

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE · CAMBRIDGE



The Letter

MICHAELMAS 2011 · No. 90

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(formerly *Letter of the Corpus Association*)

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No.90

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The College is most grateful to Christopher Hill (m 1960) and Michael Gwinnell (m 1964) for generously supporting this issue of *The Letter*.

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NEWS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Members of the College are asked to send to the Editors any news of themselves, or of each other, which should be included in *The Letter*, and to send prompt notification of any change in their permanent address.

ERRATUM

The title of John Hatcher's address on the Black Death in *The Letter* no. 89 p. 15 should have read 'For the souls of the departed in the mortality of the year of the Lord 1349 and after'.

Cover illustration: Leckhampton House from the garden.

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The Society (as on 1 October 2011)

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Dr Richard A. McMahon (*President*)

Professor Christopher J Howe, ScD

Dr Ruth Davis

Professor Alison G Smith

Professor Paul C Hewett (*Food and Wine Steward*)

Dr Nigel E Simmonds (*Dean of College*)

Professor Mark Warner

Dr Patrick NR Zutshi

Professor Jonathan G Haslam, FBA

Dr Christopher M Kelly (*Keeper of the College Picture, Fine Furniture and the Lewis Collection*) Classics

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Professor Simon Godsill

Professor Emma C Wilson

Dr Hugh PC Robinson

Professor Andrew C. Harvey, FBA

Dr Paul A Kattuman

Dr David A Sneath (*Graduate Tutor*)

Dr Anna N Williams

Professor David J Ibbetson (*Warden of Leckhampton*)

Dr Christopher FR de Hamel, FSA (*Donnelley Fellow Librarian*)

Dr Keith A Seffen (*Tutor*)

Dr James A Warren (*Tutor*)

Dr Juliet LH Foster (*Tutor and Schools Liaison Officer*)

Ms Elizabeth Winter, MA (*Development and Communications Director*)

Dr Melanie A Taylor (*Tutor and Tutor for Admissions*)

Ms Sarah Cain, MPhil

Professor Christopher Colclough

Dr Michael Sutherland

Dr Pietro Cicuta

Dr Barak Kushner

The Revd James Buxton (*Chaplain*)

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Pure Mathematics

Engineering

Plant and Microbial Biochemistry

Ethnomusicology

Plant Biochemistry

Cosmology and Astrophysics

Jurisprudence

Theoretical Physics

Keeper of the University Archives

History of International Relations

Computer Science

Statistical Signal Processing

French Literature and the Visual Arts

Neuroscience

Econometrics

Economics

Social Anthropology

Patristic and Medieval Theology

Civil Law

Engineering

Philosophy and Classics

Social and Developmental Psychology

English

English

Development Economics and Education

Physics

Physics

Modern Japanese History

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Dr Shruti Kapila	History
Dr Paul Beattie	Earth Sciences
Professor William C McGrew, FRSE, FAAAS	Evolutionary Primatology
Mrs Susan Ainger-Brown, FCMA (<i>Second Bursar and College Treasurer</i>)	
Mr Paul Warren, MA (<i>Bursar</i>)	
Dr Andreea Weisl-Shaw	Modern and Medieval Languages
Dr Sarah Fine	Politics and Sociology
Dr Pernille Røge	History
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Dr John Carr	Natural Sciences
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Dr Emma Spary	History
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Dr Alex Taylor	Natural Sciences
Professor Peter Cane (<i>Arthur Goodhart Visiting Professor</i>)	Legal Science
Dr Judy Hirst	Chemistry
Dr Thomas Land (<i>Donnelley Research Fellow</i>)	Philosophy
Mr Akshay Rao MSc	Physics
Mr Paulo Amaral MSc	Bioscience

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 Dr Michael K Tanner
 Professor Ray I Page, LittD
 Dr David W Dewhirst
 The Revd Roger W Morgan
 Dr Peter Eggleton
 Dr John T Dingle, ScD
 Professor Nigel E Wilkins
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 Dr Fred W. Ratcliffe, CBE
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 Professor Haroon Ahmed, ScD, FEng
 Professor Sergio Pellegrino, FEng
 Professor Jean-Pierre Hansen, FRS
 Professor William Horbury, FBA
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 Dr Brian Hazleman, FRCP (*Graduate Adviser*)
 Professor Paul Davies
 Professor Sir Paul Mellars, ScD, FBA, FSA
 Professor John Hatcher, LittD
 Professor Oliver Rackham, OBE, FBA, FSA (*Keeper of the College Plate and the College Records*)
 Dr Mara I Kalnins
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Honorary Fellows

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Professor Haroon Ahmed, ScD, FREng
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Sir Richard Armstrong, CBE, FRSE
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Sir Ronald Hampel
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Dr Richard Henderson, FRS
Sir Alan Wilson, FBA, FRS
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Admiral Sir James Burnell-Nugent, KCB, CBE
The Rt Hon Sir Terence Etherton, PC, QC, MA
Sir David Omand, GCB
Professor Karol Sikora
Sir Mark Elder
Professor Sir Paul Callaghan, FRS
Sir Hugh Roberts, GCVO, FSA

Guild Fellows

Mr Neil Westreich, MA
Mr Michael Gwinnell, MA
Ms Shawn Donnelley
Mr Richard Wright
Mrs Laura Young



Domus

We had plenty of positive feedback to our new format *Association Letter* last year, so we plan to continue with this new model. This issue contains a separate section on Fellows' news, relieving me of the need to summarise all too briefly the considerable achievements of the senior members. Overall, I hope you will agree that the *Letter* succeeds in its primary objective of being our publication of record, while at the same time informing College members of the wide variety of intense activity that characterises Corpus life. But we are still rather short on Old Members' views, which we should like to put right. Let me renew the invitation to send your news to Oliver Rackham, Peter Carolin or myself – probably easiest by email to lettereditors@corpus.cam.ac.uk As a wonderful example of the genre, I draw your attention to Peter Ryde's letter about the 1958 May Week operetta (p.100). Also in the Letters section you will find the announcement of the formation of The 1828 Club, for oarspeople (a word not acknowledged by my spell-check, but necessary, I think), to take place in summer 2012.

Leckhampton's 50th and other celebrations

Our cover image of Leckhampton commemorates its foundation 50 years ago – an event celebrated on a fine July Sunday. Former and current members of the community mixed happily together and, festooned with balloons, the perpetually pensive 'Sam' joined in the spirit of the occasion. The event is reported on pp. 73–74 and, on the pages immediately following this Domus section, the background to the foundation is described and an assessment made of its significance.

I mentioned last year, under the Alumni heading in *Domus*, the unusual gathering of Corpuscles in ministerial and other Government positions. We celebrated this by giving the Name Day Feast the theme of 'Corpus in Political Life and Government' – not exactly a title to stir the blood, but one which did allow us to gather distinguished guests from this field, headed by Owen Paterson, the Northern Ireland Secretary.

Other celebrations or ceremonies followed their usual pattern during the year. The Rev Angela Tilby gave the Mere Sermon (p. 39) in April; this turned out to be a happy choice of preacher, since after four years at St Bene't's Angela has now moved to Oxford. The relationship between the College and St Bene't's is a particularly close one, and we shall miss Angela's ministry. We are Patrons of the living, and are working with the Diocese in helping choose the next incumbent.

Opposite page:
'Sam', Henry Moore's seated figure, attired for Leckhampton's 50th birthday celebrations on 3rd July.

A May Ball was held in College this year, with the theme of 'Distant Shores'. Sadly, in an otherwise fine June week, rain started in the evening and continued until dawn. The right preparations had however been made, and little white umbrellas were provided for all the revellers, who obstinately enjoyed the excellent entertainment (including a little piano-playing, accompanying a cabaret singer, by your *Domus* writer) organised by the hard-working Committee. The weather was a little kinder earlier in the week, when the Fletcher Players and Bene't Club brought Corpus's actors and musicians together in a remarkable and hugely enjoyable joint production of *Acis and Galatea*, in the Master's Lodge Garden, except for part of one performance which had to move to the Chapel.

Building and development

Last year I wrote about the completion of the Vault to house the Parker manuscript collection and the Butler Reading Room beside it. This has proved to be very successful. As well as achieving its immediate aims (a safe environment for the manuscripts and better reading facilities for scholars), the project has enabled us to allow greater access to the first floor room – the Wilkins Room – which houses the printed books from the Parker Collection and also exhibitions, now in improved display cabinets.

I also mentioned the scaffolding surrounding the south-west corner of New Court, which was removed in the spring and revealed bright and clean stonework as well as a repaired and renewed roof. The work, though expensive, was completed on time and according to budget, and will give several decades of protection, plus improved insulation.

In 2011 we are delighted to report the start of work on the new building at Leckhampton. I am sure you will all have read about the project in the recent *Pelican*, and we are hoping to post pictures on our web-site to show progress. It will greatly enhance the provision of accommodation for post-graduates in the very special environment that Leckhampton offers. The project is being mainly financed from the sale of properties which have become unsuitable or unprofitable for the College to retain; but we have been encouraged by the positive response from Fellows and alumni to our appeal for funds to make up the financing gap. We still have £800,000 to raise and if you would like to support us in this challenge, please contact Liz Winter in the Development Office (ejw39@cam.ac.uk).

The Chancellor and College Visitor

The College is taking an above-average interest in the election of the new Chancellor, to succeed HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, who retired from the post in June, since the Chancellor is ex officio our Visitor. In practice, the Visitor has to limit his connection with the College, not least because the Chancellor holds this post in several other Colleges and so has to distribute his favours fairly. But the Visitor has some statutory obligations in Corpus, and His Royal Highness did visit us twice last year; and so we look forward in hope to a successful election (which will have taken place by the time you read this) and to building our relationship with the new Chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor

Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz (widely known as ‘Borys’, which simplifies things for non-Polish speakers) took office in October last year, but found his diary filled up with extraordinary speed; and it was not until May that we gave a dinner to welcome him. It was a happy occasion, at which he spoke in his customary apposite style. He is clearly determined to carry forward the work of enhancing Collegiate Cambridge – in other words guarding carefully the balance between, and the strengths of, the University and the Colleges. I also detect in him a keen interest in a closer involvement of the post-doctorate community – the ‘lost tribe’ of Cambridge in the sense that most have no collegiate connexion. But post-docs are numerous, about 2,500, and are the drivers of much of the university’s finest research. In Corpus we do our small bit for them by inviting some, nominated by Fellows, to become Research Associates with dining rights at Leckhampton.

Students, staff and Fellows

This edition of the *Letter* has comprehensive sections on news of achievements by students and Fellows. At the risk of duplication, let me repeat congratulations to those Fellows who have been appointed to Readerships (Dr Christopher Kelly and Dr Ruth Davis) and to a Senior Lectureship (Dr Barak Kushner). Well done our undergraduates, who moved the College a couple places higher in the examinations results table. And well done the First Men’s VIII, who won their blades in the May Races with some exciting and highly competent rowing. Finally, hearty congratulations to two of our Fellows (Sarah Fine and Andreea Weisl-Shaw) and seven of our College staff who had babies in the course of the year – an unusually productive period, we think, although we do not keep complete records!

The University, the College, and fee increases

During the year the issue of fees has been much in the public eye and a source of concern in the universities. We are not yet certain how the Cambridge decision to adopt the maximum fee of £9000 will affect College fees or Corpus’s finances. We are however pretty sure that the prospect of incurring significant debt, in the form of a student loan of £30,000 or more, will deter a number of bright students from poorer backgrounds from applying to those universities charging higher fees. This will make it harder for us to achieve the ‘access’ target which Cambridge has agreed with the Office of Fair Access. Corpus’s response is to sustain and where possible increase our efforts to attract the best students from the maintained sector (*see the article by Drs Taylor and Foster on p. 17*), and to keep up the level of funds available for scholarships and bursaries for less well-off students. Hence the importance of the Alumni Fund to which so many readers have contributed, and for which we remain very grateful. The way ahead, in the new fees régime, is far from clear. In Corpus we shall be working hard to draw students from all backgrounds and to encourage them to be the best they can be.

STUART LAING

The 1961 announcement which heralded the University's first graduate community

50 years ago ...

LECKHAMPTON

Readers of the *Review* in recent years will know that two clamant needs of modern Cambridge are more Fellowships for the University's teaching staff and better conditions (academic and residential) for research students, particularly those from other Universities at home and overseas. To help meet these needs Corpus has recently taken the first steps to initiate a new type of College society by creating a Graduate extension of itself on an eight-acre site on the west side of the University.

The new society is planned to consist of a Warden and not less than fifteen Fellows (of whom it is hoped to elect ten this academical year), and at least sixty research students. Residential accommodation will be provided for bachelor Fellows and all research students who want it. Married Fellows will have the use of private rooms, but will also have available a – rather more extensive range of public rooms than are normally provided by Colleges, including one or two small private dining-rooms.

The Fellows' chief College duty will be to take a personal interest in, and general responsibility for, the research students, though they will also of course be full members of the Governing Body of the College. There is naturally no intention that the Fellows should take the place of the specialist supervisors appointed by the University, but it is hoped that they will help to create an atmosphere favourable to research and that informal association with older men prosecuting their own research in various fields of study will be stimulating to research students. Too often, under present conditions, research students, particularly if they are on the Arts side, suffer from a feeling of isolation; a graduate society should provide the encouragement needed to counter this.

... a new type of College society

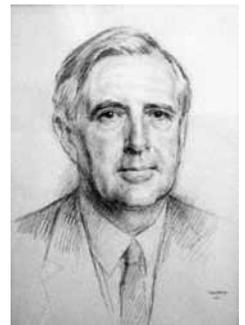
From THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW, 18 November 1961

The estate that the College has decided to use for this new foundation is a few hundred yards west of Selwyn and consists of a large attractive building called Leckhampton House and a spacious, well-wooded garden, which is conveniently placed between the College's present research students' hostel (Fanshawe House) and the College playing fields. The house, which was built by F. W. H. Myers, the essayist and Classical scholar, was later occupied by his son, the novelist L. H. Myers, and after him by Dr Louis Clarke, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Fellow of Trinity Hall; this will be adapted for public rooms and a few Fellows' sets; rooms for other Fellows and about thirty unmarried research students will be provided in a new building, adjoining the present house and probably sited so as to convey something of the atmosphere of a Court.

Just as it has been the College's policy to restrict the numbers of its undergraduates so that all live in for at least two out of their three years and can be accommodated at one sitting in Hall, so it is planned that the new society will not outgrow the accommodation available there. Ideally the College would have liked to make this development on its ancient site in the centre of Cambridge, but, since this was clearly impossible, it has thought it better to use this fine estate for this purpose than not attempt such a development at all. Careful plans have been made to integrate the life of the old and new parts of the College. There will, for instance, be reciprocal dining nights for Fellows living in the two establishments, and the amenities of the ancient College will be available to all Fellows and research students.

In addition to seven research students, two Fellows of the College have already taken up residence at Leckhampton House, Professor H. C. Longuet-Higgins, who has been appointed Warden, and Dr J. P. C. Roach. A further twenty-three research students are at Fanshawe House.

M. MCCRUM



Michael McCrum who, as Senior Tutor in 1961, advocated the establishment of the postgraduate community at Leckhampton House.

The context for the founding of Leckhampton 50 years ago

Leckhampton: idealism and fairness

GORDON JOHNSON

GORDON JOHNSON, a historian, is Past President of Wolfson College. He was the first Provost of the Gates Cambridge Scholarship Trust (providing the equivalent of Oxford's Rhodes Scholarships for overseas graduates) 2001–1010.

**The College was, at that time, the smallest in the University.*

The College's decision fifty years ago to create a graduate community at Leckhampton* marks an important turning point in the history of modern Cambridge. It was a remarkable *Collegiate* response to the rising importance of research and of post-graduate students in the University. This shift of emphasis was not altogether welcome to the Colleges, coming as it did on the top of unprecedented pressure to cope with the surge of undergraduate numbers after the war, and the very real possibility that the numbers would continue to rise as a result of improvements in the schools and the availability of public funding to pay tuition fees and to meet student living costs. Moreover, academics whose main interest was in research (overwhelmingly in departmental laboratories) were thought not to have too much to offer Colleges with their pressing need for tutors and supervisors for undergraduates; while post-graduate students, including a growing proportion whose first degree was from another university, were selected for admission by the departments and, although they had to belong to a College before they could take up their place to study for a higher degree, were regarded as something of an anomaly from a College point of view.

By 1960, however, it was becoming increasingly clear that Cambridge University was in an expanding phase: there were more lecturers being appointed and there was renewed vigour in research activity. It was clearly unacceptable that so many new appointments, particularly to research posts, lacked College membership, let alone a Fellowship; and even more so that Colleges, content to charge post-graduates a fee for membership, provided so little for them. A survey published in May 1961 indicated that hardly any College housed its post-graduate students and that the most they offered was an occasional dinner in Hall.

Instantly successful and highly influential

Of course, part of the difficulty was that research students were not undergraduates: they were older, less willing to submit to the detailed regulation that still governed undergraduate life. Occasionally they were married. But they were not fully-fledged dons; they had yet to prove themselves intellectually before they could be admitted to the company of High Table. They inhabited a grey, intermediate zone, and Cambridge did not know how to acknowledge them or to provide for their existence.

Here we see the genius of the Leckhampton solution. There was idealism

and a desire for fairness at its heart: research students should be treated decently if the Collegiate spirit was to have any meaning at all; and Colleges ought to pay more attention to research and scholarship. But it was pragmatic too: Leckhampton, where a new sort of academic community would be founded, more egalitarian and open in tone than the existing culture allowed, lay at some distance from the College itself. Leckhampton's senior members would be full Fellows of the College, but the whole point was to make something new, something that would enhance but not disrupt the main work of the College, focused still on undergraduates and their needs.

The Corpus experiment, small in scale and a local initiative, was an immediate success. It showed the way for other creative solutions to the post-graduate problem. Several Colleges quietly expanded the number of post-graduate students they admitted and at the same time grew their Fellowships, although they usually maintained in public that a ceiling had been reached and they would take no more. Three of the larger, richer, Colleges got together and worked out a business plan that would form a new College, specifically for post-graduates: Trinity, St John's and Caius thus underwrote Darwin College (1964) with a capital grant of £25,000 and the promise of £15,000 a year for ten years to get it going. The financial model was taken up by the University, which, in the teeth of some opposition, sponsored a similar institution. This was University College (1965), renamed Wolfson College in 1973. Christopher Longuet-Higgins, the first Warden of Leckhampton, was appointed a founding Trustee and was enormously influential in helping to establish it. Clare College hived off part of its endowment in order to found Clare Hall (1966) – not so much for research students, since Clare had already built new accommodation for them on Chesterton Road, as for a core of senior research fellows and to provide a collegiate welcome for visiting scholars – another growing constituency that tended to fall outside the Colleges' reach.

Much changed in 50 years – but still a University of Colleges

Until the middle of the twentieth century, it is fair to characterize Cambridge University as a species of liberal arts college, devoted primarily to educating the young, with some research work, albeit of distinction, added on. Very approximately, in the 1950s, something like three-quarters of all Cambridge's resources were devoted to teaching, largely concentrated in the Colleges. Looking after the young men (as they mainly were) was the prime purpose of the place. By 2011, in a University which by any measure has much more than doubled in size, it is the research and post-graduate side of things that are to the fore: now, roughly three-quarters of hugely increased resources fund the University's research and scholarship. Of course, the undergraduate work has not diminished: it has grown too. But the greatest dynamism has been in research. That Cambridge is still a University of Colleges, and a place where vibrant internal communities continue to support scholarship and the social life that goes with it, owes much to the decisions taken in the early 1960's by those who believed Colleges should, and must, change by providing better for research and for post-graduate students.



Dispelling myths and raising aspirations among maintained-sector students

Changing the balance of admissions

MELANIE TAYLOR and JULIET FOSTER

The issue of university admissions from maintained-sector schools and colleges has been headline news in recent months. Those universities which wish to increase tuition fees above the new threshold of £6,000 per annum must propose a milestone for their intake of maintained-sector students. Cambridge has said that it will increase its intake from the sector from 59%, its figure for 2010 entry, to 61–63% as rapidly as possible from 2012 entry onwards. These figures are based on the performance of maintained-sector students in A level examinations.

Recruitment will play a significant role in the University's progress towards its target. There is a strong commitment from the University and the Colleges to attract and admit more high-achieving students from the maintained sector, but there is also an equally firm belief that selection should continue to be based on academic criteria, rather than on social or educational background. We are still looking to select those students who, in terms of ability and aptitude, are likely to be best suited to the particular academic challenges of a Cambridge degree.

Cambridge has been actively recruiting maintained-sector students by means of a range of University- and College-based activities and events for over ten years and it is largely due to this work that we have reached the current intake of 59%.

23 per cent up in a decade

Corpus has played its part in dispelling myths and raising student aspiration, committing both human and financial resources to what the College recognises is a central part of its admissions activities. Our outreach work began in earnest in 2000/01 with the creation of a Praeceptor for Access and Admissions (since re-titled Schools Liaison Officer). Barrie Fleet, who was directing studies in Classics for the College, was its first incumbent. His remit was simple: to increase applications to Corpus from the maintained sector.

At the time of Barrie Fleet's appointment, our maintained-sector intake for the most recent admissions round accounted for only 39% of UK students. Only two other Cambridge Colleges, Christ's and Magdalene, had worse figures than us that year. If there were to be any hope of changing this situation, it was clear that we needed to encourage greater numbers of academically able students from maintained-sector schools and colleges to apply. Barrie Fleet set up a schedule of visits and for two days a week during term time travelled to schools and colleges across England and Wales to talk about Cambridge admissions and

MELANIE TAYLOR is a Fellow, Tutor for Admissions and a Tutor.

JULIET FOSTER is a Fellow, Tutor in Psychology, Schools Liaison Officer and University Lecturer in Social Psychology.

The schools outreach programme is funded entirely by the College. Bringing parties of students to Cambridge is increasingly costly. If you would like to support this initiative, please contact the Tutor for Admissions.

Opposite page: Primary school pupils from Islington pause for a photograph on their way to the McCrum lecture theatre for their introduction to the College.



VI formers in conversation with a Director of Studies during a seminar break.

attract gifted students in our direction. He explains, 'I often responded to a request from one school and then looked for other likely ones in the area and approached them myself; so I built up clusters, and tended to repeat the pattern year by year. I tried to get a decent mix of high-performing and more modest schools. My aim was to open up the possibilities of Cambridge in general, and then encourage attendance at Corpus Open Days.'

Christopher Kelly, the Senior Tutor who oversaw the creation of this role, always envisaged that it would be a long-term project, and, little by little, as maintained-sector application numbers began to rise, the College saw a corresponding increase in admissions from the sector. Barrie remembers, 'The response was slow at first, but it gradually built up, so that in the last two or three years we were getting well over 100 students from schools and colleges I had visited at Open Days, with about 30 applications and a good proportion of offers, with some outstanding students.'

The impact on our admissions figures has been significant. Over the past three complete admissions cycles (entry years 2008–2010), Corpus's maintained-sector acceptance figures have averaged 61.7%, placing us above the University average and a long way from our lowly position in 2000.

Corpus, Northern Ireland and Islington

Another major contribution to our improving figures over this period has been our active participation in a University-wide access initiative which has seen all Cambridge Colleges forming official target areas with specific regions of the UK. In 2002, we became the designated link College for schools in Northern Ireland. More recently, the London Borough of Islington became Corpus's second official link area.*

Melanie Taylor, now Tutor for Admissions, was first appointed to the College as Access Officer in charge of the Northern Ireland Initiative. Very little work had been done by Cambridge, or Oxford, in Northern Ireland and the programme of events Melanie introduced, including talks in schools and a summer school at Corpus, was welcomed and appreciated greatly. One Head of Year observes, 'All the events we have attended have been excellent and aspirational for our students. They have often applied to or gone to Cambridge as a result, having previously not considered it.'

Application figures to Corpus from schools in Northern Ireland quadrupled in the first year of the Initiative, and since its inception Northern Irish students have, on average, represented 8% of our student body. This compares with 1–2% across the University. (*See report from Northern Ireland Society on p. 88.*) Northern Irish applicants also have the distinction of having the highest success rate, a fact used by Mary Beard in a debate with former Labour minister David Lammy to demonstrate the accessibility of Cambridge to maintained-sector students.

A distinctive contribution

In 2009, Barrie Fleet retired as Schools Liaison Officer, and Juliet Foster took on the role alongside her position as Director of Studies in Politics, Psychology and Sociology, and Tutor, and University Lecturer in Social Psychology.

*The allocation of target areas is handled by the Cambridge Admissions Office. Corpus put in a request to work with Northern Ireland when the scheme was first set up. At a later stage, Colleges were asked to express an interest in working with the Borough of Islington – Corpus got it on the basis of responding first.

The challenge at this point was to ensure that the College's schools liaison programme was developed in such a way that the network of contacts that Barrie Fleet had worked so hard to build was not lost, while at the same time allowing room for change and innovation. In recent years schools liaison work has changed enormously in Cambridge, partly as a result of the link area scheme mentioned above, and there are now far more schools liaison officers working in the other Colleges, and indeed some departments. This, coupled with a large number of centrally organised events, such as the Oxford and Cambridge Student Conferences, means that students at schools and colleges now arguably have access to more information on applying to Cambridge than ever before. In light of this it seemed important to ensure that Corpus focused its energy (and funds) on a programme that went beyond merely replicating these events and repeating this information.

We have done this in a number of ways: these involve widening the age range of the pupils we work with, and increasing the more 'academic' aspects of the programme. We have also vastly increased the school visits we host here in College, rather than focusing more on visits out to schools: there can be little as effective in demystifying Cambridge and the collegiate system for pupils as meeting our own undergraduates and seeing what living and studying at Corpus is really like.



Top, VI formers from Northern Ireland studying aspects of multiple sclerosis with the College Praeceptor in Medicine.

Bottom, the Director of Studies in Politics, Psychology and Sociology conducting a seminar on health education promotion on a VI form 'taster day'.

Catching them early – at GCSE level

Traditionally, most schools liaison events were focused more on Year 12, that is, the first year of A level courses (more familiar to some of us as ‘Lower Sixth’). There is still much to be done in terms of ensuring that bright Year 12 students from a range of backgrounds are well-prepared when it comes to making the right choices about University, and ensuring that they put in competitive applications, and so Juliet Foster and Melanie Taylor continue to speak to students in this year group, both here in Corpus and in their own schools. However, the most frequent school visitors to the College this year have been Year 10 groups (pupils in the first year of their GCSE courses): it is essential that good students see Cambridge as a realistic option for themselves in time to get the very best GCSE results that they can, and also to make the right choices for their A level courses, not restricting their University options at this early stage.

A particular highlight of these visits is the ‘mini-lecture’ given by one of the Corpus Fellows or Preceptors: we have expanded these in recent years, and pupils have enjoyed a range of discussions on topics such as ‘What is Politics?’, ‘Richard III: monstrous or maligned?’ and ‘Christian and Non-Christian in Medieval Ireland’. These mini-lectures aim to stretch the pupils, often introducing them to subjects which they will not have encountered before, and give them a taste of the kind of teaching they would receive at Cambridge.

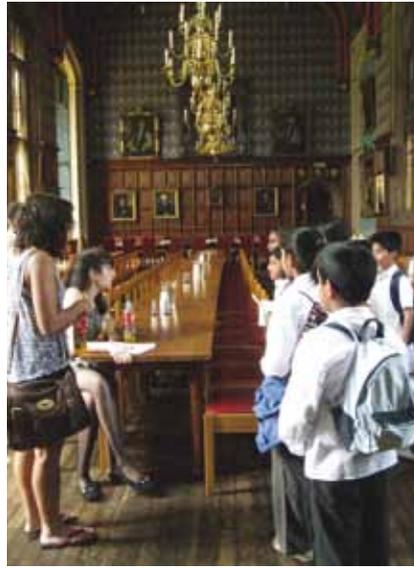
We also host groups of Year 8 and 9 students, and have begun to develop more subject-specific ‘Taster Days’, which allow us to tailor information to pupils with a particular academic interest. Our Law Taster day was a particular success this year (and it is not every day that a Year 12 student has the opportunity to discuss ‘How to get away with murder’ with the Regius Professor of Civil Law).

And now – raising aspirations at primary school

A recent innovation is our work with Year 5 and 6 pupils (the final two years of primary school). This is very much in keeping with our rationale that it is never too early to start to encourage pupils to work hard, aim high and see Cambridge as a realistic and inviting option. In particular we have worked with primary schools in the London Boroughs of Newham and of Islington. Over the last two years, more than 125 primary school children have been involved in these visits: all the children were identified by their schools as gifted; almost all came from families with no experience of higher education, and many were recent immigrants to the country. The children enjoy discussion with our own undergraduates about what University is like, take part in a quiz around the College, enjoy a picnic lunch in the Master’s garden and then visit the SeeK (Science and Engineering Experiments for Kids) team at the Materials Science department where they take part in a session on light, making their own kaleidoscopes to take home. The enthusiasm we see in these children is unparalleled, and the feedback we get from schools is that this is an invaluable project, albeit one that throws up some interesting questions (on a recent visit, one child asked the undergraduate helpers ‘if you turn out not to be very good at your subject, and can’t get a job at the end of your degree, will you stay on here in College and become a Fellow?’).



Islington primary school children questioning undergraduates.



Left, a quiz – with an in-depth section for the Taylor Library – structures a tour of the College for all primary school groups. *Right*, on another part of the tour, undergraduates explain the rituals of Hall.

In all of this, the efforts of our colleagues on the Fellowship are of course invaluable, as is the contribution that our own undergraduates make to these events, giving up their time and providing such stimulating input.

A hugely challenging task

There are numerous ongoing and forthcoming challenges in schools liaison work. Uncertainty and concern over rising fee levels and student debt makes the task of speaking to students from less affluent backgrounds very hard: it is important not to underestimate how much fear many of these students have of getting into debt, nor how far-reaching these changes are likely to be for outreach. Additionally, it is important to recognise that the way we monitor success in outreach needs to be flexible as our programme changes and develops. Attracting bright students from the maintained sector to apply to Corpus is of course still an important part of schools liaison, but wider aspiration-raising at all age levels is vitally important and harder to measure in terms of success.

Clear advice
from Attorney
in need for
further consultation.

~~SECRET~~
specifically said we did not
need further advice that matter.
11/1

Prime Minister 10 Jan.

CCS
FRAS (hr)
Rex (AO)
Rex (SO)
Taps

~~SECRET~~
Declassified

398

PRIME MINISTER

IRAQ

1. In view of your meeting with President Bush on Friday, I thought you might wish to know where I stand on the question of whether a further decision of the Security Council is legally required in order to authorise the use of force against Iraq.

2. Since we spoke on 14 January, when I passed you a note setting out my provisional views, I have had the benefit of a discussion with Sir Jeremy Greenstock. That meeting was extremely useful; it was in fact the first time that the arguments in support of the case that there is no need for a further Council decision had been put to me in detail. I was also able to obtain valuable background information on the history of the negotiations of resolution 1441. Sir Jeremy made some important points, which I have considered carefully. I am preparing a more detailed note of advice which will set out my conclusions in relation to these arguments.

3. I have also indicated to Sir David Manning that I would welcome the opportunity, if arrangements can be made in time, to hear the views of my US counterparts on the interpretation of resolution 1441. I am not convinced that this will make any difference to my view, but I remain ready to hear any arguments.

4. You should be aware that, notwithstanding the additional arguments put to me since our last discussion, I remain of the view that the correct legal interpretation of resolution 1441 is that it does not authorise the use of military force without a further determination by the Security Council, pursuant to paragraph 12 of the resolution, that Iraq's conduct indicates that it has failed to take the final opportunity granted by the Council. I recognise that arguments can be made to support the view that paragraph 12 of the resolution merely requires a Council discussion rather than a further decision. But having considered the arguments on both sides, my view remains that a further decision is required.

5. I have not copied this minute further.

Lord Goldsmith

The Rt Hon the Lord Goldsmith QC
30 January 2003

File per

10
A 7

10
I think
that's understood
that is.

Corpus Association Lecture 2011

War and Law: Iraq, Chilcot and beyond

PHILIPPE SANDS QC

There have long been international rules about the conduct of warfare – the rules governing the methods and means of warfare (the *jus in bello*) – the rules that prohibit, for example, the targeting of civilians or the mistreatment of prisoners and detainees. My subject is the international rules governing the use of force, the *jus ad bellum*, the circumstances in which military force may be used. I will focus on Iraq, but what I have to say is equally relevant to the use of force in Libya.

Until the twentieth century, there were no general rules of international law to prohibit the use of force by one state against another. The Covenant of the League of Nations was adopted in 1919, but it fell far short of outlawing war. In 1928, renunciation of war as ‘an instrument of national policy’ was taken a step further. A number of states signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, named after the Foreign Ministers of the United States and France. The Pact condemned war for solving ‘international controversies’. It committed the signatories to renounce war between themselves. But it left open various exceptions.

In August 1941 Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill adopted an Atlantic Charter, in which they expressed their belief ‘that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force’. The Atlantic Charter argued for the disarmament of nations threatening aggression beyond their frontiers, pending the establishment of ‘a wider and permanent system of general security.’¹ Three months later, on 7 December 1941, came the attack on Pearl Harbor. The project was put on hold, but not ended. The aspiration became a central part of the Charter of the United Nations adopted in San Francisco in April 1945. Britain and the US joined with forty-five other countries to outlaw the use of force, except under the most limited of conditions. Article 2(4) of the UN Charter declares that ‘All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations’.

There are two exceptions. The first is self-defence: Article 51 of the UN Charter states that nothing in the Charter ‘shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations’. The right exists only until such time as the UN Security Council ‘has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security’. The compromise language of Article 51 is not free from ambiguity, as

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1. *Philippe Sands, The Atlantic Charter*, Common Principle No. 8 (14 August 1941).

Opposite page: Lord Goldsmith’s memo of 30 January 2003 stating that the use of military force in Iraq would require UN Security Council approval annotated with comments by Sir David Manning, top left; Matthew Rycroft, top right; and Tony Blair, bottom.

2. See Sands, *n.1 above*.

3. Thomas Franck, *Recourse to Force: State Action Against Threats and Armed Attacks* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2002), p. 50.

4. United States, *The National Security Strategy* (September 2002), p. 15.

5. Tony Blair, *Speech in Sedgefield*, in *The Guardian* (5 March 2004).

6. In 1966, Article 42 had provided the basis for the Security Council's authorisation for Britain to use force against tankers discharging oil from Rhodesia.

more than six decades of practice and volumes of academic commentary make clear. Can self-defence be invoked before an armed attack? If there is a right of 'anticipatory self-defence', as it is called, can it be invoked where another state acquires – or is in the process of acquiring – Weapons of Mass Destruction?² Article 51 of the UN Charter has been described as myopic for its failure to anticipate, let alone address, the rise in surrogate warfare prompted by rogue states and international terrorist organisations.³ After the events of September 11th, the issue of anticipatory defence became even more pressing, as President Bush's 2002 National Security Strategy committed the US to act *pre-emptively* to forestall or prevent hostile acts.⁴ In March 2004, Tony Blair seemed to give some support to this, affirming the existence of a 'duty and a right to prevent the threat materialising' of the proliferation or illegal acquisition of WMD.⁵ The Bush doctrine – and Mr Blair's support for it – poses a fundamental threat to the international legal order.

The UN Charter allows for a second exception to the use of force. This is where force has been authorised by the UN Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Article 42 allows the Security Council to 'take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security'. Until 1990, the Security Council was prevented from exercising its military powers under Article 42. This was because of Cold War rivalries: the Americans or Soviets would threaten to veto any Security Council resolution that threatened its interests, as they were entitled to do under the UN rules.

The first time the Council acted to authorise the use of force against another State under Chapter VII was on 29 November 1990, when Iraq unlawfully invaded Kuwait.⁶ Since then, Chapter VII powers have been relied upon quite regularly to authorise different measures, for example in Somalia, the Balkans, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Haiti and East Timor, as well as most recently Security Council resolution 1973, authorising the use of force in Libya to protect civilians.

There is one other situation in which it is claimed that force may be used even where there is no threat or use of force and the Security Council has not acted. This is where massive violations of fundamental human rights are taking place. The emerging exception is sometimes referred to as 'humanitarian intervention', and it is contentious. Developing and smaller countries in particular are fearful that 'humanitarian intervention' will be used to justify the use of force when the established rules do not allow. Calls for international intervention were stepped up after the gross failure to intervene to prevent genocide and other atrocities in the break-up of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (in 1991), and the genocide in Rwanda, in 1994. The law evolves with changing values, and as human rights considerations become entrenched, they will influence the law in this area. The 1999 war in Kosovo was justified by some on this basis when NATO acted unilaterally, without authorisation by the Security Council. Humanitarian intervention prompted Tony Blair into one of his earliest forays on the need to reform international law: in the summer of 1999, after Kosovo, in a speech in Chicago he proposed a doctrine of 'international community' to protect human rights.

Questioning the case for war

When states do use force, they invariably try to find a justification in law. That happened in relation to Iraq in 2003. There is broad acceptance that the use of force is subject to legal constraints: since the UN Charter was adopted, it can no longer be argued that the use of force is beyond the rules of international law. That is what caused the government to make a parliamentary statement on 17 March 2003, by way of a short written answer by Attorney General Lord Goldsmith in response to a Parliamentary question, asserting that the war was unambiguously lawful. That statement, it is now clear, was wrong.

Just ten days before that parliamentary answer was given, on 7 March 2003, I had joined fourteen other legal academics in writing a letter to the Prime Minister. We expressed our view that:

*On the basis of the information publicly available, there is no justification under international law for the use of military force against Iraq. [...] Neither Security Council resolution 1441 nor any prior resolution authorises the proposed use of force in the present circumstances. Before military action can lawfully be undertaken against Iraq, the Security Council must have indicated its clearly expressed assent. It has not yet done so.*⁷

The letter was published in the *Guardian* on 7 March 2003. We are still waiting for a reply from Mr Blair! We didn't know that, on the very same day, he'd received a note from Lord Goldsmith setting out a markedly different opinion than the view set out in the Parliamentary answer: that whilst an argument for legality could be made, it was more likely than not that a court would conclude that the war was unlawful. As my colleague Rabinder Singh QC has put it, in setting out the prospects of success, Lord Goldsmith's opinion of 7 March 2003 does not reach the threshold necessary to obtain legal aid if one were taking a case against the government. I only learnt about the existence of Lord Goldsmith's secret memorandum of 7 March 2003 a year and a half later, in the autumn of 2004, whilst researching my book *Lawless World*. The book revealed the existence of Lord Goldsmith's secret advice to the Prime Minister and the details of the resignation letter of FCO deputy legal adviser Elizabeth Wilmshurst, noting that Lord Goldsmith had changed his mind 'again' – i.e. more than once. Ms Wilmshurst wrote that she could not

in conscience go along with advice ... which asserts the legitimacy of military action without such a resolution, particularly since an unlawful use of force on such a scale amounts to the crime of aggression ... in circumstances which are so detrimental to the international order and the rule of law.

A couple of months after my account, in the 2005 general election campaign, Tony Blair published the full text of the Goldsmith advice. He did so when confronted by Jon Snow, the Channel 4 News presenter, at a press conference during which Snow claimed to have the advice. In fact, Snow only had a couple of pages – paragraphs 26 to 31 – of the 13-page, 36-paragraph advice. The publication of the full advice was a dramatic moment because it made crystal clear the disconnect between the private advice of 7 March 2003 and the public

7. Ulf Bernitz et al, 'War would be illegal', in *The Guardian* (7 March 2003).

statement of 17 March 2003. It also underscored the fact that the Prime Minister had not been accurate in stating that the Attorney General had given ‘clear’ advice, and had been ‘consistent’ in his approach. The lack of candour has only served to fuel speculation as to what exactly happened between the 7 and 17 March 2003, and also what occurred in the period before 7 March 2003.

In June 2009, Gordon Brown finally announced an inquiry into Britain’s involvement in the 2003 Iraq war, to coincide with the departure of British troops from the country. The inquiry would be chaired by a retired senior civil servant, Sir John Chilcot – a ‘safe pair of hands’, the *Guardian* has called him – and would work behind closed doors under arrangements designed to minimise public disclosure of the underlying documents, many of which were classified as ‘Secret’. Sir John summarized the inquiry’s mandate as considering ‘the UK’s involvement in Iraq, including the way decisions were made and actions taken, to establish, as accurately as possible, what happened and to identify the lessons that can be learned’.

Expectations of the inquiry were low. One of the five-member panel, the historian Sir Martin Gilbert, had previously suggested that Tony Blair and George W. Bush might eventually bear comparison with Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt. Another, the academic Sir Lawrence Freedman, contributed to the preparation of the 1999 Chicago speech in which Tony Blair gave vent to the emotional and ahistorical interventionist instincts that led this country into Iraq. None of the five has any legal background or qualification. The only member to demonstrate consistent forensic ability and mastery of the evidence is Sir Roderic Lyne, a retired diplomat. The inquiry has been undermined by its inability to refer publicly to documents that it has seen and that contradict or undermine witness testimony. It did not seem that its final report would be revelatory or forceful.

Sceptical public and media interest and political pressures have, however, combined to force greater openness than Gordon Brown intended. Many of the hearings have been public and broadcast on TV and the Internet, and for some appearances – those of Messrs Blair and Brown in particular – there has been widespread media attention. And some previously classified documents have been made public by the inquiry, not least in relation to the legal issues. These include a damning one-page minute dated January 30, 2003, from Lord Goldsmith to Tony Blair. It ends with the words ‘I have not copied this minute further’, and says much about our former Prime Minister’s *modus operandi*, of the tragic weakness of his Attorney General, and the extent to which the British Parliament, Cabinet, and people were misled by these two men.

In spite of the limitations imposed upon it, the Chilcot Inquiry has succeeded in teasing out some new information. The general conclusions are inevitable and unsurprising: Mr Blair gave President Bush an early commitment of support without extracting anything much in return; he needed to justify his desire to remove Saddam by overstating the very limited and not probative evidence of WMDs, and then manipulated its public presentation; he persuaded President Bush to go down the UN route, but in so doing he badly undermined his own position by agreeing to a Security Council resolution that his own Attorney General told him was an inadequate basis for war; and then he failed to live up to

his own expectations of his ability to persuade the Security Council to vote for a second resolution.

Blair's refusal during his public appearance at the inquiry to express any regret whatever for his actions defined a rare, memorable moment. So surprised did Sir John Chilcot seem that he twice offered Blair an opportunity to express regret. To the allegations of incompetence, deception, and criminality there are now added the charges of hubris and bad form.

Justifying the Iraq war – for and against

Mr Blair only sought to justify the war on the grounds that it had been authorized by the Security Council. On March 17, 2003, in his answer to a parliamentary question on the legal authority for war, Lord Goldsmith seemed to be saying to the Cabinet, Parliament and the public that military force was unambiguously lawful. That 337 word answer was, we now know, an advocacy document for which Lord Goldsmith required the assistance of no fewer than nine lawyers and senior civil servants. It had the great merit of simplicity: according to the parliamentary answer, Security Council Resolution 678 authorized the 1990 Iraq intervention and was 'revived' as a result of Saddam's 'material breach' of the terms of the subsequent ceasefire. At the heart of the argument is Resolution 1441, adopted unanimously by the Security Council in November 2002. According to Lord Goldsmith, Resolution 1441 gave Iraq 'a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations' and determined that a failure to so comply and cooperate would constitute a further material breach of those obligations. 'It is plain,' wrote Lord Goldsmith, 'that Iraq has failed so to comply', thus giving rise to a material breach and the revival of the original authority to use force. But plain to whom?

Lord Goldsmith's parliamentary answer skated over the crucial question: Who decides whether Iraq is in material breach, is it the Security Council or can one or more individual members such as the US or the UK so decide? The Attorney General had changed his mind just days before the war. His 7 March 2003 secret advice concluded that although a 'revival' argument could be made, it would probably not be successful in a court of law. It seems he recognised that the better view was that the war was unlawful. The full memo was not put before the Cabinet, which, like Parliament, had no inkling about the Attorney's serious doubts. The inquiry has teased out that Foreign Secretary Jack Straw talked Goldsmith out of sharing his doubts with the Cabinet, reflecting both men's lack of backbone and their willingness to mislead.⁸ Nor was the Cabinet aware of the decisive role played by senior Bush administration lawyers in contributing to Lord Goldsmith's change of mind. 'We had trouble with your attorney', the legal adviser to Condoleezza Rice – John Bellinger – later told a visiting British official, 'we got him there eventually.'⁹

Lawyers are entitled to change their minds, and frequently do. New facts emerge, or new legal arguments. Between March 7 and March 17, 2003, there were, however, no new facts and no new legal arguments on which Lord Goldsmith could rely. In the intervening seven years, he has not been able to provide a convincing explanation for his change of position to rebut the obvious

8. Simon McDonald, 'Iraq: Meeting with the Attorney General' (17 March 2003).

9. Philippe Sands, *Lawless World: America and the Making and Breaking of Global Rules*, (Allen Lane, London 2005).

inference that he succumbed to political pressures. When Lord Goldsmith appeared before Chilcot on January 27, 2010, he was under pressure to explain. He confirmed that his change of mind was largely due to the persuasive arguments of senior Bush administration lawyers, whom he had met in early February 2003. Without being able to refer to the documents, his inquisitors were barely able to lay a glove on the former attorney general.

In May 2010 the new government came into office. This appears to have contributed to a decision to declassify documents for which the inquiry, as the Cabinet secretary put it, had waited for ‘some time.’¹⁰ On June 25, the Inquiry quietly published documents that laid bare the clear and consistent legal advice that Goldsmith gave to Tony Blair from July 2002 to February 12, 2003. The documents emphasise the Attorney General’s sudden, late, and total change of direction.

On 30 July 2002, Goldsmith wrote that self-defence and humanitarian intervention were not admissible, and that military action without explicit Security Council authorization would be ‘highly debatable.’¹¹ On 18 October 2002, he told Straw that the draft of Security Council Resolution 1441 ‘did not provide legal authorization for the use of force’, and that the British government must not ‘promise the US government that it can do things which the Attorney considers to be unlawful.’¹² On 11 November 2002, immediately after Resolution 1441 was adopted, he told Jonathan Powell (Blair’s chief of staff) that ‘he was not at all optimistic’ that there would be ‘a sound legal basis for the use of force against Iraq.’¹³ At a Downing Street meeting on 19 December 2002, Goldsmith declined to tell those present that they would have a green light for war without a further resolution.¹⁴ On 14 January 2003, he wrote a draft memo that concluded unambiguously that ‘resolution 1441 does not revive the authorisation to use of force contained in resolution 678 in the absence of a further decision of the Security Council.’¹⁵ These words directly contradict what he would later tell the Cabinet and Parliament.

Which brings us to the most devastating document (p. 22), Goldsmith’s 30 January 2003 one-pager to Blair, written the day before Blair’s meeting with President Bush at the White House. Goldsmith explained that ‘I thought you might wish to know where I stand on the question of whether a further decision of the Security Council is legally required in order to authorise the use of force against Iraq’. His conclusion? ‘I remain of the view that the correct legal interpretation of resolution 1441 is that it does not authorise the use of military force without a further determination by the Security Council’. The published version of this message includes some gloriously graphic handwritten reactions of three key players.

In the top left-hand corner, Sir David Manning, Blair’s principal foreign policy adviser, notes: ‘Clear advice from Attorney on need for further Resolution’. Alongside, Matthew Rycroft, who served as Blair’s private secretary, sounds irritated: ‘Specifically said we did not need further advice this week’; [this seems to confirm claims that Blair did not want a paper trail of early, unhelpful advice]. And on the left-hand side of the minute, with Lord Goldsmith’s damning conclusions underlined by the same hand, these scrawled words: ‘I just don’t

10. Gus O’Donnell, *Letter to Sir John Chilcot regarding declassification of draft legal advice* (25 June 2010).

11. Lord Goldsmith, *Letter to Prime Minister Tony Blair regarding Iraq* (30 July 2002), p. 3 at 13.

12. David Brummel, *Record of Attorney General’s conversation with the Foreign Secretary on 18 October* (11 November 2002), p. 1 at 4.

13. David Brummel, *Note of telephone conversation between the Attorney General and Jonathan Powell on 11 November 2002* (11 November 2002) p. 1 at 2.

14. See David Brummel, *Note of meeting at No. 10 Downing Street on 19 December 2002* (19 December 2002).

15. Lord Goldsmith, *Draft legal advice to Prime Minister Tony Blair regarding the interpretation of resolution 1441* (14 January 2003), p. 5 at 13.

understand this'. The handwriting is Blair's, and it is difficult to see quite what he might have had trouble understanding Lord Goldsmith's words – consistent with every view he had expressed over the previous six months – admit of no doubt, adopting the views taken by the UK since 1990 by the Foreign Office legal advisers, and by virtually every international lawyer in Britain (if not the world, outside of the US).

The next day, on 31 January 2003, Blair met Bush, accompanied by Sir David Manning and Matthew Rycroft. Sir David wrote up a widely reported five-page note of the meeting. Sir David records the President telling Blair that the US would put its full weight behind efforts to get another Security Council resolution but if that failed, 'military action would follow anyway'; that the 'start date for the military campaign was now pencilled in for 10 March', which was 'when the bombing would begin'; and that the 'diplomatic strategy had to be arranged around the military planning'. Sir David then records Blair's response, stating that he was 'solidly' with the President. He wants a second resolution 'if we could possibly get one', because it would make it much easier politically to deal with Saddam, and as an insurance policy 'against the unexpected'. According to the memo, which Chilcot has but which has not been made public, the Prime Minister ignores the views of the Attorney, who has told him only the previous day that a further resolution is necessary to act lawfully, not merely desirable.

After Blair's meeting with Bush, Goldsmith travelled to the US to meet the Administration lawyers (he made no similar trip to any other country, whose lawyers would no doubt have held rather different opinions). He told Chilcot that it was their views that caused him to abandon his long-held position. Yet many of the Bush administration's lawyers with whom he engaged were among the officials who failed to prevent America's descent into serial illegalities in 2001 and 2002: ditching the Geneva Conventions, imprisoning suspects at Guantánamo without granting them minimum rights, and embracing waterboarding and other acts of torture. Goldsmith has spoken out against all these measures. Just why Lord Goldsmith would find the US lawyers' views on the use of force any more convincing is a question that seems to admit of only one answer. Many have concluded that he was accommodating the desires of the Prime Minister. As the International Court of Justice put the point in its first and famous 1949 Judgment in the Corfu Channel case, 'a series of facts linked together [lead] logically to a single conclusion.'¹⁶

In late July, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, standing in for David Cameron in Parliament, described the war as 'illegal'.¹⁷ When asked for clarification about whether this was now government policy, the Government's official spokesman conspicuously failed to back Blair and Goldsmith and to defend the war as lawful, indicating instead that the new government would prefer to await the outcome of the Chilcot inquiry.¹⁸ A spokesman for the inquiry was then reported as saying that Sir John would not make a conclusion on whether the war was legal.¹⁹ That is not to say, however, that the Report might not play a useful role, in at least three respects: *first*, contributing to the restoration of public trust in government, on the vital issue of recourse to the use of force; *second*, providing strong support to lawyers and others in the civil service to ensure they can carry

16. Corfu Channel case, ICJ, Judgment (April 9, 1949), p. 4, at 18.

17. Nick Clegg, Address before the House of Commons on 21 July 2010 (21 July 2010), Column 346.

18. See UK Government, Press briefing of 21 July 2010 (21 July 2010).

19. See Iraq Inquiry Committee discussion of the inquiry's outcome, indicating it "is not a court of law". Iraq Inquiry Committee, 'Frequently Asked Questions'.

out their duties without being subject to disdain or undue political pressures; and *third*, underscoring Britain's commitment to support for – and compliance with – the rule of law at the international level.

Where issues of such gravity are at stake, where the lives of British servicemen and women are at stake, when tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians will be killed, where the viability of an entire country is put into question, where you are advised that war will cause millions of refugees to leave Iraq, in such circumstances nothing less than a clear legal case can be sufficient: that is indeed what Mr Blair said he had. How can the terrible human consequences of the war be justified on the grounds of a mere arguable or reasonable case? How could the government have taken this country to war on the basis of a legal argument – if the boot were on the other foot – that would fail even to gain access to legal aid?

Changing government decision-making

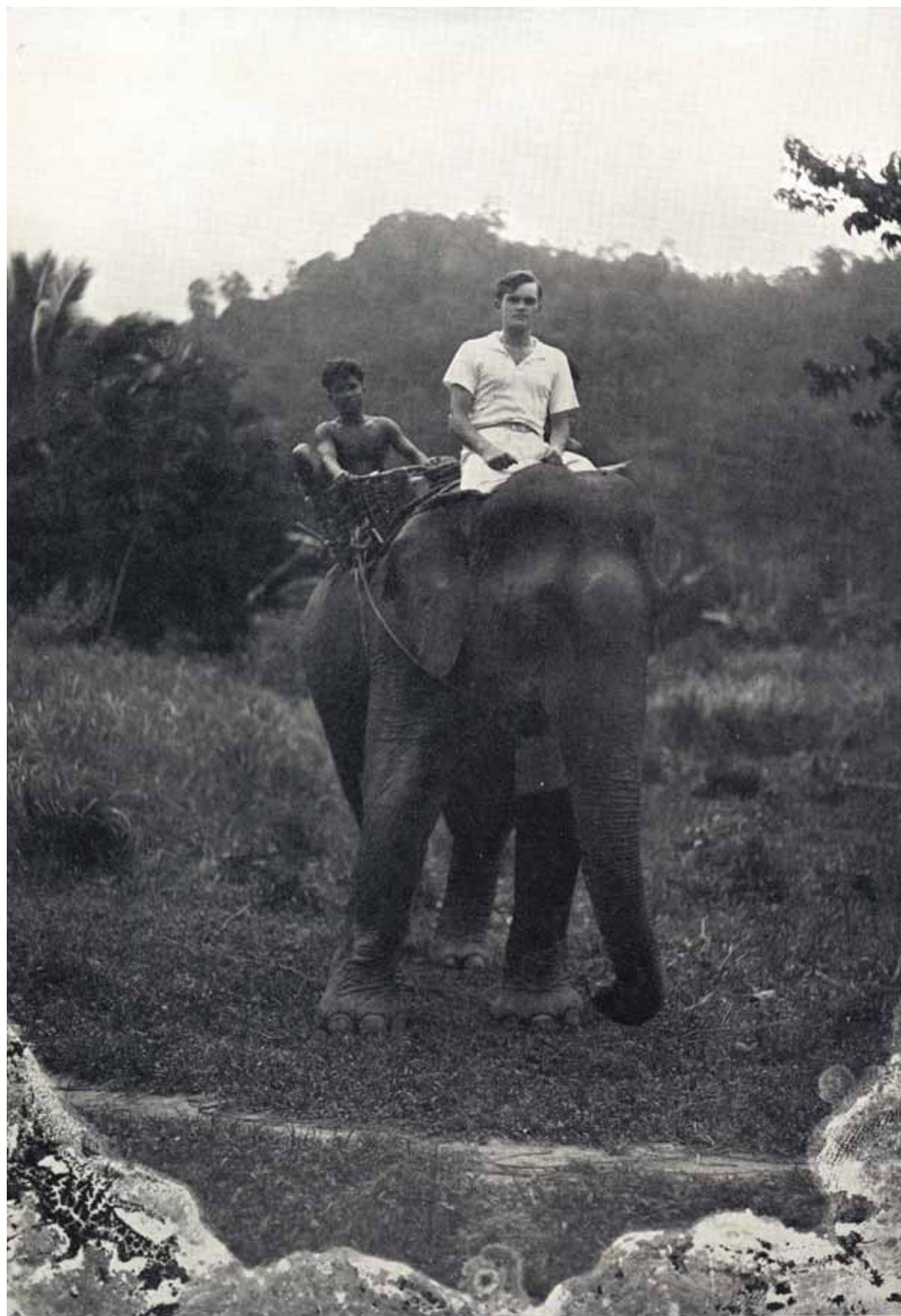
The Chilcot inquiry can surely make an important contribution by making sure that the obvious errors of governmental decision-making are not repeated. In my short submission to the Chilcot Inquiry I focused on issues of process. The first is the *timing* of the Attorney General's advice, that so damaged the independence of the office of Attorney-General. 'By seeking final advice ... so late in the day', I wrote, 'the Prime Minister placed the Attorney General in a situation in which he would be – or would be seen to be – subject to extraneous political pressures'. A second issue is that of the *presentation* of legal advice: it is now clear that Lord Goldsmith's answer to a Parliamentary question was nothing more than an advocacy piece written by committee, setting out the best possible argument for the legality of the war (and a weak one at that). It was not, and did not purport to be, an opinion or an advice as any lawyer in this country would understand the term – that is 'Opinion' with a capital 'O', which is a reasoned analysis of a legal problem. According to the Attorney General the parliamentary answer only set out his 'view', whatever that novel term may mean. Yet when the Prime Minister introduced the war debate in the House of Commons on 18 March 2003, he treated the Attorney-General's 337 words as though they reflected a formal legal opinion: the resolution moved before the House of Commons referred to the 'opinion of the Attorney General'.²⁰ I hope Chilcot's recommendations include the following:

- first*, to insist that the Attorney General is required to provide early and full advice on the legality of a future use of force, to ensure that any policy and decisions are fixed around the law, and not the other way round;
- second*, to remind the Government that the role of the Attorney General is to provide advice to all of Government, not just to the Prime Minister;
- third*, to remind all Ministers to treat government legal advisers and the advice they give with respect;
- fourth*, to ensure that means are found to provide for an appropriate Parliamentary Committee to be given an oversight role on legal advice relating to war, under suitable conditions of confidentiality;
- fifth*, to require the Cabinet Secretary to ensure that the Attorney General makes available to the Cabinet the text of relevant legal advice at each stage

20. House of Commons, Transcript of the Hansard Debate (18 March 2003), at Column 760.

of the decision-making process, and to ensure that any final advice (as opposed to any advocacy document) is provided promptly and early; and *sixth*, to ensure that where the Attorney General decides to retain external legal advice, he does so in such a way as to ensure that such advice is balanced and that it reflects a range of views, recognising that ultimately the decision on the final advice will be for him or her alone.

179 British service men and women died in Iraq, between 21 March 2003 and 19 February 2009. A great number of others have been maimed and damaged, some terribly. To them, to their families, to their friends, to those who have lost their lives in Afghanistan and other places, over the years and decades, we owe the greatest debt. To their memory, we have a duty to ensure that never again does a British government take the country to war in such lamentable circumstances. For the Chilcot Inquiry, the responsibility is to speak truth to power, no more, no less.



HD ('Pat') Noone, anthropologist, war-time guerrilla and ROD (Richard) Noone, soldier, both Old Members and Protectors of Aborigines

Utopia and death in the Ulu

BRIAN MOYNAHAN

I misspelled the name when I first heard it, in a cold and rainswept camp in the high jungles of central Vietnam in the autumn of 1964. 'Noon', I wrote in a notebook. He was, an American special forces sergeant told me, a fellow Englishman who had raised a unit of Malay hill tribesmen. He had led them to great success against the communists during the Malayan Emergency. He had come to this camp to help train the *montagnards*, Vietnam's mountain people, to fight the Viet Cong on the same lines. It was intriguing. I'd gone up to Corpus straight from school five years before. Half my year were the last of the national servicemen. A few had been in Malaya, and I remembered their accounts of using tribal trackers.

But I'd missed this 'Noon', and I knew of no connection with Corpus. He was gone, and the Viet Cong were probing up to the perimeter wire. Only twelve thousand Americans were in the country, and as 'advisers', not in combat units. The story was not how South Vietnam might be saved, but how long Saigon would take to fall.

A year or so later, I was in Borneo for *konfrontasi*, Indonesian's undeclared war on newly independent Malaysia. 'Noon' was much admired by the British infantry and special forces, who were using the skills of the Dayaks in the ways he had pioneered. There was an echo of him, too, at the Jungle Warfare Training School at Johor. The fruits of the contacts he had made in Vietnam – reprieved by the arrival of 200,000 Americans – were on display at the school's rifle range. We photographed a British captain training a platoon of soldiers, with 'Vietnam' as bold as brass on their shoulder flashes. This *was* a story: Harold Wilson, then prime minister, had just denied any British involvement in the Vietnam war. To make his discomfiture worse, the captain was an Argyll and was wearing his kilt. It made a powerful image, and, if I could not directly link 'Noon' to it, it mattered little. I forgot about him.

When he resurfaced, it was because of one of the founders of the Johor school in 1941, an explorer called Freddy Spencer Chapman. The Japanese overran Malaya in December that year. The British gave Freddy up for dead. But he wasn't. He survived in the jungles until a submarine brought him out in May 1945. Three or four years ago, I wrote his biography. Its backbone is an extraordinary journey of a hundred days that he made, alone for the most part, in search of another Englishman, whom the Japanese believed to have set

BRIAN MOYNAHAN (m. 1959) read history. He was for many years a foreign correspondent with the *Sunday Times*, latterly as its Europe editor. He has written a dozen books, and is currently working on *Leningrad Symphony*, an account of Stalin's terror and Hitler's siege of the city. His description of the search for Pat Noone is in *Jungle Soldier* (London 2009), his biography of Freddy Spencer Chapman

Opposite page:
Pat Noone on an elephant shortly after his arrival in Malaya in 1931.

himself up as a sort of white Rajah in a jungle fastness. Freddy, though, found that he had become a non-person, utterly disappeared, a taboo declared on him by the tribesmen.

His name ... and it all fell into place ... his name was Pat Noone. He wasn't my 'Noon.' That was his brother, Richard Noone. There were two of them, each as remarkable as the other, and they were both Corpus men. Pat – Herbert Dean, but always known as Pat – was the most brilliant anthropologist of his generation, a double First, offered the chair of anthropology at Cambridge at 26, an explorer of the high jungles of Malaya, his papers on tribal dream psychology hugely respected, a much-revered Protector of Aborigines, and wildly unconventional ... Then, some time in 1943, he was gone. Richard was at Corpus, too, a genius of irregular warfare, and the loyal younger brother who after fourteen years uncovered the terrible manner of his death.

Aldenham, Corpus and a fascination with aborigines

The brothers were born in British India. Their father was an amateur palaeontologist who had made his fortune trading in India, and retired to Kent, and when that proved too cold, moved to the French Basque country to study fossils and cave paintings. Pat was at school at Aldenham, 'fair, blue-eyed', his brother recalled, 'very good at games, popular, top in exams without apparent effort.' The golden boy duly won an open exhibition in history to Corpus, and Firsts in both history and anthropology. He went down in 1930. He was appointed field ethnographer for the Perak museum at Taiping.

He was drawn irresistibly to the high jungles of the main range, which runs down Malaya like a colossal spine, and to their secretive peoples. The only mountain road in Perak ran to the Cameron Highlands and Tanah Rata, a hill station with tea gardens and tropical Tudor bungalows. For the rest, ridge after ridge runs purple and then violet and blue until they fade into the horizon, the crowns of the highest hardwoods almost 300 feet above the forest floor, the peaks reaching seven thousand feet, cold at that height, stripping water from the clouds to feed the torrents that cascade into the valleys and reach the plain as wide rivers. Apart from a few spot heights, the jungles north of the Cameron Highlands were unsurveyed, a blank on the maps. People were there. Pilots had spotted longhouses and *ladangs*, the clearings where they grew their crops. As to who they were, that was a blank, too. Pat Noone was determined to fill it in.

'To obtain porters and guides to take one into these mountains is virtually impossible, so strong is the belief that they are haunted by malign spirits and cannibals,' he wrote home on February 2 1931. 'Nonsense, of course. The area is inhabited by a people who are said to be quite remarkable. I have to confess I am vastly intrigued.' The aborigines, now the Orang Asli, the 'original people', were then known as the Sakai. One group, the Temiar, a tribe in the remote inner mountains, were almost wholly unknown. They fascinated him most.

He set off from the Cameron Highlands to find them. 'I am steeled for a high purpose. I carry the pistol HV [his father] gave me and a *parang* at my belt. I am taking a mandolin and a self-tutor to while away the hours if need be,' he wrote. He also asked for funds, as tradesmen were pressing him for debts. The only way

to travel was along the aboriginal paths that followed the river lines. He found a group of Semai on the Bertam river on his first expedition. They treated him with ‘amazing sullen reserve’. The women and children vanished. The men would say no more than ‘Ta Tahu’ and ‘Entah’, ‘I don’t know ... I’m not sure’. He left them gifts of tobacco. They still spurned him.

His second trip took him along the Telom river. He saw aborigines as he crossed the river. They left. He camped on the bank for a week. His luck changed. He found a young girl, covered in sores, dying alone in a hut. It was taboo for the Semai to go near her until she was dead. Noone wrote a description of her symptoms, and sent a runner to the medical officer in Tapah. He returned with medicines for tertiary yaws. Noone began treating her. Her sores healed, and her emaciated body filled out.

She was the much loved daughter of a headman, Batu. In his gratitude, Batu escorted Noone on a tour of longhouses, introducing him to other headmen as a miracle healer. He climbed to the headwaters of the Rening river, past granite gorges and waterfalls smashing eighty feet into crystal pools. He passed herds of wild elephant, and then he saw a line of men with leafy headdresses. They had the longest blowpipes he had seen, and the most accurate: they could kill a monkey a hundred feet above them. He was the first white man to contact the Temiar. ‘Magnificent specimens,’ he wrote, ‘tall for Sakai, slim-hipped, and light fawn or pale cinnamon in colour ... the women having well-proportioned figures and the men being fine specimens of manhood.’

They enchanted him. He began an intensive study of them. On his jungle journeys, he suffered dengue – ‘break-bone fever’ – and was close to death from malaria, saved only, he was sure, by reciting Kipling’s ‘Hold on!’ He had idylls, too. He stayed with a group of Temiar, in a bamboo hut by a pool he made by felling a tree into a stream. He spent his days researching his hosts, their language, their customs, and in particular their dreams. In the evenings, after a dip in the pool, he lay in his camp armchair, sipping a stengah, the whisky topped up with soda from his Sparklets siphon, playing Noel Coward’s Cavalcade on his wind-up gramophone.

‘It is a Utopia,’ he wrote. ‘Why, apart from a single blood-feud – and such, I am told, are extremely rare – I have found no friction, much less fighting, between groups, no abhorrent tribal practices such as head-hunting, cannibalism or ritual mutilation of the body ... There is not even corporal punishment. Theft is unknown as are sexual offences and offences against children ...’

He made fifteen separate journeys to the vast area of the Temiar, and crossed the main range five times. He used the ancient trade trails used by the Temiar in their search for blowpipe bamboos. One day at Jalong on the Korbu river, he was with Bintang, the local headman, when a most beautiful girl came into the longhouse and sat next to him. Bintang said she was his niece, and her name was Anjang.

Marriage, parties on King’s Parade and war

In May 1934, Pat Noone came back to England. Richard was at Aldenham now, and Pat showed a film to the boys. The headmaster insisted that pictures of



Top, Pat Noone (standing) with John Davis shortly after their arrival in Malaya 1931. Later, during the war, one of Davis’ tasks was to try to find Pat.

Bottom, Pat Noone making anthropometric measurements of the head of a Temiar at Jalong.

'bare-breasted jungle belles' were cut, much to Richard's chagrin. His brother was looking as young as ever, he said, and it embarrassed him. 'I can't get anyone in the scientific world to take me seriously.' Nonetheless, he received standing ovations at the Musée de l'Homme in Paris and at the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Faculty of Anthropology for his lectures on the dream psychology of the Senoi and Temiar shamans. He called them the 'Dream People'.

He returned to Malaya in October. In July 1935, Richard left school and went out to Malaya before going up to Corpus. Pat took him into the deep jungle at Jalong. A Temiar dance was given in the brothers' honour. Bintang's longhouse was garlanded with flowers and palm leaves. A line of girls served as an orchestra, beating a log with bamboos for a rhythm whilst a gaunt and wild-eyed man sang. One of them, a white frangipani in her hair, smiled at Pat.

'A friend of yours?' Richard asked.

Pat said, very quietly: 'That, dear boy, is my wife Anjang.'

It seemed, in colonial Malaya, unthinkable. Wasn't she just his mistress?

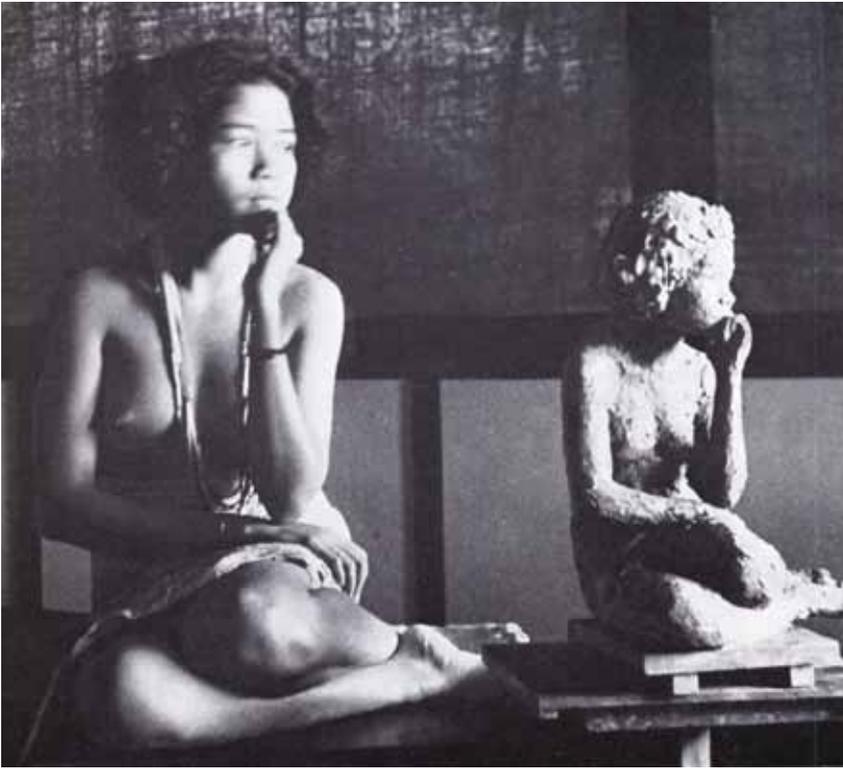
'No, Dick. She's my wife. People came from all over the Temiar country to the wedding feast. The party went on for days.' He had paid a bride price of beads, sarongs, salt, copper wire and fish hooks.

'Her skin was a honey colour, flawless in texture, and her arms and breasts were exquisitely shaped,' Richard wrote of his new sister-in-law, and a photograph confirms her beauty.

Richard returned, to go up to Corpus to read French and German for his degree, and anthropology for a diploma. Pat concealed his marriage from the colonial authorities. He now had so many Temiar visiting his house in Taiping that Anjang's presence was not noticed. When he travelled, he deflected curiosity by taking a young Temiar called Uda with him as well as Anjang. 'Pat would be reclining in a low rattan chair as darkness fell, and in the background, always in the background, there would be Uda ...' At some time in 1938, Uda became his blood brother.

Pat was made Perak's first Protector of Aborigines. The Temiar called him 'Tata', chief. He drafted and saw through the Aboriginal Tribes Enactment, the first law to give them rights to self-determination in preserving their culture and land. He established and marked out reservations free from planters and tin miners. He returned to Cambridge in 1939 to write a thesis on the Dream People for his Ph.D. He gave wild parties in his rooms on King's Parade, where the Temiar cook-housekeeper he travelled with beat a python-skin drum to records Pat had made of Temiar singing. Neighbours complained that a nude orgy was taking place. A policeman came, saw that they were wearing loincloths, accepted a Scotch and continued on his beat. His thesis was chosen to be read out during May Week.

Richard graduated, and both brothers returned to Malaya just before war broke out in Europe. They were running intelligence operations with the aborigines along the Thai border when the Japanese invaded. Richard managed to get out to Australia. Pat remained, with Anjang and Uda. He linked up with communist guerrillas for some time, giving them insights into the aboriginal mind that they would put to use in the Emergency, when the British were no



Anjang, Pat Noone's Temiar wife, posing for a sculptor.

longer allies but enemies. A planter called Bob Chrystal was also surviving with guerrilla bands behind Japanese lines. They met, and Pat told him that he knew a lush and isolated valley on the upper reaches of the Korbu river, where he planned to base himself with the Temiar. He left Chrystal on November 7 1943, with Anjang and Udu following him. No white man ever saw Pat Noone again.

Uncovering the blowpiping of Pat Noone

Freddy Spencer Chapman set out on his extraordinary journey to find him. There was a Cambridge connection here, too. Freddy was captured by a Japanese patrol, the preliminary to torture and decapitation. He asked the officer if by any chance he knew Prince Hashisuka, of the Japanese Imperial family. 'I was at Cambridge with him,' he added. The officer was impressed that his prisoner was so well-bred. He ordered his men not to bind his arms and legs. Freddy escaped during the night. Of Pat Noone, there was no trace, only taboo. The Japanese thought he was still alive, and living in a forest fortress in feudal grandeur, protected by natives with blowpipes, a demi-god like a latter-day Kurtz. After the Japanese surrender, the returning British made exhaustive and fruitless efforts to establish his fate. In August 1950, Anjang was found in a group of Temiar who had been helping the communists. Williams Hunt, the colony's advisor on aborigines, went immediately to interview her. He found her lying on a pandanus-leaf mat with a piece of flowered cloth covering her. She was dying. Hunt asked her about Noone. Her eyes filled with tears, and she tried to speak. Her throat was too ulcerated. She was dead before Hunt could get a doctor to her.



Richard Noone during the postwar Emergency in Malaya.

Richard Noone wrote an account of his brother in Rape of the Dream People (London 1973).

Denis Holman also did so in Noone of the Ulu (London 1958) – a summary of which appeared in The Letter of the Corpus Association no. 37 in 1958, pp. 18–19. The unnamed author, remembering Pat Noone as an undergraduate and recalling his later visit in the thirties, remarked on ‘the charm of his personality [and] the strange intensity that seemed to flow from his own person ... That the notebooks wherein he had stored up the knowledge he had amassed about the aborigines ... lie rotting in some unknown jungle hiding place is evidently a tragic loss.’

Richard Noone, later the rural border security adviser for SEATO’s counter-insurgency unit, died in 1973 in Bangkok. He was 55. (Brief obituary in The Times 23 July 1973)

Richard Noone returned to Malaya from Australia. General Templer, the High Commissioner, appointed him head Protector of Aborigines. The communists were using tribesmen as porters, guides and scouts. Richard raised his own aboriginal unit, the Senoi Praaq, to use against them. They had a major impact on the conflict, operating on their own under his command, or working with the SAS.

At last, in May 1957, his investigations into his brother’s death paid off. When the husband is away, in Temiar custom, a man is entitled to be intimate with his blood brother’s wife. Richard had long suspected that Uda had killed Pat in a fit of jealousy over Anjang. Confirmation came from a Temiar called Akub who broke the taboo. He had met Uda and another Temiar, Busu, immediately after the murder. Not long after leaving Chrystal, Pat Noone was walking along a river with Uda and Busu when he noticed them cutting stout staves. He asked them what they were doing. Uda approached him ‘with a strange look on his face’. Noone drew his revolver and kept him at bay. Busu threw his staff and knocked the revolver from his grasp. Uda put a poisoned dart from his quiver into his blowpipe. Noone started to run along the river bank.

‘Uda blowpiped him,’ Akub told Richard. ‘He turned, and Uda blowpiped him again in the eye. He had two other darts in his right thigh and he was vomiting. He knew he was dying, and he cried out that his people would revenge him. Uda finished him off with his parang.’ Uda claimed that he had acted on a dream, in which he had seen Noone taking Anjang away, and betraying the Temiar to be killed by the Japanese. Noone was declared taboo for fear of vengeance if the British returned. The murderer was uneasy. He was told that Noone had walked out of his grave and was alive. He dug up the body. He found it was still there, but fled with Anjang. He was with the communists for a time, and then disappeared.

Richard Noone’s Senoi Praaq eliminated more terrorists than any other unit in Malaya, British, Commonwealth or federal Malay. By 1960, it was said that ‘to all intents and purposes they operate as [his] private army’. It rankled with the authorities. They were summarily suspended from operations, and Noone relinquished command. He took his bitterness into self-imposed exile in Vietnam, where the Americans were more appreciative.

The brothers’ legacy

They do not have the memorials they deserve, but traces of the brothers remain in Malaysia. The reservations and legal rights that Pat won for the aborigines are largely intact. Richard’s Senoi Praaq remain an elite unit of the Royal Malaysian Police, reckoned among the world’s best jungle warfare soldiers.

Mere's Commemoration Sermon, St Bene't's, 26 April 2011

'to the daily preparation of death'

THE REVEREND ANGELA TILBY

According to the deed between the University and John Mere's executors the Mere preacher is given a choice of themes, which boil down to 'obedience' or 'death'. I have gone for death. My task this morning is exhort you, as the deed puts it, '*to the daily preparation of death and not to fear death other than scripture doth allow*'. I take it that 'the daily preparation of death' does not here mean how to mix your suicide cocktail, but how to be spiritually prepared for what will one day come to all of us.

Twenty years or so before John Mere made his bequest Erasmus wrote an essay on the art of dying, *Ars Moriendi*, which was in the early sixteenth century, a well-established literary theme. The work ended with a scene in which the Devil interrogates a mortally sick man. The clarity and confidence of the dying man's responses showed that he was ready to pass through the gate of death to life beyond. What has prepared him is the way he has lived. From the late middle ages until relatively recently personal preparation of death was part of spiritual practice in both Catholic and Protestant traditions. Jeremy Taylor wrote in *Holy Living and Holy Dying*, that classic of Anglican spirituality, 'It is a great art to die well and to be learned by those in health'. According to this tradition the worst thing that could happen to a person would be to die suddenly, a view which is reflected in the Litany. 'From battle and murder and from sudden death, Good Lord deliver us.' The modern version of the Litany replaces 'sudden death' with 'dying unprepared'.

Yet dying unprepared might be the way in which many of our contemporaries would prefer to die. For what exactly is there to prepare for? The contemporary view of death is that it is a wall through which the conscious self cannot pass, obliteration in other words. Most of us cannot get our minds round that and so we prefer to obliterate the idea of our own obliteration. To drop out of this life when asleep, in other words to miss one's own death – would be ideal. The next best option would be a sudden quick death, a heart attack or stroke in which we are not left lingering. And if we have to have notice of our death, then we hope it will be managed by the medical profession who are expected to hold it at bay for as long as possible and when it becomes inevitable to ensure that we slip away in a haze and never actually see the obliterating wall approaching.

THE REVEREND ANGELA TILBY, now Diocesan Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, delivered this sermon while Vicar of St Bene't's. A regular broadcaster, she is the author of several books and was tutor in Early Church History at Westcott House, where she was previously vice-principal. Before her ordination in 1977, she worked as a BBC documentary film producer.

A wall and not a gate

Christians are not immune from the sensibilities of their age. I think one of the reasons there is so little preached and taught about death is that Christians find it as embarrassing as everyone else does. Stung by secular critiques of religion, Christian theology has distanced itself from the discussion of death as a meaningful personal event. Most theological energy in recent years has gone into the conceptualisation of Christianity as a world-affirming, life-affirming faith in which the justice of God is served primarily by the liberation of the disadvantaged. Where there was once a vivid fear of divine judgment, there is now more often incomprehension at the notion that God could condemn anyone beyond this life, or indeed at the notion that virtue in this life might be rewarded in the next. Hope of life after death has become vaguer for believers at the same time that the more affluent parts of society have enjoyed better health, wealth and security in this life than at any other time in human history. No wonder death has become a wall and not a gate.

To want heaven after enjoying so much in this life, might seem not only a desire unlikely to be fulfilled, but also rather greedy. So for a variety of reasons the hope of heaven has become secularised, eschatological hope is realised in the here and now, and the most that can be expected of us is that our experience of life might offer moments of transcendence, mountain top experiences, through nature, or music or worship. The result is that the attitude Christian people have to death is not much different from that of society as a whole. Our forebears were robust both about the physicality of death and about the afterlife; we tend instead to blur edges between life and death, to soften the wall of separation between the dead and the living, so that the dead are thought of not as dead but as 'passed on', 'looking down' on us, or dissolved into the air, or wind, or stars, or having just moved into the next room. With this goes a deep anxiety about the integrity of body parts and sometimes about the preservation of the body. Funerals happen without the coffin ever being seen to go, and yet we are encouraged to make gemstones of our loved ones' ashes. Ashes to diamonds, even if they're fakes, rather than ashes to ashes.

Preparation for death only makes sense if we accept two things. First, that death is real. The dead are different from us. Second, that there is something worth preparing for, that death is meaningful. This is usually expressed as belief in an afterlife. I know we do not all find that easy to accept. But if we grant that our present problems with death are at least in part due to our reluctance to think about it, we should perhaps question that reluctance on the grounds that it is neither rational, healthy, nor moral to be so little involved in our own death. The medicalization of death, for all its undeniable benefits, can leave us as mere patients, passively dependent on drugs and technology to ease our dying. At the point at which we most need the classical virtues of courage and fortitude, agency is taken away from us. We die before we die.

Out of step with European history

Our reluctance to acknowledge death as a fact of life puts us out of step not only with our Christian forebears but with the whole of European history and culture.

It also alienates us from nature. Hear what Jeremy Taylor, writing in 1651, has to say about the way the natural world speaks to the Christian soul:

Nature calls us to meditate on death by those things which are the instruments of acting it; and God, by all the variety of his providence makes us see death everywhere, in all variety of circumstances, and dressed up for all the fancies and the expectation of every single person.

A robust awareness of death as the background to life puts Jeremy Taylor in a European tradition which goes back to Plato. The *Phaedo* gives us the last conversation of Socrates with his disciples, in which Socrates suggests that the philosopher should welcome death, though he is adamant that he should resist suicide. He describes the philosopher's vocation as a search for truth and virtue, constantly questioning his own experience and observing the transience of life. Philosophy as described here is not an intellectual exercise, not a way of being clever. The great achievement of the French scholar Pierre Hadot, who died almost exactly a year ago, was to transform our understanding of ancient philosophy by describing it as a way of life grounded in spiritual exercises. He used the term spiritual exercises deliberately to emphasise the parallel with the sixteenth century Spiritual Exercises of St Ignatius of Loyola. He wanted us to grasp the real continuity between what Plato, the Stoics, Plotinus and Marcus Aurelius thought they were doing by doing philosophy and what we would now call Christian contemplation. The aim of both philosophy and contemplation is the attainment of spiritual freedom: *apatheia*, detachment, in the ancient world; to Ignatius, indifference. This state of freedom is developed in each case by exercises which expose and train our desires to the point where we are not driven to and fro by what seems attractive or repellent to us. Such freedom is the basis of living well and dying well.

The difference between ancient philosophy and the Christian *Ars Moriendi* is, of course that the basic Christian text to be worked with is the Bible. The Bible resonates with ancient philosophy in its awareness of the transience of life: 'All flesh is as the grass ...', 'Make me to know my end and the number of my days ...'

But the Bible differs from ancient philosophy in that its questions about death are part of a dialogue with a loving and purposeful God. Time and nature are part of God's creation. Although it is natural for us to anticipate death with dread, the Bible encourages us to prepare for our dying not only with the equanimity that the philosophers aspired to but with positive hope.

Ancient philosophy democratised

Pierre Hadot's work has enabled us to recognise how Christianity democratised ancient philosophy and personalised it through the lens of scripture. The early Christians had a template for holy living and dying in Jesus Christ. Dying and rising with Christ was inscribed on the body at baptism. Christian spiritual exercises emerge with the desert fathers who introduce some very specific observations about the way human beings are troubled and tested through life by their own bodily appetites, attachments, emotions and ambitions. These passions can be tamed by ascetic practice: fasting, alms-giving, silence and

prayer. All these work away at human desire bringing the divided and unruly heart into unity with God. The reality of death draws us to seek this inner transformation and growth in virtue. St Benedict writes in Chapter 4 of his Rule,

You should recognise that there will be a day of reckoning and judgment for all of us, which should make us afraid of how we stand between good and evil. But, while you should have a just fear of the loss of everything in hell, you should above all cultivate a longing for eternal life with a desire of great spiritual intensity. Keep the reality of death always before your eyes, have care how you act every hour of your life and be sure that God is present everywhere. (Rule, Ch 4, p 14)

The literature about the art of dying emerged in the early fifteenth century in response to over a century of war, disease and economic instability in Europe. This included the horror of the Black Death – and it was horror – one in three died. Not surprisingly there was an urgent pastoral need to help people face the strong likelihood of an early and sudden death. The first anonymous work with the name *Ars Moriendi* appeared in an English translation in 1450. It encouraged readers to live such a way ‘that they may die safely in any hour when God will’. This first treatise on dying well describes five tests that the dying must face, the outcome of which reflects the choices made throughout life. The first test concerns faith, those facing death will either renounce or affirm it. The second test reveals whether a dying person is in despair or is hoping for forgiveness. The third contrasts impatience and intolerance with patience and charity. The fourth concerns self-satisfaction as opposed to humility. The fifth shows whether the dying person is still trying to control his or her family and possessions or whether he is sitting light to them.

What we see here is the spiritual exercises of the ancient academy Christianised and applied to a specific pastoral crisis. That crisis produced literature which survived for several hundred years and of which there are still echoes in our hymns and prayer books.

Performance depends on rehearsal

Could we use a version of the *Ars Moriendi* to address the denial, passivity and ultimate sentimentality in our present day approach to death? John Mere would want any such attempt to be grounded in scripture. He says ‘We are not to fear death other than scripture doth allow’. Scripture does allow heartfelt sorrow and godly fear at the prospect of death. It also suggests that to keep death in mind throughout life is evidence not of a morbidity but sanity. It is too late to think about death when it is near, because at that point things start happening to the body and the mind which make it difficult to learn. As with the rest of life, performance depends on rehearsal.

Some years ago I was teaching about the origins of the Seven Deadly Sins in the ascetic literature of the fourth century. The Fathers identified Gluttony, Lust, Avarice, Sloth, Despondency, Anger, Vainglory and Pride as the compulsions we need to wrestle with. In the group was a hospice chaplain who immediately made links between the traditional seven deadly sins and the losses experienced by many of her patients as death approached. The loss of appetite and of sexual

desire, the utter irrelevance of money, anger at helplessness, depression, the rage at enforced humility and the emptiness of success. The dying patient does indeed negotiate the same spiritual agenda as the early Christian monks; the same temptations outlined in the later *Ars Moriendi*: to live with faith or to reject it, to practice hope or despair, to be patient or impatient, self-important or humble, controlling of one's world, family and possessions or gradually and thankfully letting them go.

We cannot prove of course that there is life after death; though Christian faith is incoherent without the resurrection of Christ and the consequent hope of eternal life. Yet even for those without a formal faith, preparation for death can be a meaningful exercise. According to the *Phaedo* Socrates believed in an afterlife not on the basis of evidence from beyond the grave, but on the basis of the virtues. Goodness, truth and beauty attract and challenge us to accept them as true. It can be argued that what is true does not change but has eternal validity. So to practise virtue in this life brings us into truth and so prepares us for eternity.

From the Christian perspective the practice of virtue is only possible on the basis of repentance, faith and the acceptance of salvation. Without these it can lead to pride and inflation of the self. It is only out of humility that we dare to experiment with goodness. But that experiment is surely part of what is meant by Christian sanctification, a daily readiness to die to sin and to live to righteousness.

If we were to practice the Art of Dying for ourselves I suggest it might look like this. First we should make time for regular focused contemplation. This should begin with thankfulness, not so much for the particular things in our own lives, but for the gift of life itself: air, breath, sunlight, nature. This is important because we cannot die well if we have not lived, we cannot die well if we are resentful about being alive – that sullen resentment about being born without our agreement is particularly characteristic of our age. Second we should remember that everything changes, hour by hour. All is transient including our own lives. The desire to acquire more and more, to become affluent and controlling, as we are supposed to do these days if we are to fulfil our potential, actually flies in the face of reality. It is an empty desire. This may cause us to question our agenda for today, for the next hour, for the present moment, for the rest of our lives. What really matters, what do we really want? So far anyone can do this exercise and profit from it. But for those who are willing to engage with the Gospels this is the time to look at Christ as he teaches, heals, faces conflict, suffers, returns from death. We respond spontaneously to what we find, not pre-judging our responses but simply letting them happen. The next stage is to enter into conversation with Christ in our imagination, again not pre-judging what we say or feel, but expressing ourselves as spontaneously as we would to a friend. Finally we reflect on what has happened within us and on where our thoughts and feelings have led, being ready now let go of what now seems trivial or sterile. The conclusion is praise.

Dying is an art

What I have outlined for you is the kind of prayer exercise that Ignatius of Loyola developed in the fifteenth century, taking older traditions of contemplation and developing them with extraordinary psychological flair and insight. What Ignatius

achieved is a parallel development to the *Ars Moriendi* and it is not dissimilar to what the Puritans later practiced as daily self-examination. To contemplate in this way regularly is to be trained for change, opportunity, adversity and finally death. That 'and finally' is important, because death is only the last of many such testings and transitions that face us through life. Both Puritans and Catholics put a particular stress on learning to die by engaging positively with our disappointments and failures. Thus we learn to carry the cross.

I believe that Socrates was right when he rested his hope on the eternal quality of virtue. Put to the ultimate test in the life and suffering of Christ, virtue does finally triumph while malice, greed and pride fizzle out in sterility and despair. What we see in the resurrection is the vindication of life. 'Death and life contended: combat strangely ended; Life's own champion slain, yet lives to reign' – the Easter sequence *Victimae Paschali* expresses the paradox at the heart of Christian faith. Shortly before his death from cancer in 2007 Daniel Hardy - theologian and friend to many of us here at St Bene't's, said in a conversation, 'Being drawn into death is also being drawn into life: there is a close affinity between the two'.

To prepare for death is to familiarise ourselves with that paradox. It makes sense both to fear death and to look forward to it with hope. Dying is indeed an art and we will be more human in our living and our dying if we attend to it. It is those who strive to live well who can greet death as Dietrich Bonhoeffer did, as 'the last great festival on the way to freedom'.

Commemoration of Benefactors address, 3 December 2010

The significance of benefactions to colleges

TONY WRIGLEY

In one sense the significance of benefactions is obvious – the greater the proportion of its total income which a college derives from its endowments, the greater the scope for independent decision and action. Income derived from other sources usually entails much less freedom of choice. Tuition fees, for example, are, so to speak, earmarked for a particular purpose. And a very large fraction of the annual income of a college is constrained in this fashion. The increasing attention paid to conference income reflects the fact that it is legitimate to aim to make a profit on such activities, creating an income stream comparable to an income flow from endowment, if much more difficult to predict. Of course, the contrast between income derived from endowment and income from other sources is not black and white. Many benefactors specify in detail the purposes to which the income from their endowment can be devoted. This can pose problems for a college.

For example, a difficulty experienced by many colleges in recent decades is that there may be a much larger body of endowment income where the terms of the endowment direct that it must be used solely for the support of undergraduates rather than graduates. The sharp rise in recent decades in the ratio of postgraduate to undergraduate numbers may then create difficulties in trying to ensure that one group is not more generously treated than the other. Corpus has good reason to be conscious of the problem. The creation of a notably successful graduate campus at Leckhampton half a century ago was an initiative of which we have good reason to be proud. Nowadays in Corpus the number of graduate students is only marginally smaller than the number of undergraduates (p. 76).

It may also give rise to what might be termed inter-collegiate problems, in that colleges with relatively large endowments per head can provide help to students which other colleges cannot afford. Hence the endeavour of the Newton Trust and others to provide a more level playing field in this regard. The Newton Trust was created by Trinity College. Its activities have been of great and equal benefit to all colleges and to the university as a whole, and not least in the form of student bursaries. The current problems in relation to student finance, however, are only the latest manifestation of the problems which have persisted over the centuries related to the massively different endowment situation of different colleges – a contrast which is apt to increase rather than decline because of the opportunities for profitable reinvestment which exist for a wealthy college but are largely lacking for colleges which are less fortunate in this respect.

SIR TONY WRIGLEY is an Honorary Fellow and a past Master of the College. A historical demographer, he is a past president of the British Academy. His latest book, *Energy and the English Industrial Revolution* was published by Cambridge University Press in 2010.

The impact of outdated restrictions

The passage of time may also produce problems. The provisions relating to a given benefaction may prove difficult to interpret. As a rather trivial example of this, I recall an interesting discussion of how the restriction of support from a particular benefaction to ‘north Britons’ should be interpreted. Given the date of the benefaction it was clear, I think, that it was intended to be restricted to men from Scotland even though this usage has become so rare that a young man from, say, Westmorland might feel aggrieved to be excluded. Comparable difficulties might arise from the fact that at one time the vast majority of colleges only admitted young men to study so that it was natural to refer to ‘boys’ when seeking to provide funding for those coming from a given school. Many college bursars have spent time examining the circumstances in which the original terms of a benefaction can be modified to reflect changing circumstances. Some colleges have amended their statutes with this point in mind. It is certainly not surprising that colleges nowadays make every effort, when an individual indicates a wish to make a benefaction, to ensure that it is phrased in terms which restrict the ends to which it can be devoted as little as possible

But many benefactions are free from such restrictions and the freedom to identify desirable new initiatives and to act in that regard, which the existence of a substantial endowment confers on a college, has from time to time produced developments of immense significance and value. Perhaps the best example of such benefits in the period since the Second World War is the great expansion in the number of Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) awarded by colleges each year. The advantages both to the individuals concerned and indeed to the country at large have been notable. To have three years after completing a Ph.D. (which is carried out under someone else’s supervision) in which a young man or woman can set his or her own research agenda, and in which they are free from the very severe constraints on research time which is implied by moving direct from Ph.D. work to a teaching post, has frequently laid the foundation for a future career of high distinction. Perhaps indeed it was awareness of the value of JRFs in the two ancient universities which played a part in the introduction of similar schemes in other contexts such as the Postdoctoral Fellowship scheme run by the British Academy and comparable developments by research councils.

An endeavour worth preserving

It is unsurprising that colleges in the twenty-first century devote vastly more time and energy to fund raising for endowment than was ever the case in the past. The slightly euphemistically termed ‘development offices’ are commonplace today but were unknown when I was young. Yet I remember well as a bursar 40 years ago suggesting to the head of my college that it might make an approach to old members for support. He responded with a mixture of astonishment and horror saying that only in circumstances of the direst distress should it even be contemplated. Some would say, of course, that such a situation is now with us.

The fact that over many centuries men and women have been moved to make benefactions to colleges is a tribute to the capacity of colleges to inspire affection and loyalty. More generally it reflects a recognition that a college embodies a

concept of joint endeavour and activity which is distinctive and very well worth preserving and enriching. Colleges are, so to speak, communities rather than simply institutions or organisations. They practise, for example, a form of governance which marks them out from the vast majority of other institutions in Britain today. The collegiate system of decision-making in colleges contrasts with the line management system which is predominant elsewhere. It is easily possible to exaggerate the scale of differences involved, but I think most people with experience of both systems would agree that there is value in the continued existence of an alternative to what is normal in other bodies. The fact that a college is a community fosters sense of belonging which remains throughout life in a way that is far less common in other institutional contexts.

Kindness later remembered

But the circumstances which give rise to benefactions may be curious and seemingly inconsequential. When I was a young Bye-Fellow in Peterhouse and living in college, my phone rang one Saturday morning and the Bursar asked if I was free later that morning to entertain an old member of the college who was coming up for a Peterhouse Society luncheon. I said I was free to do so. And he then added that he was a Mr William Stone and that he was 99 years of age.

Stone had come up as an undergraduate in 1875 and read natural sciences. He had inherited substantial wealth but appears greatly to have increased his fortune by moving to South Africa where, I understand, he knew both Rhodes and de Beers. He returned to London, bought a set of chambers in the Albany, and thereafter bought any other chamber which came on the market until his death.

‘When he died at the age of 101 he left his entire estate to Peterhouse, bar a number of small legacies to his personal staff. As a result it now owns roughly half of Albany, a highly desirable residential complex. Yet his action in leaving his estate to the college* appears to have been in a sense inconsequential, or at least to have been greatly influenced by a relatively trivial event that had occurred when he first arrived at the college for interview in 1875.

Stone recounted to me how William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, one of the nineteenth century’s greatest scientific figures, who was a Fellow of the college for more than half a century, had invited him to tea in his rooms. Thomson’s act of kindness in entertaining what was probably a rather nervous young man appears to have played a most important role in a decision which later was to make a major contribution to the capacity of Peterhouse to fulfil the basic *raison d’être* of colleges: education, religion, learning, and research. Most colleges could find stories similar to this about the value, if sometimes the inconsequentiality, of the gradual increase of their endowment through benefaction.

The list of the names of donors which is read during the Service in Commemoration of Benefactors every year in Corpus is both a reminder of the very large number of our benefactors and of their diversity, and it should cause us to reflect on how greatly, perhaps how fatally, our ability to fulfil the aims of our foundation embodied in our statutes would be inhibited if our benefactors had not acted as they did. We have been greatly fortunate in the past in this regard and must pray that this will continue to be the case in the future.

**The most visible memorial to William Stone is the eponymous building located beyond the southern end of the Peterhouse Deer Park, behind St Peter’s Terrace. This eight-storey residential building, completed in 1964, was the first Oxbridge college building to have a lift.*

Health and safety 1460 to 2011

Then ...

ELISABETH LEEDHAM-GREEN and LUCY HUGHES, archivists

1460

Translated from the original Latin with a note by Oliver Rackham. The sixth item may explain why several of the windows on the Free School Lane side of Old Court have been blocked up. The present windows and their blocking are Victorian copies of what presumably were blocked originals.

Protecting the College during civil war

Liber Albus [account-book of John Botwright] 1460

Item, for fortifying the Hall and parlour [combination room?] in wartime 14d.

Item for saltpetre and sulphur 12d. [did we make our own gunpowder?]

Item for artillery against the insurgents 4s.

Item for fortifying [walling up?] the door of the bakehouse 6s.8d.

Item for protective clothing [armour?] for guarding the college 2s.

Item for safeguarding the college to defend the windows and 12 arrows 12d.

Item for safeguarding the college plate and treasury and title-deeds 12d.

Item for certain precautions against the great and stormy riot A.D. 1460 5s.10d.

1623

Riots in the College

Chapter Book 1, p. 142. 5 February 1623

Penalties arising from the Christmas riots in which [John] Elvered BA's eye was severely injured.

The cost of his treatment is to be divided in three; one third to be paid by [Thomas] Hull, one third by [Christopher or William] Hudson and the remainder to be divided equally between the others involved in the assault.

The windows, doorways and walls are to be repaired at the costs of all the rioters, but the BAs who incited them to pay double.

Hudson, besides being admonished before the fellows, to read a form of submission.

Elvered, if he loses the sight of his eye, to be exempt from punishment;

if his sight is saved his name to be struck off the list of scholars.

The name of [William] Whip to be struck off the books, reserving, however, his right to graduate, provided he comports himself well in the meanwhile and immediately after graduating vacates the college.

[John] Claringbell, besides being admonished, is to *sit* in the hall with one foot in the stocks for the entire time of lunch.

[Thomas] Hull is to be punished by admonition; to publicly read a form of submission; to be suspended from his degree for as long as *it* shall please the Master and fellows.

[John] Nayler to be admonished and put out of commons.

[William] Withers to be put out of commons.

[Thomas] Adamson, [Jeremy] Todd, [Thomas] Whale[y] and [John] Reader to be taken by the Dean to the storeroom and there either beaten or pardoned at his judgement.

... and now

Protecting the Parker Library from fires in the new student rooms above

1929

Report on the drawings submitted for the proposal to build students' rooms over the library and gateway, by T H Lyon, Architect (Nov 21 1929)

It is proposed to use gas fires combined with gas rings for all the sitting rooms as illustration on page 8 of catalogue. Swing Trivet and side Boiling Burner. This will prevent students from placing a lighted gas ring on the wood floor. These gas fires are indicated in the estimate. If it is considered advisable to substitute gas fires in place of the coal fires in the students' rooms under the Library, it will not be necessary to carry up the chimneys as shown on the elevation; and this will effect a saving of £21.15.6 which should meet the cost of laying on the gas and supplying the gas fires of these rooms.

The electric light is included in the estimate, but not a transformer which would involve an additional sum of £8.0.0. The voltage used in the students' Library is 200 and the students' sets have 100.

The following additions may be considered.

1¼" Teak floor to rooms and passage way over Library.

Deal is far more inflammable than Teak	£230.0.0
The transformer to reduce the voltage to 100 volts. Electric light	8.0.0

Reducing the risk of fire in student rooms

1961

Room Regulations (issued by Kitchen Steward), October 1961

Gentlemen who require radiants for their gas fires should obtain them from the Porters' Lodge. They will be charged for them on College accounts in the same way as for electric light bulbs.

In rooms where gas fires are fitted gentlemen may not use electric fires. The electric circuits are not designed to take electric fires and there is no way of charging for the current: consequently, gentlemen cannot be permitted to install them.

Gentlemen are also asked to be careful in using long lengths of flex fitted to electrical appliances; wiring should not be put underneath carpets as this leads to considerable danger of fire.

The gas meters which are installed in the rooms are fragile and care must be taken not to damage them by putting anything heavy on top of the boxes.

Gentlemen are requested not to erect wireless aerials or other wires noticeable outside their rooms.

1665

Precautions against the Plague*Chapter Book, 2, p. 338. 12 August 1665*

Agreed that in this time of sicknesse there shall be only 2 women in the Coll: to make beds & wash. These not to goe out of the Coll:

The women to be Goodwives Moore and Todd if they accept it.

Noe barber to come in but John With.

In the Butteries, Ds Ombler

Tom Graves' boy

In the kitchen Richard Harding

And the scullion boy to scrape Trenchers & sweep the hall.

Porter John Cockram

These all to keep in the Coll: except the Barber.

Afterwards finding two women were too little to doe the worke Goodwife Browne was added by my leave.

1666

Further precautions as the Plague continues*Chapter Book 2, p. 340. 13 Feb. 1665/6*

Whereas the sicknesse is still in the Towne & there are diverse that desire to be admitted whoe are not willing to come to the Towne & if they shall be refused may otherwise dispose of themselves to the prejudice of the Colledg, It is agreed therefore that if any fellow shall nominate any scholler to be admitted & ingage himselfe to the Master & Bursar for his caution mony, that he shall have seniority after his admission according to the time such nomination by his Tutor. (*Ibid*, p. 340)

Chapter Book 2, p. 344. 11 June 1666

Agreed that Illingworth's sinke into the Ostle be stopt up, and as many of the windows towards the Colledge as can be procured to be stopt up be closed.

That the Butcher and the Baker be changed for the time.

That Harding the Cooke and his scullion be taken in the Colledge.

2011

Appliance fires, smoking and candles

Health and safety Committee minutes 26 April 2011

The Head Porter tabled a paper detailing the number of fires and the main causes of fire in the colleges. A recent incident at Caius was highlighted in which dust at the back of a fridge ignited. The Head Porter confirmed that due to the College's policy of annual electrical testing, this risk is reduced in Corpus as the electrician checks for the build up of dust and other hazards.

The JCR President raised concerns that the College smoking area, by the Golden Gate, is near the building where the College gas meters are located and that there is a no smoking sign on the door of the building. Mr Jackson was asked to inspect the area.

Post meeting note: Mr Jackson has inspected the area and has confirmed that it is safe for the smoking area to remain. Any possible gas contamination is contained within the building making it an acceptable risk.

There was a discussion of the dangers of candles being left unattended after College dinners, particularly in the NCR and the Parker Room. Mrs Leaver was asked to remind all Tutors that candles should be snuffed out at the end of Tutorial dinners. The College Secretary was asked to liaise with the Master's Executive Assistant to ensure that Candle protocol is included in the induction of new Fellows.

Threatened disturbances in the city

E-mail from the Master's Personal Assistant to all Fellows and Staff, 8 July 2011

Fellows and Staff may wish to know that tomorrow there will be two separate and opposing marches through the centre of Cambridge. The police have been warning shops and colleges, including Corpus, about these and advising that everyone shuts doors and stays in while the protesters do their marching.

The TUC and UAF have agreed to meet at the Guildhall and march along Market Street, Sidney Street, St John's Street, Market Square, Sussex Street, King Street, New Square, Fitzroy Street, Burleigh Street, Norfolk Street, Gwydir Street and Mill Road. They plan to meet at 11am and finish at 3pm.

The EDL has agreed to march from Queen's Gardens along Silver Street, Pembroke Street, Downing Street, Corn Exchange Street and Kings Parade. They plan to meet at 1.30pm and finish at 4pm.

The Fellowship

News of Fellows

Professor Christopher Colclough received an honorary doctorate (*Doctor honoris causa*) from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, in 2010.

Dr Ruth Davis has been appointed a Reader.

Dr Christopher De Hamel was the recipient of a *Festschrift: The Medieval Book, Glosses from Friends & Colleagues of Christopher de Hamel*, ed. J.H. Marrow, R.A. Linenthal and W. Noel, 't Goy-Houten, Hes & De Graaf, 2010

Dr Mara Kalnins' book, *The Ancient Amber Routes: from Riga to Byzantium* is in press. She has been commissioned to write *A History of Latvia* and to prepare a new edition of D.H. Lawrence's *Selected Poems*.

Dr Christopher Kelly has been appointed a Reader.

Dr Barak Kushner has been appointed a Senior Lecturer.

Professor Bill McGrew was awarded an Emeritus Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for 2 years, to write up yet-unpublished data on 'Chimpanzee Behaviour and Modelling Human Evolutionary Origins'.

Dr Hugh Robinson has been jointly awarded a Daiwa Adrian Prize for 2010. The prize recognises significant scientific collaboration between Japanese and British research teams who have combined excellence in scientific achievement with a long-term contribution to UK-Japan relations. The award recognises Dr Robinson's collaborative work with Prof. Kazuyuki Aihara at the University of Tokyo, understanding how the firing properties of different types of neurons in the cortex lead to gamma oscillations, which reflect coordinated firing of neurons during cognitive, sensory and motor activity.

Professor Hew Strachan has just completed the last year of a three-year Major Research Fellowship, awarded by the Leverhulme Trust to enable him to work on his history of the First World War. Progress was interrupted over the summer

when he was asked by the Prime Minister to chair a task force on the implementation of the Military Covenant, and this spring when he went to Afghanistan at the invitation of NATO. He was the inaugural Humanitas Visiting Professor in War Studies at Cambridge in the Lent term 2011, lecturing on the ‘The Nature of War’. The summation volume of the five-year Leverhulme programme on the Changing Character of War, which he directed, was published by OUP in May.

Former Fellows

Professor Stephen Halliwell has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh

Honorary Fellows

Sir Hugh Roberts, Surveyor Emeritus of the Queen’s Works of Art, has been awarded the GCVO.

Dr John Taylor has been elected as a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering.

Visiting and Teacher Fellowships

The College offers a number of Visiting Fellowships and Teacher Fellowships each year. The two schemes bring a wide range of scholars and schoolteachers to Corpus, many of whom remain in touch with the College over the succeeding years. Following this brief introduction to the schemes, two of last year’s Visitors reflect on their stay in Cambridge.

Visiting Fellowships

The Visiting Fellowship scheme is open to scholars from the United Kingdom or from overseas who may wish to spend the year (or part of it, but not less than one term) in Cambridge. These Fellowships are non-stipendiary and ideally suited to faculty members on sabbatical leave from their permanent positions.

Visiting Fellows become temporary members of both the College and the University during their stay and enjoy many of the benefits of working in an international centre for research and cultural activities. College accommodation and meals are charged at the normal rates.

Teacher Fellowships

The Teacher Fellowship scheme is open to teachers currently working in the Maintained sector. Each Fellowship is available for a ten-week or five-week period during term-time. The main purpose is to enable the holder to pursue her or his intellectual or professional interests in an academic environment and/or to follow recent developments in education. Fellows devote their time either to academic research or to a project which will benefit their teaching. It is also an opportunity to gather information about Cambridge and its admissions procedures – thus enabling them to encourage and advise potential applicants for undergraduate places at Cambridge. Ultimately, the College hopes that this encourages contact and dialogue between the College and the holder’s school or college.

Thanks to a generous pledge of support by Michael Gwinnell (m 1965) replacement teacher costs of up to £3,000 have been made available for one of the 5-week Teacher Fellowships for 2012–13. If you are interested in supporting this scheme, please contact the Admissions Tutor.

Accommodation and meals are free, attendance at University lectures is possible and the University and College Libraries are available. However, the College is usually unable to provide any funds for replacement teaching costs – so this can be a problem for some schools in this sector (but see note at left). Applicants must be graduates holding permanent full-time teaching posts in the United Kingdom. They must also be engaged in the education for university entry of the 16 to 18 age range and normally have a minimum of three years' secondary or further education experience.

Visiting Fellows 2011–12

Professor Cristina Cianco from the University of the Sannio, Benevento, Italy to study commercial law history, for the Michaelmas Term.

Professor Daniel Foster from Duke University, USA to study Minstrelsy, for the Michaelmas Term.

Professor Effi Lambropoulou from Panteion University, Greece to study private prisons, for the Michaelmas Term.

Professor Teemu Roos from the University of Helsinki to study stemmatology, for the Lent Term.

Professor Benedickt Loewe from the Universities of Amsterdam and Hamburg to study mathematical logic for the Lent and Easter Terms.

Teacher Fellows 2011–12

Three of this year's Teacher Fellowships have been generously funded by the Ogden Trust, as part of its work to encourage and promote the teaching and learning of physics.

Dr Colin Lally from Cranbrook School, Kent, 2 October–4 November
(*Ogden Trust/Corpus Christi Teacher Fellow*).

Ms Harriet Turner from Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College,
6 November–10 December.

Mr Alaric Thompson from Ulverston Victoria High School, Cumbria, 8
January–10 February — (*Ogden Trust/Corpus Christi Teacher Fellow*).

Mr David Lomer from Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I 6th Form College,
Leicester, 12 February–17 March (*Ogden Trust/Corpus Christi Teacher Fellow*).

Mr Jay Allnutt from Christ the King 6th Form College, London, 15 April–18 May.

Ms Noreen Carolan from Oakgrove Integrated College, Londonderry,
20 May–23 June.

A Visiting Fellow's year: of scribes, codices and scriptural quotations

RADU GHEORGHITA

RADU GHEORGHITA

is Associate Professor of Biblical Studies at Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City. He is the author of *The Role of the Septuagint in Hebrews*, WUNT 2/160, 2003.

Inexplicably, ten full years passed since my graduation without a single feasible opportunity to return to Cambridge. When the long-awaited sabbatical finally arrived, plans were set in motion for a much anticipated reunion with the College, the University and the town. Corpus Christi's convivial program for Visiting Scholars beckoned my family and me back to the unsurpassed libraries, facilities, and research ethos of this University.

My research interests were divided between two projects on Septuagint quotations in the New Testament and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. The first was a natural outgrowth of my doctoral research on the use of the Septuagint in the Epistle to the Hebrews, which led to a desire to assess with more accuracy the direction of cross influence between the New Testament and the Septuagint manuscripts. The consensus among biblical scholars acknowledges the towering influence exerted by the Jewish Scriptures – particularly in their Greek textual tradition – on the language and theology of the New Testament. Yet, without the originals and with a convoluted history of manuscript transmission the likelihood of cross influence is more than a theoretical possibility: it is a detectable reality. Many New Testament passages with scriptural quotations display the same textual variants preserved in the Septuagint manuscripts. So, who influenced whom? or, more precisely, what taxonomy of influences could one establish between Septuagint and New Testament manuscripts? became the operating questions for my research.

Very early on, it became clear to me that the scope of this project, if it is to cover all the scriptural quotations in the New Testament, demands more than a sabbatical year to accomplish. In the incipient stages I focused on the way the scribes of the three major Greek codices (Sinaiticus, Vaticanus and Alexandrinus) handled the quotation passages. In comparing the source and target texts of the Minor Prophets quotations in the New Testament, it became clear that Sinaiticus and Vaticanus, the codices of the fourth century, display no trace of harmonization. The textual differences between the source and target texts of the quotations are so great and so consistent that one can safely conclude that in these two earlier codices the scribes were not involved in cross checking the quotations, or at least not interested in resolving their textual differences. By the time of the fifth century Alexandrinus, however, the texts of quotations match their source much more closely, raising the possibility of detecting the initial stages in the harmonization process. Its extent needs to be determined by further study.

The project on the Epistle to the Hebrews was of a completely different nature. As preparation for writing a commentary on Hebrews, I decided to memorize the text of the epistle, a very enriching process indeed. I had the chance to speak about my practice of Scripture memorization book-by-book in a short BBC Radio Cambridgeshire interview on 25 March. I am increasingly convinced that biblical scholarship would be vastly enhanced if this simple discipline, with both spiritual and intellectual dividends, would again be included in the instrumentarium of biblical exegesis.

As it was a sabbatical year, I strove to remind myself that I should also make time for rest for the mind and soul. In contrast to the doctoral years, it was possible to indulge in the many tempting extracurricular activities on offer within the college. It was a true delight to enjoy a tour of the newly revamped Parker Library with Dr Christopher de Hamel, as well as the very memorable Evensong services under the direction of Nick Danks. Dinners in College and at Leckhampton provided wonderful food and conversation and were of a quality surpassed only by the spiritual nourishment provided by the Reverend James Buxton. Papers at the Stephen Hales Society as well as interaction with the Master,

Stuart Laing, Professor David Ibbetson, various Fellows and post graduate students were as stimulating and as pleasant as the reunion with Professor William Horbury, my *Doktorvater*. The efficiency of the College Porters and the upgraded sporting facilities at Leckhampton were a delightful part of the mix, as was the chance to play the Chapel organ and to join the Cambridge University Musical Society. In short, these and other highpoints made 2010–2011 a truly memorable year for our family – a quintessential sabbatical year. *Gratias tibi, Corpus!*

A Teacher Fellow's 'enriching and worthwhile experience'

ANDREA RAMAGE

ANDREA RAMAGE is Deputy Head of Sixth Form with specific responsibility for UCAS at Virgo Fidelis Convent Senior School, a Roman Catholic girls' comprehensive in south-east London. There are just over 200 students in the Sixth Form, many from ethnic minorities. It has recently become an IB World School offering the IB Diploma Programme and the new IBCC (International Baccalaureate Career-Related Certificate).

The five weeks spent as Schoolteacher Fellow at Corpus were a rewarding experience, not only enabling me to gain a clearer understanding of the workings of a Cambridge college but also providing me with an invaluable opportunity to enhance my subject knowledge.

Discussions with Dr Melanie Taylor and Admissions Officers from other colleges gave me a useful insight into the admissions process in general and a far deeper awareness of what Cambridge is looking for in its applicants and from their referees. Through conversations with Fellows I now have a significantly better grasp of subject-specific requirements, the structure of various courses and the interview procedure. Moreover, the positive light in which the A level EPQ (Extended Project Qualification) and the Open University's YASS (Young Applicants in Schools Scheme) courses are viewed reassured me that we are 'on the right path' at Virgo Fidelis.

I am looking forward to working closely with Dr Taylor and feel sure that her visit to Virgo Fidelis in October to speak to our Gifted and Talented students in Years 9–12, followed by the visit to Corpus planned for Year 11s next spring, will help raise students' aspirations and convince the most able that Oxbridge is not beyond their reach. The steady increase in the intake of students from state schools at Corpus, with a 62% average over the last three years, is viewed positively by my fellow staff and students alike.

Much of my time was spent at the Faculty of Classics reading around the subject of Pompeii, and making notes which will form the basis of the booklet for my GCSE Classical Civilisation students. I am very grateful to Professors Mary Beard, Pat Easterling and Andrew Wallace Hadrill who took time to meet with me. These meetings were a source of inspiration and supplied me with many interesting ideas and practical advice regarding further study and research.

On my return many of our Gifted and Talented students were keen to discover how the Fellowship had gone. I was able to give them a glowing report of life at Corpus and the appeal of Cambridge generally, promoting the merits of the Fitzwilliam Museum and the delights of Kettles Yard as well as outlining the programme of events planned for them.

The Fellowship was an enriching and worthwhile experience both on a personal and a professional level. I am profoundly grateful to have been given this opportunity and feel certain that it will have positive outcomes for our students.

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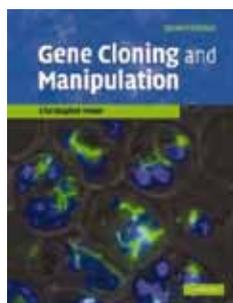
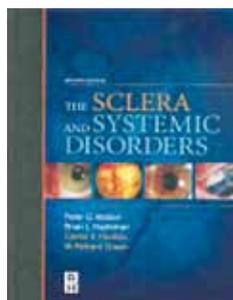
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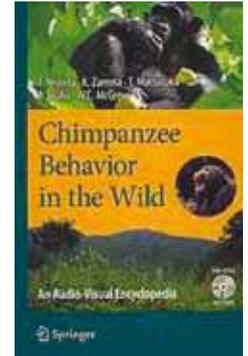
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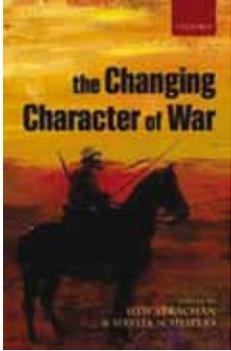
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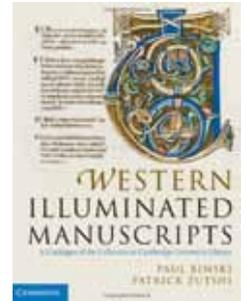
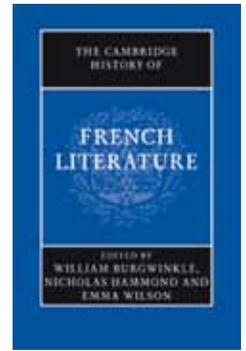
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The College Year

Senior Tutor's report

A busy year with many excellent results

Two new Fellows were welcomed to the College last year. Dr John Carr researches the interactions between plants, the viruses affecting them, and the relevant virus-transmitting insects (and it turns out that, somewhat surprisingly for the botanically naïve, a key character in the health-defence mechanisms of cucumber, celery, lettuce, spinach, etc. is none other than aspirin). John directs studies in the Natural Sciences (Biological). Dr Emma Spary, who will share directing studies in History, works on the history of science and medicine in the long eighteenth century, in particular in France. Her most recent work is on the history of food, diet and gastronomy, but, contrary to reasonable expectation, not all of it makes one feel immediately hungry (in eighteenth-century France people did experiment quite a lot with food, for example trying to uncover the nutritive value of bone soup or, indeed, of large hairy spiders). She is probably the only scholar living to have written on the subject of antediluvian soup.

During the year, our students devoted themselves to scholarly pursuits (among other things) with quiet enthusiasm. They worked hard and steadily, and the College's exam results improved considerably over the already good performance of former years: in particular, while both in 2009 and in 2010 we had 50 first-class results, this year we had 60. These good results were not only more numerous, but also more evenly distributed than before, with many subjects doing very well: the usual suspects – Natural Sciences (Physics), English, History, Modern Languages, and, among the smaller subjects, Philosophy and Archaeology and Anthropology – were excellent; but there were also very satisfactory results in Chemistry, in pre-clinical Medicine, in Music and in Classics, and much better ones in Economics. Our first-year cohort turned out to be exceptionally able and committed – a pleasure to teach, and of course their performance was accordingly outstanding, so we are particularly pleased that we'll have them around for at least another two years.

It was also pleasing to see some of our students' results grow from solid or very solid in the past year(s) to the excellence of this year: in our second-year group there were some brilliant performances, and the finalists received the expected highly satisfying results. Yet again, we had some particularly impressive

individual cases: so there were the starred firsts of Jess Peet (in Part IA Asian and Middle Eastern Studies), of James Black (in Part I History), and of Daniel Rowe (in Part IB Modern and Medieval Languages); Ali Boyle, Sophie Edges and Katharine Elliot were top of the class lists of Part IA Philosophy, Part IIA Biological Anthropology and Prelims to Part I Classics respectively; Tom Hiscock was awarded his fourth first-class mark (in Part III Physics); and Helen Rollins her third first-class mark (in Part II Modern and Medieval Languages).

Under the circumstances it will come as no surprise to hear that, while last year we were eleventh in the Baxter Tables, this year we are ninth. One may well wonder on the significance of such league tables – the differences in points between Corpus and the two or three Colleges above and below us in the Tables really are tiny. Besides, it goes without saying that what we are doing here cannot even begin to be adequately expressed by our collection of first-class exam results. Be that as it may, this was obviously a move in the right direction, and I congratulate our students and their Directors of Studies, Tutors and supervisors.

MARINA FRASCA-SPADA, *Senior Tutor*

Leckhampton Life

Fiftieth year celebrations

The Leckhampton year began, as always, with the exhausting freshers' fortnight where the MCR welcomed the new students with a range of social and academic events. After that, things quietened down as Leckhampton became the backdrop to graduates' busy working lives, punctuated by regular speaker events and lively activities. The Leckhampton Wine Club was inaugurated, with regular tastings designed for those who knew something already about wine, those who wanted to learn, and those who enjoyed the conviviality of the meetings. A decidedly damp bonfire night in the middle of the term was followed by a decidedly lively Christmas dinner at the end, with its now traditional pantomime as always challenging the normal canons of good taste. A gentle Lent term, with academic work dominating everyone's life. A schizophrenic Easter with exams for Masters students, first-year reports for the new PhD students, and writing up for those in their final years, all offset against enjoyment of the Leckhampton grounds – and occasionally even the swimming pool – on warm summer afternoons and long summer evenings, culminating in the croquet tournament and the Leavers' dinner.

And then it was July, a hectic month in which we looked both back and forwards. Back, as we celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Leckhampton community (*pp. 12–15*) with a garden party for past and present students and their families, forward as we looked to the arrival of the new building. As with any event organised to a tight budget there were occasional panics as the day approached, but almost everything was sorted out in advance – in case anyone is reading this in preparation for the centenary in 2061, make sure in advance that you have access to the dishwasher all afternoon. Thanks are due to many for their help with the organisation – they are duly thanked by the Development Director elsewhere (*pp. 73–74*) – but special gratitude for their work on the day goes to

Top, the MCR President and the Master address the guests at Leckhampton's 50th birthday tea party. Bottom, the new building under construction, 28 October 2011. It is located at the north-east corner of the College sports ground, between Leckhampton House and the sports pavilion, where the groundsman's house stood.



the members of the MCR Committee who began in the morning erecting bunting and balloons and cutting fruit for Pimms, and then spent the afternoon ferrying food and drink from the kitchens out into the garden; to Michael Martin and Lucy Drew who took control of the washing up; and to the Chaplain, who was able to use his links with the Almighty to ensure that we had the very best of weather for the event. In an afternoon full of high points, not the least being Jack Gordon's generosity making it possible to have a roof terrace on the new building, the Warden's abiding memory is the look of beatific excitement on the face of a small child being made up to look like a tiger by Norah Fogarty, our former MCR President. If he comes back in 2061, we hope he will remember 2011.

Looking forward, of course, there is the new building. After two years of preparation, balancing the competing forces of budgetary prudence and architectural extravagance and coping with the frustrations of the planning process, permissions were finally granted. There were no major archaeological

finds to delay progress – Oliver Rackham, who knows all things, assured us that there would not be – and the builders moved onto the site almost as soon as the anniversary garden party had ended. By the middle of August 25 Cranmer Road had been demolished and the site was under active preparation for the building work to start; those who understand modern technology and communications may be able to find the video footage of the demolition, accompanied by apocalyptic music worth of a 1950s science fiction film, on ‘youtube’. All being well, it will open to receive new students next Michaelmas, the first new building to appear on the Leckhampton site since the GTB nearly fifty years ago. ‘Exciting’ is a much abused word when describing changes, but certainly those of us who have been involved with the project from the start are excited about it, and not a little trepidatious at what our successors will have to say about it when it reaches its half-century.

DAVID IBBETSON, *Warden of Leckhampton*

The Libraries

More accessible and popular than ever

The Parker Library

The Parker Library is probably now more accessible than it has ever been. It is open for public tours on Thursday afternoons, bringing a procession of appreciative visitors and a small but regular income to the College. It has been used for filming parts of numerous television programmes this year, raising the cultural profile of Corpus in incalculable ways and gathering a very satisfactory income in fees. The upstairs Wilkins Room has new glass cases with a constantly changing and evolving cycle of exhibitions. Specific themes this year have included manuscripts from Canterbury, Psalters, royal books (coinciding with the royal wedding in April), Bibles (to mark the 400th anniversary of the King James Bible), and legal manuscripts, interspersed with more general displays of treasures and sometimes items of Parker’s silver.

Most days there are visits from Old Members (please note, and it is always a pleasure to do what we can) and from conferences, classes, benefactors, university guests, monks, clerics (the Archbishop of Canterbury, for example, came in November), and others. One week in March we had two royal visits. On the Monday the Prince of Wales was here, affable and interested, and we showed him among other books MS 373, which was made for the royal wedding of Henry I’s daughter in 1114. Two days later we received the Crown Princess of Thailand, and we brought out MS 5, which contains the oldest English account of Siam, describing it as ‘very great and extremely rich, with its own king, who pays tribute to no-one ... much gold is found there and many elephants.’

Downstairs, the Butler Reading Room is in use every day, under the alternating care of Gill Cannell and Suzanne Paul, with help from Shiralee Brittain, welcoming readers and scholars from all across the world. Digitisation has opened up the resources of the Parker Library in an extraordinary way; some students can now study texts from home, and others are inspired to study the originals.

While the resources of the Parker Library are incomparable and the safety of the collections are now as secure as humanly possible in their new vault, the College is now considering a final fund-raising drive to make the operation of the Parker Library entirely self-supporting. There will probably be more to report on this matter in next year's *Letter*.

The Taylor Library

Iwona Krasodomksa-Jones, Taylor Librarian, can sometimes be persuaded to bring out the armfuls of thank-you letters and cards which she receives each year from students, attesting appreciation of the Library and its resources. For many, it is quite simply the centre of the College and the collegiate experience. Especially in exam term, little nests on the tables suggest that many students are actually living there. The smooth running of the Taylor Library and endless help to its users is a tribute to Iwona and the ever-cheerful Taylor Sub-Librarian, Liam Austin, this year also assisted by a generous volunteer, Hannah Oorebeek.

The 'Buy the Book' scheme for Old Members has added notable volumes to the Library's resources, all now marked with the names of donors. More will always be welcome. Exhibitions in the Library have included heart-rending photographs of the natural disasters in Japan in March. Among visitors to the Taylor Library this year was Neil Armstrong, the lunar astronaut, probably the most famous man in the world no-one has ever met, who came one morning with John Taylor and stayed on for lunch.

CHRISTOPHER DE HAMEL, *Donnelley Fellow Librarian*

The Chapel

A year of innovations

It is wonderful how the interaction of the calendar year and the Church year produce new possibilities. Because Easter was so late this year, it was virtually in term time, and this enabled us to keep Holy Week and Easter services in and around the College. A consort of voices from King's College came to sing for a service of Tenebrae late on Good Friday night. Then, late in the evening on Holy Saturday, we celebrated the Easter Vigil with choirs and congregations of Corpus and St Catharine's College and our friends from St Bene't's. It was a dramatic and exuberant occasion, during which we processed between our places of worship singing hymns accompanied by the beat of a drum. Amazed onlookers were drawn in by the spectacle and stayed for the rest of the service, which lasted three hours (nobody complained!). We concluded with Holy Communion at Corpus followed by a very late party at St Bene't's. On Easter Day the Chapel was full to bursting for Choral Evensong, with many undergraduates attending with their parents and friends.

Another innovation this year was the Graduation Service, which we held in the afternoon just before our splendid graduands made their way to the Senate House to have their degrees conferred upon them. I was very unsure what the



Top, a filled-to-capacity Chapel during the first-ever Graduation Service. *Bottom*, 'puncturing the Cambridge bubble'. A group at Castle Acre during a day away from the College, visiting a College living at Fulmodeston, Norfolk.



uptake would be, but I needn't have worried – in the event, we were literally overflowing, with at least three hundred people present, a hundred of them having to stand in the sanctuary (we'll be better prepared next year). The Master mentioned in his address, that in Cambridge you only have to do something once for it to become 'a tradition'. This is one we will definitely keep.

Expeditions, retreats and preachers

Puncturing the 'Cambridge bubble' with visits to the outside world is a useful contribution to College life, so this year as usual we have had some enjoyable retreats and expeditions: our January retreat, led by Bishop Stephen Pedley, was at St Mary's Convent, Freeland (Oxfordshire), and I took some students on a 'reading party' to a lovely house by the sea on Anglesey. There have also been day trips to Sutton Hoo in Suffolk (very wintry) and to Southwark and St Paul's

Cathedrals in London. In mid-August, a couple of car-loads of us set off to the Abbey at Bec in Normandy. Elsewhere in this issue, Nick Danks, our Director of Music writes about trips with the choir, and our summer tour in the Netherlands (p. 71).

But these are all 'one-offs' and special occasions. Chapel life generally has been thriving. We have been challenged and inspired by excellent visiting preachers, as well as our own home-grown ones. Among our Old Members, Bishop John Went, Canon Jeremy Davies (Precentor of Salisbury) and Dr David Hoyle (Dean of Bristol) have preached. We have also heard Loretta Minghella (Director of Christian Aid), Mark Hayes (Director of Christian Action Housing and an 'undergraduate dad'), the Bishop of Norwich, the Revd Angela Tilby, Vicar of St Bene't's (now canon residentiary of Christ Church Oxford), as well as the Master, Mrs Laing, Di Hakkala (PhD student), Professor Horbury and Dr Andrew Davison (current member of Corpus and Tutor in Doctrine at Westcott House). I would also like to record thanks to The Revd Tom Sander who as an ordinand has been here on attachment from Westcott House for the past two years, during which he made a great contribution to the life of the Chapel, breathing new life into the daily offices and encouraging others to attend, and preaching frequently. At Petertide a number of us from Corpus attended his ordination to the diaconate at St Albans Abbey. We wish him well as he embraces parish life at Sharnbrook in Bedfordshire.

As always, I am very grateful to all those who enable the life of the chapel to flourish. Among them, I would like to mention the enthusiasm, faith and cooperation of our Chapel Clerks, musicians, choristers, wardens, servers and readers. They do a terrific job, and it is a wonderful and inspiring thing to experience worship of such beauty and dignity being conducted by our students.

Once again, we have had great music this year. I am especially grateful to the choir and musicians for being willing to take on new things, like the Easter Vigil and the graduation service. I am delighted that many choir members are staying on next year, but we say 'goodbye' to a number of choir members, and Sean Heath, who has been an incredibly able and energetic Senior Organ Scholar for the past two years.

The Revd. JAMES BUXTON, *Chaplain*

The Parker Sermons

The Chaplain (this year's Parker Preacher) writes:

One of the ancient responsibilities of the College is to arrange for the four Parker Sermons to be preached in Norfolk. The series is still known as 'The Norfolk Course'. They are surely a remarkable survival of one old Archbishop's wishes, and those of his beloved wife. If my calculations are correct, this year I was the 444th Parker preacher, and that means that since 1567 when the first ones were preached, there have been something like 2200 Parker sermons preached in Norfolk (unless there were interruptions, which I should imagine is quite possible (does anybody know?)).

The sermons have always taken place in the same week every year, beginning on Rogation Sunday at Thetford, and concluding in Norwich on the Sunday

after Ascension Day. These days the sermons are shared out between two preachers who cover the four sermons between them over a two year span. Otherwise the pattern is broadly the same today as it has always been, with two or three sermons preached in Norfolk, and two in Norwich itself. Originally it was the Master or a Fellow of the College who would have preached them all, riding from place to place during the week. Over a day's ride, I would have thought, from Cambridge to Thetford for the first sermon, then onward to Mattishall by Tuesday of that week. This was where Mrs Parker was born and brought up. She endowed the sermon herself, by allocating the income from nine acres of family land towards it. Apart from paying the preacher, the money was to be given, a shilling each to the thirty poorest households in the village, as well as (somewhat mysteriously) to somebody called Mr Sparrow and his family, the schoolteacher, and the Vicar. On Wednesday there was originally a sermon at Wymondham (now lapsed) and then the two Norwich sermons: at the Cathedral in the morning (originally outside at 'The Green Yard') and the final sermon at St George's Fye Bridge (originally 'under the Great Oak' at St Clement's Church Yard, in Parker's home parish). The last act of the preacher, as laid down by Matthew Parker, is to say prayers for the repose of the souls of William and Alice, his parents, at their graveside in St Clement's Church Yard.

I found it moving to be part of a chain of preachers going back to Parker's time, even though nipping up to Norfolk in the car makes it rather a different experience to that of preachers-past who spent the whole week riding through rural Norfolk to give their sermons. Nevertheless, it is marvellous tradition, and I dare to hope that the Parker sermons continue to be heard in Norfolk in 444 years' time.

This report is based on part of the Chaplain's Parker sermon given at Norwich Cathedral on Sunday 5th June 2011. For the full text go to www.corpus.cam.ac.uk/about-corporus/chapel/sermons.

Parker Preacher 2011–2012

The Revd Tom Clammer, Old Member,
Priest in charge of the Severnside Benefice,
Diocese of Gloucester.

College Music and Chapel Choir

A wonderful year for music-making

The Chapel Choir's travels started in the Michaelmas Term with a trip to the North Norfolk village of Fulmodeston, one of the more distant College 'Livings', to give an evening recital. A few weeks later, the first Choral Compline for a few years took place in Chapel for the Feast of All Souls. Remembrance Week was commemorated by a service of music and readings for the eve of Armistice Day, centred around the musical setting of Rupert Brooke's poem trilogy 1914 by Alan Gray; a short act of prayer and piano music on Armistice Day itself; and the

traditional Act of Remembrance in New Court on Remembrance Sunday with Vaughan Williams' magnificent 'Lord, thou has been our refuge' as the special musical contribution.

The Bene't Club also had a busy term, organising regular lunchtime recitals in Chapel given by a variety of college and guest musicians. Members of the society also had the opportunity to meet both the former and current Controllers of Radio 3 (and the Proms): Sir Nicholas Kenyon and Roger Wright when they visited College on separate occasions. The termly Sunday evening recitals in the Master's Lodge continue, with a wide variety of home-grown acts keeping this important and fantastic Corpus tradition flourishing. College musicians also regularly provide musical contributions to important College events and also charitable occasions: this year special recitals were given as part of fundraising events for the Newcomers and Visiting Scholars Association and the Japanese Tsunami appeal.

Lent Term begun with a flourish of concerts. Patrick Allies, a Corpus student on the new MMus Choral Studies course, assembled a group of Cambridge choral scholars to perform the Requiem of Tomás Luis de Victoria; the Bene't Club Orchestra and Chapel Choir put on a choral and orchestral concert of music by Vivaldi to a full Chapel and soprano Rachel Godsill, wife of Corpus Fellow in Engineering, Professor Simon Godsill, gave a recital of English Song.

The Corpus Music Association held a very successful 'Come and Sing' Evensong on Sunday 20 February. Fifteen Old Members joined with the Chapel Choir and Canon Jeremy Davies, Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral and Corpus Old Member, preached on the subject of 'Faith in Music'. The Chapel Choir was also delighted to receive an invitation from John Davies, Dean of Derby Cathedral and Old Member of the College, to visit and to sing Choral Evensong, which took place at the end of term.

The extreme lateness of Easter this year provided the Chapel community with a once-in-a-generation opportunity of celebrating the Feast together in College, and the Chapel Choir were heavily involved in the Easter Vigil service, where music sung (jointly with St Catharine's Chapel Choir) included *Stanford's* Communion Service in B flat, *Palestrina's* Sicut Cervus and various chants and psalms sung in procession between the three service venues. On Easter Day itself, a Festal Choral Evensong took place, with *Charles Wood's* Evening Canticles in D and S. S. *Wesley's* Blessed be the God and Father.

Singing in the Lodge garden and on the Amsterdam canals

The end of the academic year brought several notable musical events. The Bene't Club and Fletcher Players jointly staged a production of Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' in the Master's Lodge garden for three nights during May Week. Directed by Toby Jones and produced by Georgina Eliot, the sparkling performances, by a range of talented musicians from Corpus and a few other colleges, delighted capacity audiences (pp. 83–85). There was the usual May Week Concert, notable for a farewell performance from past Bene't Club President and graduating music student Emma Hutton. Corpus Christi Day fell during May Week itself. The Chapel Choir was, as usual, in action at the 8 a.m. Eucharist and also a



The Chapel Choir performed Amsterdam in July.
 Left, busking in front of the concert hall.
 Right, sight-seeing between engagements.

magnificent Festal Choral Evensong which featured choral music by William Byrd and Orlando Gibbons accompanied by a consort of viols.

The Chapel Choir undertook a trip in early July to Amsterdam where we were privileged to sing a Choral Evensong in the Obrechtkerk, just behind the famous Concertgebouw concert hall, and the Sunday Choral Eucharist in Haarlem's impressive Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Bavo. There was also a much enjoyed opportunity to cruise around the canals of Amsterdam in an open boat entertaining onlookers by singing our repertoire of English madrigals and part-songs several times over!

A strong year for Corpus music making, then. Thanks must go in particular to the organ scholars: Sean Heath (who leaves us this summer) and Karen Au; to Georgina Eliot, President of the Bene't Club for the year, and to the Chaplain James Buxton and the Master and Mrs Laing for all their support and work. Sincere thanks should also be widely distributed to the many members of College who give their time and talent to support College music with such enthusiasm and joy.

NICHOLAS DANKS, *Director of Music*

Bursary matters

Fulfilling our obligation to maintain College buildings

Financial pressures have forced all Cambridge colleges to undertake a series of 'belt tightening' measures. The rising cost of food and energy, major items of expenditure for all colleges, has heightened the need to manage budgets even more effectively. Unfortunately, many of the costs that we incur are fixed and there are few discretionary items that can be cut when budgets are under pressure. In such an environment it has become commonplace for private and public sector organisations alike, to re-examine capital programmes and cut back buildings



G, H and I staircases in New Court were renovated in 2011. Included in the work was the replacement and repair of some heavily eroded carvings high on the Trumpington Street façade. *Top and middle*, two replacement carvings by Harry Gray of the Cambridge Carving Workshop. *Bottom*, an existing carving conserved by Fairhaven and Woods.

maintenance in an effort to reduce expenditure. Despite these financial pressures, Corpus has not cut back buildings and maintenance expenditure. The amount spent on buildings and maintenance work has increased significantly over the last 3 years.

The College recognises that it has an obligation to maintain our buildings to the very highest standards to ensure that future generations are able to benefit from the same facilities that we have access to today. We are very proud of the wonderful architecture that the College has to offer and we are committed to spending whatever it might take to ensure that the buildings remain in excellent condition.

In 2007 the College commissioned Freeland Rees Roberts Architects, a firm of Cambridge architects, to undertake a quinquennial inspection of College buildings. When I took up my position of Bursar in 2008 this report was one of the first that I read. It did not make pleasant reading. The report described, over more than 150 pages, a long list of urgent repairs. In fact the report identified more than £873,000 of critical repairs that needed to be carried out within two years and a further £950,000 that were recommended over the next five years. At a time when we were focused on how to cut the huge financial deficit, it was difficult to imagine how we could afford to carry out all of this work. It would have been very easy, but most certainly a mistake, to have put off these essential works and to have left them to a future Bursar to deal with.

Rather than postpone the works until College finances are in better shape, we decided to use the recession in the building industry as an opportunity to go out to tender at very depressed prices. In 2009 the College spent more than £900,000 on the construction of a new secure fireproof vault and reading room on the ground floor of the Parker Library. In 2010 we carried out major renovations to the roof and masonry on G, H and I staircases in New Court at a cost of £617,000 and this year we have broken ground on the new Leckhampton building. As a result of all this work, the total amount spent on buildings and maintenance increased from £0.8m in 2008/9, to £1.4m in 2009/10 and £1.1m in 2010/11.

The College intends to maintain this pace of buildings and maintenance work in coming years. After the completion of the new Leckhampton building, there are plans to renovate the George Thomson Building, the Trumpington Street properties and the Bene't Street hostel. Although this work is a major strain on our finances, we hope that current and future generations will benefit from the work that we are currently doing.

PAUL WARREN, *Bursar*

Development and Communications Office

The telephone campaign attracts support from both alumni and students

In the last *Letter* I mentioned that Francesca Watson was joining us as Development Officer. Many of you will now have met Fran at the various events she has so efficiently organised. As well as the reunion dinners and events for societies we have introduced lectures and on-stage interviews between a guest speaker and

an interviewer. These have proved very successful; Old Members have enjoyed hearing Dr Simon Heffer interview Professor Christopher Andrew, Professor Philippe Sands QC give a lecture on the Iraq war enquiry (pp. 22–31), Professor Roger Pedersen talk about stem cell research, and Robert McCrum describe ‘globish’, the international version of the English language. Keep an eye out for an interesting programme of talks and lectures over the coming year, and please contact us with your ideas for future subjects. If you think your work or research would interest a Corpus audience we’d love to hear from you.

The telephone campaign

At the end of the Lent Term we held our third telephone campaign. Over three years, these campaigns have contributed over £500,000 towards the £1,040,000 raised in cash and pledges for the Alumni Fund for student support. Thirty-six student callers have spoken with 2,340 of our 5,000 alumni. Gifts to the Alumni Fund help us to preserve and enhance the College for the benefit of present and future students. The core areas supported by the Fund are the tutorial system, scholarships and bursaries, support for research, and the maintenance of our historic buildings and facilities.

Since the telephone campaign has become a regular fixture in the College, news of the many benefits of being a student caller has spread throughout the student body. As a result, the number of applicants for the job rose dramatically and we were able to recruit a fantastic team of thirteen enthusiastic callers. Even Cambridge’s defeat in the Boat Race did not deflate the spirits too much and we had a very successful two weeks of calling, speaking with almost 700 alumni.

An important aim of the telephone campaign, in addition to fund raising, is to engage with Old Members so that they are kept up to date with what is happening at Corpus. The campaigns have also helped us to update the details of our alumni and gain feedback on our events programme and publications. On top of this, the students who take part in the campaigns are able to gain valuable work experience and a reference for their CVs, earn money while staying in College for the vacation and ask for careers advice from those who studied the same subject or are now working in a field of interest. A number of calls are also made each year to thank our current donors, catch up with recent graduates or to reconnect with alumni who have not managed to make it back to the College for any of our events.

Thank you to all those Old Members who have been able to take part in our telephone campaigns so far – we very much appreciate all you have contributed to Corpus, not just financially, but with feedback on our events and publications, careers advice, generous prizes for the callers and even an occasional work experience placement or internship for our students.

Leckhampton building appeal

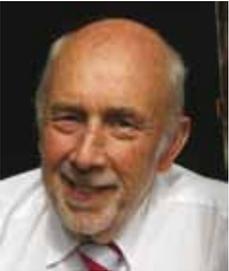
As many of you know, we held the 50th-anniversary party of the opening of Leckhampton on 3rd July. It was a wonderful day with 300 people turning up to celebrate. Special thanks go to the organisation team who worked so hard beforehand and during the day, particularly the MCR Committee, Lucy Drew,

Ann Hollingsworth and Michael Martin. We were treated to great musical entertainment by the jazz band Threeway, courtesy of Old Member Ben Crosland (guitar) and our warmest thanks go to them for donating their time and talents and helping to make the afternoon so enjoyable. We displayed the plans for the new accommodation building in the library and great interest was shown in the project. We are funding most of the building from the sale of some of the old properties that currently house postgraduates and which are expensive and inefficient to maintain. However, we still have a deficit, at the time of writing, of £500,000 which meant we had decided not to add on the attractive roof terrace at the top of the building. This space was intended as a social area that could be enjoyed by all students on the campus, not just those living in the building. However, to our delight, before the day was over, Old Member Dr Jack Gordon and his wife Diana had offered to pay for the roof terrace so it could be added as the building is constructed. The terrace will be named after them and we are immensely grateful for this extremely generous gift; it will provide a collegial space for the whole post graduate community and greatly enhance the life of the Leckhampton campus.

Since the party we have invited Old Members to make a minimum donation to the project of £250 and become Founder Members of the building. Their names will be recorded in a book of benefactors. If you are interested in becoming a Founder Member please contact the Development Office.

ELIZABETH WINTER, *Director of Development and Communications*

College staff



Retiring staff members:
Malcolm Custerson, porter,
and Robyn Myers, modern
archivist.

Although staff turnover remained at a relatively low level, there have been several notable events for College staff over the last year. Two important members of staff retired during the year, a number of staff celebrated the birth of new babies and very sadly, one member of staff passed away.

Malcolm Custerson, who worked in the Porters' Lodge for more than 11 years, retired at the end of July, but we look forward to seeing him in the College again later in the year as he intends to return as a relief Porter. Robin Myers, the longstanding College modern archivist, also retired during the year. Lucy Hughes has joined the College to take over Robin's responsibilities.

One very sad event during the year was the sudden and unexpected death of Igor Kashmin. Igor, who was only 35 years of age when he died following a stroke, originally joined the College as a Kitchen Porter, but after much hard work he was given the opportunity to become an apprentice chef. A memorial service was held in the College Chapel and it was wonderful to see such a large number of Igor's friends and colleagues there.

There was one event during the year that I am particularly keen to report on. Following the earthquake and tsunami that devastated northern Japan in March, the College agreed to hold a charity dinner to raise money for victims of the disaster. The dinner was a tremendous success and was attended by the Japanese Ambassador to the UK as well as the previous British Ambassador to Japan.

After the staff became aware of this charity event, all who were involved offered to donate their earnings for the evening to the Japanese disaster appeal. Our staff are not highly paid and yet they gave up one day's pay to support those who were suffering in Japan. I think this action sums up just how lucky we are at Corpus; we really have an amazing team working for the College.

PAUL WARREN, *Bursar*

Postgraduates

Postgraduate numbers

Fifty years ago, at its foundation, Leckhampton had seven research students. This year, there are 226 – compared to 257 undergraduates. The numbers for last year were 219 and 261 – 118 of the postgraduates are UK students and 108 from elsewhere. Of the former, 44 graduated from Corpus, 17 from other Cambridge colleges and 57 from other UK universities.



*The library lawn at
Leckhampton.*

Approved for Ph.D.s

- J S Biggins *Soft and hard elasticity of liquid crystal elastomers*
- C K Blake *Whither solidarity? International Law, Human Rights and global poverty*
- J P Bridge *Machine learning and automated theorem proving*
- H E Brookman *From the margins: Scholarly women and the translation and editing of medieval English literature in the Nineteenth Century*
- C R Brown *Real Men? Struggling for authenticity in the new Hollywood cinema, c. 1967–1978*
- B Capone *Coarse-graining polymer solutions in the semi-dilute regime*
- C J Cawthorn *Several applications of a model for dense granular flows*
- P A T Cocks *Large Eddy simulation of supersonic combustion with application to scramjet engines*
- V K Coldham-Fussell *Spenser's divine comedy: Humour and humanity in The Faerie Queene*
- S M Collins *Notch targets in the Drosophila hematopoietic system*
- L A Dunlop *Investigation and comparison on oxide thin films deposited via two low temperature atmospheric pressure routes*
- I Etchart *Metal oxides for efficient infrared to visible upconversion*
- S K Ghosh *Anharmonic Acoustic Technique for Detection Surface-bound Particles*
- M T A Henare *Nau te rourou, naku te rourou (your basket and my basket): Reflections of sameness and difference in Aotearoa-New Zealand and Hawai'i*
- M Y Ho *An investigation of redox self-assembled monolayer in label-free biosensor application*
- P R Hughes *SIEC and efficiencies: the need for a more integrated approach?*
- Z Jovanovic *A study of leptin action in district hypothalamic nuclei*
- F Kroeger *The institutionalisation of trust in interorganisational economic relationships*
- R G Laver *Long-term behaviour of twin-tunnels in London clay*
- M G Lewis *Essays on stochastic models of markets*
- J E McGregor *Imaging dynamic biological processes*
- L Mullen *The incorporation of chondrogenic factors into a biomimetic scaffold to facilitate tissue regeneration*
- G D C Oppitz-Trotman *The origins of English revenge tragedy, ca. 1567–1623*
- L Parts *Genetic mapping of cellular traits*
- S Sabesan *A passive RFID real time sensing system for intelligent infrastructure*
- W R Shaw *The miR-51 family of miRNAs is required for the maintenance of pharyngeal attachment in caenorhabditis elegans*
- A M C Simpson *The interaction between collagen and platelet receptors investigated using atomic force microscopy and triple-helical peptides*
- S J Tarr *Drug-induced changes in transcript profiles in Plasmodium falciparum*
- S Tofaris *A historical study of the Indian contract act 1872*
- M Tyomkyn *Packings and embeddings of combinatorial structures*



Prizes and awards 2010–11

University Tripos Prizes

Anglia Prize (Archaeology and Anthropology)	Ursula Heath
Quiller-Couch Prize (English)	Sarah McKee
Kurt Hahn Prize (Modern and Medieval Languages)	Daniel Rowe
BP Prize for outstanding performance in IB Chemistry A (Natural Sciences)	Mark Rickerby
Polity Prize for best Part I performance in Sociology	Paulina Skorupa
Teape Prize (Theology)	Angus Whiston

College Awards, Elections and Prizes

We are delighted to announce the creation of the Griffiths Roman Prize, the result of a generous endowment from Michael Griffiths (m. 1957), to be awarded for excellence in the field of Roman Studies, starting in 2011–12.

Foundation Scholarships

For History	James Black
For Philosophy	Alexandria Boyle
For Music	Lawrence Dunn
For Archaeology and Anthropology	Sophie Hedges
For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)	Mark James
For Mediaeval and Modern Languages	Daniel Rowe

Beldam/Corpus Prizes

For Archaeology and Anthropology	Sophie Hedges
For Classics	Katherine Elliot

Bishop Green Cups

For Modern and Medieval Languages	Daniel Rowe
	Helen Rollins

Fourth Year Undergraduates

Caldwell Prize

For Natural Sciences (Physics)	Tom Hiscock
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Opposite page:
General Admission,
June 2011. The Head
Porter salutes the last of
the Corpus contingent
into the Senate House.

Corpus Prize

For History

Kirstie Scott

Manners-Corpus Prizes

For Modern and Mediaeval Languages

Ashley Donnan

Helen Rollins

For Oriental Studies

John Richardson

Third Year Undergraduates**James Bailey Prize**

For Economics

Reza Karim

Boutwood Prize

For Politics, Psychology and Sociology

Laura Nelson

Caldwell Prizes

For Engineering

Todd Davidson

For Mathematics

Philipp Kleppmann

For Natural Sciences (Biology)

Claire Drurey

Jo Woods

For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)

Matthew Smith

Ivan Tan

For Natural Sciences (Physics)

Chris Moore

Chris Nickerson

Nilpesh Patel

Qian Wang

Corpus Prizes

For History

James Baker

Sean Heath

For Philosophy

Mark Fiddaman

Cunning Prize

For Medicine

Stephen Scullion

Manners-Corpus Prizes

For Archaeology and Anthropology

Ursula Heath

For English

Sarah McKee

Victoria Rigby

For Music

Joe Snape

Purvis Prize

For Theology

Angus Whiston

Second Year Undergraduates**James Bailey Prize**

For Economics

Tom Elton

Caldwell Prizes

For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)

Mark Rickerby

For natural Sciences (Physics)

John-Mark Allen

Andrew Wilson

Manners-Corpus Prizes

For Archaeology and Anthropology

Robin Irvine

For English

Brendan Gillott

Fleur Clarke

For History of Art

Georgina Eliot

Smyth Prize

For Medicine

Alex Vickers

First Year Undergraduates**Avory Prize**

For Law

Sam Cheesbrough

Boutwood Prizes

For Politics, Psychology and Sociology

Lucy James

Maria English

Caldwell Prizes

For Mathematics

James Kilbane

Ram Sarujan

For Natural Sciences (Biology)

Jemima Brinton

Chris Terry

For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)

Stephen Geddis

Hamish Hiscock

For Natural Sciences (Physics)

Edward Cook

Avrish Gooranah

Corpus Prize

For Philosophy

Harry Dempsey

Laurence Prize

For Classics

Katherine Elliot

Jess Lightfoot

Papatya Sutcliffe

Manners-Corpus Prizes

For Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic

Alex Sigston

For Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

Jess Peet

Smyth Prize

For Medicine

Lewis Buss

Other Undergraduate Prizes

Eastbridge-Parker Exhibitions

On the recommendation of the Senior Tutor, to two continuing students in recognition of outstanding academic achievement

For Philosophy	Alexandria Boyle
For Natural Sciences (Biology)	Joanna Woods

Spencer Exhibitions

On the nomination of the Master	Will Cook
	Sean Heath

Intermediate Exhibitions

Awarded to undergraduates at the top of the second class in their examinations, remaining for a further year, who would not otherwise hold any award

For Archaeology and Anthropology	Sophie Outhwaite
For Economics	Joon Kwon
For History	James Ralston
For History of Art	Amrou Al-Kadhi
	Felicity Woodrow
For Mathematics	Lovkush Agarwal
	Jingyuan Mo
For Medicine	Ryan Robinson
For Natural Sciences	Pete Matthews
For Philosophy	Abi Green
For Politics, Psychology and Sociology	Paulina Skorupa

Corpus-Taylor Prizes

For those in their final year who achieved first-class marks for a dissertation or project

For Classics	Edmund Howard
For Engineering	Axel Rendahl
For English	Marie-Claire Chappet
	George Dickinson
	Jo Starte
	Tom Williams
For History	Jason Blick
For Medicine	Matthew Luney
For Natural Sciences (Physics)	Alison Koon Tit Ming
For Veterinary Medicine	Millie Fitzmaurice

Hewitt Exhibitions

On the nomination of the Tutors for academic merit and all-round contribution to College life by those graduating in their third or fourth year who are not scholars

College life and JCR Committee	Breeshey Harkin
Access and Admissions	Rob Hayes
Contribution to College Music	Emma Hutton
JCR President and May Ball Committee	Ross Johnstone

Moule Prize

For unseen translation from the classical languages Papatya Sutcliffe
Jessica Lughtfoot

Fanshawe Prize

For prose composition in the classical languages Samuel Brooks

David Maull Prize for Engineering

For the best result in the third year of the Engineering Tripos Todd Davidson

Craythorne and Beaumont Scholarships

On the nomination of the Tutors to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers

Alexandria Boyle

Rebecca Frake

Robin Irvine

Victoria Rigby

Charles Wild

Joanna Woods

Langdon-Dowsett Bursary

On the nomination of the Tutors to the Worshiupful Company of Cutlers for
Engineering and related subjects

Chanel Fallon

Richard Metheringham Mathematics Prize

On the nomination of the Director of Studies in Mathematics to the Worshipful
Company of Cutlers

Philipp Kleppmann

Bridges Prize for History

For the undergraduate achieving the best result in the Historical Tripos

James Black

Donaldson Prize for English

For the undergraduate achieving the best result in the English Tripos.

Victoria Rigby

Robert and Mary Willis Prize

For a finalist in Architecture or its related disciplines of Civil, Structural and
Environmental Engineering or the History of Art.

For History of Art

Marko Ilic

Margaret Parker Prize

For the most distinguished dissertation or piece of coursework submitted by
an undergraduate reading PPS at Part IIB.

Laura Nelson

Stewart Perowne Prize for Classics

For solid academic performance, alongside a strong contribution to College
life and the wider University community.

Edmund Howard

Societies

Amnesty International Group

The Group has had another successful year, with an ever-growing number of people turning up to write a letter or two. We get together every Tuesday lunchtime in the Chaplain's rooms and, over some juice and biscuits (kindly provided by him), find out what's been going on in the world. Amnesty sends out 'urgent actions', requesting us to write to governments asking them, for example, to release prisoners of conscience, refrain from torturing prisoners, or protect their indigenous populations – generally, to respect the human rights of their citizens. Needless to say, the recent 'Arab Spring' has given us much to talk about. Occasionally, we'll also get together in the bar to write a few letters and invite others to join in – a quite successful way of boosting numbers.

Regrettably, responses from the world's leaders have been rather thin on the ground this year, especially as compared with last year, when highlights included a letter from the Russian government and one from the UK's own counter-terrorism office. No such fun this year, unfortunately – though we live in hope! Luckily, a more notable victory occurred early on – Aung San Suu Kyi's release from house arrest in November (though not, I'm sure, to be entirely credited to our little group!) encouraged us to keep writing, even in the face of the empty pigeonholes which continued to greet us in the post room.

ALI BOYLE

Fletcher Players



In June, there were three performances in the Master's Lodge Garden of Handel's opera, 'Acis and Galatea' directed by Toby Jones (Fletcher Players) left, produced by Georgina Eliot (Bene't Club) centre and conducted by Peter Stobart, right.

The past two years have seen significant changes. In Easter 2010 we began to plan a campaign for the renovation of the Corpus Playroom, which was in a poor state after years of little or no management, maintenance or money. Although still well used and loved, it had shrunk from its former glory and was seen as a second-rate venue unable to compete on equal terms with the better funded and technically well supported shows at the ADC.

We were determined to change things despite grumblings from some Fellows that the space would be better suited as student accommodation! So, after appealing to past Fletcher Players members – many of whom kindly attended a fund-raising dinner to launch the campaign (inaugurated by Corpus alumnus and actor Hugh Bonneville) and many others who gave very generously – we were in a position to start renovating our much loved Playroom. Over the

summer vacation we undertook just over £17,000 of work on the main space. We rebuilt the rake, repaired the sound and lighting box (which had become decidedly unstable) and reupholstered the seats (which were in a sorry state with duct tape holding in the stuffing).

Over this past academic year we did our best to attract the most talented performers in Cambridge to prove what a wonderful venue the Corpus Playroom is. Previously rarely more than half full, it quickly gained a new identity as the heart of a more alternative theatre scene with a focus on new writing, devised and experimental theatre. It now boasts at least sixteen shows a term (over half of which are new plays, written by Cambridge students) in addition to fortnightly stand-up comedy evenings and fortnightly new writing evenings where writers perform short excerpts of works in progress before developing them into full length plays.



Top, Esther Longworth, a member of the chorus and one of the silent signposts to the performance.

Middle, Harriet Flower (Homerton) as Galatea.

Bottom, Joachim Cassel (Robinson) as Polyphemus.

Left, Ruairi Bowen (King's) raised high as Acis.



The Fletcher Players itself funded and directed several very successful productions including Vaclav Havel's *The Garden Party*, David Harrower's *Blackbird* (subsequently performed in London with recent Corpus graduate and Fletcher Players Seasons Manager, Josephine Starte, in the lead role) and Bertolt Brecht's *The Good Soul of Szechwan*. Finally, in May Week, the Fletcher Players, in collaboration with the Bene't Club, staged its first opera – Handel's *Acis and Galatea* – in the Master's garden.

Having proved itself a viable and desirable venue for alternative theatre over the past year, the Corpus Playroom has now attracted (thanks to the hard work of our Senior Treasurer, the Bursar and the Fletcher Players committee) £125,000 of additional funding for its full renovation. This will include the installation of our own box office, further work on the main space including new equipment such as a more up-to-date sound and lighting system and the complete renovation of the previously unused cellar to create a scene dock (in which to build our scenery on site) and a dressing room with decent facilities (gone are the heady days of changing in corridors).

Perhaps more important is the overhaul of the management structure. Having transferred from the Cambridge Arts Theatre, we are now working with the ADC theatre management team. They will provide us with a full-time site manager to keep the theatre in good working order and run our box office at more convenient hours (as well as online through their main booking system). This will ensure that maintenance and cleaning of the space is kept up throughout the year – the Fletcher Players President will no longer be picking crisps out of the carpet when he should be writing essays.

These vital renovations should guarantee the growth of the Corpus Playroom, not as a second-rate venue, but as one which boasts much of the best theatre in Cambridge, and which fosters the richly creative directors, writers and actors found in Corpus as well as the University at large. My warmest thanks to all who have been involved with the Fletcher Players this year and all who have supported us financially in giving this much loved theatre space the success it deserves.

TOBY JONES

Green Committee

The Green Committee is a group of staff and MCR and JCR students striving to make Corpus a more environmentally-friendly and energy-efficient institution. This year we made a big push to update the recycling facilities in college – for example, in the TV room and Taylor Library. We are also continuing to work on exciting projects such as implementing an energy-use monitoring system and planning a number of energy-saving features for the new Leckhampton development. In the Lent Term, we held a 'Green Formal' [hall] with local, organic or fair-trade food, to raise awareness of environmental issues. The money made from this, and the sale of fair-trade wine in the Bar, will be sent to the World Land Trust. Many additional fair-trade improvements have been made in the products sold by the Bar – such as its bottled water, now 'One' water, which donates money to fund water pumps in Africa.

BREESHEY HARKIN

Lewis Society of Medicine

In a busy and productive year, two events stood out – our trip to London and the Clark-Kennedy Lecture.

In December, we visited both the Hunterian Museum and the Barber-Surgeons' Hall. At the former, one of the demonstrators, Mr Richard Pusey, gave us a talk on the 'Anatomy of a Hanging' – combining an excellent tutorial on head and neck anatomy with some rather grisly history. At the latter, Dr. Jeremy Bolton kindly gave us a tour and introduction to the history of the Hall and its artworks – followed by an excellent meal in the Hall itself. We are most grateful to Jeremy Bolton and Richard Mills for the pivotal roles they played in organising this delightful trip.

The annual Archibald Clark-Kennedy Lecture took place in February in the McCrum lecture theatre. Colin Blakemore, Professor of Neuroscience at Oxford and former chief executive of the MRC, gave a fascinating lecture entitled 'Is there anything special about the human brain?' His account of how early development affects brain function, in particular with relation to sight, was extremely well received. It was followed by drinks in the Master's Lodge and a most enjoyable dinner in Hall. The Society is most grateful to Professor Blakemore for making the time to speak to it. Together with Jeremy Bolton and Richard Mills, Colin Blakemore matriculated in 1962.

JAMES WU

Nicholas Bacon Law Society

The Michaelmas Term saw the Society's long-overdue democratisation. Foreshadowing the 'Arab Spring', the Society drafted its first constitution and held its first elections. We also welcomed six new lawyers to our fold with the traditional Lawyers' Curry at India House, held a squash for all Corpus undergraduates with an interest in pursuing a career in law and concluded with the Christmas dinner, this time held at Henry's Bar.

The Lent Term was very busy indeed. Allen & Overy LLP treated the Society to a buffet supper and an insight into the workings of a City law firm. It was a most interesting evening during which we were joined by some of the Old Members working there. Later in the term, the Society held its first-ever academic talk. The Society's President and Lord Justice of Appeal, the Rt. Hon. Sir Terence Etherton, spoke on 'How Judges Think'. The evening, which included a modest supper at Leckhampton, was most enjoyable, and the Society hopes to host more speakers next year. Sir Terence was also very kind, nearer the end of term, in hosting the traditional trip by Corpus first-years to the Royal Courts of Justice and Gray's Inn, enabling them to gain a greater insight into working life at the Bar. Those interested in working as solicitors also benefited from the trip, with a visit to the offices of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP. The end of term saw the Society's 39th Annual Dinner – well attended by more than sixty Old Members. Before the Dinner, the Society held its traditional 'Freshers' Moot', judged for the first time by His Honour Judge Yelton and won by Sam Cheesbrough.

The Society ended the year, as always, with a well-attended garden party in the Leckhampton gardens. We look forward to next year and the celebrations for the Society's fortieth anniversary.

PHILIP MURRAY

Northern Ireland Society

The Cambridge University Northern Ireland Society has about one hundred members and holds events about twice a term, bringing together Northern Irish and Irish students for a bit of 'Craic.' The Society has a strong connection with Corpus owing to the College's high proportion of Northern Irish (p. 18) and the links with Fellows such as Dr Seffen and Dr Taylor.

The most important event in our calendar is the informal pre-Michaelmas-Term gathering in Belfast with the Northern Ireland freshers (contacted via University Admissions). This gives these soon-to-be Cambridge students a chance to meet current undergraduates and ask as many questions as possible before their first term. This has been a huge benefit, easing nerves, answering specific questions and providing good advice and, for these reasons, many members are especially eager to help out and give their sometimes unorthodox tips on how to cope in Cambridge.

Late in the Michaelmas Term, we enjoy a Christmas pub-crawl beginning in the College's Pelican bar in which Northern Ireland links are re-formed and accents are scrutinised for Cambridge influence before the flights back home. Lent begins with an evening gathering, usually in conjunction with the Ireland Society. Later, the annual dinner is held in Corpus, with around fifty to sixty members attending and involves handing over the presidency and thanking the sponsors. Any excess sponsorship money is donated to charity. Easter Term is usually quiet, with another joint event with the Ireland Society and a May Week night out. Overall, the society is quite low key, but provides some good fun and strengthens links among the Northern Irish population of the University.

ALEX WATSON

Pelican Poets and Writers

This year has brought several new members and a fascinating series of subjects addressed in an almost bewildering number of texts and languages. The society's structure remains informal and open to all associated with the College, including students, Fellows and staff.

Meetings continue to be held in the Master's Lodge, thanks to the gracious hospitality of the Master and Sibella Laing. Most sessions are focussed around a theme chosen and expounded by a 'curator', a member who is especially interested in it. This year has been replete with excellent themes, which have been presented in the form of some eye-opening poems and other texts, of all genres and from many languages and cultural traditions. Our meetings are at their best when they introduce an author, text or idea which one might not usually come across in one's 'normal' reading.

Tom Williams started the series with a fascinating selection, wittily titled 'Reflections on Water'. Fleur Clarke's session, 'The Human Animal', provided plenty of challenging literary material, especially on perceived distinctions between animals and humans. Lawrence Dunn gave a brilliant presentation entitled 'Voyelles: a journey through sound poetry', which also explored concrete poetry, effectively illustrating these interlacing genres by way of audio-recordings and texts. The last session of the year, Elena Kazamia's 'Growing up', cast the surprisingly mysterious topic of childhood in a new and informative light, and provided an opportunity to revisit some familiar texts with an unfamiliar eye.

This year, for the first time, the Society invited an outside speaker. In Lent Term Clive Wilmer, poet and Fellow of Sidney Sussex, provided a fine introduction to his work and engaged in a wide-ranging discussion about poetry. This spirit of openness and dialogue typifies our meetings: it makes for deep and revealing discussion.

Pelican Poets and Writers continue in their desire to encourage Corpus literary talent, and at this year's meeting several members have tried out their own compositions in front of the group. Future meetings are planned to include at least one evening wholly dedicated to original writing by students of the College.

BRENDAN GILLOT and RICHARD BERENGARTEN

RAG

RAG (Raise and Give) is a charity programme run at a number of UK universities. Cambridge RAG is a highly successful organisation, raising money for a wide range of local, national and international charities, including the local Winter Comfort homeless shelter, East Anglian Air Ambulance, Wateraid and the NSPCC. RAG also runs some major university-wide events such as Jailbreak and RAG Week, but a large proportion of fundraising also comes from events run within individual colleges. Corpus made a significant contribution this year, finishing 10th in the ranks of the college totals, well above several much larger colleges. We raised money through various events such as fancy dress at the Hallowe'en Formal Hall, face-painting at the Christmas slack, and a Graduation Formal Hall for graduates and their families. We also boasted a huge Corpus involvement in the annual RAG Blind Date, as well a couple of our number taking on the challenge of Jailbreak. In addition, a number of students raised money individually for specific charities through sponsored events ranging from half marathons to sky dives. RAG's profile in the College continues to flourish and I am confident that it will go from strength to strength, continuing to punch well above its weight in terms of fundraising for many good causes.

BREESHEY HARKIN

Sports clubs

The Corpus Challenge



Corpus Cambridge controlled the balls – and won the 2011 Corpus Challenge.
Top, Leah Butts.
Bottom, Tom Elton

Bleary-eyed at 6am on a Lent Term Sunday morning 120 Corpuscles marshalled outside Queens' waiting in tired ranks for the day's battle to commence. We emulated Hannibal's crossing of the Alps by elephant in the hiring of two 72-seater coaches to traverse the rolling hills. After three hours of trepidation the battlefield of Oxford loomed heavy on the horizon.

It was the day of the '*Corpus Challenge*'. Since 1995, each year has seen groups of students (from Corpus Oxford and Cambridge) venture to each other's colleges to do battle on the pitches and the river, in the courts and the bar. It is the pinnacle of a Corpuscle's sporting career to win the Challenge, for which they will attain glory for all eternity, or at least a week. Last time on home turf, Oxford managed to ward off the encroaching forces owing to their superior talent before the darts board.

Skirmishes began at the Abingdon Road pitches with a pair of hockey matches, the score left even. On the football pitch the men fought fiercely but lost. They say hell hath no fury like a woman scorned – a fact that was confirmed when the women's football team emerged with a convincing win. One flank battered, the other advancing, we reached a stalemate. Hope now rested in the naval prowess of Cambridge – it was the first-ever river fixture at the Challenge. The women lost valiantly by a mere canvas, whilst the men redeemed themselves. A flurry of further sporting activity did little to remedy this, to everybody's chagrin.

As the jaws of hunger began to affect the troops, they forayed into the city to find nourishment. Tesco's and Londis seemed to provide the most economic option whilst for those determined few who had eyes only for victory, the assault continued.

Whilst the '*Corpus Casuals*' (a deceptively bad football team), trashed and thrashed, the more serious and sensational rugby match was underway. Our boys brought home a modest and humble win, scoring a mere 1240% more points than their opponents. The winds of change were upon us, the morning's angst evaporated in the glorious sunshine of what turned out to be quite a nice day. Our superior speed and agility on the squash and badminton courts enabled both teams to triumph in spite of skilled opposition. Oxford's netball teams, on the other hand, did not provide a challenge of the same magnitude. And thus concluded the day's sport.



Scenes from the Corpus Challenge.
Top, Lewis Dawson attacks in men's football.
Middle, the ladies IV: Esther Longworth, Millie Fitzmaurice, Claire Garnett and Breeshey Harkin, stroke, fight back on the river.
Bottom, the Corpus mixed hockey all-male defence: James Black, James Baker and Brendan Shepherd, goal.

Having profited cosmetically from showering, as the sun neared the horizon, we congregated in a moment of peace in the beautiful quad of Corpus Oxford, before making our way down to the subterranean venue for the next bout of games – the bar sports. In spite of our winning position, pool and darts were eagerly watched by many, while tired sportspeople laid down their arms and drinks flowed freely at the bar. We had won.

So began the final chapter. We emerged from the Platonic Cave into the Dining Hall, just off the main quad. We had been led to expect all the oak panelling and candelabra of the sixteenth century, and so stood baffled by the 1970s Methodist Church (with fewer windows) that confronted us. In spite of the trappings of this renovation, it was nonetheless a scene of mass feasting, as Oxford provided a fine repast. After a toast ‘to Corpus’ proposed by their President, and further merriment in various corners of that city, we stepped onto the coaches, almost as weary as when we left.

ANGUS WHISTON and NILPESH PATEL

Badminton

This year, Corpus Badminton went from strength to strength. Again running three teams, success was achieved in all fields of the college badminton world.

The Men’s First Team, under the leadership of Ta Sheng Tan, continued its inexorable rise up the league and, having won the second division in the Michaelmas Term, gave a more than credible performance in the first and lived to fight another day at that level, quite an achievement given its more lowly status not so many years ago. Ben Watson, one again a leading performer for the University in the Varsity Match, and Simon Patterson formed a particularly strong partnership within this team.

The relatively new Men’s Second Team had a new-found consistency with six victories out of six games, the final one a whitewash against Magdalene. James Ralston and Ollie Guest never lost a single game, whilst Mark James and Mike Aizlewood proved to be terrific additions to the side. The Men’s Second Team will now play in the sixth division next term.

The Ladies’ Team’s credible performances in the fourth division failed to bring promotion, but there were many positives – such as the regular possibility of putting a full team together, numbers that bode well for the future.

Unfortunately, there was less success in the cup competitions, with the Men’s Second Team particularly unlucky to draw a first division side in the first round! In the Corpus Challenge, Maria Koszel and Sophie Hedges were unlucky to lose the Ladies’ Doubles game, but Corpus, Cambridge, gained a win overall as Brendan Shepherd and Ben Watson cruised through in the Men’s Doubles and Mark James and Laura Leung-How pulled off an excellent win in the deciding game, the Mixed Doubles. It was an afternoon that summed up the strength in depth of Corpus Badminton.

BRENDAN SHEPHERD

Cricket

In the college cricket season, a relatively short affair for those of us who play regularly and are used to chasing the ball across the outfield well into September, Corpus performed admirably.

Cuppers – a 20 over competition – is always a tough affair for a college such as ours, with fewer people from which to choose in what is already a busy time of the year, but our results this year tell only half the story. Our group consisted of Magdalene, Pembroke and St John's, all more than competent sides. In our first game, against Magdalene, all-round dedication in the field – including two wickets each for Pesh Patel and Tom Hiscock – left only a small target to chase. Gus Kennedy (who again represented Corpus with distinction in the Blues team in all three Varsity matches) and Hamish Hiscock helped us coast to a ten wicket victory, a promising start to the season. Unfortunately, a weak batting performance against St John's gave us little to defend, whilst a below par display in the field against Pembroke saw us bow out of the competition at the first hurdle. In those games, personal performances of note came from Kiwi duo Tom Elton, who bowled with real pace and aggression against St John's, and James Ralston, who showed admirable control in his bowling spell against Pembroke.

A final game, a friendly with Octagon CC, was an enjoyable affair – Pesh Patel weighing in with an excellent 73 not out to see the season end on a high, if not in victory! Overall, Corpus can be very happy with the effort put in this season, even though the results failed to see us progress to the second round.

BRENDAN SHEPHERD

Cross Country

The Club aims to encourage members of College to take part in the inter-college cross country league, run by CU Hare and Hounds, as well as raising interest in running in general by circulating information about local races and events, such as the Milton Country Park 'parkrun' series.

The college league consists of five races spread over the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, ranging from a muddy 8 km cross country race at Fen Ditton to a 4km road relay race for teams of four. Participation by all levels of runner is



The Corpus cross country team recovering after the Coe Fen relays

encouraged, and Corpus managed to achieve a high turnout at many races despite being smaller than many other colleges. It was pleasing to see members of other College sports teams and 'part-time' runners coming to join in and borrow one of the distinctive Corpus Cross Country running vests, adding to the race atmosphere and scoring the odd point in the league!

After being promoted into the men's first division in 2009–10, our high turnout helped us retain our place in the 2010–11 season, finishing 5th overall and only three points outside 3rd place – something to aim for next year! The ladies' team finished a credible 6th in the women's league, helped no end by consistent performances throughout the year by Becca Frake.

Outside the college cross country league, Corpus alumnus Diarmuid Ó Séaghdha completed the Dublin marathon in a fantastic time of 2:28:40, and Andy Collier finished second in the 'Cambridge boundary run' half marathon and represented the University triathlon 'blues' team in their varsity match victory over Oxford.

ANDY COLLIER

Men's Hockey

Having lost a few of last year's quality players, the College team was relegated from the second division at the end of the Michaelmas Term. Despite valiant efforts, we had often struggled for numbers, suffering some heavy defeats as a consequence. Similarly, in the Cup competitions Corpus was unfortunate with some tough draws against colleges able to boast a number of University players. Unsurprisingly, we were unable to progress past the first round in either the Mixed or the Male trophies.

The Lent Term found the team looking forward to competing in a league to which its players were better suited. Aided by some new recruits, things looked bright following a hard fought 1–0 victory over Trinity Hall. Sadly, barring the Corpus Challenge victory, this was to be the highlight of the term as, yet again, insufficient numbers and tricky opposition overcame us. However, following another draw we were able to secure our place in the third division.

Many of this year's team will be with us next year so, with a few new signings, the team is well placed to build on its consistently enthusiastic efforts and push for promotion. Special mention must be made of Dan Richards who unfailingly turned up for the pink and white machine throughout his three years. Once more, the stand-out player was Gus Kennedy, whose performances demonstrate just why he is a Blues player. Finally, thanks to Mike Aizlewood who has agreed to take over the captaincy next year. Under his leadership the future should be bright.

OLLIE GUEST

Ladies' Hockey

Sadly, owing to Corpus's disadvantage as a small college, and our already overstretched women's involvement in numerous other sports, we were forced to withdraw the College team from the Ladies Hockey league this year. The keener of us went on to bolster numbers for the Men, and the Ladies team did get one chance to strut their stuff on the pitch at this year's Corpus Challenge.

Despite a gutsy performance on a badly kept grass pitch with a team playing together for the first time with no training, the match didn't quite go our way. Hopefully, we can turn things around next season and perhaps combine with one of the other small Colleges to enter a regular weekly team.

BREESHEY HARKIN

Men's Football

The season began with the surprise that, owing to the fact one of the two teams promoted last year was no longer playing, we had been promoted to the second division. We started off competitively with a close loss to Churchill and a good draw against Trinity Hall. What followed was a series of agonising losses where the team was not quite good enough to force the wins and conceded deflected goals in narrow losses to Long Road and Churchill. The outcome against Jesus seconds was the critical result, and a game we should have won on the balance of play. We went down to an early goal but responded to lead 2–1, and then a couple of weak goals led to a demoralising loss, critical to our survival chances.

Throughout the season we suffered from not having a regular goalkeeper. A regular keeper might have improved enough of our results to remain in the second division, but the team return to the third division next year. However, the fighting spirit in the last few games of the season was encouraging.

We had more success in a new university five-a-side league where we began in the third division. Aside from one poor week, we won every game including a resounding 10–1 victory over St. John's, and good wins over Churchill, Clare and Queens'. John Mackenzie scored over half four goals – often in a spectacular manner. It was a season where working harder than opposition brought us all the results.

The team has now changed from the white 'Deloitte' kit to new personal kit in College colours and with the College crest.

JONNY ROMAN

MCR Football

Corpus MCR Football has enjoyed another terrific season, building on last year's promotion to secure a comfortable mid-table finish in the first division of the post-graduate league, as well as earning some rare silverware in the form of the MCR Silver Plate.

After a rocky start, having suffered heavy defeats by the division's more established sides, the team found its momentum as key players returned from injury or commitments elsewhere. The return of striker Jon Mackenzie had a noticeable impact – his spell on the side-lines at St Andrew's had apparently done little to dampen his goal-scoring talent. With a midfield that combined quick passing from Francisco Oliveira-Filho and Jim Whittock and pace on the flanks in the form of Jamie Trott, Jorge Sobral, Olivier de France, and Cypriot-revelation Costas Savvides, Corpus developed a counter-attacking style that, mixed with the occasional hoofed ball up top, provided all-important ammunition for the strikers. Jon Appleby, a bundle of energy and a determined fighter at the front, provided the foil to Mackenzie's incisive runs and keen eye-for-goal. At the back, the team put in some impressively resilient performances,

with a defensive-line comprising JCR starlets Ollie Guest, Harry Dempsey and the inimitable Jonny Roman, as well as gritty Leckhampton stalwarts James Brown, Stephen Watt, and Simon ‘Paddy’ Patterson. Patterson’s ‘Roy of the Rovers’-style box-to-box runs, often evading the challenges of multiple opponents, will certainly live in the memory. In goal, captain Sebastian Herbstreuth was well and truly deserving of the ‘Player of the Season’ Award, marking his third term between the sticks with some spectacular saves.

By the Lent Term, with the threat of relegation never far from the minds of the players, older heads played a critical role in preparing the team for what proved to be a hectic end-of-season run-in. Emerging victorious from high-scoring and sometimes ill-tempered encounters, Corpus climbed the table to finish in a very respectable fifth position. Meantime, the team was making steady progress in the Cup, having sneaked through the group-stage of the competition to set up a semi-final with Hughes Hall. Here, and again in the final against the Hellenic Society, Mackenzie’s goals proved vital, taking the College to its first Cup success since 2004 with a resounding 5–0 victory. This was a fitting end to the season, laying the foundations for what could be an unprecedented top-three finish in the first division next year. Come on Corpus!

JIM WHITTOCK

Mixed Lacrosse

Corpus Mixed Lacrosse continues to go from strength to strength, This was shown in the Michaelmas Term when, despite some very talented players being no longer available, owing to University selection or having graduated the previous year, the team rallied to achieve a second-place finish in the first division – the College’s best finish in the team’s short history. This was yet another example of Corpus Christi punching well above its weight in college sport. However, this success was not followed up in the Lent Term and the team sadly finished in sixth place, a relative disappointment, but nevertheless still a success considering the strength of many of the other college teams and the small squad available at Corpus. I am certain that the lacrosse team will continue to grow in strength and become one of the most consistently successful in the College.

SAM BROOKS

Rowing

The task of summarising the club’s activities traditionally falls upon the Captain of Boats, but this year we can’t help feeling that we’ve been beaten to it. Even a cursory glance at www.corpus.cam.ac.uk/cccbc will reveal that the club’s progress has been dutifully preserved by Peter Matthews’s dry humour and ready wit. His unparalleled prose has already attracted an international following. Nevertheless we shall do our best to provide our own account of this year’s events, and we begin with the Peterborough Regatta last summer where Graeme Smith and Peter Matthews put in a great performance in the Nov2x category, losing a hard-fought 1km final only to triumph in the 500m race.

The Corpus novices got off to a good start at Queens’ Ergs, the women finishing 18th and the men 17th. The men’s final result was doubtless aided by the

Former members of the Boat Club are eligible for free membership of the 1828 Club. See p.103 for details.



May Bumps triumph.
Top, the men's 1st VIII wins its blades.
Middle, the crew. Front row left to right: Daniel Ham, Will Cook (Men's Captain 2010–11), Peter Matthews (cox), Rob Payne, Ulf Narloch. Back row left to right: Sam Hall, Charlie Pearson, Chris Meurice and Axel Rendahl.
Bottom, the ladies 1st VIII.

impressive performance of Jack Danbury, who recorded the 15th fastest time out of 656 competitors. The men's novice squad went on to compete in the Emma Sprints and Clare Novices Regatta, before being placed 42nd in the Fairbairn Cup. By the time of Fairbairns, however, the Corpus women's novice squad had shrunk to only four members. Even worse, the appalling cold weather forced the organisers to shorten the novice races and to cancel the senior races altogether. Consequently the senior men saw little action that term, aside from a scratch IV that won the first two of its three races in the University Fours.

The Lent Term began with the postponed senior Fairbairns races. The ladies entered a IV and an VIII composed of the four novices and four other seniors. Unfortunately the Men's First VIII were forced to scratch owing to a number of absences. However they did manage to come 15th in the Robinson Head, whilst the Women's First VIII came 5th. One member of the club also sculled in the 'Head of Shing Mun' because he happened to be on leave to work away in Hong Kong. This is probably the first time that Corpus lycra has *ever* been worn so far from home, but the rower in question would rather remain nameless as he only just managed to save face by not falling in. Back in Cambridge both the Men's and Women's Second VIII's were competing to 'Get On', but narrowly missed out on qualifying for the Lent Bumps. The Women's First VIII came away pleased with their overall performance, having bumped up twice and rowed over twice. The Men's First VIII on the other hand were just glad it was all over after getting spoons.

The Lents were definitely a low-point for the Men's First VIII. But the crew hit the ground running and stole the show in Easter term. After a strong performance in the Head of the Cam, they lost out on winning their division of the Cambridge Head to Head by just 1 second. They immediately followed this up by winning the Cambridge City Sprints (Div 3), followed by the Champs Eights Head (Div 3). This winning streak was broken in the finals of the 99s Regatta, which they lost to Peterhouse II by a foot. Fortunately they were back on form in no time, thanks in no small measure to some brilliant coaching from Old Member Peter Summers, and we are delighted to announce that the Men's First VIII were awarded their blades and promotion to the second division in the May Bumps. The Women's First VIII also put in some excellent work, only getting bumped once during the course of five tough rows. Although the Men's Second VIII were unfortunate not to avoid spoons, the Men's Third VIII – the infamous 'Banter Barge' under the leadership of Angus Whiston – exceeded even their own confident expectations. Not only did they complete the Getting On Race, they managed to Get On. And then they managed to row over twice (well technically three times). And then they bumped up twice. Drinks all round!

We would like to conclude by thanking the current rowers and coxes for all their hard work and the coaches for volunteering their time and expertise. We would also like to say a very special thank you to Christopher Cave, Liz Haslemere and Simon Smithson for their generous support.

ROB PAYNE and DANIEL PAYNE

Rugger

As mentioned last year, the College is no longer able to field an entirely Corpus rugby team. Instead, we play in CCK – a combined team with Clare and King's Colleges. This alliance continues to improve and, once again, enjoyed its most successful season to date.

Our first game of the season was a promotion decider against Emmanuel and, in a close fought game, CCK edged a one-point victory and secured promotion into the second division. After this we never looked back; at the end of the Michaelmas Term, we had yet to be beaten. Our form continued throughout the Lent Term as we finished the season at the top of the division, thereby earning promotion to the first division for the first time ever.

Our success wasn't restricted to the League. In the Cuppers tournament we battled through to the final of the Plate competition – however, at the last hurdle our old rivals Emmanuel got their revenge, taking the silverware for themselves. Outside of the regular season we played two other games that warrant a mention. First, at the beginning of the Lent Term we played a friendly against an alumni team in which the current boys secured victory against a very competitive old boy team. However for once the result was largely immaterial and all involved greatly enjoyed the occasion: I hope that this fixture becomes a regular biennial event in the Corpus calendar. Second, in our annual fixture against Corpus Oxford in the Corpus Challenge we thrashed the dark blues by over 60 points.

ANDREW HOLLAND



CCK, the Corpus/Clare/Kings rugby team enjoyed its most successful season to date. Photograph by the team's injured captain, Andy Holland.

Squash

College squash has flourished this season. After some summer damage to the college courts was repaired, normal play resumed with regular matches. A number of keen 3rd years formed the first-ever Corpus Christi *seconds* squash team, entering at the bottom of the University league and making admirable progress in their division. The firsts continued to play consistently strong matches in the second league with notable victories over Trinity and St John's. Both teams performed well in Cuppers, reaching the third round against good opponents. The first team lost a gripping match against Churchill – coming right down to the final point of the final match. We're hoping to keep up the high standards next year!

CHRIS NICKERSON

Old Members

Letters

May Week operetta, 1958

Congratulations on the new layout of *The Letter*. It is excellent, most attractive and readable. The acid test is that I even found myself drawn into reading the bits I would generally skip, their subject matter being of limited interest to me. I do hope that this, or something like it, will become the established format.

Turning to the show referred to by Oliver Rackham on page 66, I took part in this, so can tell you a certain amount about it. It was not an opera but an operetta, with a nod in the general direction of Gilbert and Sullivan, and was staged in 1958. There were two performances, in the afternoon and evening of the same day. Set at a Cambridge college (Porterhouse?) in the 19th Century, when married Fellows were not permitted, it was called ‘The Bursar’s Bantling’ – a Victorian word for a love-child – with book and lyrics by Geoffrey Woodhead and music (I think) by the Organ Scholar John Bertalot. It was produced (or as we should say nowadays directed) by Brian Macdonald-Milne, who also performed in it and can probably tell you a good deal more than I can.

The song you quote from came almost at the start. The Master, who has held the post for as long as anyone can remember, is about to retire, and narrates the curious circumstances in which he became Master despite having only been Junior Fellow. The previous Master dies (as per the verse you quote): then, one by one in the subsequent verses, each of his possible successors comes to an untimely end. The penultimate verse (all I can now remember) ran:

*The [? Tutor] was an epicure, in mushrooms most delighting.
He picked and cooked them for himself, and found it most exciting.
But he lighted on a champignon with a most peculiar smell, oh,
Which left but one for the vacant throne, plus me, the Junior Fellow.*

In the final verse, needless to say, the one remaining candidate also meets his fate, and by election day there is nobody else left:

So I voted myself to the Mastership, though I was the Junior Fellow!

It was a super show, and great fun to do. The songs were witty and tuneful, and the plot amusingly ingenious. As I remember it, the main strands were, first, the plight of the present Junior Fellow, who cannot marry his inamorata because he would lose his Fellowship, and being a penniless orphan could then no longer

support his wife: and, second, the machinations of the Domestic Bursar (played with great relish by John Roach, who was himself Domestic Bursar at the time) who bribes the others to vote for him as Master by promising increased allowances of Audit Ale, etc. He nearly succeeds too. The First Act ends with the Junior Fellow in despair, and the Bursar borne off at shoulder height to a rousing chorus sung to the 'Ode to Joy' tune from Beethoven's Ninth:

*Triumph! Triumph! Bursar's triumph!
Sound the trumpet, blow bassoon!
Our selection for election,
Bursar shall be Master soon! Etc.*

However, in the Second Act, it all comes right. The Bursar's scheming is exposed, and when it turns out that unbeknown to either of them, the Junior Fellow is none other than the love-child he had long ago fathered with the college Housekeeper and then abandoned, he is shamed into giving the young man a generous financial settlement in compensation. News then arrives that Parliament is at that very moment passing an Act to permit married Fellows, so the young couple can marry after all. At this point it is revealed that in fact all the other Fellows have secretly been married for years, and have been housing their wives in the nearby Bedfordshire town of Biggleswade – 'Biggleswade, suitably sited in Beds' as a line in one of the songs puts it. Now, with the new law, all their illicit wives can at last be openly acknowledged and brought to Cambridge, the final chorus ending with the words:

*Now the knots are tied
We/They can all reside
In the U - ni - ver - si - ty.*

I was one of about a dozen Fellows in the chorus. The retiring Master was Tim Todhunter, though the role was played by Chris Warren at the matinee. The Junior Fellow was Bill Roberts (who had a very good lyric tenor voice). Michael Morton played Sir Morris Mynor, the college's legal expert, who explains the news about the change in the law. And as I have said, John Roach, the only non-undergraduate in the cast, played the Bursar. I'm afraid I can't remember any of the others.

The bantling was conceived in Heckmondwike, where, presumably, the adulterous couple had happened to be living all those years ago. When the Housekeeper reveals the true identity of the Junior Fellow, she sings nostalgically of his father as the one great romance of her life, and whilst expressing remorse for her sins, she ends each verse of her bitter-sweet song with the line:

But love was love, in Heckmondwike.

I should imagine Geoffrey Woodhead deliberately chose this location as being the most ludicrously incongruous place he could think of. [*No: it was where Geoffrey Styler had been a curate – Editor*]

At least one of the performances was recorded 'live' and complete, dialogue as well as songs, and I did once have a copy of the tape, but it long ago fell victim to that scourge of the archivist, 'the good clear out'. However, quite a number of copies were made, so it is just possible that one of them still survives. I believe Michael Harverson's Ferrograph was used to make the original recording, but

presumably if he still had the master tape he would have let you know. Perhaps if it did turn up it might shatter some fond illusions.

PETER RYDE (m 1957)
Spalding, Lincs

The Editors contacted Michael Harverson and John Bertalot. The former kindly searched in his attic – but to no avail. The latter replied as follows:

No I don't have a script of 'The Bursar's Bantling', but I do have a recording of it and also of 'Cinderella and the Wicked Dean'. When I listened to them fairly recently I was not pleased with the standards we reached – but they were a lot of fun. Two performances on the Sunday of May week – an informal one in the afternoon, and black tie in the evening, followed by madrigals in the Old Court. I could make copies of these if you'd like to put them into the archives – not for human consumption for at least another 50 years! Or, better still, I could probably make a transcript over the summer of them both – plus a copy of the music. Do let me know, for I wouldn't be too happy about present and future generations listening to our very amateur productions!

JOHN BERTALOT (m 1955)
Carlisle

The Modern Archivist has been told to expect the transcript and the music. The Editors

1954 Degree Day.
See 'Jugged hare and no bail'.



Jugged hare and no bail

I very much enjoyed Brian Bartlett's memories (No. 89 pp. 99–101) – I shared many of his experiences – I too read Maths, and was tutored by John Pople of Trinity. I didn't do as well as he did, only achieving a Third in Part 2, probably because I spent too much time rowing.

I was particularly surprised to see myself in the accompanying picture; do you have a key for it? – in case you don't, I can identify three others in it: first & third on the left are Wulfram Forsythe-Jauch and myself; fifth from the right (in front row) is Bob Elven. Bob coxed various boats that I rowed Bow in; Wulfram Stroked a powerful Gentlemen's Eight through a Fairbairn course while I coxed it, and I later married his sister Inga.

The new *Letter* is truly magnificent; the articles are without exception interesting, and the photographs are superb.

ANDREW BEAMISH (m.1951)
Waterloo, Ontario

Formation of the 1828 alumni boat club

The College has one of the longest continually active boat clubs on the Cam – but it is also one of the few that does not actively engage with its former members. To remedy this, Corpus Christi College Boat Club will be launching its long overdue alumni club in 2012. Anyone who has rowed, coxed or coached for CCCBC will automatically become a member of The 1828 Club, so called after the year in which the boat club was founded.

Membership of the 1828's will be free for all those who have represented the College on the river, whether for one term or nine. The primary aim of the new Club is practical – to provide financial and coaching support for CCCBC. The secondary aim is social – to organise reunions (for blades crews and on notable occasions), to create a social network and to ensure that the boat club's history is recorded for future generations. 1828 members will be kept up to date with happenings on the river through e-mailed newsletters from the Captains. They will also be invited back to the May Bumps Dinner and the annual Old Members Day.

The 1828 Club will officially come into existence on the Saturday of the Mays in 2012. We plan to hold a gathering on the reach after which Old Members will be invited back to College to enjoy the annual May Bumps Dinner with the current crews. The launch will (hopefully) conclude with an assault on Henley Royal Regatta by a Corpus IV or VIII – something that has not happened for many years.

We will be keeping you informed of further developments and information will also be posted onto the boat club's website. In the meantime, if you are interested in finding out any more about the 1828 club or wish to help it in any way, do please get in touch with Daniel (corpus.captain@cucbc.org) or Peter (corpusrowing@cusu.cam.ac.uk) – we would be delighted to hear from you.

DANIEL HAM	PETER MATTHEWS
<i>Captain of Boats</i>	<i>CCCBC Junior Treasurer</i>

News of Old Members

1951 Francis Chandler reports on the solemnities of Corpus Christi Day at Exeter Cathedral, including a Corpus Christi anthem and a *Veni Creator* composed by him.

1955 John Bertalot was presented, by the Bishop of Blackburn, at a special service in the Cathedral, with an illuminated address to honour his 70 years of service the church music throughout the world. While at Corpus, he composed two musical comedies for May Week concerts (see Letters above) and played the organ in the Great St Mary's for Billy Graham's first week-long mission to the University. He subsequently held posts in Northampton, Blackburn, Manchester and Princeton N.J. and lectured and led choir workshops all over the world. The College is marking his 80th birthday by inviting him to direct the music for a Choral Evensong in Chapel – 53 years after he went down.

1958 John Sargant writes: 'Among the many Old Members at the service of thanksgiving held for Peter Walker in Ely Cathedral were several freshmen from 1958, the year that he came to Corpus as Dean of Chapel. As we kept in touch over the years, he would often say, "We started there together." We included the trio (Bob Campbell-Smith, John Riches and I) who had organised the College's efforts for World Refugee Year, helping refugees in Austria to build new houses after World War II; and Tony and Tina Wilson, who first met through a Corpus work camp in Austria. The work began in the weekly meetings of a group in Peter's rooms (possibly gaining from his understanding of Europe through Bishop Bell of Chichester). This and much else was recalled as we dispersed to the teashops of Ely after a worthy service.'

1960 Michael Bourke retired as Bishop of Wolverhampton in 2006 and now lives with his wife Liz in South Shropshire whose dark skies enable him to develop his interest in astronomy and whose proximity to Wales has prompted him to try and learn another language – 'another salutary experience of being out of my depth.'

1965 Martin Shirley first worked for the United Nations Development Programme in Togo, West Africa. This was followed by periods with the World Council of Churches in Bangladesh (where he met his wife, Rachel), the Rowntree Social Service Trust in London and (his main job) with Servite Houses, developing social housing schemes on Merseyside and in the West Midlands. He retired in 2003 and now lives in Chard where, among other activities, he is an obsessive gatherer, sawyer and burner of firewood.

1976 Chris Blizard went into the world of accounting and tax after graduation, qualifying as a chartered accountant and as a member of the institute of taxation. His career has taken him to organisations such as Price Waterhouse and Merrill Lynch. He is currently at GE Capital, the financial services side of GE. He is married to Jackie and has two children, a son who has now embarked on a career in the City and a daughter in her second year studying marine geography at Cardiff University. The Blizard family has lived in Rudgwick, West Sussex for nearly 20 years.

1976 Michael Fletcher has been with Lee, Bolton & Lee (now Lee Bolton Monier-Williams) in Westminster. He qualified as a solicitor in 1982 and became a partner in 1988 and head of the Private Client department in 1998. He works also in the firm's ecclesiastical practice, which includes the Diocese of Ely. He has been secretary of the Corpus Association since 2006, and helped with establishing the Nicholas Bacon Bursary Fund. He lives in Bow and still drives the black Rover 90 which some will remember from his last year at Corpus; his tastes run to opera and fine wine.

1976 David Grant and his wife Deborah celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary last year. They have two daughters with the eldest Alice now working in TV and film production and Emily just starting her final year at Durham

reading law. David is still involved in the insurance industry and is currently running IAG UK's distribution and regional branch network.

1976 Francis Small has spent his career in finance with Ernst & Young, which he joined after graduating. He qualified as a chartered accountant in 1982 and took up corporate finance, advising companies on all stages of acquisitions, disposals and capital raising. He became Global Head of Corporate Finance in 2002, sitting on the firm's Global Executive Committee. He moved to the Middle East in 2008, where he was based in Dubai before returning to London in 2010. He lives in Wimbledon with Jenny, whom he married in 1985; they have three children. He remains a sportsman.

1978 Andrew Clarke has become a Bencher of Middle Temple. He is UK General Counsel for ExxonMobil International Limited (Esso), but has also a broader regional responsibility. He is a member and director of the Court of the London Court of International Arbitration, where he has been appointed as an arbitrator. Until last year he was Chairman of the Corporate Counsels International Arbitration Group; he sits on the Supervisory Council of the Centre for Commercial Legal Studies at Queen Mary College, London. He lives in Surrey with his wife, Ece, a distinguished Turkish artist, and two children.

1978 Christopher Raper 'Alive, kicking, retired from the Swire Group in Hong Kong and living in North-West Norfolk. In touch with various old Corpus men (and one woman). On the House Committee of the Travellers' [Club], which is obviously a matter of huge significance. What else is there to wish to know?'

1983 Andrew Harter has won a Royal Academy of Engineering Silver Medal for his outstanding personal contribution to British engineering. In 1995 he was responsible for the development of VNC, a software system which provides remote access to a computer screen. He founded RealVNC Ltd in 2002, and has gone on to embed the technology in Intel Chips and Google products.

1987 Andrew Mitchell has been appointed Queen's Counsel. He is ranked in the current edition of the Chambers UK legal directory for banking and finance, insurance and commercial dispute resolution.

Old Members' publications

1940 Patrick Evans

Patrick Evans 2006 *A hand to the plough: a farmer's vision for the twenty-first century* Worcester: Sapey Press (See obituary p. 117)

1958 Christopher Upward

Christopher Upward & George Davison *The History of English Spelling* Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell 2011. (Posthumous; Upward died in 2002 (*Letter* 2003 p.84)).

1935 Philip J Yarrow

Philip J Yarrow and William Brooks (trans.) 2010 *Memoirs of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Memoirs (La Grande Mademoiselle)* London: Modern Humanities Research Association

Corpus Christi College (Cambridge) Association

Minutes of the 65th Annual General Meeting of the Association held on Saturday 2nd July 2011 in the College

In the chair: Stuart Laing, Master, President of the Association.

Present: some 123 Members of the Association and guests.

1. The minutes of the 64th Annual General Meeting held at Leckhampton on 10 July 2010 were approved.
2. Amended Rules of the Association were produced to those in attendance, and the Master explained that (as anticipated at the last Meeting) the role of the Treasurer was no longer relevant as the Association had handed over to the College all its financial functions. Accordingly the amended Rules made no provision for a Treasurer but it was hoped that Professor Ibbetson, who had filled that office for a number of years, would continue to give the Committee the benefit of his wisdom and experience as a Fellow invited under the new Rule 14. Other changes related to a time limit on the role of any acting President (if a Master declined that office); the duration of membership of Committee members; the election of the Secretary for a three year period (with the possibility of re-election); a slight reduction (to 30) in the quorum for General Meetings; and provision for the entrance fee to be approved at a General Meeting. The amended Rules were adopted *nemine contradicente*.
3. Pursuant to the newly adopted Rule 3, the Master asked the Meeting to approve the Committee's recommendation of an increased entrance fee of £90 (to apply for 2011 only); he said that the entrance fee was now entirely directed to the cost of producing the Association *Letter*, and that the Committee were examining other ways in which this could be addressed. It was likely that there would be a fresh recommendation to bring to the 2012 meeting. This was approved *nem. con.*
4. The Honorary Secretary (Michael Fletcher) was re-elected for a three-year term in accordance with the new Rule 9.
5. The following nominations were approved as members of the Association's committee:
 Dr. Michael Spencer (m. 1966), Ms. Afzana Anwer (m. 1986) and Mr. Michael Coles (m. 2003).
 Professor Michael Burrell, Mrs Lucy Drew, and Ms Sigrid Dean, retiring members, were thanked for their contribution over the preceding four years.

6. The nominations of Mr. Robert Blackwood (Porter), Mr. David Woolf (Maintenance Dept.) and Miss Robin Myers (Archivist) as honorary members of the Association were approved.
7. The date of the Association's next Garden Party at Leckhampton on 14 July 2012 was approved. 8. There being no further business, the Master declared the Meeting closed.

Members of the Committee

Mr Stuart Laing (1967) *Chairman*

Mr Michael Fletcher (1976) *Honorary Secretary*

Mr Derek Dutton (1948)†

Mr Christopher Dean (1957)

Mr Christopher Carwardine (1958)

Mr Neil Dunlop (1960)

Mr Alan Farquhar (1971)

Dr Michael Spencer (1966)

Mr Jeremy Jarvis (1976)

Mr Franz-Josef Ebels (1983)

Ms Afzana Anwer (1986)

Dr Pegram Harrison (1990)

Mr Michael Coles (2003)

Ms Elizabeth Rodgers (2004)

Professor David Ibbetson (1973) *Co-opted Fellow*

Professor Peter Carolin (1957) *Co-opted Fellow*

Beldam and MacCurdy Dinners

The 2012 Beldam Dinner will take place in College on Saturday 14 April. All those who matriculated between 1981 and 1985 will be invited back to dine in Hall and stay overnight in College.

The MacCurdy Dinner will be for those who matriculated between 1986 and 1989 and will take place in College on Saturday 22 September 2012.

The 2013 Beldam Dinner will take place in College on Saturday 6 April for all those who matriculated between 1969 and 1974.

The MacCurdy Dinner will take place on Saturday 28 September 2013 for all those who matriculated between 1975 and 1980.

Invitations for each of these dinners will be sent out in due course. If you know of any Old Member who is not in contact with the College, please do ask them to get in touch so we can ensure they do not miss the opportunity to join in with their reunion dinner.

Privileges of Members of the College who are Masters or Doctors of the University of Cambridge

Dining

An Old Member who is a Master (MA, MPhil, LL.M, MLitt, MEd, MSt, MSc, MBA, etc.) or Doctor of the University, and has no other dining privilege on High Table, may dine at High Table in Hall and take wine on any one Monday, Wednesday, Friday or Sunday in each quarter of any year, free of charge, after notice and more frequently at their own expense. On any night when they are dining they may bring a guest at the standard charges. There is no High Table dining in the College Hall on Tuesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays. A waiter served dinner on Tuesday evenings and a buffet dinner on Thursday evenings will be available at Leckhampton and Old Members may also exercise their dining rights there. Old Members availing themselves of the privilege of dining at High Table wear an MA gown, or the gown of the higher Cambridge degree to which they are entitled. If by any chance they have not the appropriate gown to hand, they should ask the Head Porter, who can usually arrange for a loan. 'Ordinary' in this context means nights other than feast nights or other special occasions. These privileges are subject to the approval of the President. In order to avoid disappointment, Old Members should telephone the Porters' Lodge after 1.30 pm on the day preceding that on which they wish to dine to check that sufficient Fellows are signed in for High Table dining to take place.

Rooms in College

An Old Member of the College may also occupy a bedroom in College, if available, at the rate of £37.50 per night. This rate does not include breakfast. On days when breakfast is being served in Hall or in the bar (normally Mondays – Fridays in term time), Old Members may buy their breakfast there at very reasonable prices. Should breakfast not be available, we recommend the Copper Kettle in King's Parade, a few minutes walk from the College, which offers a modestly priced breakfast. If short notice is given, it is essential to provide a telephone number to avoid disappointment, as the number of guest rooms is strictly limited.

Method of Application

Application for permission under these regulations, by letter or email, to dine or stay in College on any particular occasion should be addressed, with at least a fortnight's notice, and explicitly stating whether the request is for dinner, accommodation, or both, to:

The President's Secretary
Corpus Christi College
Cambridge, CB2 1RH
Email: President@corpus.cam.ac.uk
Telephone: 01223 766693

Private Functions and Events

Old Members of the College are entitled to a discount on the hire of College rooms and the use of College's catering facilities for private functions and events. The College's dining facilities can cater for a range of events, from feasts for 140 people to small buffet lunches or drinks receptions. A number of rooms of varying capacity are also available for hire with a range of audio visual equipment for use in business meetings and presentations. For further details, please contact:

The Conference Office
Corpus Christi College
Cambridge, CB2 1RH
Email: conference@corpus.cam.ac.uk
Telephone: 01223 337144

In memoriam



Peter Knight Walker

Born Leeds 6 December 1919

Leeds Grammar School

Hastings Scholar, The Queen's College, Oxford 1938–40, 1945–7; First in Litteræ Humaniores

Royal Navy 1940–5 (Lieutenant, RNVR)

Teacher of Classics, The King's School, Peterborough 1947–50

Merchant Taylors' School 1950–6

Ordained Priest 1954

Assistant Curate, Hemel Hempstead 1956–8

Dean of Chapel, Corpus 1958–62; College Lecturer in Theology; Assistant Tutor Principal, Westcott House 1962–72

Select Preacher before the University 1962, 1967 (Hulsean Preacher), 1986

Commissary to the Bishop of Delhi 1962–6

Honorary Canon, Ely Cathedral 1966

Suffragan Bishop of Dorchester and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford 1972

Preacher before the University of Oxford 1975, 1980, 1990

Bishop of Ely 1977–89

Honorary Doctor of Divinity 1978

Honorary Fellow 1978–

Honorary Fellow of St John's and St Edmund's Colleges 1989–

Honorary Fellow of The Queen's College, Oxford 1981–

Died Cambridge 28 December 2010

Within a year, two saintly (but very different) Deans of Chapel have departed this life. Peter Walker and I were Freshmen together in 1958: he as the new Dean, I as undergraduate. He made a deep impression on me as a learned, thoughtful, and humble man of God, which he remained through an illustrious career as a Bishop. He was a worthy successor to Roland Walls.

It was hard for me to imagine how this shy, meticulously courteous, seemingly young man, before he reached Corpus, had already had a varied and exciting career. He had fought as Ordinary Seaman on a destroyer in the Battle of the Atlantic. He had marched into liberated Naples to find the San Carlo Opera House battered but still performing. He had been a distinguished Classicist before ordination. He had been a schoolmaster for nine years.

At Westcott House he was an outstanding Principal, being open to the new ideas current in the 1960s but also strongly attached to learning and tradition. He helped several generations of students, some of whom were to become bishops and deans, to distinguish between what was likely to be ephemeral and what might be of lasting worth.

He loved his time as suffragan bishop, enjoying the contact with parishes unencumbered with overmuch administration, and greatly valued the intellectual stimulus and devotional discipline provided by Christ Church.

As Bishop of Ely (Corpus's third) he found a diocese in difficult times, especially in its Fenland part, where many parishes had sparse and declining populations and it was difficult to find clergy. Ely Cathedral urgently needed repairs, and the Dean was about to depart under a cloud. Although described as 'no administrator', he overcame both these problems. Walker persuaded the Crown to appoint the Archdeacon of Wisbech, William Patterson, to the vacant Deanery, and they formed a powerful partnership. In Cambridge he was in great demand as a preacher. As Bishop he was Visitor of several colleges, and instead of appointing a lawyer as deputy would attend personally to solve the intractable problems which lead colleges to call in the Visitor.

He is said to have been 'a preacher with a learned but obscure style', an opinion from which I dissent, having often sat under him as a student. In the wider Church he was a highly regarded member of the bench of bishops; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, often turned to him for advice and support.

He had a late, long and happy marriage to Jean Ferguson, University Medical Counsellor and Fellow of New Hall. She was, and is, a welcome guest in the College.

'Peter's great passions were the New Testament, St Augustine, Bishop Bell of Chichester, and poetry'. He had a vast library with copious (and well annotated) editions of the Greek Testament and of Augustine.

Walker was the last living link with the famous George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, implacable opponent of Hitler, opponent of the World War II bombing of German cities, champion of defeated Germany, and pioneer of the ecumenical movement. Bell was the friend of Walker's youth and the inspirer of his book *The Anglican Church Today: rediscovering the middle way*. Bell introduced Walker to the work of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the German Lutheran theologian martyred by Hitler, who, during the years of his imprisonment, had asked radical questions about traditional doctrine. At the age of 89, Walker lectured in Chichester Cathedral on the fiftieth anniversary of Bell's death; Bell was the subject of his last sermon in Corpus (*Letter 87*: 111-4).

Peter was renowned throughout his career for the 'quiet wisdom and understanding' which had so impressed me at first. He was a lifelong friend to me and to the College, and I miss him.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

OLIVER RACKHAM

*with acknowledgements to The Times, The Daily Telegraph,
Geoffrey Woodhead, and Philip Lund*

Michael Griffiths (m 1957) writes on Peter Walker and poetry:

Any appreciation of Peter's life has to start with his unique qualities as a 'middle way' Anglican. Peter believed that 'there is no such thing as a static tradition, only men and women responding to the challenges of their own day, where the tradition in which they have been shaped is being interpreted and reinterpreted.' He believed that the Anglican church needed to interpret and reinterpret those characteristic Anglican values of tolerance and non-exclusivity, which are the subject of his book *Rediscovering the Middle Way*, which Archbishop Runcie asked him to write, and which I believe remains one of the finest modern apologies for the Anglican way.

Peter believed that religious sentiments can often be conveyed most tellingly by someone outside the institutional 'carapace' of the Church, as he put it. He regarded poetry as an important part of religious experience, and this drew him to the work of W.H. Auden and Geoffrey Hill, both of whom writing, he believed, 'within an explicit Christian commitment', capture the search for religious meaning in poems like Auden's *Horae Canonicae* or Hill's *Two Chorale-Preludes*.

In 1977 he published an excellent appreciation of Auden and his poetry in *Theology*. In his article Peter highlights Auden's qualities of compassion (*Old People's Home*); joy (*In memory of W.B. Yeats*); affirmation (*As I Walked Out One Evening*); acceptance (*Precious Five*); and deep humanity ('Lauds' in *Horae Canonicae*). Auden's own memorial in Poet's Corner summed up for Peter the poet's vocation, which he hoped might also be the Church's vocation: 'With your unconstraining voice Still persuade us to rejoice'.

Peter's friendship with Geoffrey Hill went back many years, and he was one of the first people to recognize him as one of the most important British poets writing today. He wrote critical appreciations of his poetry, one 'The Poetry of Geoffrey Hill' delivered in Great St Mary's, Cambridge, in March 1985, and the other 'The Question of God: Geoffrey Hill's *De Anima*' given at Caen University in May 2003.

In looking at the 'sad and angry consolation' of Hill's poetry, Peter sees his religious faith as a struggle between the contrasting moods of Hope and Despair (Hill's words) caught in the image of Gauguin's *Jacob Wrestling with the Angel* on the cover of Hill's *Collected Poems*, or as he puts it himself in *The Triumph of Love*: 'So what is faith if it is not Inescapable endurance?'

Peter Walker's funeral took place in the Parish Church of St Andrew and St Mary, Grantchester on 11th January 2011. A month later, a Service of Thanksgiving took place in Ely Cathedral. The Dean of Ely officiated, the Lessons were read by Geoffrey Hill and the Most Revd. and Rt. Hon. Dr Rowan Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Address was delivered by the Rt. Revd. Dr Rupert Hoare, former Principal of Westcott House and Dean of Liverpool.

Roland Walls

Born Bembridge, Isle of Wight 7 June 1917

Sandown Grammar School; College of the Sacred Mission, Kelham

Ordained Anglican deacon 1940, priest 1941, Roman Catholic priest 1983

Assistant curate, St James's, Manston, Leeds 1943–5

Staff of St Cecilia's, Sheffield 1943–5

Undergraduate, Corpus (Firsts in Parts I and II, Theological Tripos) 1945–8

Senior Scholefield New Testament Prize 1945

Chaplain 1945–8, 1952–5; Dean of Chapel 1955–8; Fellow 1948–51, 1952–61

Elected to International Fellowship of New Testament Scholars 1948

Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely 1951

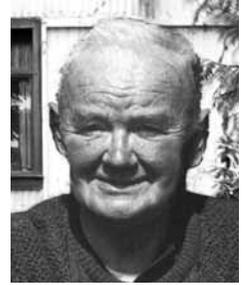
Canon Residentiary of Sheffield Cathedral and Leader Industrial Mission 1958–61

Chaplain, Roslin Chapel 1962–

Lecturer in Divinity, Edinburgh University 1963–74

Community of the Transfiguration, Roslin 1965–2011

Died 7 April 2011



Our College has been fortunate in its Chaplains and Deans of Chapel: a succession of men who have taken up with skill and enthusiasm the difficult, and at times very responsible, task of seeing to the spiritual welfare of a community of men and women from all the different Christian (and not always Christian) traditions in Britain and beyond. Some of them, in addition, have been distinguished scholars in theology or elsewhere. Roland Walls was a scholar and author of international repute. He began as acting Chaplain while still a first-year student. His legacy to Corpus is the principle, which then was a very new idea, that the Chapel is not just for Anglicans but belongs to all members of the College. He is remembered as a holy man, inspired by God to the ascetic life, to Christian counter-cultural eccentricity in a heroic form.

After he left us he became a hermit, somewhat in the tradition of Mount Athos or the Desert Fathers. He dwelt by Roslin Chapel near Edinburgh, that mysterious fane with its weirdly elaborate Flamboyant architecture (unique in Britain) and its ghosts of Knights Templars and proto-Freemasons. We tried to persuade him to come back and preach in our Chapel, but this failed because – it was said – he refused to possess money, and if sent the train fare would give it to the poor on the way to the station. The only way to get him was for someone to journey to Roslin and fetch him.

His ecumenism ranged from the Closed Brethren to the Ethiopian Uniates. In his monastic life he became a Roman Catholic priest. As he put it: 'I have been praying for years that a Catholic will join our religious community, and now God has told me to answer my own prayer.'

He was not our first or last saintly Dean or Chaplain, but his reputation lived on long after he left us. I met him only once, and knew him through Peter Walker and Geoffrey Styler, among others who had known him well.

Blessed are the poor In spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

OLIVER RACKHAM

with acknowledgement to Brian McDonald-Milne

Bill Taylor (m 1954) writes:

Born in humble circumstances on the Isle of Wight, he made no bones about the fact that one of his grandfathers was illiterate. Roland soon discovered that he had a vocation to the priesthood and found a place to train with the Society of the Sacred Mission at Kelham. He was taught by, among others, Father Gerald Kelly, the Society's founder. In December 1940 he was ordained to serve in the parish of St. James', Manston, in Leeds. Three years later he moved to St. Cecilia's, Parson Cross, an enormous parish of 40,000 people, served by no less than seven Kelham priests. At the end of this the Society, recognising his intellectual talents, sent him to Corpus to read Theology. A first-class honours degree led to the award of the Scholefield New Testament prize and his election to the International Fellowship of New Testament Scholars. In 1948 he was elected Fellow, and from 1952 to 1958 he was Chaplain and Dean of College.

In 1954, after two years of National Service in the Navy, I came up to Corpus, also to read Theology. Roland was my supervisor and I quickly discovered that tutorials with him would be a strange mixture of delight, challenge and amusement. My first essays were greeted with affectionate laughter, as he sat on the sofa in his rooms on D staircase, constantly puffing away on the filthy old pipe that was his trademark throughout his life (which frequently he forgot to extinguish before putting it in his pocket, sometimes setting his jacket alight). Cambridge at that time was full of theological giants, some of whom had a powerful influence on Roland – such as C.F.D. (Charlie) Moule, C.H. Dodd, Michael Ramsey, or fellow college chaplains such as John Robinson at Clare and Hugh Montefiore at Caius. Together they created the Church in the College movement that tried to cut across sectarian boundaries. It was a time when great luminaries from the outside world visited the University: Martin Niemöller, fresh from his experiences as Hitler's personal prisoner, Albert Schweitzer from his hospital at Lambaréné in the Congo, or George Mcleod, founder of the Iona Community.

Then, in 1958, came the invitation, expressed as a challenge to all college chaplains (as Roland later described it to me) from Bishop Hunter of Sheffield to 'leave the ivory towers of Cambridge' and engage more closely with those who lived and worked in an urban industrialized society. This is well described by John Mantle in his book *Britain's First Worker-Priests: Radical ministry in a post-war setting*. It was decided that ordinands, during their training, might spend a year living and working in Sheffield. Roland Walls took up the challenge. After visiting the Mission de France, where he found himself up against 'French realism as opposed to an Anglo-Saxon romanticism', he returned to Sheffield, and serious theological reflection began with the ordinands working on shop-floors.

After three years' work at Hunter's invitation, Roland prepared a report for the Central Advisory Council for Training for the Ministry, arguing for a radical shift in theological education. It was never heard of again. Disappointed and alarmed, he abandoned Sheffield in 1962, and visited various places, including Iona and Taizé, before moving to Rosslyn, where he founded his own community with one of his Sheffield 'students', John Halsey.

The story of the move to Scotland is recorded by Ron Ferguson in conversations with Roland, published in 2006 as *Mole Under The Fence*. Having

been offered the job of Chaplain of Rosslyn Chapel by his great friend, Kenneth Carey, Bishop of Edinburgh, former Principal of Westcott House, his first reaction was to refuse the offer. 'It was ridiculous, a chapel in the middle of nowhere, in the middle of a field – and a museum! I said to Ken Carey: "What am I supposed to do with that?" He said: "Preach the gospel and administer the sacraments"'. Then follows a story now famous and typical of Roland Walls. 'When I went back I got to Leeds City station, from Skipton – I remember I was praying to the Lord, and I was getting mad with him, and I was saying: "Now Lord, I don't know what you're doing – you've got me where you want me, because I will do what you say as long as you make it perfectly clear what it is." That was the kind of prayer I was saying, when all of a sudden, coming out of Leeds the other way, was a big coal train, all of twenty trucks, and on the back, on the guard's van, it had a big notice: it said RETURN EMPTY TO SCOTLAND. This event ... is the only reason we're at Roslin.'

Brother John Halsey, his faithful friend and companion, still lives at Roslin in a weather-beaten green tin shack, a former Miners' Institute saved from demolition by the last-minute donation of a local benefactor, now called the Houses of the Transfiguration. There the members of the Community have lived for many years in separate little wooden huts. Their rules of life, written by Roland, owe much to the influence and inspiration of others, such as Columban Mulcahy, Abbot of the Cistercians at Nunraw Abbey not far away, or the Little Brothers of Jesus, founded by Father Voillaume after the example of Blessed Charles de Foucauld of the Sahara. In later years Roland would often talk of René Voillaume. Inspired by St Francis of Assisi, the Community cares for the poor: homeless travellers of the road are given food and a bed, and there is a particular bond with L'Arche in Inverness, Edinburgh and worldwide.

Roland had the courage and the faith to live the rest of his long life on the margins where countless folk turned to him for help, advice and encouragement. He taught for a period at New College, Edinburgh, while at the same time, before he retired, Brother John worked as a labourer in the coal mines, or in a local garage. When I was serving with the Navy in Scotland in the 1980s I persuaded my fellow naval chaplains to spend a day with him at Scottish Churches House in Dunblane. Their first impressions of him were not favourable, with his much-darned sweater and ancient pipe, but when he began to speak his transparent holiness, humour and wisdom quickly overwhelmed them.

In 1983 Roland converted to Roman Catholicism, an event which attracted some surprise. He relished Henry Chadwick's title of him as 'a mole under the fence'. The move to Rome was not undertaken lightly and was painful for him and his Community.

The Community at Rosslyn is named after the Transfiguration, that moment in the life of our Lord in which is revealed his ultimate glorification, achieved by the suffering of the Cross. As John Halsey, has said of him: 'You either go the way of the world and power and wealth and security, and defending your security, or you go the other way, with Jesus, who ties himself up with the poor, and takes on their futurelessness. That's his future, with the poor. And that goes to the Cross.' This was true of Roland Walls.

Teresa Spens



Social anthropologist and public benefactor, Teresa Spens (1919–2011) was the last surviving of the four children of Sir Will Spens, Master of Corpus 1927–1952. She was the great-granddaughter of George Augustus Selwyn, the first Anglican bishop of New Zealand, who gave his name to Selwyn College and was its first Master.

‘Terry’ Spens was brought up in our Master’s Lodge and retained a lifelong association with the College, although most of her academic connexions were with the London School of Economics.

She joined the LSE when it had moved to Cambridge to escape the worst of World War II. She served in the War as a radar operator, ending in 1946 as the senior Women’s Auxiliary Air Force officer in Paris. After graduating she joined the British Red Cross Society. Her first posting was to the new branch in Jamaica, followed by adventurous Red Cross work in south-east Asia during the Malayan emergency, and then in Ghana. For this she was honoured with the MBE.

She returned to London for post-graduate study, becoming lecturer in social anthropology at the LSE. She took a Ph.D. from New Hall in 1970, based on fieldwork in Dominica. She became an Honorary Member of Lucy Cavendish College in 1971.

In her middle life she worked for the British Department of International Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. She was a founder of the UN Development Fund for Women, which promotes the education and interests of poor women in Third World countries.

On retirement she visited St Helena, one of the smallest and remotest of island nations, in 1984, and devoted the rest of her life to promoting its culture and interests; she founded the Friends of St Helena. She joined Water Aid, being concerned not only with supplying communities with water and sanitation but with educating them in the ways of hygiene. She was also concerned about prison reform.

She is remembered for her passionate energy and enthusiasm, for her attention to detail, and her kindness and hospitality. She spent much of her life abroad, but Cambridge – and the College – was always her home.

The picture shows her in the 1950s, sailing to Malaya to work with the Red Cross, and beguiling the journey by teaching herself Malay.

with acknowledgement to Henry Corbett and James Buxton

1929 Canon Charles Copland has died.

1931 Geoffrey John Bradford Wright, composer and light musician, was one of our distinguished line of Organ Scholars. He came from Kingston-upon-Thames and witnessed a Zeppelin being shot down in World War I. From Stowe School he came to us, where he began his life’s work by writing music and designing sets for the Footlights. In World War II he served as a signaller in the Navy.

He reached the West End in 1935 with a show, *Don’t Spare the Horses*, at the

Garrick Theatre in 1935. This began a fifty-year career of revues, parodies, satire, musicals, and ballets, and then retrospectives; he worked with writers and stars of long ago, including Diana Morgan, Hermione Gingold and Googie Withers. He conducted the musicians for John Osborne's *The Entertainer* (1957) and wrote music for Sean O'Casey's *Cock-a-Doodle-Andy* and *For Love of Seven Dolls*. He last appeared in 1985, and lived to a grand old age in Suffolk.

with acknowledgement to The Guardian

1935 Lord Ashtown (Nigel Clive Crosby Trench) KCMG, diplomat, was an Irish peer, the 7th Baron Ashtown. He came to us from Eton College. He fought in World War II as a major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and then entered the British foreign service, becoming Ambassador to South Korea and then to Portugal. On retirement in 1976 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

1940 Patrick Evans worked for the Ministry of Agriculture before returning to farm on his family's land at Whitbourne, in Hertfordshire. One of a generation of post-war farmers motivated by the vision of feeding the world's fast-growing population, he helped launch the Farmers' Dialogue, a worldwide network promoting shared values for the land, the environment, forestry and family life.

1941 Professor David Bowen. As readers of the *Letter* will know, members of Corpus have been masters in the most unusual professions. Bowen was a famous detective, rivalling in real life the achievements of Sherlock Holmes and John Thorndyke.

He came from Pontycymmer in south Wales; he read Medicine at Cardiff University, followed by graduate studies at Corpus (before the founding of Leckhampton) and then at Middlesex Hospital. He served with the Royal Army Medical Corps before further training at the Royal Marsden Hospital. Then came a chance opportunity: in 1957 he was invited to serve at St George's Hospital Medical School under Professor Donald Teare, investigator of murders in and around London.

This began a forty-year career as a forensic pathologist, investigating some 500 murders and suspicious deaths. Bowen reconstructed the bodies boiled or burnt by Dennis Nielsen, professional murderer; he solved the Railway Murders and the mob killings of Blair Peach and PC Keith Blakelock; he was called in when terrorists murdered Ross McWhirter and bombed the Royal Exchange. His retrospective cases included the mysterious deaths of Roberto Calvi, the Vatican banker found hanging from a London bridge, and of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy; in both of these he dissented from the official view of suicide.

Bowen's career, though it brought many a villain to justice, would not be to everyone's taste. But did not Austin Freeman's hero Thorndyke once remark: "There is no occupation more pleasant than the practice of Medical Jurisprudence?"

with acknowledgements to The Daily Telegraph

1943 Edward John Bogue Timlin: we hear of his death.

1944 Colin Alexander Paterson, who read Engineering, has died.

1946 Alan Boulton Myles, physician, was born in India into a medical family. He came to Corpus from Wellington College. He studied at St Thomas's Hospital, London, and after a number of hospital posts became consultant physician in the department of rheumatology at St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, in 1968.

His lifelong interest was in rheumatic diseases and corticosteroid treatment, on which he published a textbook in 1974. His main clinical research was on giant-cell arteritis and polymyalgia rheumatica.

He hated rugby and loved cricket and fly-fishing.

with acknowledgment to E.N. Coomes

1947 Christopher Patrick Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot, of Fordingbridge, has died.



1947 Kanwer Bhagwat-Singh. Ambassador Bhagwat-Singh was born in Bharatpur, Rajasthan. He joined the United Nations Secretariat in 1963, and upon his retirement in 1986, became Permanent Observer of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization to the United Nations. In 2000, he also became the first Permanent Observer of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) to the United Nations.

The Ambassador was actively involved in environmental matters and the law of the sea, leading to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982. He also represented a number of non-governmental organizations at the UN, such as the International Ocean Institute, the International Council of Environmental Law and the Ocean Policy Research Foundation.

Thus far the official record of his achievements. As a youngish don, I was told to take charge of him when he visited the College. Brief as it was, his visit gave me a glorious weekend to remember lifelong.

He told me of when he came up as an undergraduate, and how a red carpet was rolled out for him at Cambridge station in deference to his princely rank. [Does National Rail still possess such a thing?] Our conversation turned to pig-sticking, that princely and perilous and thrilling sport. From his own experience he informed me on a number of technical details which are not in the standard textbook.¹ Since Partition, he said, pig-sticking took place mainly near the Pakistan border: for the Pakistanis, being Muslims, disapproved of pigs and drove them into India where the Indian Army hunted them.

I took him on a pilgrimage to Elveden, deep in the Breckland, where, as a good Sikh, he venerated the tomb of Duleep Singh, Maharajah of Lahore.² We nosed around the Maharajah's palace and were promptly intercepted by Lord Iveagh's gamekeeper, whom Bhagwat greeted like an old friend. He was a very persuasive man (as befitted a distinguished diplomat) and persuaded me to part with my cherished copy of *The Elveden Enterprise* by George Martelli. May he rest in peace.

OLIVER RACKHAM

1. *Modern Pig-Sticking*, by Major Anthony Wardrop (1914, London: Macmillan); second edition by Major-General Sir Anthony Wardrop. Pig-sticking or hog-hunting is the chase of wild swine on horseback with a lance.

2. *Son of the Lion of the Punjab and owner of the Koh-i-Noor diamond. Relegated to England by the East India Company, he spent the rest of his life at Elveden, where he did all the duties of a country squire, building one-third of the present Hall and most of the church; he was the fourth best shot in England.*

1947 Roy Arthur Ford, schoolmaster, came from Sussex. He served in the Navy in the Mediterranean and the Far East. He came up in the terrible January of 1947. He taught history at Tonbridge and Uppingham Schools, and became Headmaster of Southwell Minster Grammar School. From 1975 to 1986 he was Headmaster of King's School, Rochester. At Canterbury Cathedral he was the first Director of Visits, with especial responsibility for school visits to the Cathedral. In retirement he served on charities at Faversham.



1947 Peter Holt-Wilson was born in India, son of a military father. Before coming to Corpus he had already had enough adventure for a lifetime, fighting and being wounded in World War II. He lived at Redgrave in Suffolk, which has a Corpus link through Sir Nicholas Bacon. Redgrave Hall, alas, the ancestral seat of three centuries of Holt-Wilsons, had bitten the dust, but he continued to live in the area. He was an old-fashioned country gentleman, exceptionally devoted to his wife and family. He was famed as a meticulous shooting man and naturalist (the eccentric sort who loves cats and blows rotten eggs); he had been a Gloucester County cricketer and was an honorary member of Marylebone Cricket Club and part-owner – a small part – of Norwich City Football Club. His favourite haunt was Burgate Wood, where I was once his guest, studying the mysterious moat in the wood (the ancestral seat of someone even more remote than Sir Nicholas) and the rare wildflower *Pulmonaria officinalis*.



OLIVER RACKHAM
with acknowledgement to John Alston

1948 Edwin John Baden came to Corpus from Winchester College after a short-term commission in the Royal Artillery Company. He read Economics and Law, and distinguished himself as a cox and coach in the Boat Club.

After a speedy qualification as a chartered accountant he worked for numerous banks and other companies. He was a member of the Institute of Taxation, and a council member of the Scottish Institute of Chartered Accountants. For his work in the complicated area of international taxation he was decorated with the insignia of a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

1948 Ian Maxwell Barton, classical scholar, came from Marlborough College after National Service. He was a Foundation Scholar of Corpus and a Porson Scholar of the University. He took a First in Classics and a Diploma in Classical Archaeology.

After lectureships at Keele University and the University of the Gold Coast [Ghana], he became Senior Lecturer in Classics at St David's College, Lampeter, in 1962. He specialized in Roman architecture. He set up the Archaeology Department and was acting Head of the Classics Department and Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He served on the committee of the Political Archive in the Welsh National Library.



He was a parishioner of St Peter's, Lampeter, for nearly fifty years, and served as churchwarden. On retirement he became a Lay Reader; he took services in and around Lampeter until the age of 82. He was a great organizer of music and

drama, and was active in the Welsh Liberal Democratic Party. At the age of 81 he preached in Christchurch, New Zealand.

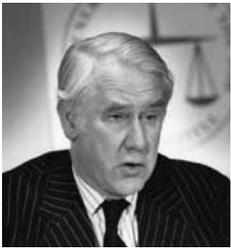
He was fond of cryptic crosswords. His vast memory for general knowledge took him to quiz shows. In 1963 he won the BBC's *Brain of Britain*; in 1981 he was a finalist on *Mastermind*, displaying his erudition on Roman emperors.

with acknowledgement to Peter D. Barton

1948 Derek Dutton, a member of the Corpus Association Committee, has died. He was appointed headmaster of Richmond School, Yorkshire, at the age of 34. Unusually for a school maintained by a local authority, there were 40 boarders and Derek, with tremendous support from his wife, Joan, was both head and housemaster. When the three local secondary schools were reorganised into a single comprehensive on three sites, Derek was appointed head. A magistrate for nearly thirty years, he established an adventure centre for young people and was president of the Secondary Heads Association.

1948 John Holroyd came to us from Oundle School as a Scholar. After reading Law he became an engineer and linguist as he worked for his family firm. He was a lifelong sportsman, especially at Rugby Fives where he had been a half-Blue. He developed a charitable interest in Ghana, where he would often go, taking things to help orphaned children and those sick with leprosy and other diseases.

1951 David John Skailes: his death is reported.



1952 Sir Desmond Fennell, Queen's Counsel and scourge of the incompetence of London Underground, was born of Irish parents and came to us from Ampleforth College. He read Economics and Law and did National Service in the Grenadier Guards. He was called to the Bar in 1959, and worked as a barrister on the Midland and Oxford circuit, being its leader 1983–9, after which he was chairman of the Bar Council for a year. He worked his way up successive legal appointments to the High Court.

In the 1960s there was a mad proposal that London's third airport should be built at Cublington, Buckinghamshire. Fennell organized opposition, going so far as to burn the future Lord Roskill, author of the proposal, in effigy; after which the plan died.

His moment of fame came in 1988 when he was called upon to lead the inquiry into the hell-on-earth catastrophe of the fire at King's Cross station. He began by visiting the blackened and stinking death-scene. He went on to analyze the complex and difficult evidence, some of it involving new scientific investigations on the spread of fire in well-ventilated tunnels. His report roundly and in plain English denounced the Underground for letting an entirely foreseeable disaster happen. Sixteen years later, after another Underground catastrophe in 2005, he had some dry words to say about how emergency radios still did not work in tunnels.

He was decorated OBE in 1982 and knighted in 1990.

with acknowledgement to The Daily Telegraph

1952 The Rev. David Skinner has died.

1952 The Rev. Iain Kay Stiven has died.

1953 Sir Brian Shaw had an illustrious career, best known as a shipman but distinguished in several other fields, especially in organizing major transitions in big businesses in difficult times.

He came from Liverpool, studied at Wrekin College, and did National Service in Egypt. At Corpus he read Economics and Law. He ate his dinners at Gray's Inn and was called to the Bar in 1956.

A legal career seemed to be before him; but Fate intervened. His mother found him a job as an agent with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. He went to sea and rose through the ranks until he became chairman of the huge Furness Withy Group, the ultimate owners. This was a difficult time for shipping, especially in Britain. Air travel was beginning to compete with passenger liners, and the traditional organization of cargo ships and tramp steamers was disintegrating. Shaw was called upon to manage the transition to cruise ships and container ships, and the takeover of companies by the Chinese and others. He became president of the General Council of British Shipping, a controversial task which earned him a knighthood. Then he became chairman of the International Chamber of Shipping. He served on the boards of several shipping companies.

In 1989 he was admitted an Elder Brother of Trinity House, the lighthouse people, where he was responsible for automating lighthouses and buoys, installing solar panels, and abolishing lighthouse-keepers. He was elected Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights and vice-president of King George's fund for Sailors.

In 1987 he was appointed to the Port of London Authority, which was privatizing its function of owning docks and employing dockers. From chairman of its River Committee he became chairman of the Authority itself, entertaining important guests on board his official barge, *Royal Nore*. This too was a time of transition to fewer, bigger ships.

But he was not only a sea-dog. He was also a banker, a director of the National Bank of New Zealand and then chairman of Grindlays Bank, now swallowed by Standard Chartered Bank. In 1995 he became chairman of the Automobile Association, which at his instigation became demutualized. At last Gray's Inn elected him a Bencher.

He is remembered as 'a genial and kindly man, masking a spirit of great determination'. He was a benefactor to the College.

with acknowledgement to The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, and The Independent



1954 Christopher Bennett died in 2010. His entire working life, from 1957 to 1993, was spent at Sedbergh School where he was an enthusiastic teacher of chemistry and both a house tutor and a house master. A keen rugby and cricket coach, he also contributed to the school's musical life, playing the trumpet and singing. Following retirement to Heversham, he and his wife, Elizabeth, were heavily involved with the Gideons and worked in Israel at the Garden Tomb in Jerusalem.



1954 Anthony Cable worked for BP at Grangemouth and, later, in London. He was, for many years, a lay reader – first in the Southwark Diocese and then, following retirement to Chipping Norton, in the Oxford Diocese.



1955 James Young Keanie Kerr, linguist and teacher of English, was born in India and read Modern Languages. He worked for all his professional life with the British Council. His varied postings began with Iraq and included Greece and Chile in their troubled times. His most far-reaching work was revitalizing and reorganizing English teaching in Malaysia, for which he was honoured with an OBE. He was also a botanist and gardener. He is remembered for his expertise, kindness, and diplomatic skills.

1957 Derek Coates taught Classics at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield, from 1968. That is an understatement. He introduced the revolutionary idea that Classics was not just a literary subject but needed practical classes, demonstrations, and fieldwork. He began with a one-man re-enactment of an ancient battle. He took fourth-formers on day trips from Wakefield to Leicester and even St Albans, with ‘copious introductory notes’. Sixth-formers were introduced the the idea of handling disparate pieces of evidence and deciding when to say you don’t know. He was, nonetheless, a brilliant teacher of ancient languages, getting schoolboys to devour Virgil and Catullus and even Æschylus; after such a training, university Classics seemed not especially difficult. He was famous for his passion, challenge, and wit (‘there was never a dull moment’), his kindness and advice to the other masters, and for his unconventional teaching aids, including ‘Cedric, a short pointed tool’. He was a noted upholder of the school as a community, whether as union shop steward, actor (he enjoyed playing the Fool), or rugby coach.

1958 David Ernest Wright had a career that ranged from jam-boiling to information technology. Abandoning plans for ordination, he was a manager successively with British Rail, Tiptree Preserves, and British Leyland, besides being a lecturer at Kingston Polytechnic (as it was then). When British Leyland died, he and some colleagues bought its information-systems division and ran it as an independent company before selling it to American Telegraph & Telephone. In his last ten years he devoted his talents and energies to organizing charities such as Air Ambulance.

1964 Stephen Richard Lee: we are informed of his death.

1965 Roger Benton, Head Gardener for many years, has died aged 72.

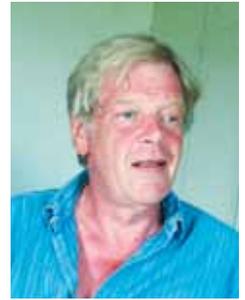
1965 Roger Ailwyn Mackintosh Thacker, a much-loved parish priest, came to us from Ipswich School, then a rather rough and unacademic seat of learning. After graduation and theological college, he became curate at St John's Wood, London.

In 1974 he took on his life's work as Vicar of St Paul's, Hammersmith. This was a difficult parish within an inch of being closed down: it had a cosmopolitan community and a vast and empty church. He set about re-establishing it as a living and properly financed parish. As an undergraduate he is remembered as a 'big jolly bear of a man', and he became famous for his wide range of interests, which he pursued with panache and generosity. His activities included driving a taxi, founding a literary festival, and arranging jazz concerts and children's festivities. His chaplaincies included the Royal Ballet School, Charing Cross Hospital, and the local police. He was drawn to minister to sufferers from AIDS, and was a founder of River House that cares for them.

Thacker was celebrated for his funerals, and his own was attended by five bishops.

OLIVER RACKHAM

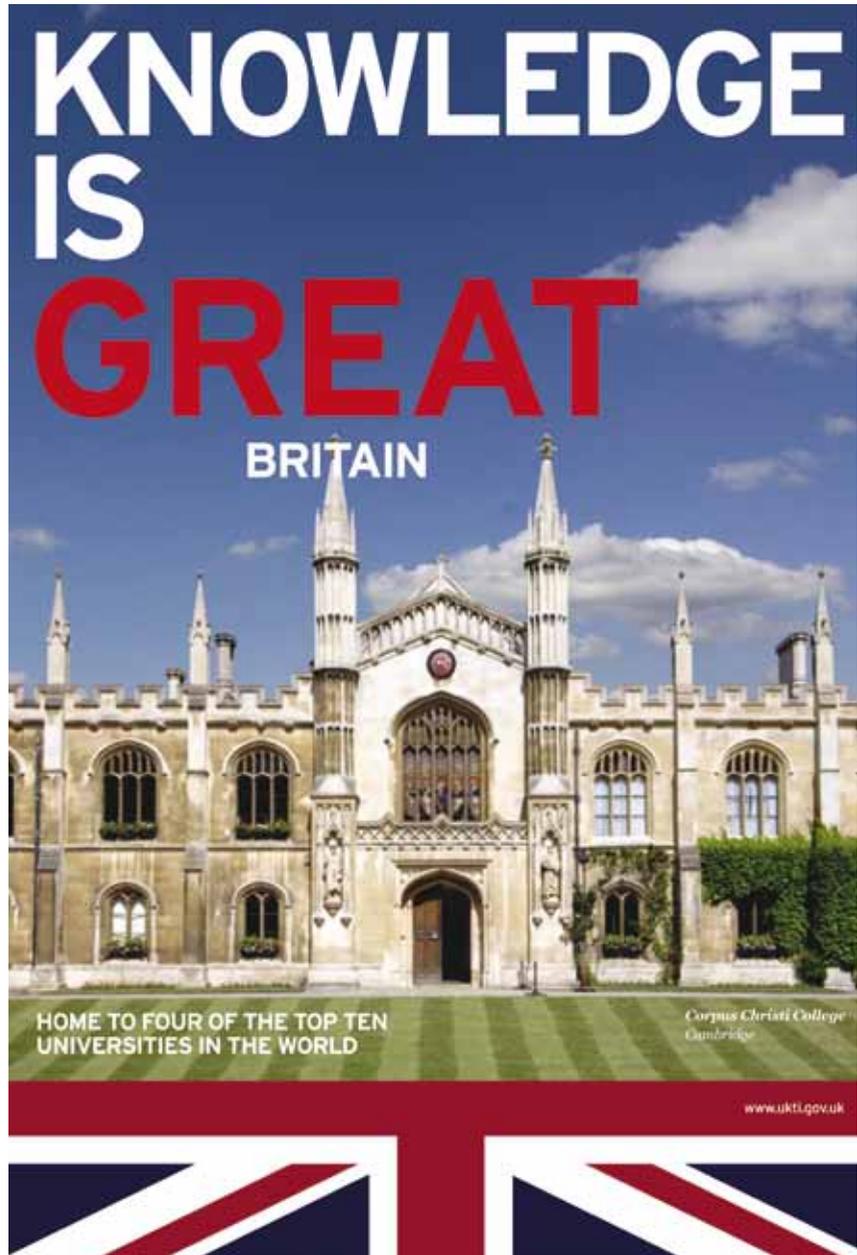
with acknowledgement to The Times and Rimboval



1967 Michael Evans has died

2010 Igor Kashmin, apprentice chef, has died and is sadly missed by the Kitchen staff (p. 74).

Great choice



A GREAT campaign will shortly focus on ‘everything the UK has to offer as one of the very best places to visit, study, work, invest and do business.’ It is intended to allow Britain to speak with one voice about the opportunities to invest in the UK and help to attract millions of extra visitors. The picture library image of New Court adopted for this trial poster on the ‘knowledge’ theme was selected on ‘an aesthetic basis’ and reproduced with the consent of the College.

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