency disorders develop and spread from land to land, destroying the basis for international trade and international investment and even international faith. In their wake, we saw unemployment and wretchedness – idle tools, wasted wealth. We saw their victims fall prey, in places, to demagogues and dictators. We saw bewilderment and bitterness become the breeders of fascism, and, finally, of war.

The great depression should never be allowed to happen again.
Lessons of History

He and the other delegates at the conference, and the officials who had discussed the reform of the world’s economy since 1941, were drawing lessons from the great depression that they would apply to the post-war world. The problem was that the lessons that they drew were not the same. History does not provide an unambiguous message, but is utilised for rhetorical purposes and set in an ideological framework.

The same point applies now as politicians and economists seek to apply the lessons of the great depression of the 1930s to the great recession of the present, and also seek to apply the lessons of Bretton Woods to current debates, such as at G-20 last week when constant reference was made back to both the 1930s and 1944. Again, the lessons we might learn are radically different depending on the assumptions from which the comparison starts.

The task of the historian is to be properly sceptical and to warn against the use of inappropriate analogies; to indicate how historical experience is being utilised to justify particular policy choices; and to suggest that in many respects the experience of the past is fundamentally different from the present. This is not to deny the utility of history; far from it. It is to argue that history provides a mode of analysis that allows us to understand the contingencies and complexities of social and economic systems. It is also to argue that the actions of present politicians are rooted in the past experience of their countries, and constrained by the nature of institutions created in different historical conditions to deal with different problems.

Reparations versus Integration?

Let us return to Mount Washington hotel at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire and the wartime debates which led to the conference.

The presiding genius at Bretton Woods was John Maynard Keynes who put forward his scheme for an international clearing union in 1941; after much discussion with Morgenthau’s assistant secretary of the Treasury Harry Dexter White, it resulted in the agreement of 1944 signed by 44 countries. Although Morgenthau and White agreed with Keynes on some of the lessons of the great depression, they also had deep disagreements about other lessons.

Keynes had been a participant at the Versailles peace conference at the end of the First World War, and exploded onto the international stage with his famous book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, where he warned that disaster would follow from the imposition of reparations
on Germany. The result, he feared, would be bitter resentment and disordering of international finances. Experience showed that he was right – or did it? Much depends on the lesson to be drawn from history.

In 1946, the French economist Etienne Mantoux drew a different lesson in *The Carthaginian Peace; or the Economic Consequences of Mr Keynes*. In telling the Germans that they were being treated harshly, Keynes gave them an excuse not to pay. After all, the French had paid even larger reparations after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. There were two divergent lessons from history. Keynes’s lesson from history to be applied at the end of the Second World War was that the Germans should not be treated punitively. Instead they should be integrated into the world economy – and Cordell Hull, the US Secretary of State, agreed with him. Hull was the reincarnation of Richard Cobden, the great leader of the Anti-Corn Law League and creator of the Peace Society. By linking nations together in trade, peace would be assured.

Morgenthau disagreed. In his view, Hull was ‘obsessed by his trade agreements and … failed to realise that Japanese militarism and European fascism had released new and ugly forces which … could not be controlled politely’. Hull’s continued reliance on trade agreements to make peace was derided as being ‘like hunting an elephant in the jungle with a fly swatter’. Morgenthau was Jewish, and during the war he pressed Roosevelt to take action to rescue Jews in the face of State Department prevarication. Not surprisingly, Morgenthau wished to destroy the capacity of Germany to wage war: the ‘Morgenthau plan’ proposed splitting Germany into separate states, closing down its heavy industries and returning it to a pastoral economy.

The aim was encapsulated in the title of a US Treasury memorandum: the ‘Program to Prevent Germany from Starting World War III’ which was presented by Roosevelt to Churchill at Quebec in September 1944, shortly after Bretton Woods, and without the knowledge of Hull. Although Churchill initially condemned the plan as ‘unChristian’, he was eventually converted by the thought that Britain would secure German export markets. This policy of limiting German recovery was pursued by the American army of occupation until July 1947 when a new policy was laid down, that ‘an orderly, prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany’ – an approach associated with the Marshall plan of 1947.

The Morgenthau plan had another aim according to Joe McCarthy and his paranoid search for reds under the bed. It was a Soviet plot linked with White who was accused of being a Soviet agent. White was alleged to have taken away financial aid from the Chinese nationalists to
allow the Communists to advance; now he was de-industrialising Germany to allow Soviet troops to sweep across Europe. He died of a heart attack after being browbeaten by McCarthy.

The apparent agreement on the need for international economic institutions to reduce post-war conflict masked deep divisions over how best to deal with the defeated nations and to create the conditions for a lasting peace. Different lessons were being learned from history.

**Deficit versus Creditor Countries**

Keynes and White disagreed deeply on another lesson of the great depression. In Keynes’s opinion, shared by most British participants at Bretton Woods, the lesson for settlement was that the burden of adjustment should not fall on countries such as Britain which had massive trade deficits, but should also be borne by the surplus countries – above all the United States.

At the end of the First World War, Britain had lost a large part of its export markets and experienced inflation so that its costs were out of line with those in the US. To regain export markets, it needed to become more competitive and, since it could not devalue its currency given the decision to return to the gold standard in 1925, it had to reduce costs by slashing spending, raising interest rates to defend the value of the pound, and attacking wages.

In a second equally notorious intervention in public debate, Keynes warned in *The Economic Consequences of Mr Churchill* that the result would be disaster – an outbreak of warfare between capital and labour, and mass unemployment through reduction in consumption. His warnings seemed to come to pass with the general strike of 1926, mass unemployment through pricing goods out of export markets, and a slide into economic nationalism which wrecked the world economy in the 1930s. On this reading of events, the lesson of history was clear: recovery after the Second World War required the creditor nation – the United States – to adjust as well as the deficit countries to prevent all the burdens falling on struggling economies which would provoke a nationalistic or communist backlash.

Morgenthau and White were equally adamant that the United States should not be forced to act as the creditor nation. The lesson they drew from history was very different: British industrialists and politicians in the 1920s were weak-willed and vacillating in the face of high costs after the First World War. There was no reason why British wages could not have been forced down and costs adjusted to the gold standard. The British government had not stood up to the power of unions at the end of the
war as had the Americans; they had not cut the high level of taxation and restored incentives to create a free-market economy; they had spent too much on generous welfare which prevented wages adjusting (or more honestly falling).

Instead of taking strong action, the British government came off the gold standard in 1931, so allowing the value of the pound to drop in order to price imports out of the domestic market and to make British exports more competitive. Hence the British had laid the ground for currency warfare which led, as Morgenthau pointed out in his speech in 1944, to the whole sorry story of economic disaster. If anyone was at fault, it was the British – and now they were demanding to be allowed to escape the pain of adjustment at the end of the Second World War.

There were, therefore, two different lessons from history and they were fought out at Bretton Woods – with Morgenthau and White winning the battle so that creditor nations would not need to adjust by ensuring that they did not accumulate massive surpluses. Keynes wanted an international bank to produce its own money or Bancor to provide liquidity for trade, and to allow deficit countries to have an overdraft facility, much as a private individual would from Barclays. If a country was in persistent credit – as was the US – it would pay a penalty and ultimately hand over its surplus in full.

White rejected such an approach as a sanction for profligacy: why would any deficit country do anything to adjust its international trade position? And the production of Bancor would be inflationary. The American proposal was a stabilisation fund into which each member country paid a quota upon which it could draw; it could not create money itself. Further, sanctions on creditor countries were rejected or ineffective. White and the US Treasury had largely won over Keynes and the British Treasury.

In 1944, two different lessons were taken from the history of the interwar period by the British (deficit) and the Americans (surplus). At present, the debates are being re-run and the lessons are being re-learned with an interestingly ironic twist. The Americans (with the British) are now the deficit nations and China, Germany and Japan the surplus countries (see Figure 1 – Trade Balances). Unless action is taken to rectify these imbalances, there are serious dangers for the future of the world economy.
Figure One – Trade Balances

Current account balance in $bn and % of GDP, 2010
Hence Tim Geithner (US Secretary of the Treasury) is taking on the mantle of Keynes – and the Chinese and Germans are utilising the arguments of White and Morgenthau. History is being refought and reinterpreted, not least at the G20 meeting at Seoul in November 2010 where the press was full of articles about Bretton Woods. Geithner suggested that countries with a deficit or surplus of 4% of Gross Domestic Product should take corrective action – a marker which neatly meant that the US did not need to do anything (its deficit is about 3% of GDP), whereas China and Germany did (their surpluses were 6 and 5%). The figures are not a target, and there is no sanction or automatic mechanism as proposed by Keynes – and at the G20 meeting there was no more than a promise to be virtuous some time in the future. The outcome is not surprising, for the leading players went to Seoul with very different assumptions. In order to understand what is at stake, we need to turn to another issue which was a matter of concern at Bretton Woods and is again now: currency wars.

Currency Wars

The debate over global imbalances is closely linked with the belief that we are now witnessing currency wars. One reason for the large surpluses of China – at least according to aggrieved American politicians – is that the Chinese government deliberately undervalues the Renminbi to boost its exports. In response, other Asian countries – Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia – have taken action to hold down their own currencies to prevent a loss of trade to their Chinese competitors. The Chinese government counters that the real problem is that the Americans are failing to take action to reduce their costs and balance their deficit – just as the Americans complained about Britain after the war. Furthermore, the Chinese accuse the Americans themselves of manipulating the currency by using Quantitative Easing – pumping money into the economy – to reduce the value of the dollar and so make American goods cheaper in export markets. The German finance minister, Wolfgang Schaube, shares the sentiment: the Americans, he complains, are accusing the Chinese of currency manipulation whilst themselves pushing down the value of the dollar.

This game of tit-for-tat has potentially serious implications. Could it spill over into trade wars as in the 1930s, as pointed out by Morgenthau? There is considerable concern that the difficulties of adjusting the trade imbalances linked with currency warfare could create a new financial crisis and protectionism.

The participants at Bretton Woods were clear that a major reason for the depression was competitive devaluation, starting with Britain com-
ing off gold in 1931; countries followed each other to ever lower exchange rates in order to secure export markets and to price imports out of the domestic economy, in the process creating a spiral of ‘beggar my neighbour’ policies. Currency wars led to trade wars and to depression as Morgenthau warned, with the final outcome of political instability and warfare. Can the same happen again? The stakes are very high. The current debates turn to history for lessons – which as we might expect are far from certain.

Some historians argue that the emotional term ‘currency war’ that was used in relation to the 1930s and is now again in the headlines, misunderstands what happened in the 1930s. Their optimistic view is that currencies were realigned, and coming off gold allowed the pursuit of policies on the lines of quantitative easing at present. Devaluation helped countries recover: those which came off gold first, like Britain, had the fastest rate of recovery in the 1930s, whereas those like France which stayed on gold suffered from slow growth. On this view, the real lesson of the 1930s is to reject the perceived danger of currency wars. Rather, the lesson is that some countries are now trapped into inappropriate policies because they cannot adjust their exchange rate. Britain left the gold standard in 1931 and could readjust and recover. Ireland and Greece cannot exit the Euro-zone in 2010 and are unable to devalue their currency – the Euro – whose value is determined by the strong German economy. One lesson of the 1930s could therefore be that flexibility in setting exchange rates is helpful for recovery.

It was not the lesson learned by either Keynes or White: both wanted exchange rates to be pegged to prevent any repeat of the crisis of the 1930s. Hence at Bretton Woods, the dollar was fixed to gold at $35 an ounce, and all other currencies were then fixed to the dollar. Unlike on the classical gold standard, currencies were not directly fixed to gold: they could be readjusted in relation to the dollar if there was a threat to domestic prosperity so that the danger of serious deflation and a political backlash from aggrieved workers were avoided. Exchange rates were fixed but flexible. This system persisted until the early 1970s.

But had the right lesson been learned? Milton Friedman thought it had not. In 1950, Friedman wrote a paper for the Economic Cooperation Administration, the US government agency set up to run the Marshall Plan in Europe. He argued that Bretton Woods created difficulties by pegging currencies. He asserted that floating exchanges – allowing rates to be set by the market – were ‘absolutely essential for the fulfilment of our basic economic objective: the achievement and maintenance of a free and prosperous world community engaging in unrestricted multilateral
trade’. He argued that preventing instability of exchanges by administrative rules did nothing to end underlying instability. He argued instead for adjustment within a free market economy. In his view, the pursuit of the minor goal of fixed exchange rates meant there had to be controls on the economy to sustain the rate. If rates could float, controls on the economy and barriers to trade could be removed.

Friedman did not only argue that fixed exchange rates created rigidities in the economy and stifled enterprise and trade. He also argued that the onset of depression in the US in the early 1930s arose from inappropriate monetary policy by the Federal Reserve which made a serious mistake in reducing the monetary supply too much in 1929–33, so turning a financial problem into a serious disruption of the economy. The correct lesson should have been to criticise the Fed for failing to ensure stable monetary growth. Unfortunately, in his view, the response was to reject orthodoxy for the siren calls of Keynesian spending on public works.

Friedman is the hero of Ben Bernanke, the current chairman of the Federal Reserve, who wrote his doctorate on the great depression and has directly imposed Friedman’s lessons of the 1930s. The current policy of Quantitative Easing follows the lesson learned by Friedman from the depression, that the Fed took inappropriate monetary action by tightening money supply. Instead, money should be injected into the economy. The problem with the Fed’s approach is that it can be seen as a form of currency war. Bernanke argues that the Fed has only two aims: to prevent inflation and to stimulate employment, and that the external value of the dollar is none of his concern. But his actions certainly have the result that the dollar is weakened, and the Chinese and Germans argue this is the rationale for QE2.

The result could be a very serious standoff between countries. Can a solution be found as at Bretton Woods by nations coming together in a consensus on the best way forward, negotiating a cooperative solution? Or will we see a return to the inability to reach agreement that marked the 1930s, when the World Economic Conference of 1933 ended in complete failure? I will return to this point at the end of the lecture.

**Trade and Protectionism**

Another lesson of the great depression was the danger of trade wars, with high levels of protective duties to keep out the goods of undervalued countries and to sustain domestic employment by replacing imports. Again, there was disagreement between Britain and America about who instigated the trade wars. To the British negotiators, the
answer was obvious: the American Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930 which imposed massive tariffs against imported goods. To the American negotiators, the answer was equally obvious: British adoption of imperial preference in 1932 – lower duties on empire goods and high duties on goods from foreign countries. Although Hull admitted that tariffs were sinful, they were nothing like as wicked as preferences. Tariffs applied to everyone; preferences meant that empire producers were favoured over others which was more distorting of markets. By contrast, America was even-handed in its treatment of British and German imports. To Hull and the assistant secretary of state for trade negotiations, Will Clayton, the British system of imperial preference had to be destroyed.

What both the British and Americans accepted was that trade wars were a curse in the 1930s. In the current great recession, the desire to avoid trade wars has been one of the key themes – and on the whole the stress on the dangers of the 1930s has worked. In the 1930s, world trade continued to fall for at least 4 years from the peak in 1929; in the current great recession, the recovery started after about a year, and has been surprisingly strong so that we are now almost back to the peak (see Figure 2 – Volume of World Trade). Much the same applies to industrial production.

In the present great recessions, we have managed to avoid trade wars and a rise in protectionism. A World Trade Organisation report this month (November 2010) estimates that new trade restrictions since October 2008 amounted to 1.8% of G20 imports and 1.4% of total world imports – as a result, trade remains more open than it ever has been. Although the report commends the restraint shown by countries, it still warns of the dangers of protectionism from exchange rate manipulation, trade imbalances and high levels of unemployment. As the Financial Times pointed out, politicians have been conscious that trade barriers led to the great depression – but they have been less concerned at the impact of their domestic policies on international trade. Bernanke can say that QE2 is designed to deal with inflation and unemployment, but depreciation of the dollar follows from his actions. Uncoordinated and possibly unsuccessful national policies might lead to calls for protectionism from electorates concerned about their jobs and security.

What is needed is a means of joining the concern of IMF for currencies with the WTO’s concern with trade. Currently, they are not adequately linked. Further, there are signs of controls over the purchase of assets by firms located overseas, such as the Canadian opposition to BHP Billiton of Australia taking over the major Canadian producer of potash.
There is some concern that open trading has survived but that there might be an outbreak of ‘natural resources nationalism’. Further, the WTO is concerned that the most recent round of trade talks – the so-called Doha Development Agenda – has been deadlocked since the end of 2009, and is anxious that they should restart to allow further liberalisation of trade.

Nevertheless, there is some ground for optimism when we make a comparison with the 1930s. The lesson of the 1930s itself has been in everyone’s mind and is constantly reiterated. I am not convinced that natural resources nationalism is a real threat. But above all, institutional rules exist which make a lurch to protectionism much more difficult than in the 1930s when there was no formal commitment to multilateral trade. Since 1947 and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, there has been. The architects of the post-war world created commitment mechanisms and institutions to prevent the recurrence of trade wars, and these have been remarkably resilient in stopping trade war during the great recession. This is not to say that there was agreement: on the contrary, the shape of the trade system was deeply contentious.

As far as the Americans were concerned, the major problem from the 1930s was imperial preference which they wished to abolish in return

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*Figure Two – Volume of World Trade*

Volume of World Trade in the great depression and great recession [Eichengreen and O’Rourke]
for Lend Lease in 1942 – the provision of munitions and other resources without immediate payment – and the large loan to Britain at the end of 1945. The British response was that dismantling imperial preference would be dangerous, given the parlous position of British exports at the end of the war. The country was facing national bankruptcy and starvation. The British economy was highly dependent on international trade and therefore had an interest in restoring open world markets. But there was a danger that greater involvement in the international economy would make it liable to recession and unemployment. Above all, the British economy would be more dependent on America – and that America was an inherently unstable capitalistic economy which could drag Britain into recession. ‘Otto’ Clarke, a leading official at the British Treasury, was concerned that the American proposals to recreate multilateral trade are on the whole creative of unemployment and … certainly hinder individual countries from pursuing an internal full employment policy…. We tie ourselves up to the highly pere-patetic US economy – and, what is more, we agree to increase our dependence upon international trade…. We are, in fact, embarking upon a high import-high export policy with no safeguards at all about the stability in the USA and with very limited powers to take protective action in co-operation with likeminded countries to ease the impact of US depression on our economy.

Another Treasury official commented that ‘[T]here is very considerable feeling everywhere that countries cannot afford to disarm if the elephant [the US] is going to run amok. Especially if the elephant then says that it is the only sane and virtuous animal in the zoo.’ The British government therefore argued that the post-war drive to free trade should be on condition that all countries in the world had a commitment to domestic policies of full employment. Free trade would follow after full employment had been secured. The American government took a different stance: free trade should come first, and that would create full employment. Many Americans feared that a commitment to full employment would involve socialistic controls which would lead to inflexibility in the economy, stifling change and growth. In fact, recessions might be beneficial as a wave of creative destruction. When the two governments issued the ‘Proposals for a post-war conference on trade and employment’ in December 1945, there were two very different interpretations of what was involved.
The differences led to serious problems in negotiating the Charter for the International Trade Organisation which was intended to be the counterpart of the IMF. Three successive conferences were held in London, Geneva and Havana between 1946 and 1948. Although Will Clayton signed the Charter at Havana on behalf of the US, it was never ratified by Congress and the ITO never came into existence. Why?

The British stressed the need for full employment policies and others went still further. Australia argued that the exporters of primary products needed policies to create the full employment of the resources of the world and hence higher raw material and food prices which the British government was reluctant to accept. India felt that justice meant that developed countries should now accept that they would lose employment as a price for development in poor countries – not something willingly accepted by the British at a time of austerity. The Latin Americans took a leading role at the Havana conference, arguing for activist policies of economic development and protection of their markets. They had considerable voice because of a shift in the voting system of the ITO. The initial idea was to give countries votes according to their volume of trade, just as the IMF gave votes according to the quota paid by each country. The result was that the ITO would be controlled by the Americans and British, just as the IMF, with limited voice for smaller and poorer countries. But this approach was rejected for the ITO. In order to secure the presence of more countries, and to obtain support for the programme of free trade, the Americans decided to allow more countries to attend at Havana and to give one country one vote. Rather than expressing gratitude and following the American line, as hoped, the Latin Americans seized the chance to insert all sorts of clauses which were seen as a sell out on Capitol Hill. Hence the concessions made at Havana to secure support for the Charter led to its failure in Washington.

What did survive was the interim agreement of GATT signed at Geneva. It was not a formal institution like the IMF, so much as a set of agreements between national governments. It offered a means of negotiating down trade barriers in a series of ‘rounds’ – there was even one at Torquay. It had two virtues: it avoided the issue of voting rights that had stymied the ITO; and excluded the wider development agenda that had caused such controversy at Havana.

GATT has since been replaced by the World Trade Organisation. It was formed in 1995 after the final Uruguay round of GATT talks between 1986 and 1994. So far, it has not successfully completed a round of its own. The Doha Development Agenda was launched in 2001 and is deadlocked. This week (14 November 2010), the Director-General of the
WTO, Pascal Lamy, made what is now a ritual statement that the Doha development round would be deliverable in 2011. Here I am inclined to draw my own lesson from history. The problem with the WTO is that it has many members and a democratic franchise, with an extremely wide agenda from trade in goods to services, intellectual property and development. Could it be that the Doha Development Agenda – much as the Charter of the ITO that was debated at Havana in 1947/8 – is too all-encompassing and has prevented the emergence of consensus? We might say that the lesson from the postwar attempt to create an ITO is that it is better to deal with a defined and limited agenda on trade and not to try to solve all problems at once, with the danger that nothing is resolved. It is not the lesson drawn by Lamy. This morning, in checking the WTO web site, I saw that Lamy made a speech in India yesterday (19 November) in which he referred back to Havana and the ITO, and said that the key issue facing the world is unemployment, as recognised in the Charter of the ITO in 1948 – and that this must be given priority. My lesson is that in giving employment priority in the talks of 1947/8, the whole enterprise collapsed.

Although there has been more success in containing protectionism than was feared at the start of the great recession, the institutions of the WTO are still in need of reform.

Debt and Deficit Finance

When I was a student of economic history in the late 1960s, the interpretation of the great depression of the 1930s assumed that the Treasury had misguidedly rejected Keynes’s policies of increased public spending to boost demand and stimulate investment, as set out in the Liberal manifesto of 1929 We Can Conquer Unemployment and in The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, in 1936. The Treasury argued that public spending ‘crowded out’ private investment. We knew – or thought we did – that in reality public spending would have increased consumer spending which would have attracted more private investment and increased the willingness to save. But in 1929, Keynes and the Liberals were defeated by the advocates of prudence, in the form of the minority Labour government. The same approach was then followed by the national government after 1931 – balanced budgets and safety first. The result, we were led to believe, was persistent unemployment and depression.

The coming of Mrs Thatcher and the shift away from Keynesianism made us look differently at the experience of the 1930s. After all, Britain recovered faster than other countries and the Treasury was not so
misguided in pursuing a policy of cheap money to stimulate private house building, rather than wasteful public works which would lead to a bloated and inefficient state.

These debates are now back on the agenda just as they were in 1929. An initial result of the recession was the return of Keynesian policies of public spending; now, in Britain, we have the return of the Treasury view and cuts. I am now in danger of straying into dangerously party political issues.

A major difference between the great depression of the 1930s and great recession of the present is the size of the state. In Britain in the 1930s, public spending was about 25% of GDP; now it is 40%. This comparison could lead in two directions. On the one hand, it could be said that the state has become far too big and should be scaled back. On the other hand, it could be argued that cutting the state now will have disastrous effects on consumption and might provoke a deeper recession, with similar effects on some parts of the country to the collapse of the export industries of the 1930s.

This is not to deny the need for action to solve the structural deficit in the government budget – that is, the deficit existing when the economy is booming. But we should not become obsessed with the national debt. The historical lesson is two fold. First, the level of debt is low in historic terms (see Figure 3 – ‘Debt as a Proportion of GDP’). Secondly, Britain has not defaulted on loans since the 16th century. By contrast, Greece and Spain have defaulted on many occasions. A question that is worth asking is:

![UK National Debt as Percent of GDP](ukpublicspending.co.uk)
what political, social and cultural factors mean that some countries are prone to default, whereas others have managed to avoid it, even with much higher levels of debt. My own historical work has been concerned to explain why Britain has, unlike most countries in Europe, avoided either tax revolts or debt default.

I could point to other themes and issues – but it is now time to ask:

**What can be done?**

In order to understand what is or is not possible to do in facing up to the problems I have outlined in 2010, we need to undertake a careful political and historical analysis – and one of the shortcomings of modern economics is that it excludes history from its repertoire of skills in favour of mathematical modelling.

We are at a particularly difficult moment in the development of the world economy. It is rare for one key currency to be replaced by another: the last time it happened, sterling was replaced by the dollar. The process was long-drawn out, from the First World War to the 1960s or 1970s, and caused serious political debate within Britain about national identity as imperial or European, let alone in economic policy. Nevertheless, the process was managed in large part because the American government decided to assist in the gradual displacement of sterling; and the dollar was the obvious alternative.

The current state of affairs is very different. The dollar continues to be the world’s major reserve currency, but the American economy is in deficit. The Americans can continue to print more dollars but is coming under pressure from China and Germany, as we have seen. Is there an obvious alternative currency? Before the onset of the great recession, one leading financial historian felt that an alternative existed for the first time: the Euro. I am not sure that we would now be so certain that the Euro will even survive the current strains within Europe.

What does that leave? One answer might be the Renminbi but the Chinese are cautious about making it freely convertible or a reserve currency, which would lose some of their autonomy in economic policy.

How are solutions to be found? One of my major points is that the international institutions that exist today were formed in the peculiar circumstances of the war and post-war transition, and they have serious difficulties in responding to new problems. Bretton Woods was the result of agreement between two – or more strictly one and half countries – Britain and America. It was therefore relatively easy to come to an agreement, which other countries could accept in 1944 at a time when
the war was still in progress. Furthermore, technical experts from the League of Nations had produced reports which created a shared diagnosis of many of the problems.

The shared diagnosis at Bretton Woods is now absent, as it was at the World Economic Conference of 1933. Will a cooperative solution prove possible? It is far from clear that the IMF has the mandate to carry through reform or a clear set of policies. The recent proposal of Robert Zoellick, president of the World Bank, that gold should become a reference point for a basket of currencies, did not receive much support. Just where does authority lie in the emergence of solutions? The IMF still has weighted voting, though there has been some progress in lessening the role of America and Europe in a settlement this month (November 2010). Does authority lie with the countries of G20, which has not been very successful in its recent talks, or with the narrower G8? The problem with G8 is that it is dominated by developed countries and lacks legitimacy to carry through major reform. G20 has more legitimacy – but its size means that it is difficult to coordinate. It also lacks clear leadership. Obama was not a forceful presence in Seoul, and has serious political problems at home.

If we were to be very pessimistic, we could point to President Nixon and the collapse of the initial Bretton Woods system in 1971. The inability to produce reform through the IMF or G10 meant that he pursued a policy of ‘benign neglect’ – not seeking positive reform, waiting for a crisis to emerge which would destroy the system and so allow reform to take place. Unfortunately, when the crisis occurred there was no real reform plan, and the result was a decade of uncertainty. Is this what we face now? Arguably it is, for it could be that America is facing a period of serious polarisation of opinion which makes it very difficult for America to deal with its own deficit or to provide international leadership.

The alternative leader is China, but as yet there is a lack of clarity about its policies. In April 2009, Zhou Xiaochuan of the People’s Bank of China proposed what he called a ‘super-sovereign reserve currency’, and referred to Keynes’s proposal of 1941. The idea is to create a basket of currencies which would replace the dollar, and allow more international cooperation. Whether he will have more success than Keynes remains to be seen – and the outcome is difficult to predict, for there is a debate within China as well as between China and America over monetary policies. At the moment, the prospects for reform do not seem good for a cooperative solution.

The balance between debtor and creditor countries was different after the Second World War from now. In 1945, the US was the dominant
world economy; Britain was a bankrupt seeker of American aid. Now the balance of power is different between China and the US. The US has more power as the deficit country for it still controls the world’s major reserve currency which means that the rest of the world cannot easily force it to adjust against its will. Perhaps China will reduce its surplus by allowing a gradual appreciation of the Renminbi – but it is very cautious about doing anything swift. It has a number of reasons to tread warily. Partly, Chinese caution rests on historical experience. In the 1930s, China was still on a silver-backed currency, and in 1934 the American government decided to increase the price to help its domestic producers of silver. The result was an outflow of silver from China which led to deflation and the abandonment of the silver standard in 1935 – and in turn to hyperinflation. The experience of external pressure on the Chinese currency is alarming. Similarly, the experience of Japan raises concerns. In 1985, the Plaza Accord forced the Japanese to revalue the yen, with disastrous consequences for growth. The Chinese have warned that appreciation and a loss of export markets will create domestic unrest which will be highly dangerous.

Conclusion

What does history teach us? We need to understand the circumstances in which institutions were created, so that we are aware of their problems in adapting to new circumstances. We need to understand the assumptions of different countries that are rooted in their own past. We need to appreciate how politicians and commentators are using and abusing historical analogies for their own ideological purposes. And we need to appreciate the complexities of the formulation of policy which cannot be reduced to neat theories and mathematical formulae.

*Postscript: This Lecture was delivered in November 2010: clearly matters have developed in the intervening period.*
The Eden Oration, December 2010

A tradition since 1645, the Eden Oration is given by one of the Fellows at a service in the Chapel that precedes the Eden Supper. For the 2010 Oration, the honour was given to Dr Simon Moore.

Dr Simon Moore (TH 1991) is the Trinity Hall Staff Fellow and Director of Studies in Computer Sciences and University Reader in Computer Architecture where he undertakes research and teaching in the general area of computer design with particular interests in massively parallel computer architecture and associated algorithm issues. He was awarded the Pilkington Prize for excellence in teaching in 2010.

Computers and Society

Introduction
Having been a Fellow for a little over 12 years, I now stand in front of you as a grey-beard and presumably it is my duty as Eden Orator to speak with great wisdom. Regrettably my beard is not yet fully grey so you will have to console yourself with ramblings from a middle-aged computer engineer. But before I attempt to become somewhat more philosophical, I would like to briefly review life at Trinity Hall over the last year.

Annual Review
The College is continually revitalised with new faces joining our scholarly society. We have a new keen intake of undergraduates and graduate students who I hope will be encouraged by our scholars toward excellence. A new Research Fellow, Emily Kneebone, in Classics and a new Staff Fellow in Earth Sciences – Dr Alexandra Turchyn. A new Dean – the Revd Dr Stephen Plant. A new Professor of Natural Science – Professor Jane Clarke. We welcomed two new Honorary Fellows: Mani Shankar Aiyar (TH 1961) for his work as an Indian diplomat and senior politician; and Sir David Bell (TH 1965) for his distinguished service as Managing Editor and Chairman of the Financial Times.

We said goodbye to some established Fellows: Mr Angus Johnston moved back to Oxford after ten very active years. Our Dean – the Revd Dr Jeremy Morris – has moved to King’s College. Professor Paul Smith moved to New York, Dr Frederik Tilmann to Berlin and Dr Ciara Fairley has become a barrister.

Of course some members also pass away. Notably Professor Colin Austin, an expert in Greek and a most excellent Wine Steward and Praelector; and Dr Shaun Wylie, mathematician and legendary World War II cryptanalyst.
But I think we should also remember what has not changed. We have established key figures, in particular the Master, Senior Tutor and Bursar, who provide much stability despite worrying financial markets, shifting government policy and the occasional internal upset. Of course there are so many other hard working people who are pivotal to the running of the College including Fellows, Porters, Administrators, Catering, Maintenance and Gardening staff who are remarkably loyal to this College.

We should also remember the alumni, many of whom contribute to and encourage this scholarly society. Recently I thoroughly enjoyed the Reunion for alumni who matriculated in 1991/1992. I matriculated as a graduate in 1991 and got to know quite a few undergraduates as well as graduates. In particular there were four computer scientists who I supervised extensively and got to know very well. They have established careers in a range of professions: databases, wireless communication, computer games and academia. It was wonderful to hear from these alumni that the education they had received in Cambridge had stood them in such good stead over the last 18 or so years. This, I believe, is a great testament to the depth of the syllabus taught in the Computer Laboratory which very much focuses on the fundamentals of the subject which change comparatively slowly compared with the implementation technology.

**The Computer Laboratory**

The Computer Laboratory where I work was originally the Mathematical Laboratory which, after the Second World War, was invigorated by a new director – Professor Sir Maurice Wilkes – who passed away earlier this week (December 2010) aged 97. Professor Wilkes and his team built the first practical stored programmed computer, named EDSAC, which had many of the characteristics of machines of today. EDSAC was used as a tool by other scientists and facilitated work leading to two Nobel prizes. I knew Maurice as an elderly statesman who was still remarkably astute even in his early 90s, and he continued to track technology trends aided by his extensive contacts.

**Moore’s Law**

Computer technology has advanced at an exponential rate since the invention of the integrated circuit. Back in the 1960s, Gordon Moore, co-founder of Intel, observed that transistor density was doubling every 18 to 24 months. This exponential rate of progress, usually referred to as Moore’s Law, continues today though we are starting to see some slowdown. I know no area of engineering endeavour where machines we
create improve at such a rapid rate. Usually engineering is about compromises, but so far the underlying electronic technology has allowed incredible improvement in every dimension: small size, low-power and ever higher-performance for less cost.

Exponential growth is hard to get your head around. So let’s use an analogy: in 1978 a commercial flight between New York and Paris cost around £600 and took 11 hours. If the principles of Moore’s Law could have been applied to the aircraft industry then that flight would now cost about a penny and take less than one second. Transistors are effectively printed onto silicon in what is effectively a £2 billion lithographic printing press. A transistor now costs less to make than printing a full stop in a newspaper, which is a good thing since modern chips can contain over one billion transistors. You may not realise it, but you will most likely own several billion transistors. These devices are akin to atomic building blocks from which we construct processors and memories. You might not also realise just how many computers you own. For example, in your pocket you probably have a University Card and possibly an Oyster Card, both of which contain a computer to undertake complicated cryptographic operations. A modern mobile phone has greater compute power than a Cray 1 supercomputer, the first of which was sold to Lawrence Livermore Labs in the 1970s for $8.8m (and that is without accounting for inflation).

This exponential growth has created a remarkable industry and a vibrant academic research base. Whilst you would expect companies like Intel to fiercely defend their markets, there is a softer side. For example, Gordon Moore is a benefactor to this very University. I think you will agree that the Gordon and Betty Moore Library is rather splendid. Intel also support our teaching activities as they do at many other universities around the world.

Computers in College
When I started in 1991 one could purchase an IBM compatible PC or an Apple Mac Classic but these devices had 1/1000th of the performance and memory of today’s inexpensive machines. For serious scientific work we used more specialist workstations from DEC, Sun or HP. Whilst there was a University Data Network, the demand for which was in part driven by early work on token ring networks at the Computer Laboratory, networks were not widespread. In College we had a few computers in a room off Front Court connected to the Computing Service via a very slow link which had little more bandwidth than a bit of damp string. But it didn’t really matter, email existed but it was not the social norm and
the web didn’t really exist until 1993 when the first graphical web browser was released. The rest of College was not networked and Bursary and Tutorial Offices exchanged data on floppy disks. When Walter Christie and Launcelot Fleming Houses were built at Wychfield, the architects thoughtfully included data network cabling together with a fibre optic link to the University Data Network. As one of the first residents, I was amused that College did not deem it worth the expense to provide a router to connect the incoming fibre to the internal network to make the system work.

Having become deeply involved in MCR life (including being elected the Vice President), I took it upon myself to draw up plans to network the whole College. My dear friend, the late Dr David Moore, was most encouraging of my plans but despite some support from the Fellowship we were unable to obtain funds from the Bursar of the day. I subsequently went off to Wolfson as a Research Fellow where I learnt a little more about college politics, landing myself a place on the college council, and causing Wolfson to rip out all of its aged IBM token ring network and replacing it with Ethernet. Having secured a University Lectureship, I was delighted to be offered a Staff Fellowship at Trinity Hall, and on my return to College, Dr David Moore remarked that my plan for the College network was being acted on, some five or six years after I prepared it. The Bursar of the day also fired a warning shot: “the Bursar at Wolfson has told me about you…”

Today most of us now take the College network for granted and it is quite remarkable how rapidly network technology has been adopted more widely. In March of this year a poll undertaken by the BBC of 27,000 adults across 26 countries revealed that four in five people thought that internet access was a fundamental right. Countries such as Finland and Estonia have already ruled that internet access is a human right for their citizens and the UN is pushing for universal internet access.

**Computers and Society**

Finally I would like to say a little about computers in society. You might think that I am not well placed to philosophise about such a subject, but that is in fact the point I wish to make: many computer engineers create systems which they release onto society with comparatively little thought of the consequences. Many of the most able computer scientists also exhibit some level of autism. So I put it to you that at a time when computer systems have become a critical part of the fabric of our society, policy-makers and stake-holders really need to better understand the emerging technology. Many computer systems are hidden to us until
they crash. For example, last year in Montgomery County, USA their “Jimmy-Carter-era-traffic-control-computer-system” finally crashed. This system monitored traffic flows and optimised traffic light timing to reduce congestion. Fortunately the designers had ensured that if this computer system failed the traffic lights still went around a safe sequence and at a reasonable rate. So what was the problem, you might ask? Well the traffic jams were so hideous that government officials were left with no alternative but to attempt to improve the public transport system, ironically something of a revolution for that part of the world!

On a more serious note, as we become more dependent upon computer control and optimisation, we inevitably open ourselves up to attack on this infrastructure. I have been horrified to see the rise of cyber warfare. For example, when the Russians moved troops into Georgia there was also a coordinated cyber attack on their communication infrastructure. More recently, the Stuxnet virus infected the Siemens control systems of the nuclear facilities in Natanz, Iran. The virus, possibly spread on USB keys to computers not connected to the Internet, has been described as “a working and fearsome prototype of a cyber-weapon that will lead to the creation of a new arms race in the world”. The UK is stepping up cyber defences, the US Army now has a Cyber Command and the UN has established a cyber arms control collaboration.

But there are some fundamental challenges to overcome. For example, the complexity of computer operating systems and associated software means that economies of scale are needed, so many computers run the same software. An attack on one system can be rapidly deployed on a large number. Whilst we have so called “virus checkers”, these too are pieces of software rolled out on mass and can be similarly vulnerable. Perhaps computers will need the equivalent of an immune system, but this is not yet something we know how to achieve, and might allow computer systems to evolve into something menacing and out of control. So we might want a more traditional approach and tighten security through capability-based access-protection mechanisms. But such systems will come at a cost and the computer industry may have to travel a similar path to the car industry which, through marketing, lobbying and legislation has resulted in numerous safety systems being added to all new cars with the costs passed on to the consumer.

Closer to home, computer technology is being used to monitor our every move because it is supposed to improve our security. The widespread adoption of CCTV in this country is something of a concern, though I believe that much of it at present is benign. For example, when you pay for goods in a supermarket you might not realise it but your
every move is being monitored. But the supermarkets are primarily interested in avoiding theft and their security is directed as much to their staff as it is to you. Moreover, these security systems are primarily monitored by people and are not widely interconnected. But as computer image processing techniques improve, and assuming there is an ever increasing concern over security, I wonder how long it will be before CCTV systems will be linked together with cunning computer-imaging reporting suspected bombers, arsonists, thieves, drunks or even political activists. We already have technologies like iris recognition used in airports and even image recognition systems which can accurately detect emotional state (both technologies developed by my colleagues in Cambridge). Used in the right context, such technologies can be a benefit to society, but like so many technologies they have their dark side.

But enough of the darker side of the technology. Computers should be like bicycles for the mind – a technology which society can control and use to improve life in much the same way that a bicycle transforms human effort into efficient locomotion. Technologies like the printing press, the telephone, television and now the internet have great power to change the world. The internet is very much about the voice of the individual. I have found it amazing seeing the impact of news coming out of countries like Iran, not from the press but from individual citizens. Is YouTube now more powerful than Reuters?

The internet has also allowed mass participation on projects like the Linux operating system, the web encyclopedia, Wikipedia, and Open Street Maps, which, with its army of volunteers, is mapping the world. Such international collaborative activity, nicknamed cloud sourcing or crowd sourcing, warms my heart.

Conclusion
In an age when technology makes it easy to share, archive and search information, our privacy should be treasured. I believe that we should more fully embrace the words of Benjamin Franklin (inventor, statesman and printer): “They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety”.
Commemoration of Benefactors

Sunday 7 February 2011

Address given by The Revd Dr Leslie Griffiths, The Lord Griffiths of Burry Port, Methodist Minister and Labour Life-Peer

I’m delighted to be here alongside my old friend Stephen Plant beginning his life as Dean of Chapel at this College. I wish him and the College well.

The Chapel is full to overflowing, the second time I’ve had that experience this very day. Wesley’s Chapel this morning enjoyed a large and bustling congregation. If Methodists had a cathedral, this would be it. It was built by Wesley in 1778 and is a fine Georgian building designed by a leading London architect – George Dance the Younger, builder of the Mansion House and other buildings in the City. Yet this imposing building hides an impressive tale.

For the forty years prior to the building of the Chapel, Wesley did his work at the nearby Foundry – an old ruin that he licked into some kind of shape and which housed the remarkable work he did there. A ragged school for boys and girls in the neighbourhood, a revolving loan club to help people with their daily needs, a basic health service free at the point of access, a publishing house, and so much else. The roof leaked and the building crumbled but the work was simply wonderful. But the government wanted the building back (government cuts savaged voluntary work even then) and Wesley was obliged to build. The Victorian era, with its impedimenta and memorial tablets and stained glass, has robbed his building of the neat and clean look it had on its opening day. Indeed, Wesley’s Chapel is a good piece of evidence of the tendency of so many institutions which, born in an outburst of rough and ready energy, become bourgeois over time. You can trace the slipping of Methodism into its “mahogany phase” simply by looking at some of the developments at Wesley’s Chapel.

The conceptual leap from an opening burst of activity towards controlled and measured institutions can be seen in the origins of this College too. Bishop Bateman was, arguably, the titular head of the richest diocese in the Church of England. In the 14th century, the wool trade brought immense wealth to England in general but East Anglia in particular. So when the Black Death robbed his parishes of numberless priests, he knew he had to act decisively. Part of his response to the crisis
was the foundation of this College. Not only did the pastoral needs of the diocese need to be given urgent attention, the intellectual leadership needed servicing too. So the College was set up to form men in “the Canon and Civil laws”. Bateman is rightly acknowledged as the genius behind the creation of this College. Sir Nathanael Lloyd was also a great benefactor of the College 300 years later. His work consisted in tidying up the medieval buildings he found and to move Trinity Hall gently towards the neo-classicism that reigned in the Augustan age. Once again, as with Wesley, the inevitable tendency, once an institution is set up and running reasonably well, to make it respectable and beautiful has got underway.

The readings from scripture throw a little light on this process too. The prophet Amos berates his contemporaries for selling the poor short, for oppressing them and making fat profits at their expense. People who had experienced a grim past and been rescued from it were now subjecting some of their fellow citizens to misery and servitude. The personal comfort of the few was at the expense of the poor.

The verses about Jesus’ ministry are startling. He seems to be available to everyone who needs him. John Wesley (that man again!) had a word for it. “We must go,” he said “not to those who need us but those who need us most”. And he was drawing his inspiration for that maxim from the example of Jesus himself. I wanted the reading to go on just a few more verses. The real radical nature of Jesus’ concern for the poor is shown in what follows in the passage we heard. Jesus met (and touched) a leper. This is a truly remarkable encounter. It shows Jesus’ readiness to stand alongside the person who’s at the very bottom of the heap. Lepers were outcasts. They were not to be consorted with. And they certainly weren’t to be touched.

I think of the Christian religion down the ages and see how often the followers of Jesus have sanitised their religion. They’re always good for a bob or two. It doesn’t take much effort to sign a cheque. But on the whole, we haven’t always been brilliant at getting close to the poor and wretched.

Everything I’ve said thus far points to what seems an inevitable tendency in all institutions to move from the frenetic outbursts of energy which accompanies their origins towards something altogether safer and more respectable. I’m aware, on an occasion like this, of the generosity of those who have wanted to support the work of this College and to make its programmes and courses more generally available through scholarships and bursaries offered across a range of subject areas. That is to be commended and simply must go on. I’m also aware of the efforts
of admissions tutors who build bridges with those parts of our society which don’t traditionally send students to posh places like this. And that work must continue too. Yet none of that, it seems to me, comes near to solving the greatest problem of them all. How do we reach those young people who would never think that Oxford or Cambridge was for them? How do we devise mechanisms and modalities that will bring such people into the frame? In my daily work, I’m aware of the vast pools of extraordinary talent that seem destined to remain locked away from an Oxbridge education forever. Yet places like this could benefit so much from these wonderful children who are lost to view. I could give many an example of young people who would have contributed so much to any college in Oxford or Cambridge but who’ll never be seen near the place. That’s the challenge. How do we touch the untouchable? How do we bring those who linger on the margins of our consciousness onto the centre stage?

It was here at Trinity Hall, some time in the late 1960’s, that I remember seeing an open-air performance in May Week of Shakespeare’s A Midsummer Night’s Dream. I remember that wonderful speech towards the end of the play where Shakespeare speaks of the role of imagination in our daily lives. Imagination, he said, is generally the gift of three kinds of people – the lover, the madman and the poet. It’s imagination that we need as we seek to solve the problems of enlarging our catchment. And we need benefactors ready to commit to action beyond the well worn and customary ones we’re celebrating today. It can’t be beyond the wit of intelligent human beings to find some way of radicalising our approach to this recurring problem. Are we madmen for thinking this way? Or just lovers of humanity wanting to do the right thing today as our forefathers have done in the past?

The jury’s out. God bless us all as we wrestle with the problem. Amen.
Section Three

Student Activities, Societies & Sports
The JCR

“Welcome to Trinity Hall!”. The four words which greet First Years into the Porters’ Lodge mark an exciting new chapter in the lives of the lucky 110 undergraduates who join the College each October: new opportunities, friends and experiences. Trinity Hall is a truly unique College. Year groups may matriculate and graduate, the College’s position on the river may fluctuate, and the range of beers on offer in the bar may change, but Tit Hall’s JCR raison d’être remains: friendly, energetic, inclusive, successful, and a whole lot of fun. In a strange scientific anomaly, which even Senior Tutor and chemistry extraordinaire Dr Bampos cannot explain, year on year, we retain all of the talent, passion, and spark which makes us one of the most active and vibrant JCRs in Cambridge. It is for this reason that so many of us are proud to call Tit Hall our home.

*Work hard, play hard.* It is this mantra which has collectively carried the JCR to one of its greatest achievements of this year: rising to third in the Tompkins Table, attaining the College’s best academic results in over 24 years. The blood, sweat, and not too many tears clearly paid off. Even when the Jerwood Library was rammed with exam-burdened students, the endless supply of tea, coffee and donuts, accompanied by film nights, welfare support and a glorious summer BBQ, provided by the Tutorial Office and the JCR Welfare Team, helped us all to keep our heads above water. Supportive, encouraging, inspiring: it is this relationship with the College for which I and the JCR are extremely grateful. To Nick, Jackie and Doreen in the Tutorial Office, Mark and his fantastic Porters’ team in the P’lodge, Joseph and the Kitchen staff, Dominique and Helen in the Jerwood, and to the Master and the Fellowship, I pass on our thanks and gratitude.

Our achievements have reached beyond the confines of the exam hall too. The first Football Team was promoted to division one, the Boat Club ended third in the Michell Cup 2011, the Cricket Team narrowly missed out on the finals of the Cuppers Competition, the Netball Team was promoted not once, but twice (they thought three times would just be greedy) and, most impressively given the state of the table, the Pool Team were also promoted to the first division. Internally, from Water-polo to Squash, Choir to Politics, and Hockey to History, there are over 40 JCR Societies with which students are involved, offering frequent physical and social relief from the strains of academia. Tit-Hallers continue to represent the University across a diverse range of sports including Women’s Lacrosse, Shooting, Ballroom Dancing, Canoeing and Weight-Lifting. In light of such successes, there have even been rumours of a Trinity Hall Olympic Team gracing London 2012 ... well a college can dream.
You will be pleased to hear that our academic and sporting achievements have by no means come at a social cost. Trinity Hall JCR prides itself on providing an eclectic mix of events which cater to all tastes. Michaelmas Term started with a bang thanks to a fantastic Freshers’ and Zero Week organised by James Horscroft (former JCR President, TH 2008) and Madeleine Fresko (former JCR Vice-President, TH 2008). From cocktail evenings to scavenger hunts, casino nights to punting, family night to pub quizzes, not to mention a number of club nights and an extremely memorable “Through the Ages” Viva ... never again will the Aula Bar be filled with Ancient Romans, Tudor monarchs and French revolutionaries. A special mention must go to Ali Kendall (TH 2009) and his Ents Team who slaved away tirelessly on Saturday afternoons and evenings to provide the entire College with great nights out. The year started as it finished. The annual Suicide Sunday JCR Garden Party was the perfect way to start May Week 2011; armed with filled-to-the-brim glasses of Pimms in one hand and ice cream in the other, over 1,000 students graced the sun-drenched Latham Lawn to enjoy a wonderful afternoon of live music and post-exams’ relaxation. As if we weren’t spoilt enough, we were also hosts to arguably the biggest and best event in May Week. As close to 2,000 students queued along Garrett Hostel Lane, anticipation reached fever pitch for the In Technicolor themed June Event. Ella Hollowood (TH 2009) and James Bousher’s (TH 2009) (June Event Presidents 2011) team certainly did not disappoint. The College was brought to life with a splash of colour as guests enjoyed excellent food, cocktails and bands...the highlight of which saw Front Court packed out to hear American chart topper Aloe Blacc. What better way to end yet another incredible year?

The year of 2010/11 also marked a period of change for the Higher Education system more broadly. Trinity Hall is, and long will remain, a College committed to encouraging students from all backgrounds to apply to Cambridge: the JCR’s enthusiasm to get involved in Access work never ceases to amaze. Whether it is giving talks at their old schools, volunteering for the Student Union’s Shadowing Scheme or campaigning on the streets of Cambridge, Trinity Hall students are always fighting to ensure that underrepresented social groups have a fair chance of a Cambridge education. Last year was particularly busy in terms of Access: without doubt, many students were disappointed by the government’s rise in student fees last December. On top of this, the University’s own proposals to reduce the level of maintenance bursary available for less economically advantaged students threatened to reverse many of the achievements made in Access over the last few years. However, fol-
lowing a hastily organised march attended by numerous members of
the JCR, the commitment of the University Council to maintain the cur-
rent levels of bursaries available was secured. With this, coupled with a
radical overhaul of the College’s ‘Alternative Prospectus’ – an online
guide offering a student perspective of College – we hope to strengthen
and enhance the JCR’s diversity which makes the College such a great
place to study.

Every year in this report, the JCR President thanks his or her Commit-
tee for all their support. Words truly cannot express how sincerely
thankful I am to have such a hard working, supportive and truly lovely
Committee at my side. It’s people like them which make Trinity Hall the
place it is today. I have been honoured to represent the JCR for 2011. We
all may arrive on Trinity Lane from different places, with different expe-
riences and different interests, but we leave united as a community of
friends like no other, equipped with unforgettable memories to last a
lifetime.

Long may the Hall thrive.

Ben Russell (JCR President, TH 2009)

JCR Committee 2010/11: Ben Russell (JCR President, TH 2009), Hannah Capek
(Vice-President, TH 2009), Alastair Kendall (Treasurer, TH 2009), Hattie Peachey (Secre-
tary, TH 2010), Laura Brightman (Ents President, TH 2010), Will Morton (Welfare Officer,
TH 2010), Emma Bailey (Welfare Officer, TH 2009), Ed West (Webmaster and Publicity,
TH 2009), Ramandeep Singh (International Officer, TH 2010), Mallika Leuzinger (Green
Officer, TH 2010), Jeff Carpenter (LGBT Officer, TH 2009), Steph LeLievre (TH 2010), Kit
Davies (TH 2010), Matt Ingram (TH 2010) (First Year Reps), Tim Axtmann (TH 2010) and
The MCR

Trinity Hall MCR has, through the energy of its members, acquired a reputation for warmth and friendliness. We have been proud to work hard over the last year to preserve this atmosphere while supporting and promoting the academic, sporting and social lives of its members.

Our weekly Grad Hall continues to be the social staple of the MCR week, calling us from our labs and libraries to break bread together and be reminded of the world outside our subject. Overflowing discussions of the week’s pre-dinner McMenemy seminar and a glass of sherry in our stylish new-look MCR begin the evening. These seminars are an ongoing success, with increased attendance and an engaging selection of talks on everything from the Arab Spring to Amazonian cannibalism. The recently established biannual Grad Super Halls have settled well into their new place in the College calendar, and the introduction of a new St David’s Welsh-themed Grad Hall was a highlight of Lent Term. Regular formal dinner swaps with other MCRs remain a popular way to enjoy the other Cambridge colleges.

The events every MCR member looks forward to with relish are each term’s two black tie dinners. The enduring popularity of the first of these, 2010’s Christmas Dinner, persuaded College to lay on a second dinner, shared with the JCR. Both nights were a roaring success, accompanied, as tradition dictates, by the singing of carols with a level of enthusiasm that is not always reflected in an effective adherence to harmonious melody. Particular thanks should go to last year’s MCR President, whose well-received Trinity Hall-themed limericks punctuated his outgoing speech with laughter. The aforementioned Welsh Grad Hall joined the customary St Patrick’s day dinner and Burns supper, the latter bolstered by the dulcet tones of the bagpipes, and an inventive pair of toasts to the laddies and lassies present. Our ‘Roaring Twenties’ themed Annual Dinner saw the Terrace room host savvy stockbrokers and fabulous flappers, who danced the night away to live jazz. We were delighted to welcome Alidad Moaveni (TH 1997), who battled a failing microphone admirably to conclude the dinner with a talk on environmental policy beyond Kyoto. His warm words on the enduring vibrancy of the MCR were a testament to the efforts of all MCR members and committee members over the last year, as well as those who came before.

Our cocktail evenings go from strength to strength, driven by an imaginative and energetic Ents team, who toiled to develop a full theme-appropriate menu for each event, to complement the old favourites. Themes
ranged from ‘anti-valentines’, resplendent with gruesomely decapitated teddy bears, and ‘royal wedding’ cocktails (the ‘Pippa Middleton’ proving the most popular). Our other Ents provided a recuperative sanctuary from the generally chaotic Cambridge experience, with regular movie nights at Wychfield and Bateman Street, as well as summer barbecues by the Wychfield pavilion. MCR honorary member Katie Palani generously offered regular free yoga sessions, creating a dedicated following of ‘yogis’. The third annual MCR Garden Party, held at Wychfield, bade farewell to May Week. Sun-roasted MCR members enjoyed egg-and-spoon races, face-painting, home-made cinnamon buns (for which special thanks should go to Michelle Larson (TH 2010) and Madeleine Kasson), cupcakes, barbecued goodies and the customary pair of Pimm’s and prosecco.

Aside from Ents, MCR members this year have been making significant contributions to all aspects of College life. The Green Officers have been working hard with College to fulfil our commitments to ethical and environmental sourcing policies. This year’s Charities Reps have continued fundraising for last year’s MCR charity, Spark, and have overseen selection of a rehabilitation centre for Peruvian street children as this year’s beneficiary. Sports continue to thrive in the MCR, with representation on a variety of University-level sports teams, and an enduring presence in the Boat Club’s successful year.

Trinity Hall MCR’s second annual Marshall McLuhan Symposium was a forum for all MCR members to flex their academic muscles and engage with each others’ intellectual sides. Held in the College’s newly refurbished lecture theatre, this year’s symposium was themed ‘Motion, Movement, Travel’. The continuing format of talks from a wide spectrum of scholarly pursuits, interspersed with coffee, was altered this year with the addition of a panel debate and dinner. The panel’s discussion of ‘Freedom of Information’ proved engaging, as well as topical, in light of the year’s wikileaks revelations. I would like to thank Dr William O’Reilly for his keynote talk on the history of European travel writing, which preceded the ever popular debates. The debates were lively affairs, with discussions on tourism and migration lurching quickly from soaring rhetoric to the sublimely absurd. Thanks go to our Academic Officers for organising the event, as well as to the Master for presenting prizes to speakers, to all speakers and debaters, and to the College for all its multifaceted assistances. The continuation of the Marshall McLuhan Symposium from last year’s inaugural event will hopefully begin its establishment as a key fixture in the College calendar.

With the Marshall McLuhan Symposium signalling the start of Easter Term, the ominous shadow of exams and dissertation deadlines began
to loom. The MCR Committee worked with College and the JCR to support students at all levels in the College. Regular jogging groups and sports activities at Wychfield complemented our yoga sessions, which ventured out into the sunshine of Trinity Hall’s Latham Lawn. Fellows offered study skills sessions to graduate students, who in turn offered their advice for undergraduates taking their subject.

On behalf of the entire MCR, I would like to take the opportunity to thank the Senior Tutor, Graduate Tutors and Graduate Mentors for all their work with us over the last year to make sure that Trinity Hall remains a very special place for graduate students and postdocs. I would also like to extend our thanks to all the College staff without whom nothing in the preceding passages would have been possible, with particular thanks to the Graduate Tutorial Office and Head Porter, Mark Whitehead, and all the Porters. Lastly, I would like to thank all the Committee members and MCR volunteers whose ongoing enthusiasm makes our MCR a body to which I’m proud to belong, and will be delighted to welcome new members into this Michaelmas.

James Thom (MCR President, TH 2009)

MCR Committee 2010/11: James Thom (President, TH 2009), Francesca Hardy (Vice-President, TH 2010), Paul Joseph Lennon (Treasurer, TH 2010), Jessica Soltys (Secretary, TH 2010), Chi-Hé Elder (Steward, TH 2009) and Philippa Lewis (Steward, TH 2009), Sarah-Louise Flowers (Entertainments Officer–External, TH 2010), Charlotta Forss (Entertainments Officer–Internal, TH 2010) and Sarah Hoare (Entertainments Officer–Internal, TH 2010), Diana Kudaibergenova (Welfare and Disabilities Officer, TH 2010), Michelle Larson (Women’s Officer, TH 2010) and Lydia Wilson (Women’s Officer, TH 2006), Zoë Crisp (LBGT Officer, TH 2007), Charlie Ibbett (Graduate Rep to JCR, TH 2007) and Alex Riddick (Graduate Rep to the JCR, TH 2007), Umberto Marengo (Academic Officer, TH 2008) and Phil Sidney (Academic Officer, TH 2009), Phil Ewels (Computing Officer, TH 2008), Laura Hurley (Green Officer, TH 2005) and Graeme MacDonald (Green Officer, TH 2007), Asa McKercher (International Officer, TH 2010)
College Societies

**Christian Union**

Once again the Christian Union has had a wonderful opportunity to spread the gospel in Trinity Hall. Coming in as Freshers, we have been able to become part of a welcoming group of older Christians who have encouraged us to focus on making Jesus Christ known to members of the College. We have had the privilege of putting on a number of events, such as text-a-toastie, which we hope has helped to get students thinking a bit more deeply about Christianity. We were also able to support the wider Christian Union during the ‘main event’ week, which asked people to consider the ‘Truth that sets you free’.

As a Christian Union we’re looking forward to getting to know the new Freshers, and hopefully playing a part in making their first few weeks in Cambridge as special as ours were! We also look forward to continuing to tell our friends about the hope of the Christian message, and what a difference Jesus Christ makes to the lives of those who truly know Him.

*Beth Parker (TH 2010) and Rosanna McCurrie (TH 2010)*

**Film Society**

This year Trinity Hall Film Society, led by Patrick Welsh (TH 2009) and Iestyn Pryce (TH 2007), continued to show films on a weekly basis in the Crescent Room. Films ranged from childhood classics (*Toy Story; Mary Poppins*) to modern vampire flicks (*Let The Right One In*) and cartoonish fun (*Kick Ass!*). During Lent Term the Society’s loyal following was also introduced to Kieślowski’s beautiful *Three Colours Trilogy*, and we collaborated with the College’s Green Team to show *The End Of The Line*, a documentary film about industrial fishing. Next year the Society hopes to expand its following while continuing to show old favourites and introduce new films.

*Iestyn Pryce (TH 2007)*

**History Society**

The History Society has had a wide variety of speakers this year. In Michaelmas Term Jane Robinson spoke to us about her book *Bluestockings* and the struggle of women to gain access to higher education, and a roundtable of Trinity Hall History Fellows debated their ideas about the nature of history. In Lent Term, Katie Hickman, novelist and historian,
discussed the process of writing historical fiction and Stephen Walton described his work as an archivist at the Imperial War Museum. Professor Robert Evans also spoke to the Society in his last event as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. This year we began a collaboration with the Trinity Hall LGBT representative, holding a discussion about the nature and practice of gay history to mark Gay History Month. We hope that this will become an annual event in the future. We finished the year with our Annual Dinner at which Dr Andrew Preston proved a very popular after dinner speaker. We would like to thank all our speakers from this year, everyone who attended our events and the Fellows and the College for their generous financial and practical support. We wish our successors all the best for next year.

*Lindsey Mannion (TH 2008) and Jennifer Boon (TH 2008)*

**Law Society**

It has been a strong year for the Law Society. We enjoyed six lectures from alumni: Lord Justice Hooper (TH 1957) on trial by jury; Lord Glennie (TH 1969) on Scots law; Professor Keith Ewing (TH PhD 1973) from King’s College, London, on a right to strike; Thomas Sharpe QC (TH 1971) of One Essex Court on antitrust; and on a right to privacy, from Universität Zürich, Professor Oliver Diggelmann (TH LLM 1998). We were also privileged to hear Supreme Court Justice the Lord Rodger of Earlsferry speak on the Lex Aquilla. Having specifically asked to spend time with students, Lord Rodger stayed for a buffet dinner at which he answered highly impertinent questions, in mock outraged tones, on controversial doctrines and on the quality of particular advocates before the Supreme Court! We now know that Lord Rodger, who died in June of a brain tumour, was ill at the time. It says much of the man that he agreed to come and speak to a college law society, with which he had no connection, mid-week in February. A great loss.

Students honed their advocacy at a Michaelmas Moot judged by Lord Justice Thomas (TH 1966) and at our Annual Moot in Lent Term. A symposium on the future of the legal profession included recent alumnus Edward Craven (TH 2003).

Great fun was had at our Welcome Drinks, Michaelmas Dinner, Christmas Party, Guest Night, Garden Party, and our Annual Dinner – generously underwritten by a number of alumni – at which our speakers were former Fellow Angus Johnston and this year’s Honorary President Lord Justice Rimer (TH 1963).
Particular thanks are due to the hard-working Committee, and an A+ for attendance is awarded to the Master and Dr Claire Daunton!

*Andrew C Forsyth (TH 2009)*

**Music Society**

This year the Music Society has continued to provide a platform for the musicians of Trinity Hall and to give enjoyment to all those attending our concerts. We have had an eclectic selection of recitals and the annual College Concert once again proved to be a particular highlight.

This year the College Concert placed more emphasis on the orchestra, meaning that a far greater number of students (who often don’t have much opportunity to play their instruments during the rest of the year) were able to perform. Fauré’s *Pavane* had great finesse and Stravinsky’s *Pulcinella Suite* gave the orchestra a piece that they could really get their teeth into.

This year’s recitals series began explosively with Jeff Carpenter’s (TH 2009) all-embracing mix of musical styles before a very good Fresher’s Recital that showcased a set of Freshers who have some genuine talent in their ranks. The year continued in this vein with particularly enjoyable performances from David Bailey (tenor, TH 2009) and Mark Ellul (piano, TH 2005).

This summer, the Trinity Hall Chapel Choir visited Brittany to give a series of concerts and at the start of the Easter Vacation a choir from Ste-Anne-D’Auray, Brittany gave a memorable concert, conducted by Richard Quesnel (TH 1995). The Choir very much enjoyed showcasing the music of the College to the people of France!

The College has once again been treated to music-making of the highest order with concerts given by our ensemble-in-residence, Orpheus Britannicus. The accompanying masterclasses by members of the ensemble such as the violinist, Theresa Caudle, have enabled several students to gain insights into the particular specialism of the ensemble. Such training is invaluable and cannot be recommended highly enough.

The planning for next year’s events is already well underway including the College Concert on 28 January 2012 and some very exciting new events that aim to raise significantly the profile of the society in College and in the University as a whole.

*Tom Wraith (TH 2008)*
Snow Hall

Trinity Hall’s annual ski trip, dubbed ‘Snow Hall’, had another great year with a week in the Alps before Christmas. With a larger than normal group of 31 undergraduates, ranging from timid Freshers to seasoned fourth years, we set off on the 24 hour coach journey to Les Deux Alpes.

Unfortunately the record pre-season snow had melted somewhat with the also record temperatures, but there was still lots of fast skiing on quiet slopes. It was great to have such a variety of levels from the absolute beginners to instructor-level pros. However, I did wonder if some were overrating their abilities; there were some dramatic crashes, a few snapped skis and various minor injuries over the course of the week. Most dramatic was Olivia Duncan’s (TH 2008) attempt at jumping which landed her straight in a blood wagon with a knee injury.

The trip may be all about skiing but the motto has to be ‘ski hard, play harder’. Les Deux Alpes has lots going on in the evenings and we took full advantage of this with plenty of cheap French drink ensuring we were sufficiently gazeboed (or should that be ‘marqueeboed’) to impress at the clubs with our Cambridge dancing moves. No doubt other university groups looked on in envy.

There may have been bleary eyes in the morning but that did not stop the excitement when we woke up to beautiful powder on the final morning. A hard day riding through the deep snow ensured a sleepy coach journey home. As Snow Hall first-timer James Horscroft (TH 2008) might say, it was the perfect end to the perfect trip.

Ali Kendall (TH 2009)

College Sports

Badminton

It has been another successful year for badminton at Trinity Hall. In Michaelmas Term, the club welcomed a new influx of Freshers whose enthusiasm has helped badminton remain Trinity Hall’s most popular social sport.

The Club has also seen great success in the inter-collegiate competitions, once again fielding four teams in the league. Special mention must go to the Women’s I team for recapturing their rightful place in the top division, despite rarely being able to field a full team. Not forgetting the
Club’s other teams, the Men’s I and II, and Women’s II teams have all worked hard to maintain their respective league positions. Also, they have welcomed many new players to the ranks, providing the Club with a strong base on which to build next year’s campaigns. Such successes would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of the II team Captains, Rob Woodward (TH 2008) and Becky Sage (TH 2008), to whom we owe many thanks.

A little closer to home, this year saw the return of the (almost) annual Trinity Hall Singles Tournament in Easter Term, giving players of all abilities a much needed break from revision. Congratulations go to our two champions, Adam Butler (TH 2009) (The Cup) and PuiSan Chan (TH 2007) (The Shield).

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to wish our incoming Captains, Adam Butler and Phil Brown (TH 2009), the very best of luck in the upcoming year.

**Laurence Whittaker (TH 2006) and Vicky Clark (TH 2008)**

**Boat Club**

2010/2011 was a brilliant year for the Trinity Hall Boat Club, going up 24 places across the Lent and May Bumps. This success was reflected in the Club finishing third in the Michell Cup – the CUCBC award for the Boat Club giving the best performance on the river over the course of the academic year. Two crews were awarded technical blades for going up four places or more during Bumps (via epic overbumps), with M2 accomplishing this in Lents and W2 in Mays. The First Women also had a fantastic year, going up three places in both Lents and Mays (the common statement that good crews go up three and lucky crews go up four has never rung more true!), as well as putting in strong performances at on – and off – Cam events such as University IVs and Bedford Regatta. The First Men also started to climb back up the Bumps charts. M1 went up two places in Lents and, though their aggregate was down one in Mays, they had an epic bump-back on Emma before first-post corner on the last day, which demonstrated the rowing they were capable of.

The Club’s top rowers benefited greatly from participating in pre-term training camps at Temple-sur-Lot in France in September and early January. The intensive training (and enjoyable environment!) undoubtedly helped cement the crew morale and experience which delivered strong performances across the year and we extend our warmest thanks to Dr Walter Scott (TH 1969) for making this possible. The Boat Club is very grateful to all the coaches and supporters who helped make this year such
a success. We look forward to watching Michael Carson (Overall Captain) and Alice Archer (Women’s Captain) carry the talented and growing Black & White army forward to further success in 2011/2012. Row Hall!

Rachel Linn (TH 2007)

Cricket

Trinity Hall enjoyed a successful season in the College Cuppers competition, reaching the semi-finals. After qualifying from the group we won convincingly against Emmanuel, with Mike Carson (TH 2009) smashing an unbeaten ton in 20 overs. The quarter-final was a thrilling encounter against Churchill, as the match finished with the scores level. A bowl-out took place in the fading light, and Trinity Hall held their nerve to move on to the semi-finals. On a wet day preceding May week, the team faced a strong Jesus side and despite restricting them to 145 in their 20 overs, Trinity Hall fell 18 runs short. Overall the side put in some excellent performances, and we can look forward to further success next year with Elliot Bath (TH 2010), who took 13 wickets this year, at the helm.

Arjun Dasgupta (TH 2009)

Men’s Football

The Men’s First XI Football Team enjoyed their most successful season for a number of years. Having lost only a few players from last year’s side, and with a strong intake of Freshers, the squad looked pretty formidable. However little seemed to have changed in the opening few games as our reputation for being too nice on the pitch was still with us. Wins too often became draws, with all too frequent late equalisers being conceded, although of course we were the victims, as usual, of mystery penalties as dodgy refereeing once again counted against us. After a disappointing defeat to a poor Pembroke side, albeit with a depleted team, it looked like another relegation scrap for the men in black and white. However after the Christmas break the team went on a remarkable run winning five of our six remaining games, drawing the other. Promotion to Division 1 was secured in the final game of the season; needing a win to sneak into second place, a 2–1 victory against Darwin sealed our place in the top flight of College football. A dream League and Plate double was very much a possibility for much of the season. Having lost in the first round of Cuppers on penalties to Emmanuel, who at the time were top of Division 1, we looked all set to reach the
final of the Plate until a last-second goal from the eventual winners, Long Road, knocked out our very much under-strength side. As one historian hands over to another, the team will be in the very capable hands of player-of-the-season Niall Finnegan (TH 2009) next year. You can follow their progress throughout the year via www.cuafc.org. Our congratulations go to Chris Maxwell (TH 2008), James Horscroft (TH 2008), and Rory Griffiths (TH 2010) who all represented the University this year. Rory’s goal in the Varsity match was perhaps of less importance than his winner for Trinity Hall against Darwin!

Tom Clarke (TH 2008)

Men’s Hockey
Trinity Hall Men’s Hockey faced a difficult start to the year when we were left with half the team of the year before and only one Fresher who signed up. With a big push for recruitment we managed to find the bodies required, but it took us time for the new team to get used to playing together. After winning only one of the first five matches in Michaelmas Term we went into a relegation play-off against Clare. After being 3–0 down at half time, an excellent second half recovery begun by Dan Threlfall (TH 2010) and continued with an Alex Riddick (TH 2007) hat-trick saw us win 4–3 to avoid relegation, and placed us third in the division on points!

The second term saw a similar trend in matches where again we waited until the last match of the term to save ourselves from relegation, but in a far less dramatic fashion this time round with the other team unable to raise a side. Despite this it has been a very encouraging year with a very large number of new faces to the team who have all come on a long way. Our matches were made possible thanks to the generous donations from alumni with which we were able to buy new hockey sticks and balls. My congratulations go to Rob Sills (TH 2009) who I am sure will make a great captain next year.

Ed West (TH 2009)

Women’s Hockey
While the Women’s Hockey Team has not had huge success on paper this year, enthusiasm has been flawless, with players such as Anna Moore (TH 2010), Sarah Schofield (TH 2009), Xue Chuang (TH 2010), Alice Archer (TH 2010), Vicky Clark (TH 2008), Harry Maxwell (TH 2009), Charlotte Hill (TH 2009), Georgina Kilbourn (TH 2009), Phylly Bluemel
(TH 2009), Alex Zolyniak (TH 2010), Aislinn Bunning (TH 2007) and a host of others turning out regularly. Our highlights included our final matches, where some great goals were scored, and a three-way mixed tournament run by the law firm Slaughter and May. Congratulations and thank you to everyone who made it such fun – and good luck to Anna Moore (TH 2010) who is taking over as captain next year!

Emma Bailey (TH 2009)

Women’s Netball

What a season! The Club currently has two teams entered into the Cambridge University Netball League, the firsts and the seconds. The firsts started the 2010/11 season in division 3. We made an impressive start to the season with a 28–0 win over Sidney. This fabulous form continued for the rest of the term, as we swatted away challenges from the likes of Pembroke, Christs and Robinson. We finished the term in freezing conditions against Peterhouse with a jubilant 31–0 victory, securing promotion to division 2. Our promotion success was built on the superb foundations laid down in the previous year by a committed and talented team, which was further bolstered by some excellent Fresher contributions.

We expected a far tougher Lent Term in division 2, so consequently upped our game. This began with a 39–4 victory over the Medics. We followed this up with a repeat win over Pembroke who were promoted with us into division 2. Next up was Anglia Ruskin University, with whom we have a past history. Thankfully, we managed to settle the scores from our previous season to everyone’s delight. Our toughest test was playing Murray Edwards which went down to the wire with the final goal making all the difference (15–14). We finished the Lent season unbeaten in the league and were promoted to division 1, with the leading points difference out of all teams in the league and averaging 27 goals a match!

The seconds had a mixed season, with some very close matches. Unfortunately we took several matches to find our feet as we fielded several different sides. The team welcomed many new players to our Club who were new to the sport and who made an excellent contribution to the squad. By the end of the season the team started to become more cohesive and put in some stronger performances. It was unfortunately too late in the day to make it into division 4, but we entered into Lent Term feeling confident. Unfortunately, the seconds made a nervous start to the Lent Term and as the season drew on we lost some tight matches, but finished in a respectable fifth place.

The season finished as always with the Cuppers Tournament, into which both our teams were entered. The firsts were disappointed not to make it
through the group stages, coming worse off against several strong teams from the first division and with a depleted team. The seconds did themselves proud putting in some respectable performances against teams in many divisions above themselves.

We are delighted that the Trinity Hall Netball Club will be in the safe and skilled hands of Toni Mattos (TH 2010) and Fiona Shaw (TH 2010) next year. Farewell to all our finalists; our squad will miss you, and best wishes for next year. Finally, a big thank you to all those who contributed to the Netball Club this year, whether through playing, umpiring or supporting. It has been an amazing season and I couldn’t be more proud of our team spirit or our performances. Bring on next year.

Charlotte Hill (TH 2009) and Sukhmani Khatkar (TH 2009)

Squash

The Squash Team had a tremendous boost of new blood this year with the team of five comprising three first-years. The Team started the year in division five of seven and got off to a rocky start narrowly winning 3–2 against Churchill seconds. However, with a solid team we were able to turn this match into a winning streak and ended up winning the remaining matches 4–1, 4–1 and 3–2 putting us top of the division and in prime spot for promotion. Lent Term was spent in division four where we came up against a much higher calibre of players who stretched the Team and unfortunately caused a few losses. However, a maintained level of high spirits saw us win two of our five matches in a very convincing manner which placed us third (mid table).

The final instalment of squash for the year was in the form of Cuppers. The first match was played against Downing 1s, who finished Lent mid table in division 2, but with half-blue James Watson (TH 2005) leading the Team we managed to be at a standstill at 2–2 with one match left to play. Unfortunately the deadline was up so after a coin-toss by the league secretary it was decided that Trinity Hall would play in the Plate. We progressed as far as the Plate quarter-finals but with exams looming finding times to play the matches became increasingly difficult and Trinity Hall was relegated. Overall it was a very promising year, and as none of the Team is leaving, it bodes well for a successful year or two in the future!

Many thanks to Jamie Coen (TH 2010) who has agreed to captain the Team next year. I am sure that he will do a stunning job.

Ed West (TH 2009)
Section Four

Trinity Hall Association
Trinity Hall Association Committee
(as at July 2011)

Officers
President
Sarah Webbe (TH 1981)
Secretary
Colin Hayes (TH 1962)
Financial Officer
Martin Ansley-Young (TH 1985)

Committee
Bob Ely (TH 1950)
Michael Womack (TH 1966)
Dr Chris Angus (TH 1967)
Andrew Burr (TH 1977)
Jackie Horne (TH 1985)
Dr Nigel Chancellor (TH 1990)
Juliet Day (née Atkins) (TH 1990)
Katerina Bilioui (TH 2000 Grad)
Krishna Chatterjee (TH 2003 Grad)

Report from the THA Secretary

Events
The Association has continued to develop its programme of arranging events for alumni around the UK. The fifth regional event of this kind was for alumni in the Yorkshire area and was held at Harewood House near Leeds on Saturday 9 October 2010. Once again the choice of venue was determined by selecting a site of intrinsic interest, and Harewood House, perhaps the most complete example of Adam architecture and Chippendale furniture in the country, proved a source of great delight to the alumni and their guests who gathered on a fine evening for a tour of the premises, followed by an excellent dinner in the Old Kitchens.

On Friday 3 June this year the Association held its London Event in the form of a Reception at the Mansion House, courtesy of the Lord Mayor of London. This too reflects the Association’s policy of holding a major event in London on alternate years, at splendid venues that we believe many alumni will not have visited before and which should therefore be very attractive. Two years ago the event at the House of Lords sold out early and many applicants for tickets were disappointed; we therefore honoured our promise by offering priority booking for the Mansion House to those who missed out last time. Some 200 alumni and their guests attended, in a noticeably relaxed and happy atmosphere amidst the most splendid surroundings. Once again tours were laid on, of excellent quality and interest. The Lord Mayor’s deputy, Sheriff Richard Sermon, honoured us with his presence and addressed the gathering. He was fol-
followed by Sarah Webbe (TH 1981), giving her last speech as President, and by the Master. The event was considered a great success.

Further ahead and afield, plans are in place to hold a dinner for alumni in Scotland and northern England at the beautiful Signet Library in Edinburgh on Friday 28 October this year; and our first event in the Principality will be held at the National Museum, Cardiff, on Friday 20 April 2012.

The 2010 Annual Dinner, preceded by the Association’s AGM, was held in College on September 25 and was once again a sell-out. THA President Sarah Webbe’s speech, her last at the Annual Dinner as President, was thoughtful and moving, and received prolonged applause. We decided to provide a more ambitious menu than in previous years, with just a slight increase in ticket price. Reactions from alumni indicate that this was much appreciated, and post-prandial conviviality in the Aula Bar went on into the small hours.

All of these activities, including smaller private gatherings organised by alumni on their own initiative, are subsidised to a greater or lesser extent by the THA. At the same time the Association’s finances are very sound. This is made possible by the extremely valuable endowment of the Association some years ago by Dennis Avery (TH 1980). Dennis’s domicile in California makes it difficult for him to attend THA events in person, but his generous spirit is always with us.

Support for Alumni

The Association granted awards to three more students in 2011 totalling £2,000 to assist them in taking part in humanitarian projects, this time for two projects in HIV centres in Nepal and one for disadvantaged children in St Petersburg. The recipients are rigorously selected by a small sub-group of the Committee, in close liaison with the Senior Tutor. The evidence is that the experience has a profound effect on the students concerned as well as being of real value to the local communities. In November 2010 the Association co-sponsored another successful Nick Nicholson/THA Careers Seminar. This continues to be an annual fixture for the autumn of each year.

Officers and Committee Members

The current twelve-month period sees a series of significant changes. Sarah Webbe’s five-year period as President has come to an end. Her impact on the Association, her creative thinking and hands-on dynamism has been far beyond the call of duty and an inspiration to us all.
Most of what is new in the THA’s activities is a consequence of her leadership. She will be profoundly missed by the Association and we wish her the very best as she directs her energies to new ventures.

Last year Dr Nigel Chancellor (TH 1990), former Domus Bursar of the College, joined the Committee, and the Committee proposes to the membership that he should succeed Sarah as President. Nigel’s expertise and wide-ranging experience both inside and outside the College make him exceptionally well qualified for the role.

My own term as Secretary has also expired in September. It has been a privilege to serve in this role and I have enjoyed it immensely, but it is time for a new incumbent with fresh ideas. Dr Chris Angus (TH 1967), who has already contributed handsomely to the Association in recent years, has happily volunteered to take over and has the Committee’s wholehearted support.

Tim Nixon (TH 1999) has relocated to East Asia and with much regret has had to resign from the Committee. Tim has made a notable contribution to the THA, especially in his advocacy of the younger alumni, and we shall miss him very much indeed. With youth on his side we hope he can return to the Committee one day. The Committee has since co-opted Mrs Juliet Day (TH 1990) and we welcome her most warmly.

My last and happy task as Secretary is to ask all alumni to join in our appreciation of the staff of the Alumni Office for what they do for us. The THA simply could not carry out its current range of activities without their whole-hearted and efficient administration. It’s all in a common cause, but a huge thank-you from us all!

Colin Hayes (TH 1962)
Section Five

The Gazette
The Master, Fellows, Honorary, Emeritus
and Retired Fellows and Fellow-Commoners

Honours, Appointments and Personal News

Mr Andrew Arthur welcomed a daughter, Isabelle Bethan Mary Arthur, on 9 February 2011.

Dr Elena Cooper was awarded a PhD in Art, Photography and Copyright Law in the Nineteenth Century, in March 2011.

Professor Martin Daunton received a DLitt (Hon) from Kent University on 21 July 2011.

Professor John Denton (TH 1958, Emeritus Fellow) was awarded, along with colleagues, for three separate papers: the Thomas Hawksley Gold Medal 2010 by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers for the best original paper published by the Institution in the preceding year; the Best Turbine Paper 2010 by the International Gas Turbine Institute; the Gas Turbine Award for the best paper related to Gas Turbine Technology published by ASME in 2009 by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Professor Geoffrey Harcourt (former Fellow) received the Veblen-Commons award – the highest academic honour – from the Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE) for his work in advancing understanding of how economies actually work and for his insights that have advanced economic theory on 7 January 2011.

Dr Louise Haywood was appointed Head of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Modern and Medieval Languages on 1 January 2011.

Dr Peter Hutchinson gave a keynote address as President of the Internationale Stefan-Heym-Gesellschaft, at their conference in Chemnitz, and he has published an article on ‘Kafka’s private alphabet’.


Dr Vasant Kumar was awarded Guest Professorship at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan on 29 March 2011 and is due to receive an Honorary Doctorate at the University of Malaysia, during their Annual Convocation in Perlis, on 17 September 2011. He also co-edited and co-authored the first three chapters of High Energy Density Lithium Batteries (Wiley-VCH, 2010).
Brigadier Paul Orchard-Lisle (TH 1958, Honorary Fellow) was appointed Chairman of the Royal Veterinary College on 1 March 2011 and was appointed to the Board of the Stobart Group on 20 June 2011.

The Revd Dr John Polkinghorne (former Fellow, Honorary Fellow) was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Divinity by Wycliffe College, Toronto, in June 2011 and an Honorary Doctoral Degree from the General Theological Seminary, New York. He has also published *Science & Religion in Quest of Truth* (SPCK/Yale University, 2011).

Dr John Pollard (TH 1963) was appointed a member of the Management Board of the International Centre for Historical Studies and its journal *Interpolis* at the University of Rome, La Sapienza, in March 2011 and published ‘Fascism and Religion’ in A Costa Pinto ed, *Re-thinking the Nature of Fascism: Comparative Perspectives* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011).

Professor Peter Sever (TH 1962, Honorary Fellow) was awarded the Astra Zeneca Award for lifetime contribution to the clinical pharmacology of hypertension by the International Society of Hypertension in 2010 and was appointed Sir George Pickering Lecturer of the British Hypertension Society in 2011. He is Senior Investigator for the National Institute for Health Research, Specialist Member of the National Anti-Doping Panel and a Member of the National Cardiovascular Panel of the UK Clinical Research Network. He co-published *Evaluation of C-reactive protein prior to and on-treatment as a predictor of benefit from atorvastatin: observations from the Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial*, *European Heart Journal*, 28 July 2011; *Hypertension management 2011: optimal combination therapy*, *European Heart Journal*, 22 June 2011.

Professor Jonathan Steinberg (Emeritus Fellow) published *Bismarck. A Life* (Oxford University Press, 2011), which was reviewed by Henry Kissinger in *The New York Times* Book Section as the lead story and it also rose to the top 100 on Amazon.com. In June it made the short-list of the BBC Samuel Johnson Prize for Non-Fiction and Professor Steinberg appeared as the subject of a short film and made an appearance on the BBC 2 Culture Show.

Dr Olga Tutubalina (former Fellow) was promoted from Senior Researcher to Leading Researcher at the Faculty of Geography, Moscow State University on 1 January 2010. Her Computer Practicum on Satellite Remote Sensing Methods for Soil Science was published by the faculty in Russian, at the end of 2009 and in 2010, she co-authored another faculty textbook on Geographical Mapping: *Maps of Nature*, also in Russian. On 24 June 2010, Dr Tutubalina and her husband Sergey Chernomorets were happy to welcome their second son, Georgy Chernomorets, a brother for Mikhail Chernomorets who was born on 5 May 2004.
## College Staff

### Arrivals & Departures

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<td><strong>Porter</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bedmaker</strong></td>
<td><strong>Painter &amp; Decorator</strong></td>
<td><strong>Catering Manager</strong></td>
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Alumni News

1950–59

1951 **Dr Ranjan Amerasinghe** published *International Arbitral Jurisdiction* (Nijhoff, The Netherlands, 2011).

**Mr Harry Guest** published a collection of poems *Some Times* (Anvil, London, 2010).

1954 **Mr Reginald Dumas** was awarded an Honorary Doctorate (LLD) by the University of the West Indies.

1956 **Professor Christopher Wiseman** was appointed a Member of the Order of Canada on 1 January 2011 for his contributions to the development of creative writing as a poet and professor.

1958 **Mr Peter Hill** delivered lectures, to a variety of societies this year based on his knowledge of Russian, his stewardship with the National Trust, and his former role as a BBC Political Correspondent, entitled: *Cruising through Russia; The Spy who never was; William Arnold, Somerset Architect; Tudor Portraits; Great Speeches*. This year he celebrates his 40th wedding anniversary with his wife, Rosemary.

1959 **The Hon Sir Anthony Colman** was appointed Deputy Chief Justice of the Dubai International Financial Centre Court, and Trinidad Commissioner for the Public Enquiry into Colonial Life Insurance Co in 2010.

1960–69

1960 **Mr Michael Gordon** was appointed CBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours List on 17 June 2011 for services to the Legal Profession and to National Development in St Lucia.

1963 **His Excellency David Johnston** was appointed Governor General of Canada in October 2011.

**Dr John Pollard** was appointed a member of the Management Board of the International Centre for Historical Studies and its journal *Interpolis* at the University of Rome in March 2011.

1967 **The Revd Cortland Fransella** was appointed Assistant Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in September 2011.


1969 **Mr Robert Calver** has been appointed a Visiting Fellow of Sheffield Business School at Sheffield Hallam University and has also been elected as a Public Governor of South Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust after retiring as an Associate Partner at EC Harris LLP.
1970–79

1977 **Ambassador Dr Palitha Kohona**, permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, hosted a reception for Oxbridge alumni at his New York residence. Well over 65 alumni participated. The event was a great success and will be one of many such other events to be held in New York.

**Ms Catherine Stewart** won the Consultant of the Year Award 2010 at the European Public Affairs Awards in recognition of her outstanding professionalism as well as her long standing contribution to the profession.

1978 **Dr Judith Knott** was appointed CBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours List on 17 June 2011 for services to HMRC.

1979 **Mr Christopher Blackhurst** was appointed Editor of *The Independent* Newspaper on 4 July 2011.


**Mrs Olivia Pemberton** published *On Loving Josiah*, a novel set in Cambridge.

1980–89

1981 **Miss Magda Allani** published *Dark Waters – Chronicle of a Story Untold*, a personal account of surviving the Marchioness disaster in 1989.

1983 **Mr David Platt** was appointed Queen’s Counsel for England and Wales in March 2011.

1984 **Dr Ben Broadbent** was appointed to the Monetary Policy Committee in March 2011.

1986 **Mr Christopher Johnston** was appointed Queen’s Council on 7 April 2011.

1987 **Father James McTavish** published *Letter from a Christian Doctor*, Bioethics Notes and News, XXII, 3, 5-6, July-September 2010; *Fools rush in where angels fear to tread*, Bioethics Notes and News, XXII, 3, 7-8, July-
September 2010; Challenges in Forming the Conscience, Boletin Eclesiastico de Filipinas, LXXXVII, 882, 19-35 January-February 2010; Jesus the Perfect Communicator, Philippiniana Sacra, XLVI, 137, May-August 297-312 2011; No to RH bill, Yes to NFP, Boletin Eclesiastico de Filipinas, LXXXVII, 885, 385-396 July-August 2011.

1988

Dr Matthew Gaskarth and Dr Alison Maguire (TH 1990) would like to announce the birth of Henry Thomas Gaskarth on 12 August 2010; a brother for Edward, William and Charlotte.

Mr Mark Sutherland and his wife, Jenny, are delighted to announce the birth of daughter, Sophie Charlotte Emma Charlton, on 18 January 2011.

1990–99

1990

Dr Alison Maguire and Dr Matthew Gaskarth (TH 1988) would like to announce the birth of Henry Thomas Gaskarth on 12 August 2010; a brother for Edward, William and Charlotte.

Miss Pauline Nyanweya appointed as a Judge of the High Court of Kenya on 2 September 2011.

1992

Dr Alec Gunner was awarded his Engineering Doctorate from the University of Birmingham in July 2010, for research in the field of Transparent Conductors.

1993

Mrs Clare Cordell welcomed a son, Luke Robert John Cordell, 19 July 2010 and on 9 April 2011, was married to Mathew James Cordell (St Catharine’s 1994).

1995

Dr Daniel Wakelin was elected to the first Jeremy Griffiths Professorship.

1998

Professor James Passamano was appointed by the Texas Governor to Commander of the 447th Air Support Group of the Texas State Guard in December 2009. He also recently celebrated 22 years of marriage to Beth Sufian.

Ms Donna Smith married Declan Murphy on 22 December 2010 in Cocoa Beach, Florida.

2000–2009

2005

Dr Daniel Greenfield has won one of the two national Distinguished Dissertation Awards from the Conference of Professors and Heads of Computing (CPHC) and British Computer Society (BCS) for his thesis on ‘Rentian locality in Chip Multiprocessors’. Immediately after completing the dissertation he founded a high-tech startup, Fonleap.

2008

Deaths

1930  Mr Harry Schulman died in November 2010
1933  Professor Eric Hawkins died 31 October 2010
1935  Mr Timothy Gordon Brown died on 26 October 2010
      Mr Michael Page died on 24 October 2010
1938  Mr Alec King died on 10 September 2010
      Mr Francis Tullo died on 2 October 2010
1939  Mr Peter Dow died in March 2011
      Sir Donald Tebbit died on 25 September 2010
      Mr Ronnie Watson died on 31 January 2011
1940  Dr Phillip Clemmow died in October 2010
      Mr Nigel Nicholls died on 14 August 2011
      Mr Nicholl Williams died on 14 April 2011
1941  Mr Bill Wilde died on 26 November 2011
1942  Mr Gilbert Hacking died in 2010
      Mr Herbert Lane died in 2010
1943  Mr Jim Buckley died on 9 February 2011
      Dr Theodore Chaplin died on 8 September 2010
      Mr William Horsley died recently
1944  Mr Richard Gambier-Parry died in November 2010
1945  Mr William Combs died on 6 April 2011
      Mr Martin Hime died on 7 August 2010
      The Venerable Ronald Scruby died on 31 January 2011
1946  Mr John Lloyd died on 6 June 2011
      Mr Ian Paul died on 19 August 2011
1947  His Honour Esyr Lewis died on 25 March 2011
1948  Mr John King died in April 2011
1949  Mr Richard Gallop died in 2010
      The Revd John Naylor died on 22 October 2010
      Mr Bernard Stott died in October 2010
1951  Mr Alan Baker died on 11 August 2011
      Professor Ian Carmichael died on 26 August 2011
      Mr Frank Francis died on 3 April 2011
      Mr Selwyn Goldsmith died on 3 April 2011
      Mr Francis Wolferstan died recently
1952  Mr Neil Jackson died on 26 October 2010
      Dr Alan Jobling died recently
      Professor Robert Waterhouse died on 4 October 2010
1953  Mr Antony Green died recently
1954  Mr Peter Barnett died on 7 July 2011  
Mr John Spink died on 9 April 2011  
Mr Ben Stone died recently  
1955  Dr Michael Bultitude died on 19 February 2011  
Mr Robert Rendell died recently  
1956  Professor William Parish died on 5 July 2011  
Mr David Timms died on 12 March 2011  
1957  His Honour Hugh Williams died in February 2011  
1959  Mr Michael Lindsay died recently  
1960  Mr Geoffrey Topham died on 18 December 2010  
1962  Mr Freddy Feint died on 26 August 2010  
Professor Malcolm Griffiths died on 5 October 2010  
1963  Mr Peter Jones died on 8 January 2011  
1965  Mr K Kulatunga died recently  
Mr Christopher Watkins died on 10 September 2010  
1966  Dr Richard Sanderson died in March 2011  
1967  Mr Anthony Butler died on 13 November 2010  
1974  Colonel Thomas Waitt died on 6 September 2011  
1988  Mr Filip Martens died on 1 July 2011  
Mr Brian Deakin (Friend) died on 4 December 2010  
Mr Tony Oakley (Emeritus Fellow) died on 29 July 2011  
Professor Paul Wilkinson (Visiting Fellow) died on 11 August 2011  

Links to obituaries can be found on the web and on the Gazette Section of www.THalumni.net where alumni can post personal tributes.
Section Six

Keeping in Touch
Keeping in Touch

The Development & Alumni Office, together with your Year Reps and alumni organisation, the Trinity Hall Association (THA), seek to keep all members in touch with the College and with each other.

To ensure that you receive publications and invitations to events, please let us know of any changes to your home address, email contacts, or business details.

Trinity Hall will be sending out an information update form to all our alumni in October 2011 where you will be asked to confirm or amend your details and return to us. We thank you in advance for your help with this project.

Development and Alumni Office

Mrs Jocelyn Poulton, Development Director
Tel: +44 (0)1223 332563; email: development@trinhall.cam.ac.uk

Dr Rachelle Stretch, Deputy Development Director
Tel: +44 (0)1223 766345; email: gifts@trinhall.cam.ac.uk

Mrs Mary Richmond, Events Officer
Tel: +44 (0)1223 332555; email: events@trinhall.cam.ac.uk

Mrs Ginny Swepson, Publications Officer
(Wednesday & Thursday) – on maternity leave until November 2011
Tel: +44 (0)1223 332562; email: publications@trinhall.cam.ac.uk

Mrs Liz Pentlow, Alumni Officer
(Wednesday, Thursday & Friday am)
Tel: +44 (0)1223 332567; email: alumni@trinhall.cam.ac.uk

Website: www.trinhall.cam.ac.uk/alumni
Online Alumni Directory: www.THalumni.net
Fax: +44 (0)1223 765157

www.twitter.com/trinityhallcamb
www.facebook.com/trinityhallcamb

For further details and up-to-date listings of events, please refer to www.trinhall.cam.ac.uk and www.THalumni.net

College Telephone Switchboard and Mail Address

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, CB2 1TJ
Tel: +44 (0)1223 332500; Fax: +44 (0)1223 332537;
Website: www.trinhall.cam.ac.uk

Note: telephone messages for students, staff and Fellows may be left on this number and all mail should be sent to this address.
Trinity Hall Association

The President, Dr Nigel Chancellor (TH 1990) can be contacted by email on nhmc2@cam.ac.uk

The Secretary, Dr Chris Angus (TH 1967) can be contacted by email on chris.angus@btinternet.com

Alternatively mail can be sent to:
The Trinity Hall Association, Trinity Hall, Cambridge CB2 1TJ;
email: tha@trinhall.cam.ac.uk; tel: +44 (0)1223 332555
Do you have information for the Newsletter?

Please complete if you have information and news that took place after 30 September 2011 and return to the Alumni Office by 1 July 2012 or email: publications@trinhall.cam.ac.uk

1. Honours, Distinctions and Awards with dates

2. Appointments with dates

3. Publications
   (For each journal article, please indicate: the title of the article, the journal in which it was published and the volume in which the article appeared).

   (For each book, please indicate: the title, the year of publication, name of the publisher and the city in which the publishing company is located).

4. Personal News
   Marriages: (Please state the date of the wedding, your spouse’s full name and, if your spouse is a Cambridge graduate, his or her college).

   Significant Anniversaries: (Please provide the date, your spouse’s name and the number of years you have been married).

   Births: (Please indicate the baby’s date of birth, gender and full name).

   Other News:
Supporting Trinity Hall with a Gift to the Annual Fund

Thank you for your interest in wishing to make a donation. All donations of whatever size make a real difference to the College. If you would like further information on any of the Annual Fund projects, please contact the Development Office. If you would like to contribute now to the Annual Fund, please complete the form below.

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<td>☐ Regeneration of College Buildings</td>
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<td>☐ Academic Resources &amp; Facilities</td>
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☐ I would like further information on our campaign Milestones to the Future

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

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Thanks are extended to all the contributors.

The Development and Alumni Office
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