

TRINITY COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE



ANNUAL RECORD 2021





Trinity College Cambridge Annual Record

2020–2021

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Editorial



Stephen Bond

This academic year has, like 2019–2020, been overshadowed by the Covid-19 pandemic. I wrote the editorial to the previous issue of the *Annual Record* not long before a second month-long national lockdown, which somewhat incongruously came into force on Bonfire Night of 2020. Since then, as a nation we have gone through a brief and much criticised relaxing of social mixing restrictions for Christmas, followed by a third national lockdown in 2021 beginning at Epiphany and ending in four stages between 8 March and 21 June. As I write, despite the initially successful but now faltering vaccination programme, speculation is once again mounting about potential restrictions this coming winter. Unsurprisingly then, the impact of the continuing epidemic on the College’s operations has once again been deleterious. Not only was Trinity obliged to hold its first-ever virtual Commemoration of Benefactors, but also the parents of graduands were excluded from the Senate House and had to watch graduation via live streaming. In the Michaelmas term, students had to operate within the confines of staircase ‘households’ and endure the constant threat of being forced to isolate, and in the Lent term the majority of students had to study online, with lectures and supervisions taking place mainly via Panopto and Zoom. On a personal note, I found live streaming lectures from an otherwise empty concert hall to be perhaps the strangest and most disconcerting experience in my thirty-year teaching career. How is one supposed to read the room in such circumstances?

As the Field Clubs’ reports below detail, the Lent term lockdown put a premature halt to College sporting activities. Nonetheless, much was achieved sportswise in 2020–21 within the University, often in innovative formats such as virtual rowing regattas and no-contact ‘Ready4Rugby’. On the wider sporting

stage, recent alumna, Imogen Grant (2014), and current PhD student, Louise Shanahan (2019), achieved notable successes by qualifying to compete for GB and Ireland respectively in the delayed 2020 Tokyo Olympics. Imogen and her partner in the lightweight women's double sculls, Emily Craig, dramatically missed out on a bronze medal by just 0.01 of a second; Louise acquitted herself admirably in the heats of the extremely competitive women's 800 metres event. Also on the water, engineering student Charlie Marcus (2017) produced a coxing performance of breathtaking skill and daring to guide Cambridge to victory in the 166th Men's Boat Race, which, because of Covid-19 restrictions and safety issues concerning Hammersmith Bridge in London, took place on the river Great Ouse for the first time since the 'unofficial' boat race in 1944. Charlie's success completed an apparently unique double for me as a tutor: I seem to be the only Cambridge tutor of two different consecutive winning men's coxes from different colleges – the Cambridge men's boat was coxed to victory in the 165th Boat Race (2019) by Matthew Holland, then my tutorial pupil at Gonville & Caius.

This year's reports from Trinity's societies eloquently showcase the ingenuity and invention of the College's students. A number of societies have seized on the fact that Zoom meetings do not require participants actually to be in Cambridge and have held talks by a wider range of illustrious speakers than could be persuaded to visit Trinity in a normal year. Amongst this year's many notable achievements by Trinity societies, two stand out for me. First, in the Michaelmas term Trinity College Music Society's marvellous commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Beethoven's birth (which could not be celebrated in concert halls because of Covid restrictions) through a series of live-streamed piano recitals encompassing all of the composer's piano sonatas, performed entirely by members of the College. This was adroitly masterminded by our Senior Organ Scholar, Harrison Cole (2019). And second, the Easter term saw the production of the most original May Week operetta for many years, performed in the Nevile's Court marquee rather than Hall and featuring an audio cameo from alumna Mel Giedroyc (1987). The enforced isolation of several key members of the cast a few days before the show meant that the operetta had to undergo eleventh-hour revision, resulting in some inspired touches, such as converting the Master's lines into voicemails.

There were major successes this year too for a number of the College's Fellows. In the Queen's 2021 New Year Honours, Simon Baron-Cohen was made Knight

Bachelor for services to autistic people and Val Gibson was awarded an OBE for services to science, women in science and public engagement. Shankar Balasubramanian, who was already knighted in the 2017 New Year Honours for services to science and medicine, lent the College further distinction through the award of two major prizes: the 2020 Millennium Technology Prize, along with David Klenerman, for their innovation of Next Generation Sequencing of DNA (NGS); and the 2022 Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, along with David Klenerman and Pascal Mayer (head of the Alphanosos company), for their development of a robust and affordable method of determining DNA sequences on a massive scale. (Shankar gives a fascinating account of his research in his contribution to the Features section in this issue.) Of the last year's many publications by Trinity Fellows, one stands out: *Home in the World: A Memoir* (Allen Lane, 2021) by Amartya Sen (1953), who was Master from 1998 to 2004. This must-read book vividly recreates the atmospheres of places that were home to Amartya in his early life: the village of Santiniketan in Bengal, Dhaka, Calcutta and of course Cambridge, to which he came aged 19 to study Economics. The portrayal of the intellectual climate in the 1950s at Trinity and across the University as a whole is most enlightening.

Such outstanding successes notwithstanding, 2020–21 has in many ways been a tough year for the Trinity Fellowship. The pandemic has imposed constraints on collegiality and necessitated virtual meetings, thereby increasing the potential for oversights and miscommunications. After all, in the normal run of events, conversations at lunch enable issues to be debated informally. Particularly challenging for the Fellowship was the departure relatively soon after appointment of a second Junior Bursar in succession, which has led to reflection on the responsibilities and specification for that role in the context of the College's evolving governance and operational structures. Further, it is my extremely sad duty to report the loss of as many as eleven Fellows of the College over the course of 2020–21, obituaries or tributes to all of whom appear in the 'In memoriam' section below. Of the eleven, three were Honorary Fellows: HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who was Chancellor of Cambridge University for 35 years (1976–2011); Professor Sir Peter Lachmann, an intellectual giant and founder of the Academy of Medical Sciences; and The Rev Canon John Polkinghorne, the former President of Queens' College and distinguished physicist who 'baffled many of his fellow scientists by believing in

God's will'. The mathematician and climate scientist, Francis Bretherton, was a Trinity Title A Fellow in 1960–62, and he later pursued a distinguished career in the United States. Emeritus and former Title B Fellow, the historian William St Clair, combined first-rate scholarship with a high-level career as a civil servant at the Admiralty and the Treasury; he is remembered particularly for his staunch support for the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece.

Our Senior Fellow, John Easterling (Classics), died on 23 February 2021. The tributes to him praise in particular his 'sublime' performances in the roles of University Draftsman and Secretary to the College Council. John's immaculate and peerlessly elegant prose eschewed even the slightest hint of drama or hyperbole. I served on Council whilst he was Secretary, and I was repeatedly struck by how effortlessly he was able to capture the essence of any discussion, however diffuse and contorted. John's strategic use in the Minutes of deadpan phrases, such as 'The matter was discussed and adjourned', imbued them with a wealth of meaning, especially for those who had been present at the actual meetings. He will be sorely missed, as will my predecessor as editor of this journal, David Washbrook. Understated and 'always a force for good', David's brilliant work as a historian of India inspired a host of younger scholars. David was supremely generous with his time to students, as were two additional dedicated College teachers, Erica Segre (Modern and Medieval Languages) and Neil Hopkinson (Classics), both of whose passing can only be regarded as untimely. Generations of students have commented that both Erica and Neil went far beyond what was required of them as teaching Fellows. Erica had an amazingly diverse array of scholarly interests – encompassing literature, art, film and photography – and, in the words of her friend and MML colleague Jean Khalfa (1994), 'Her astonishing range and generosity and this atmosphere she spontaneously created, certainly changed many students' lives'. The extended version of Neil Hopkinson's *Times* obituary in the In Memoriam section, by his former student, Patrick Kidd (1995), pays handsome testimony to Neil's great dedication to his students, erudition, modesty and 'dry wit and sense of mischief.*' Neil served as a tutor for many years, and it was in this role that I first encountered him. In those days, tutorial sides were paired and shared a secretary, and as the newly appointed Tutor for Side A in 1994 my tutorial partner was Neil (Side G). A new side secretary was due to start at the same time as me, and Neil playfully informed me that having both a new secretary and a new tutor as part of the Side A/G triumvirate was a recipe for disaster! In the event, my first year as tutor passed with barely a glitch, largely because Neil

looked after me so well. I have always been grateful for his advice and support then, as well as his friendship thereafter, and I miss sorely our almost daily chats in the Fellows' Parlour.

Another Fellow who unstintingly gave his time to the College was Ronald Nedderman (1981), who was the long-time Director of Studies in Chemical Engineering and served as Tutor for Side B. Originally a student at St John's, Ron crossed the great divide to Trinity via spells in industry and as one of the founding Fellows of Darwin College. Even after retirement, Ron tirelessly immersed himself in the educational life of the College. Finally, the College this year lost the inimitable Garry Runciman, described by historian and former editor of the *Annual Record*, Boyd Hilton, as 'Trinity's finest recent all-rounder and something of a phenomenon'. Astonishingly, Runciman ran a family ship-owning company whilst forging an academic career in social science that made him so distinguished that he became a major figure in British public life and was appointed President of the British Academy.

The year 2021 has seen some notable anniversaries of famous Trinity alumni: the 150th anniversary of the death of Charles Babbage (inventor of the automated programmable computer), the 50th anniversary of the death of the philosopher C. D. Broad and the centenary of the birth of the literary critic and novelist Raymond Williams, to name but three. Pride of place, though, goes to the 400th anniversary of the birth of the metaphysical poet and satirist, Andrew Marvell, another Trinity all-rounder who sat in the House of Commons at various points between 1659 and 1678. Marvell may well even have further enhanced his Trinity credentials by acting as a spy. For those interested in what is known about Marvell's time at Cambridge and the material about him held in the Trinity archives, there is an excellent piece on the College website entitled 'Andrew Marvell at 400'. In the Features section in this issue, our poet Fellow Angela Leighton (2006) contributes a creative response to the quadricentenary, in the form of an elegy based on part of Marvell's most famous poem, 'To his Coy Mistress' (published posthumously in 1681): the section beginning 'I by the Tide/Of Humber would complain'. Marvell's father was drowned in 1641 crossing the Humber estuary in a barrow boat, leaving Marvell largely penniless; this personal disaster was most probably at least one cause of Marvell's being expelled from Trinity later that year.

A more modest celebration in 2021 is the 20th anniversary of the National Cipher Challenge, a code-breaking competition for schools run by Southampton

University's School of Mathematics and sponsored by Trinity. Also supported by GCHQ, and with a prize-giving ceremony at Bletchley Park, this competition immediately evokes the popular perception of Trinity as a breeding ground for spies. The competition has, however, been a draw rather than a deterrent in outreach terms, becoming an important conduit by which many talented students from a wide range of backgrounds and geographical locations have entered Trinity. A concise feature piece by myself and one of the Challenge's earliest winners, James Lloyd (2005), sketches the history of Trinity's involvement with the competition and outlines how both the Challenge and James's studies at Trinity have shaped his subsequent career path. A yet pithier feature contribution by Boyd Hilton follows up his entertaining article in the 2018 issue in which he discussed the architectural tastes of legendary former Senior Bursar, John Bradfield. At the time, Boyd was not able to reproduce the somewhat 'fierce' 1971 design proposal by Architects' Co-Partnership and advocated by Bradfield for the residential development that ultimately became Adrian and Butler Houses. (Unsurprisingly, this proposal was roundly snubbed by the Fellowship.) Boyd now supplies as a postscript to the 2018 article a photograph of the architects' model for the design.

The Features section is bookended by two blockbuster articles. First, Shankar Balasubramanian gives a highly approachable account of his research that led to the devising of a now widely used method for reading the DNA code very quickly. The method, known as 'Next Generation Sequencing', is contributing to the management of public health, and in particular of cancer and rare and infectious diseases. On an entirely different but equally compelling topic, is a beautifully researched and crafted article by a recent Visiting Fellow Commoner, the historian Jonathon Earle, who is Marlene and David Grissom Professor of Social Studies at Centre College, Kentucky. Jon takes as his starting point an extraordinary 117-page 1911 letter from Theodore Roosevelt (26th President of the United States in 1901–9) to Trinity alumnus and statesman Sir George Otto Trevelyan (who graduated with a degree in Classics in 1861), a letter which, amongst other things, chronicles Roosevelt's eastern African expedition of 1909–10 and his subsequent visits to European monarchs and heads of state, and offers a penetrating critique of the operations of the British Empire in the Sudan and Egypt. Jon proceeds to argue convincingly that Roosevelt's interaction with Trinity's Whig historians (also including Trevelyan's relative by marriage, Thomas Macaulay) was an important source of inspiration for the egalitarian politics and the vision of a racially just world in early twentieth-century America.



And they're off! A cracking start to this year's Great Court Run.

I finish writing this editorial against a backdrop where, despite the ongoing constraints caused by Covid-19, all those at Trinity are making a huge effort to make life in College as normal as possible. I was particularly heartened by the large turnout of both runners and spectators at the recent Great Court Run, which was held despite a further restriction of a more tangible kind: the scaffolding in northwest Great Court! It is thus with cautious optimism that I wish you all a very merry Christmas and a happy and rewarding 2022.

Paul Wingfield (1990)

* In recognition of Neil's impact at Trinity, and across the University, the Neil Hopkinson Memorial Fund has been established to help students studying Classics. The fund will support undergraduates from low-income households: www.trin.cam.ac.uk/alumni/supporting-trinity/priorities/neil-hopkinson-memorial-fund





COMMEMORATION

CHAPEL ADDRESS

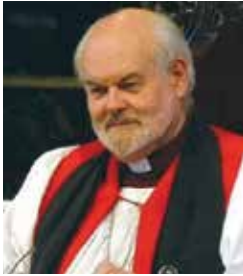
THE HEALTH OF THE COLLEGE

THE MASTER'S RESPONSE ON BEHALF
OF THE COLLEGE





Commemoration



Chapel Address at Commemoration of Benefactors 12 March 2021 Richard Chartres, Baron Chartres, GCVO, ChStJ, PC, FSA (1965)

For so many members of Trinity, this past year has entailed isolation. I think especially of the record number of undergraduates admitted at the beginning of the academic year in 2020. Trinity is celebrated for excellence and openness but the abiding memory for many of those who have entered the Great Gate in past years is of friendships. The dedication of the College to the Sacred and Indivisible Trinity is a reminder that human beings achieve their full potential in relationships. The life turned in upon itself is impoverished. As St Anthony the Great declared “we are saved in our neighbour”.

In the compulsory Lent we have been enduring, active commemoration seems especially significant. It is certainly a good time to piece together our personal litanies of thanksgiving for our own benefactors; those who have nurtured us; those who have fed our curiosity; those who have provided examples of integrity in the search for truth; those who have given us a vision of the future to live by.

I know that I am not alone in having many members of this College in my personal litany of thanksgiving but today is a moment to remember all those who have contributed to building Trinity from its beginnings, when England was on the dim outskirts of European culture, to its privileged position now as a cross roads where men and women from nearly every country in the world can encounter one another in a common search for truth.

Contemplating our roll of benefactors, we remember a great variety of people who were not universally estimable. We are bidden “chiefly” to remember King Henry

VIII, a brilliant edition of some of our most disreputable fantasies but whom we acknowledge as our founder. While giving thanks it would be monstrous not to condemn his barbarous treatment of that great Cambridge man and founder of our neighbouring College of St John's, Bishop John Fisher.

Then we remember both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth who share the honour of building this chapel despite their religious differences. "The evil that men do lives after them; / The good is often interred with their bones", but not today in our Commemoration of Benefactors.

We can be clear-eyed about the flaws of so many of those who have contributed to our story in the certain knowledge that some of our own blind spots will be obvious and properly deplored by our successors.

But we remember and give thanks. Thanksgiving is an energising and health promoting action. It helps to release us from egocentricity and open us up to a wider and more generous **eco** centricity. Much of what we enjoy in Trinity today comes by inheritance. By being particular and naming individual persons we encourage emulation. By saluting their generosity, we realise our own responsibilities.

There is a great debate about how we should remember the past. This is clearly not a bad thing. We cannot change the past but we are responsible for what we choose to remember and carry forward. Remembering is always a creative act; a re-interpretation rather than a reconstruction.

One of the strangest things about the practice of history in recent times has been the adoption of a morally neutral approach which has gone along with the exile of questions of what constitutes the good life from the university curriculum and even from much contemporary philosophy.

My distinguished predecessor as Bishop of London, Mandell Creighton, had previously served as Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in this University. His reputation was consolidated with the publication of a multi-volume history of the Papacy. The Catholic historian Lord Acton, fresh from the debate over papal infallibility, protested in a letter to Creighton about the studiously non-judgmental tone of his account of the Renaissance Popes. I believe that it was the first occasion on which the precise words "power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely" were used, although the Elder Pitt said something similar. But judgements should be applied with some "discrimination" in the eighteenth-century sense of the word.

In particular we should beware the temptation to behave as if we stood on a pinnacle of unassailable virtue from which we are able to judge all other times and cultures. Commemoration should puncture self-satisfaction and nourish humility and convey a warning.

This is our tomb-sweeping day. We can all acknowledge the truth that a person with only a sense of history and no sense of destiny can be rather a tedious fellow but it is also evident that a person with a sense of destiny and no sense of history is a very dangerous fellow. Trinity was built by people who possessed both a sense of history and of destiny.

As we seek to build back better after the ravages of the COVID pandemic, there is an uncomfortable resonance in the voice of the poet Li Qingzhao as she lamented the disaster which overwhelmed the brilliant civilisation of the Northern Song. In words which have echoed down Chinese history she castigated the leaders of her own time:

“You should have been more cautious,
 Better educated by the past.
 The ancient bamboo books of history
 Were there for you to study.
 But you didn’t see ...
 Times change, power passes:
 It is the pity of the world.”

We give thanks for all those who have navigated this College through the changes and chances of the past nearly five hundred years and we pray for all those who have the responsibility for the fortunes of Trinity today and in the years to come. May we all use the gifts that we have received to the profit of this House and for the honour and glory of the Sacred and Indivisible Trinity.



Professor Julia Gog OBE (1994) proposed the health of the College at the Commemoration Feast, 12 March 2021

Master, Fellows, scholars and guests:

It is wonderful that we can still mark the Commemoration of Benefactors, even if it must be online. And of course there are silver linings to this as well. I know there are some of you out there joining today who would not have been able to come to Cambridge in person – I am delighted to be sharing this event with you, via internet magic.

I am sure at an event like this we are all thinking back to when we were able to gather together in large numbers for special evenings in Trinity's marvellous dining hall. And maybe also thinking of the first such occasion, which for many of us of course was our matriculation dinner.

Though my own matriculation was 27 years ago now, I remember the dinner well, as I was seated next to the wonderful Lady Atiyah. For me, the prospect of the dinner was both exciting and frightening. Arriving at the dinner, all scrubbed up and struggling with my gown; honestly, I was terrified: so much cutlery and so many glasses! But Lady Atiyah looked after the freshers around her. She explained to us in her straightforward way that for cutlery it is start on the outside and work inwards, and everything else was mostly obvious. I was then able to relax, take it all in and thoroughly enjoy a very special evening indeed.

Thinking about matriculation, my thoughts turn to the current students during these times, and particularly to all the new undergraduates and graduates who must be missing out on special events in person. And as well as the big milestones, of course, so many day-to-day things that make up College life cannot currently happen in the same way that they did for us. But, we can hope that, like every generation of new members of Trinity, new students take the situation in which they find themselves and make it their own. So we can expect the Trinity student community will find new ways to connect and maintain a thriving society. Maybe it will not be anything like how those of us who matriculated last century would ever have imagined, yet alone being anything that Trinity members from centuries further past would outwardly have recognised at all. But maybe some of the new ways, borne out of necessity

imposed by current times, will be worth keeping into the future. Maybe Trinity's current students will be major innovators, perhaps in very many ways.

Still, I do not think there is any online replacement for the experience that many of us had at around this time of year – getting up in the cold at silly o'clock in the morning to cycle across Jesus Green to head to the boathouse. Or maybe we file this one under silver linings?

Thinking back again to my own experiences as a first year, I loved being at Trinity. The life, the company and the Maths Tripos were everything I had hoped for and more. I was very lucky, but indeed I wondered if I was too lucky. Like so many freshers, I had many moments when I believed that I must have got in through some administrative mistake. I could not shake the sense that at some point, inevitably, they would surely realise their terrible mistake, that I was not quite what they were expecting me to be. I would be found out. These days, we have a name for that feeling: "Imposter Syndrome".

But, it did not paralyse me, and I carried on in the meantime with it, thinking I would make the most of the time I have, probably before I would fail my Part IA exams. I thrived on the maths itself, and on being among the friends whom I had made, and wider College life (especially First & Third). Passing my Part IA exams, even doing well, was not enough to shake off the imposter syndrome – irrational fears tend not to roll over in the face of new evidence. But I did learn how I could live with it: focus on the task in front of me and remember my motivation for doing it.

A feeling of complete disorientation – of being in a very different world where we do not yet know how things work, where we fit or what will happen – surely resonates in many ways with what we have all been through in the last year. For me too, these have been "interesting times". I have been among the scientists called upon to offer what we can in advice to our policy makers. I serve on the pandemic modelling group called SPI-M, and also contribute through SAGE, the scientific advisory group to the UK government. I have worked on many aspects of this pandemic, but particularly reporting to SAGE on both schools and higher education.

At first, in the early days, this was on questions about what would be the effects on the looming pandemic of closing schools, and now twice we've been through supplying the advice on reopening schools and universities – where there really are no easy answers. The safety of educational settings during this pandemic

has often been a long way from clear, and the role of schools and universities in wider transmission risk to community is tangled up with so many other moving parts. And meanwhile we know there have been immense harms caused by school closure and educational disruption to our children and our young people. On these and many subjects, the scientists called upon to serve have been asked to address impossible questions. And it has been our duty to respond as best we can.

I am more at home in a maths department coffee room than a department of health meeting room. I have some sense of how to function in an academic world, but not so much in that of government. Needless to say, this disorientation and being faced with seemingly impossible asks have again brought out the imposter syndrome loud and clear. The difference this time is that I know that I can function despite it, and that I can acknowledge that it is there. And maybe it also has its uses in this high pressure situation – as a reminder that I can't personally solve everything here and it would be lunacy to expect that of myself or of anyone else. But I can focus my efforts on the specific thing I am working on at any given time and do my best there, and keep sight of why I am doing this.

This service is something that I know that I owe. I have been given amazing opportunities up to now, including at Trinity. Indeed, my path from mathematics to pandemics is very much a Trinity story. It is one I will happily bore anyone in detail with over a drink when we can meet in person – it involves a series of unlikely events, including reading the wrong pages of a textbook whilst I was a Part III student. After I had finished Part III, for once I knew clearly what I wanted to do: move to the Department of Zoology for my PhD, where there was a research group modelling infectious disease. Cutting to the chase, it was Trinity College that stepped in to make this happen, again changing my trajectory forever: Trinity funded my PhD through an Internal Graduate Studentship. I will be grateful for this throughout my career. Thanks Trinity!

My PhD years were wonderful indeed, with freedom to rove happily through ideas across the disciplines before finding my niche in modelling influenza dynamics and evolution. And I continued to enjoy being part of Trinity – then among the graduate community, the BA Society.

I know many Trinity members are now on the front line of this pandemic in the UK and far beyond. I am so grateful for what they do, and I know you will all be joining me in wishing them continued strength for whatever is yet to come.

Trinity continues to inspire us of all. Like so many alumni, I am immensely proud that Dame Sally Davies is Master of Trinity College – from guarding the health of the nation, to ensuring the continued health of our College. This matters more than ever now. I believe many Trinity members can play a role and a part to help avoid and mitigate emergencies like this in future. Fellows and graduates of Trinity, and surely current scholars, have much to offer on the immense challenges ahead, of all kinds, on a global scale.

Now, getting finally to the one job I am here to do. Even though we will not be here in person I know we will be doing this together wholeheartedly at this point in the proceedings. I ask you to raise your glass, be it virtual or real, and join me in toasting ‘The College’. Thank you!



Response on behalf of the College, by the Master, Dame Sally Davies, 12 March 2021

I thank Julia for her speech and for her wonderful toast to the College.

Julia Gog OBE (1994, Mathematics) is David N. Moore Fellow, Director of Studies, and Professor in Mathematics at Queens’ College, University of Cambridge. She is also (as you have heard) a member of the Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) and was awarded her OBE for services to academia and the COVID-19 response in 2020. We are grateful to her for giving her time to us today for the Question & Answer session later in this event.

I also thank The Right Reverend and Right Honourable Lord Chartres (1965, History) for his address.

Commemoration affords us the opportunity to pay tribute to our benefactors throughout the College’s long history, from the formative stages with Edward II and, of course, our founder, Henry VIII, through to the present day.

On this occasion, we recognise our current and living benefactors too, and Trinity remains continuously grateful for the support of our Fellow Benefactors – supporters who, once admitted, enjoy many of the same privileges as Fellows

within the College. They are: Tom Howat (1999, Mathematics), Sir Henry Keswick (1958, Law), Simon Keswick (1961, Economics), Bruce (1977, History) and Elizabeth Dunlevie, Tzo Tze Ang (1997, Electrical and Information Sciences), Eashwar Krishnan (1996, Natural Sciences), Graham Keniston-Cooper (1977, Mathematics) and Lord Wolfson of Sunningdale (1954, Law) – we thank you. We hope to admit more Fellow Benefactors in the near future.

The College owes a debt of gratitude to all of our alumni who have supported the College financially in 2020–21. The economic challenges of the past twelve months have affected people and organisations across the world, and it is testament to the generosity of the spirit and the affection held for Trinity by our alumni that we have continued to receive donations from so very many.

We are especially grateful to all those who took the time to speak with our students during the recent telethon (December 2020) and the nearly 300 alumni who contributed to the Annual Fund.

I particularly want to recognise David Manns (1964, Mathematics) who, on seeing the difference made to current students by the Top-Up Bursaries Scheme, known as PTUBS, decided to bring forward his planned legacy to make a significant donation last year. PTUBS, which was founded and led by Trinity, now involves 21 Colleges and provides extra support to undergraduates from households with gross incomes of up to £62K a year to help them make the most of their time at Cambridge.

At a more “normal” Commemoration Feast, this would be the opportunity for me to introduce a few of our alumni who would be in attendance, recognised for their personal and professional achievements or for their contributions to College life through volunteering. We miss you here.

Of course, while so much about this year is different, our alumni continue to do the College proud. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the medics and scientists from Trinity who are doing so much to help the world to navigate the COVID-19 pandemic.

We appreciate our alumni working in public service and policy – striving tirelessly to make everyday life a little better for each and every one of us: our security services, police and military, our teachers, carers and charity workers, and *indeed everyone* who is making a difference in their own communities. You are all wonderful examples of the Trinity spirit and I salute you.

It would be impossible for me to name all of our alumni who deserve recognition; however, allow me to highlight a few:

- The following alumni gained recognition in the New Year Honours:
 - Dame Jo da Silva OBE (1995, Engineering) – DBE for services to Engineering and International Sustainable Development
 - Daniel Greenberg (1983, Law) – CB (Companion of the Order of the Bath) – for services to Parliament
 - Prof Huw Thomas (1976, Natural Sciences) – KCVO (Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order)
 - Dr Peter Troughton (1966, History) – CVO (Commander of the Royal Victorian Order)
 - Stephen Patterson (1982, History) – CVO
 - Brian Davidson (1982, Law) – CMG (Companion of the Order of St Michael & St George)
 - Dr Nicholas Coni (1955, Natural Sciences) – OBE
 - Prof Carlton Evans (1993, Medicine) – OBE
 - Hannah Barry (2001, History of Art) – MBE
 - Dr Lynn Sloman (1981, Natural Sciences) – MBE
 - Bruce Powell (1968, History) – MBE
- Prof Stuart Lyon (1976, Natural Sciences) was elected Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering.
- Two of our alumni have been appointed to serve in the UK Government this year – Dr Kwasi Kwarteng MP (1993, History) was appointed Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Jan 2021); and Vicky Ford MP (1986, Economics) serves as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Children and Families (Feb 2020).
- I must also congratulate Simon Case (1998, History) on his appointment as Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Home Civil Service (Sept 2020) and Sir Peter Bottomley, who is the Father of the House of Commons. We wish them all good judgement and luck in their important work.

- Documentary film maker, Robin Barnwell (1991, History), received a number of awards this year, including a BAFTA, an International Emmy and two British Journalism Awards for his investigations, while Simon Denyer (1984, Economics) was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in Explanatory Reporting for a *Washington Post* series on climate change.
- ... and of course, I must mention Richard Osman (1989, Social and Political Sciences), who became the first author to have his debut novel reach the Christmas Number One. His book, *The Thursday Murder Club*, has achieved phenomenal success and we look forward to the film version, and the sequel.

Now let me highlight the Honours and Promotions of our Fellows over the last year:

- Professor Sarah Elizabeth Worthington QC (Hon), FBA, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, University of Cambridge has been made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours list (June 2020) for services to English Private Law.
- Trinity's Director of Music, Stephen Layton, was appointed Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in the Queen's Birthday Honours list (June 2020), for services to classical music.
- The following were recognised in the New Year Honours, January 2021:
 - Knight Bachelor: Professor Simon Baron-Cohen, Professor of Autism Research, University of Cambridge. For services to Autism Research and to Autistic People.
 - Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE): Professor Valerie Gibson, Professor of High Energy Physics, University of Cambridge. For services to science, women in science and public engagement.
- Four were Elected Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS) in 2020:
 - Prof Jack Thorne
 - Prof Marian Holness
 - Prof Hugh Osborn
 - Prof Didier Queloz

- And Elected Fellow of the British Academy (FBA) in 2020: Prof Catherine Barnard
- While Prof Emma Widdis was elected to the Professorship of Slavonic Studies, with effect from 1 September 2021
- Claudio Castelnovo was promoted to Professor in June 2020
- Stuart Haigh was promoted to Reader in June 2020

Next, let me highlight the achievement of Physics PhD student, Louise Shanahan, as she won gold in the Indoor 800m in the British Universities & Colleges Sport Nationals in February 2020. In March, Louise built on her success, triumphing as Irish Senior Women’s Indoor 1500m champion. More recently, Louise achieved an indoor personal best and European Indoor qualification standard for 800m at the Bryggen Sports Invitational in Manchester – no wonder she was shortlisted for Cambridge University’s Sportsperson of the Year Award 2020.

- I am now sad to report the deaths of 10 Fellows over the last year:
 - Professor Sir Michael John Berridge F.R.S 13 February 2020
 - Dr Roger David Dawe 16 February 2020
 - Professor Freeman John Dyson F.R.S (1941) 28 February 2020 – Honorary Fellow
 - Professor Horace Basil Barlow F.R.S (1938) 5 July 2020
 - Dr Ian Ranald McDonald (1979) 19 July 2020
 - Lord Walter Garrison Runciman C.B.E, F.B.A (1955) 10 December 2020
 - Professor Sir Peter Julius Lachmann F.R.S., F.MedSci President of the Academy of the Medical Sciences (1950) 26 December 2020 – Honorary Fellow
 - Dr Neil Hopkinson (1983) 5 January 2021
 - Dr David Anthony Washbrook (1966) 24 January 2021
 - And our Senior Fellow, Mr Henry John Easterling (1952) 23 February 2021

I also report the sad death of our gifted second-year Mathematics student, Harjivan Singh.

Last year – on Friday 13 March to be exact – we met for my first Commemoration celebration.

I said last year at that Commemoration Feast that there was “a black cloud above us all, Coronavirus, that would be hard, and that we had so much to do”. I said “we (Trinity) will be ready when called on”. And we set about preparing ...

That morning, in Council we had agreed that COVID-19 had reached such high levels in the community and Addenbrookes Hospital that the best thing for our students would be to go home. We hoped that, by leaving early, they would be able to get affordable, safer transport and be better looked after too.

The following Thursday, Britain went into our first “lockdown”, recognising that we were well into the throes of the first wave of the pandemic caused by the SARS virus, COVID-19.

And now, in our third lockdown and second wave of COVID, I have the honour to address you from the Master’s Lodge. This last year has been tumultuous across the globe, no-one has escaped. I want now to tell you about our last Trinity year.

From the beginning I decided that, as former Chief Medical Officer, I would not comment – other than to friends in private – on the Government’s handling of the pandemic.

Of course, we could have entered lockdown earlier but, even sadder for the outcomes, is that we went into COVID-19 with marked deprivation and as the fatties of Europe. This is why the death rate in Britain has been higher than other comparator countries. As time has passed, we have seen how rare it is for young people to have severe illness unless they are overweight. We should have done more as a nation over the decades to combat obesity and, sadly, exercise alone will not reverse this structural problem in British society.

I still do not understand why it took Europe, and Britain in particular, so long to accept the evidence that mask wearing protected others from catching COVID as well as themselves. Asian countries were doing better than the rest of the world in containing the COVID pandemic and face masks were clearly a central plank of their policies.

Our Council agreed in June that, from the beginning of Michaelmas term as autumn and winter approached, we would insist on mask wearing within College – excepting of course in people’s own rooms or while actually eating.

By now the evidence is clear on this issue. Indeed, recently the American Centre for Disease Control shared the evidence that wearing two masks was better

than one! We have learnt, meanwhile, how important the aerosol route is for infection. So, ventilation is key to protecting from infection – which of course explains why pubs, restaurants and clubs have so often been at the centre of super-spreader events.

Our 2020 Lent term was like no other – with very few students in residence, either from abroad or for welfare reasons. Lectures and supervisions were online, and as a result we have all of course become used to saying “you’re on mute” to people.

It was tough on everyone with the only people allowed into College being our residents: Fellows, a few students and our wonderful staff.

Where possible people worked from home. I particularly want to record our thanks to all who did so much to maintain morale and cope with the difficult circumstances including limited space and schooling from home. I wonder how most of us would have coped?

Our Fellows, Chaplains and Tutorial department have been doing a fantastic job in supporting students both in College and at home across the whole year. Examples during that Lent term were Professors Poole and Leighton leading an online poetry evening featuring Trinity poets from across the centuries, and the Chaplains organising an online pub quiz with participants from across the UK and Europe.

Easter 2020 saw a number of students still resident and our Chaplains delivering Easter eggs to them.

Then Easter Term arrived, but sadly not with our students.

Everyone set about lectures, supervisions, study and revision from home. And then the exams.

Mid exam period, the TCSU even had me sign up to a virtual sports week competition against our sister college, Christ Church Oxford, encouraging everyone to think about their physical and mental wellness at this important time. 118 students, Fellows and staff all signed up to our Trinity side, logging a total of 454.6 hours on the Strava app. This was 100 hours more than Christ Church, but they won for averaging nine minutes more per participant than us! Thank you Ludvig, our TCSU President, for setting this up, and I promise to do more another time.

Popular weekly virtual exercise sessions have also been organised by the Field Club throughout the year.

Michaelmas term saw us reunited, with students generally in residence. We were missing a few for health or travel reasons. But this was not a Michaelmas term like others – we were constrained by COVID-19 and Government guidance.

Our resident students were grouped into households of 6–8 people on a single staircase. And all had signed up to our Trinity community contract – the set of behaviours to which we have all agreed.

Our staff had worked miracles through the summer to prepare for Michaelmas term with Perspex in the Porters' Lodge to protect our Porters, signage, sanitising gel and risk assessments everywhere and for everything. I want to congratulate our Junior Bursar and all the staff on the complex preparations so well enacted to keep us all safe. This was not an easy job.

Cambridge University pioneered an asymptomatic testing programme for all students resident in colleges, so that each household was tested as a pool once a week. If someone in a pool tested positive, all the students in the household were isolated until individual tests were performed and the results came through, and they were then either released or quarantined.

Our Chaplains and Tutorial department set up an amazing welfare support system, which was particularly important for those students who were isolated or quarantined with infection. This included advice not just when locked down but also at key moments of the lockdown – as well as: hot chocolate and biscuits from the Chaplains on Fridays; books and board games from the library; and delivery of good food to them from the servery by the Porters. Even an online book club was set up supplying the books to students, who then met online to talk about them.

Government guidelines about the number of people who could meet together were followed both socially and for supervisions, with many supervisions occurring face-to-face – though with masks worn and with open windows.

In Nevile's Court we had an open-sided marquee (which is still there today) in order to allow distanced eating from the servery and, along with tables under the Wren Library and a marquee on Brewhouse lawn, providing space for well ventilated and distanced supervisions too.

Our Chaplains have been leading masked and distanced welfare teas and pizza evenings, even Halloween events, and all within Government guidelines. As were their small group visits to places including: the botanical gardens, Great St

Mary's tower, and the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; there were also online visits to the Footlights stand-up shows.

In October, we did not have the Great Court Run, but we had a Trinity first in the form of a celebration of Black History Month. Two students, Wanipa Ndhlovu and Serena Cole, were inspired to develop an exhibition that charted students own experience of being black in Cambridge. It was a compelling exhibition of photo portraits with a revealing short film by Sonum Sumaria. We also hosted an amazing and very open conversation between Benjamin Zephaniah and Ben Okri about race and life in Britain.

Our students did us proud, and it was not easy.

Term ended with a successful Telethon. Thank you, students and alumni.

Christmas presents were sorted out by Tutorial for our resident students, and Catering put on an amazing Christmas lunch for 100 of them. Our great serving staff organised a few of us to serve the students really effectively and, I have to mention, rather tactfully. The chefs came in to cook, and I must put on record that the Christmas puddings were the best I have ever tasted! Thank you all of you for so generously making COVID Christmas 2020 so very special.

This Lent term has seen few students in residence: about 25% or so. We expect more back next term, but we have to wait for Government guidance. The students who had stayed through the Christmas holidays continued residence and were joined by the medics and others who Government decreed should be at university. We included a few more because of the allowed exceptions: those who made a strong case for return based on welfare, including difficulty studying or health reasons.

Lockdown number three has us all knowing the rules but, clearly, finding it increasingly exhausting and difficult to live with. No one is finding it easy. Spirits have been lifted for those who have joined in the Trinity Music Mondays, run by Joanna Forbes L'Estrange and inviting the whole community to sing on Zoom. Though I must emphasise ensuring that all-important button, bottom left, of mute is on – so no one else can hear our efforts.

A highlight of this Lent term has been the agreement by Council to commit Trinity College to achieve carbon net zero by 2050 and to divest from all fossil fuel investments in public equities before the end of 2021. A move that has been welcomed by Fellows, students, staff and alumni.

While I have generally focused on the good things we have done as individuals and together, let us not forget the difficulties that everyone has suffered. Many have found residence and the rules tough, or working from home extraordinarily difficult, and some of our staff have been furloughed.

When I asked our outgoing excellent President of the TCSU, Ludvig Brekke, for his thoughts he said that the notable challenges for students had been, “the lockdowns, the lack of foreseeability in both academic and personal lives, exhaustion and lethargy, mental health difficulties, social isolation and the lack of sports and extra-curricular activities”. Indeed, he commented that for his generation maintaining mental and physical health was already a challenge for many, and that COVID has made it much more difficult.

In explaining, Ludvig repeated the description to students of our Senior Tutor, Professor Catherine Barnard, when she said: “I know this is difficult. You are experiencing the pain of seeing your already brief time at university slip away. Like sand through your fingers. That must be a terrible feeling”.

Our thanks go to the outgoing TCSU committee as a whole, particularly Ludvig and Ben Clark, and we welcome the new committee led by President Serena Cole and Vice-President Menan Loganathan. Also, our thanks to the BA committee led by Stephanie McGimpsey. These are never easy roles, but COVID has been challenging for all of us. Sadly, we cannot do all the things our students want, but by working together we can do a terrific amount to make this time special for each student.

Many of us recognise Catherine’s sentiments for both students and our own lives. COVID and the restrictions have of course impacted on our Fellowship as well. Fellows have been asked not to come into College – unless resident or essential for teaching in Easter term 2020 and Lent term 2021.

Our Fellows have felt the loneliness of our whole society: confined or shielded at home, missing the conviviality of the Parlour, our wonderful lunches, High Table and occasional Feasts.

It has been an isolated and sad year for everyone. We are lucky none of our Fellows died of COVID, and now vaccines are steadily being offered to everyone down the age groups.

There are two events that stand out for me from this COVID year with which I want to end. The first is the series of five matriculation lunches in place of a

single matriculation dinner. They were socially distanced and masked, in the open-sided and rather windy marquee in Neville's court. We all wore our gowns and went to our assigned places to find the beautiful little wicker hampers that Catering had put together, full of amazing food and wine.

The second was late afternoon on a drizzly evening when the Freshers, all gowned and masked up, filed in to Great Court from their staircases and stood, socially distanced, on the lawns. We listened to singing from our choir. I welcomed everyone out of the first-floor window of the Master's Lodge. Then we all sang "Danny Boy", with the words on our mobile phones. It was a very moving episode that I will remember forever.

And throughout the year, while our Chapel has been closed, we have been treated online to virtual services, which have included bespoke recorded reflections interspersed with archive choir footage. This gives me the opportunity to congratulate Stephen Layton, Paul Nicholson and all our singers on our Trinity Choir being named as one of the 'top ten choirs in the world' by the BBC Music Magazine.

We all know life has been tough for our community, but it has probably been even worse for our future community: the children of school age. Horrifically, a report published six weeks ago (on 1 February 2021) from the Institute for Fiscal Studies stated that "By the time the pandemic is over, most children across the UK will have missed over half a year of normal, in-person schooling . . . We will all be less productive, poorer, have less money to spend on public services, and we may be less happy and healthy as a result. We will probably also be more unequal, with all the social ills that come with it."

The recent All Party Parliamentary Group "Inquiry into student tuition and accommodation costs during COVID-19" recommended a range of measures that we at Trinity had already taken: including only paying rent when in residence, and emergency hardship funds to cover costs – including digital poverty.

We all recognise that this pandemic has exposed and amplified existing structural inequalities, physical and mental health deficits, as well as the chronic under-funding of many services and sectors. The exit strategy for universities will, like other sectors, be linked to the suppression of the virus and the success of the vaccination strategy. But whether things will be "normal" in September 2021 is unknown.

What we do know is that our students will not have been tested by tough A levels, and that those from poorer backgrounds will have found it both harder to get in and then harder to catch up once here.

As a College we already do a lot to widen access for entry and to support students once here. But we will need to redouble our efforts.

Wouldn't it be wonderful to do more, if we were able to award many more scholarships and bursaries in support?

I want to finish with a metaphor published by a colleague at Christmas in the *British Medical Journal*. He said that “in navigating these stormy treacherous and unpredictable waters we need four things as a nation: first, an experienced Captain the crew will follow and trust; second, a well-trained crew, adequate in number who work as a team; third, passengers who are as seaworthy as possible to survive the storm; and, of course, fourth, a ship that is securely constructed”. If we need this as a nation then, so do we here in Trinity, and I thank our benefactors and predecessors for giving us a strong ship to sail, our passengers are doing well, and our Trinity crew is amazing and second to none! Thank you everyone.

Finally, I want to tell you how here in College we have marked the passing of the seasons through our glorious gardens. Our gardeners do the most wonderful job. When Extinction Rebellion dug up our lawn outside Great Gate a decision was taken to replant with 20,000 crocus corms beneath the new grass. The result is stunning – drawing photographers daily. Also, with Cambridge so very quiet, we saw egrets, cygnets, a peregrine falcon eyas, herons, and deer in our midst. This was all awe-inspiring and beautiful.

It has been a difficult year and our heart go out to those who have lost loved ones. We also thank and celebrate those who have contributed to the front-line services here in College, in Cambridge, in Britain and abroad.

Our purpose in Trinity is scholarship, both teaching and research, and we have been particularly concerned for our students whose studies have been interrupted, whose lives have been changed and whose expectations have needed to shift repeatedly.

This COVID generation has not had the Trinity experience others before them had and that those succeeding them will have – but they will remember this time, and they should feel proud of the community spirit, resilience and strength that

they have shown. We will be together again physically and emotionally because we have come together to protect each other and we have science on our side. But we miss you all at this time.

This period will be remembered as we remember the World Wars: the sacrifices made by our community and the temporary physical alterations here in Trinity.

We are all justifiably proud of our Trinity students and our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, of King Henry the Eighth Foundation.

Thank you. I'd ask you now to join me in the toast: In piam memoriam benefactorum.

Postscript

Since recording my speech, sadly the entire College has been shocked and deeply saddened by the death of a much loved second-year undergraduate, Kesh Iyengar. Our thoughts are with his family and many friends. We are also very sorry to learn of the death of our Fellow Benefactor, Lord Wolfson of Sunningdale, and of Honorary Fellow, the Reverend Canon John Polkinghorne.



ALUMNI RELATIONS & DEVELOPMENT

ALUMNI RELATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS

TRINITY MEDICS - A YEAR FIGHTING COVID-19





Alumni Relations & Development



Dr Michael Banner, Chair of Alumni Relations & Development

Despite the continued disruption of the pandemic, Trinity has managed to maintain much of its regular life through the year, with the undergraduates back in residence for the whole of the Easter term. We know that our alumni were rooting for the College in these challenging times, and we appreciated the many messages of support and the numerous ways in which you have contributed over the past year.

We continued our popular virtual events programme this year, including the Trinity Research Talk Series, which began with Junior Research Fellow Dr Ewain Gwynne's (e2018) fascinating Talk 'Random Curves and Surfaces' in January. Over the next months we heard from Dr Aled Walker (2010) on 'Structure versus Randomness: a dichotomy in number theory', Dr Rohit Chikkaraddy (e2018) on 'Atoms, Molecules and Bonds Vibrations Coupling to Light', and Dr Jitka Stollova (2013) on 'Shaping Richard III After Shakespeare'.

In spring we held two very enjoyable 'In Conversation' online events featuring alumni. In May, artist Davey Jose (2001) joined his brother, Bobby Seagull of University Challenge fame (Hughes Hall, 2014 and Emmanuel, 2015), to share how his childhood spinal injury shaped both his art and technological know-how. In June, we welcomed composer and performer Owain Park (2013), who composed the Te Deum for The Master's Installation in 2019, in conversation with Mike Waldron (2006), freelance conductor and Founder and Director of the London Choral Sinfonia.



Mike Gregory (1959) and his wife Nancy on their special day.

Thank you to the 2000+ alumni who logged in for our virtual events this year, and for contributing such interesting questions for the speakers. We will be restarting the series in near future, so do keep an eye on the enewsletter and the website for news of all our forthcoming events: www.trin.cam.ac.uk/alumni/alumni-events.

After the easing in UK restrictions in July, it was very good to be able to hold events at Trinity this summer, even if with limited capacity. In August we welcomed alumni and their families for our two 'Trinity on the Backs' picnics. We were particularly touched that Mike Gregory (1959) and his wife Nancy chose to celebrate their 58th wedding anniversary with us, and they were able to return to the Chapel where they married in 1963.

We were also delighted to host two Annual Gatherings in September – for those who matriculated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 on 11 September, and for 1965, 1966 and 1967 on 15 September. At the first Gathering, alumni enjoyed live music under the Wren Library, with games scattered throughout Neville's Court. The catering team delivered a delicious menu and manned the perennially popular Punt Bar. The second Gathering, for Members from 1965,



Ian Olsson

Trinity College Choir Association members at the Annual Gathering 15 September 2021.

1966 and 1967, was a more traditional affair, with Evensong in Chapel and a group photograph in Nevile's Court, before dinner in Hall. Thank you to the Trinity College Choir Association, whose beautiful performance was the perfect ending to the evening.

Although many of our alumni associations and groups were unable to offer their usual activities they have been determined to keep their members connected. As you will read in the reports that follow, Trinity in Japan delivered a remarkable number of online events with eminent guest speakers, thanks to group Chair Dr Gerhard Fasol (1978). And in June the Trinity Golf Society chaired by Peter Larkin (1964) gathered members together for a day of friendly competition at the Royal Worlington course. Don't forget that our alumni groups are always pleased to welcome new members, and you can find details about how to join on the website.

At the beginning of 2021 Bill O'Hearn joined ARDO as Executive Director of Alumni Relations and Development. Bill was previously Development Director at Clare College, and prior to that worked at Eton and Yale.



Ian Olsson

Getting into the competitive spirit – games at the Gathering of 11 September 2021.

Despite the continued challenges, we had a successful year of fundraising, raising some £3.6 million to support students, further our access initiatives, and augment teaching and research. We were particularly pleased to reschedule the Telethon from Easter to Michaelmas Term 2020, after it had to be postponed due to the pandemic, and we were grateful for gifts and pledges totalling £277,000. Thank you to all alumni who took the time to speak with our student callers during this year's Telethon from 20 September to 3 October. We will report back in more detail in this year's annual report, but I can share with you now that your gifts and pledges totalled more than £329,000, for which we are profoundly grateful.

Looking ahead to 2022, we hope there will be a greater number of physical events, particularly at Trinity. We will keep you up-to-date with the latest news from the College via our regular communications and publications, and if you have any ideas or suggestions to help shape our activities do get in touch with me, or with any other member of the team – we are always pleased to hear from you. Very best wishes for the year ahead.

Alumni Associations



Trinity First and Third Association Tony Pooley (1964), President

The First and Third Association is open to all alumni who enjoyed rowing whilst up at Trinity and who wish to maintain contact with past, and also present, members of the First & Third Trinity Boat Club. The Association exists to support the Club financially, practically and socially.

As everybody is aware, social events have been subject to restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Normally, the Association holds a black tie Biennial Dinner in College and it is usually attended by about 150 alumni and partners. Last year's dinner was postponed because of COVID-19 and had been planned to be held on 28 August this year. However, it was eventually cancelled in view of the continuing uncertainty. The dinner is now planned for next year – 24 September 2022. After such a long delay, please put the date in your diary!

Other social events (again subject to COVID-19 restrictions) include a gathering in London every first Tuesday of each month for drinks and supper at 'Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese' in Fleet Street, and an annual drinks event on the Saturday of Henley Royal Regatta (usually the first week in July).

A now well-established Steering Committee of alumni and current Boat Club Captains seeks to further the progress of both the Boat Club and the Association by agreeing development strategies, the degree to which the Association can assist in funding the Boat Club and generally strengthening the bonds between current Club members and alumni. Please do get in touch if you want to offer support.

Since March last year (2020) all rowing has been badly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. College rowing and the Mays were abandoned in the Easter term 2020, followed by the 2020 Fairbairn races in December and all subsequent traditional races until the end of the last academic year. We hope that normality returns this year following the government's vaccination programme and the more recent curtailment of COVID-19 restrictions.

In case you missed the postscript to the most recent email from the First & Third Trinity Boat Club Association, Imogen Grant (2014), who learnt to row with First & Third just seven years ago, sculled with Emily Craig in the Lightweight Women's Double Sculls at the Tokyo Olympics. They missed a bronze medal by 0.01 second. What an amazing achievement for a First & Third novice!

The current President of the Association is Tony Pooley (1964). Rich Dewire (1996) and Thomas O'Neil (2006) are the Association's Co-Chairs.

Do contact the Association through the website at www.firstandthirdassoc.org or email assoc@firstandthird.org.



Trinity Business and City Association Ihab Makar (1979), Chair

The pause in the Association's events due to the pandemic provided an opportunity to assess ideas for imaginative ways in which the Association can grow and evolve. We will focus on six keys areas of development.

Growth

After the major step we took in 2016 of opening up what had been a finance-only association to the entire business community, we know that business alumni may be unaware of the TBCA. We will be launching a recruitment drive to create awareness amongst alumni of TBCA and its activities.

Developing 1-1 Networking

Networking is core to the Association's mission. We wish to develop this further by creating a targeted networking capability, where alumni can search and seek out another alumni in a company or sector that interests them.

Alongside the LinkedIn and Facebook groups that we have recently established, the key platform will be Trinity Members Online (TMO).

Developing 1-1 Mentoring

We have all sometimes felt 'I wish I had known that when I was twenty'. Our mentoring is aimed to address that need.

Alongside the mentoring events we have already begun, we want to make it easy for young alumni to search to identify more senior alumni in a target sector or company, to ask for advice. This will clearly make use of similar capabilities to the Networking initiative, so the Networking and Mentoring teams will be working closely together.

Events on Entrepreneurship and start-ups

In 2019 we successfully held the first meeting in this initiative at the new Bradfield Centre on the Cambridge Science Park, organised by Alex Barrett (1986). We plan more events in this field, both in London and Cambridge.

More and varied social events

Based on the very positive feedback on the black-tie dinner with the former Master, Sir Gregory Winter (1970), held just before the pandemic, the Association plans to make such dinners a regular event, complementing our periodic drinks parties. We will also be looking at new and imaginative forms of social events.

Broadening the membership base

Just as important as the Association's growth is increasing its breadth.

The Association is open to alumni working for the Government and public sector, non-profit organisations, NGOs, charities, cultural organisations; indeed organisations of any type, which may not have always been considered 'business'. The increase in diversity and the opportunity to meet others from very different fields will greatly enrich the experience of all members.

In summary, while the pandemic has seemed a period of hibernation, there are many new initiatives in the air, and we plan no let-up in the growth and transformation of the Association. Please do join us – we look forward to welcoming you.



The Trinity College Choir Association Douglas Paine (2000), Chair

The Trinity College Choir Association is open to all former members of the College Choir and organ scholars, although it holds and supports events that may be of interest to alumni outside these groups who appreciate the College Choir or choral music more generally.

The TCCA was formally born at its inaugural Gathering on 1 July 2006, which also marked Dr Richard Marlow's (e1968) retirement and celebrated his thirty-eight years as Organist and Director of Music. July 2021 was, therefore, the TCCA's official 15th anniversary. Nicholas Yates QC (1991), the founding Chairman of the TCCA from 2006 to 2014, penned an article celebrating the occasion, and recalling the circumstances of the TCCA's birth, in the most recent TCCA newsletter which was issued to TCCA members and is also available on the College website: (www.trin.cam.ac.uk/newsletters/tcca-newsletter-no-20-june-2021/).

The TCCA faced another year of disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. All Members of College have been affected by the pandemic to varying degrees, but many members of the TCCA are professional musicians whose livelihood and way of life have continued to face unprecedented challenges. TCCA members have worked hard to keep music-making going, in whatever ways they can.

As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, the annual Trinity College Alumni Carol Service 2020 could not be held. However, Mike Waldron (2006) organised and directed a small TCCA choir who recorded pieces that were incorporated into



Ian Olsson

TCCA members performing at the Annual Gathering, conducted by Mike Waldron (2006).

an online video, together with readings and other performances, which was circulated to College alumni and viewed by over 1,000 people. If this year's service is able to go ahead, all Members of College are warmly encouraged to attend and tickets will be available through the Alumni Office in due course.

On 8 June 2021, an online event was held featuring a former Organ Scholar, Owain Park (2013), who shared his experiences as a performer and composer in conversation with Mike Waldron (2006).

The TCCA was delighted to provide a choir (of past members of the College Choir) to sing at this year's Annual Gathering on 15 September, for members who matriculated in 1965, 1966, and 1967, and it was wonderful to share such a special occasion at Trinity again.

If any former Choir members would like to sing at future Annual Gatherings, please contact the Music Administrator, Eleanor Lancelot (music.administrator@trin.cam.ac.uk).

Any former members of the Choir who do not receive communications from the TCCA, but who wish to do so, should contact the Alumni Office.



**Trinity Engineers' Association
Amanda Talhat (2006) &
Christie Marrian (1970)**

Again, it has been a difficult 12 months for the Trinity Engineers' Association (TEA). We managed a virtual get together via Zoom with 42 alumni and 22 students connected from various parts of the globe. A positive from the meeting was that the geographical range of alumni who could attend was significantly greater than before.

The theme of the meeting was 'Coping with COVID in Cambridge' and featured a couple of speakers and a lively series of breakout rooms for small group discussions – survivors met for a non-virtual glass of wine! Professor Hugh Hunt (e1990) started things off by showing what it was like to teach and be

taught at Trinity and the Department of Engineering. Hugh showed some remarkable images of completely empty places in and around Cambridge which would normally be jam-packed. However, being engineers it was gratifying to see how a range of technology had been developed, modified and/or kludged together to make teaching possible both remotely and in person.

Dr Shaun Fitzgerald, currently a Royal Academy of Engineering Visiting Professor at the Department of Engineering at Cambridge, and a Fellow in Engineering at Girton College, followed with a description of reopening spaces after the pandemic. Ventilation is the key and the influence of even a modest increase in airflow is quite dramatic. So make sure to open a window, even a little bit!

The small group breakouts gave alumni a closer glimpse of how students were actually able to live in the conditions prevalent in October 2020, along with discussing the technical aspects of exactly how much to open that window.

On behalf of the TEA Committee, we would like to express our appreciation for the invaluable support from the Master, Fellows and Engineering DoS of Trinity, along with Phil Pass and his team in the ARDO.



Trinity Golf Society **Peter Larkin (1964), Chair**

The Trinity Golf Day is held each year in June and provides a great opportunity to meet and play with fellow alumni. Another lifting of COVID restrictions allowed us to stage an enjoyable meeting at Royal Worlington and Newmarket on 24 June 2021. The Bradbrook Trophy was won by Robert Fergusson (1973), with a very creditable score in the face of tough competition and some thick rough. The 2022 meeting will take place on 16 June at the Robin Hood GC, Solihull.

Anyone interested in participating in the 2022 Inter-College Alumni Golf competition at the Gog Magog course on 12 April (maximum playing handicap 18) should contact the Alumni Office with details of their handicap / club membership / experience.



Winner of 2021 Trinity Golf Day, Robert Fergusson (1973).

The Society would be delighted to welcome new members – we are open to all alumni who play golf. Being a member of a golf club or holding a recognised current or past handicap is not a requirement, so if you would like to join the Society, or have any questions, please do contact us via the Alumni Office at alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk. Members are able to invite a limited number of guests.



Trinity Law Association Andrew Walker QC (1987), Chair

The pandemic has dominated our lives since my last annual report. There can be few, both in the UK and across the globe, who have not experienced personal and social consequences. Professionally, the effects have been much more mixed. Many lawyers in the UK report having been busier than ever since March 2020. Others (particularly criminal lawyers) were dealt a heavy financial blow by the limits on the capacity of our courts to conduct trials safely and effectively. One positive effect has been the coming together of both institutions and individuals within the legal profession to support those in most financial need. Perhaps we may now see a much-needed renaissance for collective endeavours and collegiality (despite so many of us still working from home) – I certainly hope so.

Those with court-based practices are now under different pressures, unable to meet the demand for their services as the justice system tries to clear an unprecedented backlog, made so much worse than it needed to be by the Government having starved the system of resources over the last two decades.

One inevitable consequence of the last 18 months has been a pause in some of the activities of the Trinity Law Association. We continue to keep networking activities on hold until we can meet again in person (both lawfully and safely), with the blessing of the College. In the meantime, we have continued to look for ways to help current students to prepare for careers in law, both online and through personal mentoring. We shall be doing the same again during the next academic year, with the aim of bringing some additional support – and perhaps an element of normality – to the lives of those students who are interested in

a career in the law. We are only too well aware how different the experience of College life has been for current students compared with that of their predecessors, and that their natural fears about how to embark on a successful career have been compounded by the lack of opportunities to experience life in the law in the real world.

Despite the pandemic, the academic work of the College Law Fellows has continued to flourish, and Fellows and alumni alike have again achieved public recognition for their contributions to the law and in other fields. We congratulate them all. As ever, though, special thanks go to Jo Miles (e1999) for her enormous contribution to the TLA.

Finally, in the hope of a return to real world events in 2022, we have pencilled in a new date of Saturday 12 March 2022 for our postponed Biennial Dinner. With Brexit apparently now “done”, we are looking forward to an afternoon talk on a rather different – but no less stimulating – legal theme. A trip back to Trinity is long-awaited, and I hope to see many of you there once again.



**Trinity Medics' Association
Dr Tony Hulse (1967), Chair
and Dr Emma Cox (2010),
Communications Officer**

Many of you will remember that our last event, our regular Association Dinner in Hall in March 2020, was postponed as the realities of what we would all be facing with the arrival of COVID-19 became apparent. We are delighted to now be able to share with you details about forthcoming TMA activity.

Please save the date for our next TMA Dinner on 19 March 2022, once again taking place in Hall. This time we will also be looking at ways we can mark the contribution of TMA members in the fight against COVID and this is likely to be reflected in the talks before dinner, as well as the guest list.

We are recommencing our TMS Career Panels for current medical students, in collaboration with the Trinity College Medical Society. These events allow us

to share our varied experiences with the students as they embark upon their medical careers. The next event will be in November, will have a surgical focus and we hope that it will be in person at Trinity. Before the pandemic struck, we were also developing plans to hold a one-day TMA conference, discussing some of the major topics that might affect the future of medicine. It is one of life's ironies that the list of topics we were considering in late 2019 included AI, genomic medicine, and the problems of global antibiotic resistance, but not pandemics!

To mark the impact of our members during the COVID crisis, we sought short contributions highlighting the many different ways in which they have contributed over the last 18 months. Thank you to everyone who contributed their stories, which you can read in the article 'Trinity Medics: A Year Fighting COVID-19' on pages 53 to 58 of this magazine and will also be added to the College archives. We should all be tremendously proud of the huge impact Trinity medics have made, and continue to make, in such challenging times.

We hope to see many of you back in College in March 2022 for the TMA Dinner but in the meantime, we are always keen to receive suggestions from our Members for future TMA events and activities, whether social, academic or in support of students and alumni, so please do send your ideas to alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk.



David Colver (Christ's 1977)

Trinity Women's Network Dr Kimberly Schumacher (1989), Chair

The Trinity Women's Network has nearly 350 members and it is evolving with its members and the times: our plans are to engage members with online events. The TWN aims to appeal to the many professions and interests of its members and provide a forum for conversations with Trinity alumni. The importance of one generation helping another is very important, never more so than now, so please do join us.

We aim to support Trinity alumnae through mentoring, networking and events, spotlighting Trinity's many distinguished female graduates. We enjoy assisting and inspiring current female undergraduates and postgraduates in their chosen studies and careers. The TWN encourages women's initiatives in other Colleges and across the University.

We are hopeful that the Network will be able to host live events in 2022, and the Committee is currently working on plans to bring us together again in Lent term and beyond. Speakers we hope to share details about very soon include a new and an award winning writer, an architect who has been awarded an OBE, and Trinity researchers on historical and feminist topics. We are also planning a musical event, so do keep an eye on the website and your inbox for the latest updates.

The Trinity Women's Network warmly welcomes all Trinity alumni, anywhere in the world. To join, please email alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk. You are also invited to join the Trinity Women's Network Facebook page: www.facebook.com/groups/TrinityWomensNetwork. We would be delighted if you wished to join the committee, as well, bringing fresh ideas. TWN conducts online committee meetings, to convene from any location.



Trinity in China **Alan Babington-Smith (1965) and** **Yang Xia (2003), Co-Founders**

Trinity in China somehow embraced a new communications dynamic during 2021. As the pandemic began to get under control, members enjoyed the air and freedom provided by normal social activities. However, with the outbreak of several incidences of new COVID variants later in the year, the situation became a little more tense again. To keep connected despite the difficulties, our members met up in smaller groups, often discussing international travel and other interesting issues on WeChat, to the extent of almost holding a 'cloud whisky tasting' event online! We were also proud to welcome a few new members this year, including several well-established Trinity alumni who have spent decades in China.

We are always pleased to welcome new members to the group, and alumni interested in joining us are invited to contact the two organisers of Trinity in China as follows:

Yang Xia – Email: biochemistrier@hotmail.com, WEIXIN: CB21TQ

Alan Babington-Smith – Email: alanbs100@outlook.com, WEIXIN: alanbsbj.



Trinity in Hong Kong
Clockwise from left,
Tzo Tze Ang (1997),
Dominic Chan (1988),
Jessie Zhang (2001) and
Tong Zhao (2008), Co-Founders

Trinity in Hong Kong was formed in October 2018, with the purpose of connecting alumni based in Hong Kong and welcoming any Trinity members who may be passing through.



The continued pandemic meant that for much of the past year we had to postpone plans for gatherings, but we

were delighted to be able to resume activities with a welcome drinks event on Thursday 16 September at the Hong Kong Club for alumni and students joining, and returning to, Trinity. It was a great opportunity for alumni to share their hints and tips on Trinity life with the students, and it was so good to be able to bring everyone together, in person.

We hope that we will be able to plan more events over coming months. If you would like to join the group please email the Alumni Office via alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk and sign up to our Facebook group: www.facebook.com/groups/trinityinhongkong/.



Trinity in Japan
Dr Gerhard Fasol (1978), Co-Founder and Chair

Due to the COVID situation, this year I switched Trinity in Japan from our usual format of dinner meetings in Tokyo to global Zoom discussions. We are delighted that Trinity Fellows and members around the world now join our events.

In November 2020, Professor Didier Queloz (e2013) joined us to explain how he found the first exo-planet, a

discovery which earned him the 2019 Physics Nobel Prize. In February 2021, Dame Sarah Worthington (e2011) spoke to us on equity and some of the most difficult cases in law.

Our previous Master, Sir Gregory Winter's (1970) discoveries are the basis for antibody therapies, which are a large part of today's most valuable therapies, particularly in the field of cancer. On 19 March Sir Gregory shared the many difficulties he had to overcome to bring his inventions to market, so that they can today heal patients.

On 30 April Professor Huw Price (e2011) explained why time could go backwards, although this seems counterintuitive at first thought, and Lord John Eatwell (1964) joined us for several sessions and devoted one meeting on 21 May to Piero Sraffa and his economics.

On 18 June Sir Richard Friend (1971), Honorary Fellow and self-declared modern-day alchemist, explained his creations in polymers and perovskites, and their importance for our zero carbon efforts, and on 22 July, Senior Bursar Richard Turnill (e2020) summarized his views on investing based on his time at BlackRock, and on Trinity's financial future. We could not have organised our Zoom discussions without many Trinity Fellows donating their time, energy and enthusiasm, and I would like to express my deep gratitude for their support.

We have a wealth of events planned for the academic year 2021–22 too, and discussions this Michaelmas term included Honorary Fellow Professor Dominic Lieven (e2019) on his newest book *In the Shadow of the Gods. The Emperor in World History*, and with Professor Sir Shankar Balasubramanian (e1994), inventor of Next Generation DNA Sequencing (NGS).

Each of our discussions are recorded and published on our YouTube channel so you can catch up: www.youtube.com/TrinityJapan/. Don't forget to keep an eye on our website for our upcoming events at <https://trinityjapan.org>, and they are also published in the ARDO alumni newsletter and on the Trinity website: www.trin.cam.ac.uk/alumni/events.

For the time being, we will continue our meetings as Zoom discussions so that Trinity Fellows and members from around the world can participate. Once we can resume in-person dinner meetings in Tokyo again, all Trinity Fellows and members living in Tokyo, or visiting Japan, are welcome to join us. If you give me sufficient notice, I can try to adjust our meeting dates to match your schedule in Japan.

If you would like to join us, or to register for an event, you are welcome to contact me here:

Gerhard Fasol
(1978, and Former Fellow)
<https://trinityjapan.org/>
fasol@eurotechnology.com



Trinity in New York Christos Koutsoyannis (1998)

Trinity in New York (TCNY) aims to bring together the large number of Trinity College Cambridge alumni based in, or travelling through, the broader New York City tri-state area, from Princeton in New Jersey to Yale in Connecticut, as well as Trinity alumni across America.

Currently operating virtually, the group will hold regular social events, both physical and virtual, and visits from Trinity Fellows.

TCNY was born during the former Master Sir Gregory Winter's visit to New York in May 2019. The TCNY Committee was solidified during the Trinity Choir's performance at the Church of St Ignatius Loyola in Manhattan and subsequent reception at the Harvard Club of New York on 15 September 2019. Plans to hold an inaugural, in-person TCNY event in NY to meet the new Trinity College Master, Dame Sally Davies, were disturbed by the breakout of COVID-19.

More recently, TCNY held an event with the Trinity College Choir on 22 December 2020. The serene musical journey, which is still available on the Choir's YouTube page, was led by the Choir's Director of Music Steven Layton MBE, who was also able to give a captivating depiction of the challenges of recording choir music at the Trinity Chapel with Covid restrictions: www.youtube.com//TrinityCollegeChoir

TCNY held dual joint virtual events with the Trinity College Alumni Office to meet the Master, Dame Sally Davies on the 4 and 11 May 2021. The Master gave a fascinating review of medical research and policy issues around COVID-19. Together with Senior Bursar Richard Turnill, Executive Director of Alumni Relations and Development Bill O'Hearn, and Dean and Chair of Alumni



The Choir in the Church of St Ignatius Loyola, New York during their 2019 visit.

Relations and Development Dr Michael Banner, the Master was also able to give a great feel for life at the College, initiatives around climate change and the College's endowment.

Hugh Hunt (1990), Professor in Engineering Dynamics and Vibration at Cambridge, Fellow of Trinity and Keeper of the Trinity Clock, gave a vivid review of the fields of renewable energy on 27 July 2021, with a particular focus on current research efforts around climate change and geoengineering. As Keeper of the Clock, and also having just led the College's graduation efforts, Dr Hunt was also able to give alumni a great feel for life at Trinity during the COVID pandemic.

If you wish to join Trinity in New York, to network with fellow alumni, or to find out more about future events, do get in touch at alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk, or visit: www.trin.cam.ac.uk/alumni/community/benefits/associations/

Trinity Medics – A Year Fighting COVID-19



David Zimmel

Back in February 2020, as the world was becoming increasingly aware of a new virus COVID-19, the Trinity Medics' Association was putting the final touches to the plans for their annual dinner at Trinity. As the COVID situation developed, this dinner became the first of many College events to be cancelled during the pandemic.

Around the world, Trinity medics stepped forward to join the effort to combat COVID. Where there was need, you would often find Trinity alumni close at hand. We could not be more proud of everything they have done – we owe them our heartfelt thanks.

ARDO asked members of the Trinity Medics' Association to send us their reflections and here we share just some of their contributions during this pandemic.

The importance of scientific research and collaboration across the world has been clearly demonstrated over the last 18 months as what seemed like every laboratory in every country in the world threw all of the resources they could at the challenge of trying to find out more about COVID-19.

“I run a research laboratory on Adaptive Immunity at a teaching hospital in Milan, where COVID-19 hit particularly hard in early March 2020”, **Prof Marinós Kallikourdis** (1997) told us. “We have been studying the combined immune and cardiological effects on patients who were hospitalised and then had persistent effect after the virus was eliminated from their system (post-COVID syndrome). The work is still ongoing, but it may potentially be of significance for everyone who went through the infection, irrespective of severity.”

Dr Rupert Beale (1996), Clinician Scientist Group Leader at the Francis Crick Institute, London, also mobilised rapidly: “By late January 2020, colleagues at The Worldwide Influenza Centre, based at the Crick, were seriously alarmed ... We started to formulate plans to study the new virus. We obtained a culture of the virus and started to develop simple models to study its cell biology. It soon became apparent that academic study of the virus was not what was imminently needed. A catastrophe was developing on our doorstep in central London, and we had to help as best we could.”

“In March 2020, COVID-19 was rife amongst hospital staff, many of whom were mildly symptomatic but still working, being ineligible for a test. The Crick decided to set up a testing pipeline, and to achieve this pulled together the best and most determined team of scientists I have ever encountered ... Within the team I was tasked with working out how to get swab samples of a horrifyingly wide variety into a standardised molecular test ... it was clear we would have to make our own tests in such a way as to not compete with the NHS for scarce resources ... Developing these tests to the highest standard became a collective obsession ... We published all our protocols and assisted other labs as quickly as we could ... The party line was that it couldn’t be done. We did it.”

Dr Scott Pereira (1966), a Consultant Immunologist, also spent a lot of time in the laboratory: “I had to fast-track evaluation of new assays for COVID immune responses, and as a UKAS assessor had to quickly accredit other labs to do these tests. Seeing patients (mostly virtually) had to be fitted in around this somehow.”

Dr Michael Creagh (1975) has spent the majority of the pandemic working as a teleradiologist in Sydney, Australia. “I’m part of a team of radiologists that report over half the emergency radiology sourced from the UK. The reciprocal time zones allow me to work normal office hours during the UK night. I’ve seen a lot of severe COVID-19 cases over the past year, mostly severe pneumonitis but also some bizarre arterial and venous thromboses. Now, I’m seeing an increasing number of cancers presenting as acute emergencies. These cancers are invariably advanced and disseminated at presentation. It’s interesting from a professional perspective, but sadly it’s not first-class medicine.”

For those based mostly in hospitals, the stark reality of the debilitating effects of COVID hit home quickly. “I’m a consultant physician in Guildford. I remember clearly how terrified I was at the beginning, when no one knew anything about

COVID”, recalls **Dr Cai Neville** (1991), Consultant Rheumatologist, Clinical Lead and College Tutor for Medicine at the Royal Surrey NHS Foundation Trust. “Terrified not for myself, but that I might be faced with a clinical situation and not know what to do with the patient, and that all the juniors would be looking trustingly at me to make the right decisions.”

“Our hospital was bursting with patients on non-invasive ventilation. Multiple surgical wards were hastily converted into medical HDUs, run by volunteers from the consultant physician body. I believe strongly that this is why I trained as a doctor – I could not have lived with myself if I had not stood up when needed. I found myself running HDUs supported by an odd mix of volunteers; paediatric consultants, surgeons, research fellows. We were redeployed for a few months, then it was back to trying to catch up with our normal Rheumatology service – I worked every other weekend for months ... It was, and still is, very hard on all of us, particularly the juniors. Few trainees had access to their normal ways to decompress. I set up regular pastoral sessions for trainees as part of teaching. They were so popular we’ve kept them going.”

At the Royal London Hospital, “the first two waves of COVID in intensive care now feel like a weird alternate reality,” explains **Dr Andrew Leitch** (1987). “In the first one, we were squeezing two extra beds into our four-bedded bays and looking after patients in several critical care appendages around the hospital (two theatre recovery areas, PICU, renal HDU). During the second, we benefited from the rapid fitting of a field ICU into what were empty shells on our top two floors. We topped out at 156 patients in critical care on 19 January (our normal unit has 44 beds).”

These stories are reflected in hospitals around the world. **Dr Shalini Raj-Lawrence** (1997) is an anaesthetist working on Reunion Island, an overseas French department in the Indian Ocean, a location “with a pre-existing burden of insulin dependent diabetes, morbid obesity, dialysis and cardiovascular disease in 70% of the population.”

“Due to its insularity, our ICU capacity was extremely limited, so in response to the COVID threat, I worked in a multi-disciplinary team to mount the first large-scale collaboration between public and private-sector hospitals. We created intensive care beds in units that were normally used just for continuous monitoring. Anaesthetists closely supervised volunteer ward nurses who, in turn, took on ventilated and dialyzed patients. In order to minimise surgical backlog, we

switched to telephone and video consultations. In my off-duty time, I supported my full time ICU colleagues by taking on 12-hour shifts, enabling less fatigue and burnout in their teams. This collaboration was simultaneously exhilarating and exhausting but has had an overall positive impact in the way the private and public sectors innovatively found ways to work more closely together.”

Dr Bronya Gorney (1998), an NHS GP, was one of many who experienced a huge change when she stepped back into work during the pandemic, following maternity leave. “I miss seeing my patients face-to-face for so many reasons. The energy that flows through me when I connect deeply with a patient, has been my deep well of strength throughout a demanding career ... Sitting alone, phone call after phone call, feels both flat and alarming. I can’t help but think of all the physical pathology I’ve picked up over the years by actually laying my hands on someone, as well as the non-verbal clues that alert me when someone is struggling. All of this can be missed over the phone.”

Bronya, like so many GPs, is already seeing a growing number of patients struggling with the impact of what has occurred, “My main work in the fight against COVID includes managing acutely sick patients, but now seems more focused on the fallout from this pandemic; untangling the mangled and wrangled lives left in the wake of this viral tsunami. We need much better conversations about what it means to look after our mental health.”

GPs, retired GPs, nurses, and many others have been joining the small army of medical professionals giving up their time to help with the vaccination efforts.

Dr David Zimmel (1996) spent 2021 continuing to provide frontline care (including face-to-face appointments) in a large multi-site GP practice north of London and supporting the vaccination efforts: “I started 2021 vaccinating on New Year’s Eve and Day and this has continued into our tenth continuous month ... My youngest daughter found some good use for the vials!”

David Zimmel



Like David, **Mr Michael Ormiston** (1967) has spent much of the year ‘jabbing’. “A dozen volunteers, retired doctors, nurses and a dentist, arrive at Batchwood Hall. Most recently a nightclub, its musty cream and purple interior is dominated by stout pillars, a double staircase and a massive chandelier. The GP in charge briefs us: today’s vaccine, the paperwork, resuscitation behind the curtain. No chairs by the jabbing stations – escapees from lockdown will want to sit and chat. It’s freezing; wear fleeces, not short-sleeved tops. 1000 jabs later and another team arrives for the afternoon shift. A few stalwarts stay on for the whole day, but I’m knackered.”

Just beginning a medical career, and like many medical students nearing the end of their degree in summer 2020, **Dr Laith Alexander** (2011) joined the front line early: “My final year of university was cut short, I missed out on my graduation ceremony ... Instead, I was recruited into the NHS early as an ‘interim’ doctor and spent most of the summer of 2020 living in a hotel next to St Thomas’ where I have been an FY1 working on acute medicine, although without COVID-19 there would’ve been a lot less respiratory failure and a lot more diversity in the type of medical presentations (which has consequences for training).”

Closer to Trinity, **Dr Nicholas Matheson** (1996), a Lecturer in Virology at the University of Cambridge and an Honorary Consultant in Infectious Diseases at Addenbrooke’s Hospital, reorientated his lab towards understanding and combating SARS-CoV-2.

He has also had a huge impact on the daily lives of our students, including the current cohort of Trinity medics: “I’ve been heavily involved with the pandemic response, locally and nationally, including direct patient care. I designed and led the internationally recognised Asymptomatic COVID-19 Screening Programme for students at the University of Cambridge and helped kick-start a wider mass-testing initiative for the UK higher education sector. It’s nice that this has intersected with Trinity and I have been in touch with the Master on various occasions.”

Nicholas has published research and commentaries on SARS-CoV-2 which have been featured across mainstream and social media, including in *The Times* and *The Guardian*.

Dr Asif Qasim’s (1990) company MedShr – a global network of over 1.8 million members across 195 countries – was the recipient of a prize at this year’s Trinity

Challenge. “We developed MedShr to enable doctors to share and discuss clinical cases, with the mission to improve patient care and save lives. Our COVID-19 education programme launched in April 2020 and has reached over 500,000 clinicians in low- and middle-income countries. We use medical natural language processing and AI to analyse unique data from real world physician discussions to provide clinical insights.”

Reflecting on how MedShr mirrored what has been seen in hospitals, Asif said, “Fear of infection led to some patients not coming to hospital when they should ... Caring for patients and performing procedures in full PPE is exhausting, and it has been humbling to see the commitment and dedication of staff across the service. We saw this in the discussions on MedShr, and have provided clinician support programs, especially for the high rates of staff PTSD in high care areas.”

The final reflection comes from **Dr Tony Hulse** (1967), Consultant Paediatric Endocrinologist at Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust and Chair of the Trinity Medics’ Association, whose cancelled dinner began this piece.

“A few days before the national lockdown was announced, and just after finishing a huge clinic, my team told me that I should stop doing face-to-face consultations. Little did I realise that this would lead to a total transformation of my way of working. I found that video consultation was not the ‘bee’s knees’... but telephone consultation worked well in my sub-speciality.

“The benefits of remote consultation to patients are clear; the risks are less obvious but are starting to emerge... now seeing some people face-to-face again it is becoming clear what I missed. Often these are incidental; for example, a missed dislocated hip I once diagnosed in a 6-year-old who I was seeing about bed-wetting!

“Like many others I have also been involved in some COVID research. We have looked at the relationship between COVID and Type 1 diabetes in children, leading to a national study which is on-going.”

On behalf of all at Trinity, thank you to all our key worker alumni who have made such a remarkable contribution to the fight against COVID-19.

Dining Privileges

*** Regrettably, is still not yet possible to book alumni dining in College, but we hope to be able to welcome back our alumni in 2022 when the details below regarding Dining Privileges will apply. Please keep an eye on the website and the alumni newsletter for the latest news.**

The College is pleased to welcome back Members of the College on up to four occasions per year to dine at High Table, at no charge. Wine may be taken in the Combination Room following dinner, also at no charge.

To be eligible to take advantage of these Dining Privileges you must either:

- have matriculated and completed a BA degree at Trinity and hold the status of (or be eligible to be awarded) the Cambridge MA;

or:

- have matriculated and completed the minimum of a one-year course (e.g. MLitt, MPhil, PhD), and be at least six years and one term since your matriculation.

Please note:

- There are likely to be a number of occasions each year on which MAs cannot be accommodated in this way – e.g. special dinners or other College events.
- Out of term time, High Table may, unfortunately, be cancelled at relatively short notice due to a small number of Fellows dining that day. Any cancellations will be communicated with as much notice as possible.
- For reasons of space, MAs may not bring guests when exercising their Dining Privilege. Once per year, an MA may apply for the Vice-Master's permission to bring (and pay for) a guest.
- Again, due to limited space, there are a limited number of places available each day. We regret that groups numbering greater than six in size will not be able to dine using their MA Dining Privileges (if larger groups would like to dine in College, please contact catering.bookings@trin.cam.ac.uk to find out more about available packages).

Dinner is at 8pm during Full Term and at 7.30pm in vacation; sherry is available in the Fellows' Parlour half-an-hour beforehand.

Ian Olsson



If you wish to dine, please enquire with the Catering Office for availability, either in writing (The Catering Manager, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ) or by email (catering@trin.cam.ac.uk) or by telephone (01223 338547 between 9am and 4pm, Monday to Friday).

Please also let us know if there are any Fellows whom you would particularly like to meet when you come to dine (although, of course, we cannot guarantee that they will be able to dine on the night when you come).

Please note that a gown should be worn only by those MAs who are resident in Cambridge.

Alumni Achievements 2020–2021

The date given as the date of matriculation is the date of first entering the College, either as an undergraduate or advanced student.

- 2013 **P Ajak** First South Sudanese national to be awarded a PhD from the University of Cambridge, October 2020.
- 1995 **S E Andrews** Appointed Acting Permanent Secretary at the Department for Education, 1 September 2020.
- 1997 **C E J Arnold** Appointed Chair of Cambridge Global Health Partnerships, May 2021.
- 1954 **C J Balfour** *Afghanistan at a time of peace*, 2021.
- 1991 **R J Barnwell** Venice TV Award: Best Documentary 2020; AmnestyMedia Awards: Investigation 2020.
- 2001 **H E Barry** MBE for services to Contemporary Art in London, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1983 **C G Bourne** QC 2020.
- 1983 **L Bristow** Appointed her Majesty's Ambassador to Afghanistan, June 2021.
- 1982 **P T Bryant** *Augmented Humanity*, 2021.
- 1955 **N K Coni** OBE for services to Education for Older People, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1985 **J G da Silva** Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, for services to Engineering and International, Sustainable Development, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1982 **B J Davidson** Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George for services to British Foreign Policy, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1976 **D A Davies** Leader of North Somerset Unitary Authority, 2019.
- 1978 **T A Davies** *Euthanasia and the Ethics of a Doctor's Decisions*, 2021 (translator).
- 1997 **A K Demetriades** Elected President of the European Association of Neurosurgical Societies (EANS), October 2021.

- 2006 **A Dennis** *Her Here*, 2021.
- 1959 **B T Denvir** British Computer Society Annual Peter Landin Semantics Seminar, 2020.
- 1977 **J C Dibble** *The Music of Frederick Delius: Style, Form and Ethos*, 2021; *British Musical Criticism and Intellectual Thought 1850–1950*, 2018, co-edited with Julian Horton.
- 2018 **C L C Dieckmann** *John Updike Review's* Emerging Writers Prize, 2021.
- 1970 **F Domurad** *Hometown Hamburg – Artisans and the Political Struggle for Social Order in the Weimar Republic*, 2019.
- 1990 **V H Dowd** *Body on the Island*, 2021; *The Supper Club Murders*, 2021; Fiction Prize, People's Book Prize 2020/2021 for *The Smart Woman's Guide to Murder*.
- 1982 **C H Edwards** Elected to British Academy Fellowship, 2021.
- 1993 **C A W Evans** MBE for services to Global Health, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1997 **I S Farooqi** 2021 Croonian Society Medal and Lecture.
- 2016 **P Fayyaz** *Forty Names*, 2021.
- 1959 **C W Field** Adjudicator of the 16th Gibraltar Festival of Young Musicians, 2021.
- 1986 **V G Ford** Appointed Minister for Africa in the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, September 2021.
- 1987 **S M Fraser** Life peerage, 8 February 2021. Baroness Fraser of Craigmaddie.
- 1983 **S Gandhi** Appointed Vice Chairman of the Indian Literacy Board, June 2021.
- 1983 **D I Greenberg** Companion of the Order of the Bath for Services to Parliament, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1971 **J T Harris of Haringey** Appointed Chair of the National Preparedness Commission, November 2020.
- 2003 **M M Hoffman** Promoted to Senior Scientist, Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, September 2020.

- 1996 **A J Hogley** Appointed CEO of British Wool, May 2021.
- 2005 **A Holmes-Henderson** University of Oxford Vice Chancellor's Award for Education, 2020.
- 1988 **J A Horton** *British Musical Criticism and Intellectual Thought 1850–1950*, 2018, co-edited with Professor Jeremy Dibble.
- 1992 **T J W Hunt** *The Radical Potter Josiah Wedgwood and the Transformation of Britain*, 2021.
- 1973 **D P Jones** *The Web Handling Handbook*, 2020.
- 2014 **P Juhász** Appointed to the Order of Malta, 2021.
- 1988 **M J Keeling** OBE for services to SAGE during the COVID-19 response, Queen's Birthday Honours list, 2021.
- 1976 **W A Kerr** Appointed Trustee of The Royal Parks, 2021; elected Council Member and Trustee of the Royal Horticultural Society, 2021.
- 1987 **G S R Khatib-Chahidi** Nominated for Royal Television Society Award 2021 in Best Comedy Performance (Male) category, for 'This Country'.
- 2017 **M Kim** Trinity College 'University Challenge' team member, 2021.
- 1971 **R G Knight** Awarded the Peter Ustinov Guest Professorship at the University of Vienna for 2019; Honorary Research Fellow, University College London 2020.
- 2010 **S Kuhaudomlarp** 2021 Federation of Asian and Oceanian Biochemists and Molecular Biologists Young Scientist Award (Female).
- 1993 **K A A Kwarteng** Appointed Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, January 2021.
- 2009 **K Lam** Writer of book and lyrics for the musical 'After You' at the London Coliseum, 2020; album released March 2021.
- 1974 **D J Lange** *The Life and Poetry of George Darley*, 2020; *The Doctrine of Res Judicata in Canada*, 5th edition, 2021.
- 1985 **C I B Laske** *Law, Language and Change. A Diachronic Semantic Analysis of Consideration in the Common Law*, 2020; *Medieval Women in the Très Ancien Coutumier de Normandie. Textual Representation of Asymmetrical Dependencies*, 2020; appointed Heinz Heinen Fellow (2019–2021) Bonn Center for Dependency and Slavery Studies, University of Bonn.

- 1993 **G M Leadbetter** *Balanuve*, 2021.
- 1978 **J E Lefroy** Professor in Medical Education, Keele University, 2021.
- 1981 **D G Leith** Appointed to the Board of Directors of RF Capital Group Inc, December 2020.
- 1968 **M E Lloyd** *British Business Banking*, 2021.
- 2008 **A S E Medland** *Wild Pets*, 2021.
- 1986 **D M Menon** 2021 Falling Walls Foundation Prize for the Social Sciences and Humanities.
- 1996 **A G Michaelides** *The Maidens*, 2021.
- 2002 **J A Morrison** *England's Cross of Gold: Keynes, Churchill, and the Governance of Economic Beliefs*, 2021.
- 1995 **R A Murphy** *The Children of China's Great Migration*, 2020.
- 1989 **R T Osman** Shortlisted for 2021 British Book Awards Book of the Year in the Fiction: Crime & Thriller category for *The Thursday Murder Club; The Man Who Died Twice*, 2021.
- 1982 **S J Patterson** Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1969 **D W Payne** Recipient of the Etheldreda Medal 2020, Diocese of Ely, for services to the community.
- 1984 **L M Pollock** *The Book About Getting Older*, 2021.
- 1968 **B L H Powell** MBE for services to Education, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1964 **F M M Pryor** *Scenes from Prehistoric Life: One Million Years of Life in the British Isles*, 2021.
- 1990 **A Qasim** Winner of the Trinity Challenge 2021 for MedShr Insights and Early Warning System.
- 1977 **A S Robson** Appointed Non-Executive Director of BlackRock Energy and Resources Income Trust Plc, December 2020.
- 1994 **S A Roe** Appointed Fellow of the Guild of Television Camera Professionals, 2020.
- 1985 **D W Runciman** *Confronting Leviathan – A History of Ideas* 2021.

- 1965 **A Shetty** Honorary doctorate, Ghent University Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, for services to science and research, 2021.
- 1974 **C A Short** Elected President of Clare Hall Cambridge, August 2020.
- 1988 **S Singha** OBE for services to Architecture, Queen's Birthday Honours, June 2021.
- 1981 **L E Sloman** MBE for services to Transport, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1983 **J E Steen** Appointed Bishop of Lynn, Diocese of Norwich 2021.
- 1963 **P J Stevenson** OBE for services to farm animal welfare, Queen's Birthday Honours, 2020.
- 1976 **H J W Thomas** Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, New Year Honours, 2021.
- 1984 **S Thompson** Appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2020.
- 1968 **M A Threadgold** Appointed to the board of Argentium as Senior Advisor on Risk Management, May 2021.
- 1966 **P J C Troughton** Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, New Year Honours 2021.
- 1972 **R W Twomlow** Appointed Honorary Recorder of Merthyr Tydfil in 2017.
- 2019 **K A Van Kirk** Fellowship, Fannie and John Hertz Foundation, 2021.
- 2014 **J Wan** Forbes 30 Under 30 Europe 2021 list in the Science & Healthcare category.
- 1987 **CA Wolfe** Honorary Professor in the Centre for Commercial Law Studies, School of Law, Queen Mary University of London (2020–2023).
- 2004 **P Yao** University of Chicago Outstanding Educator Award 2021.
- 1968 **D H Yergin** *The New Map: Energy, Climate, and the Clash of Nations*, 2020.

Donations to the College Library

In the period from 19 September 2020 to 23 September 2021, the following members of the College gave the Library the books named, which they have written or edited or translated:

A Axon. *Contemporary archive of the Islamic world*. Volumes 1–4 / edited by Anthony Axon and Susan Hewitt.

P S Chapman. *A Tyneside heritage: South Shields, County Durham and the Chapman family, 1811–1963*.

G Corbett. *Dante's Christian ethics: Purgatory and its moral contexts*.

S C Davies. *The drugs don't work: a global threat* / Professor Dame Sally C. Davies, Dr Jonathan Grant and Professor Mike Catchpole.

S C Davies. *Whose health is it, anyway?* / Professor Dame Sally C. Davies and Dr Jonathan Pearson-Stuttard.

T Dunkelgrün. *Bastards and believers: Jewish converts and conversion from the Bible to the present* / edited by Theodor Dunkelgrün and Paweł Maciejko.

P Elliott. *Thomas Muir, 'lad o' pairts': the life and work of Sir Thomas Muir (1844–1934), mathematician and cape colonial educationist*.

C Fonseca. *Coronel Lágrimas*.

C Fonseca. *The literature of catastrophe: nature, disaster and revolution in Latin America*.

C Fonseca. *Natural history*.

D Frase. *Law and regulation of investment management*. 3rd edition.

E J Hinch. *Think before you compute: a prelude to computational fluid dynamics*.

M Hutchinson. *Britain's greatest Prime Minister Lord Liverpool*.

R C M Janko. *Philodemus, 'On poems', Book 2; with the fragments of Heracleodorus and Pausimachus* / edited with introduction, translation and commentary by Richard Janko.

D P Jones. *The web handling handbook* / Dilwyn P. Jones, David R. Roisum, Timothy J. Walker

A J Kachuck. *The solitary sphere in the age of Virgil*.

A Kardos-Nyheim and J Court. *The Cambridge journal of law, politics, and art*.

J Khalfa. *The psychiatric writings from Alienation and freedom* / Frantz Fanon; edited by Jean Khalfa and Robert J.C. Young; translated by Steven Corcoran.

J Khalfa. *The political writings from Alienation and freedom* / Frantz Fanon; edited by Jean Khalfa and Robert J.C. Young; translated by Steven Corcoran.

J Khalfa. *The plays from Alienation and freedom* / Frantz Fanon; edited by Jean Khalfa and Robert J.C. Young; translated by Steven Corcoran.

J Khalfa. *Sur la philosophie de Newton* / Voltaire; preface, Jean Khalfa; illustrations, Remo Giatti.

J Khalfa. *En-feux* / Jean Khalfa; illustrations, Henri Maccheroni.

R Knight. *Drawing and blurring the lines after National Socialism: Austria and West Germany compared.*

R Knight. *Politik der Assimilation: Österreich und die Kärntner Slowenen nach der NS-Herrschaft* / Robert Knight; translated by Peter Pirker.

G Leadbetter. *Maskwork.*

A Leighton. *One, two.*

J Marenbon. *King's Hall, Cambridge and the fourteenth-century universities: new perspectives* / edited by John Marenbon.

D McKitterick. *The Philobiblon Society: sociability & book collecting in mid-Victorian Britain.*

A McMullen. *The fruits of ambition.*

R Morris. *Court festivals of the Holy Roman Empire, 1555–1619: performing German identity.*

D J Murray. *The creation of scientific psychology* / David J. Murray, Stephen W. Link.

D Nolland. *Meaning-centred psychotherapy: Viktor Frankl's logotherapy in theory and practice* / Elisabeth Lukas, Heidi Schönfeld; translated from the German by Dr David Nolland.

R Paulin. *From Goethe to Gundolf: essays on German literature and culture.*

A Phillips. *Fighting Churchill, appeasing Hitler: how a British civil servant helped cause the Second World War.*

A Phillips. *The king who had to go: Edward VIII, Mrs Simpson and the hidden politics of the abdication crisis.*

M Pill. *Public inquiries and other ventures: life at the bar.*

L Pollock. *The book about getting older (for people who don't want to talk about it).*

S Robertson. *BC Before computers: on information technology from writing to the age of digital data.*

C Rollason. *Read books, repeat quotations: the literary Bob Dylan.*

R Roschnik. *Frontier fascination: adventures around the Swiss border on foot, by bicycle and kayak.*

A Rudolf. *Journey around my flat: an essay of informal inventory.*

P-A Salvadori. *Le nord de la renaissance: la carte l'humanisme suédois et la genèse de l'Arctique.*

K Scotland. *Ken Scotland: the autobiography.*

D Seed. *American travellers in Liverpool / edited by David Seed.*

S Singha. *Future healthcare design.*

S Singha. *Women in architecture / edited by Sumita Singha.*

P Smith. *An introduction to formal logic.* 2nd edition.

P Smith. *Gödel without (too many) tears.*

P Smith. *An introduction to Gödel's theorems.* 2nd edition.

B Spagnolo. *Principle and pragmatism in Roman law / edited by Benjamin Spagnolo and Joe Sampson.*

N Thomas. *A new voyage round the world / William Dampier; edited and introduced by Nicholas Thomas.*

N Thomas. *Voyagers: the settlement of the Pacific.*

J Tusa. *On board: the insider's guide to surviving life in the boardroom.*

B Wardhaugh. *The book of wonders: the many lives of Euclid's Elements.*

D Woodman. *Edward the Confessor.*

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

FIRST & THIRD TRINITY BOAT CLUB

TRINITY COLLEGE FIELD CLUB PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FIELD CLUBS

STUDENTS' UNION AND SOCIETIES

COLLEGE CHOIR

CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF LAW, POLITICS, AND ART





College Activities

Trinity College First & Third Boat Club

Savannah Dixon (2017)

Whilst the past year entailed far less rowing than First & Third Trinity Boat Club would have hoped for, the Club adapted to the situation, finding new ways to keep its members involved. The Boat Club community remained strong, training together from afar through numerous lockdowns and keeping in touch via online socials.

We started the year strongly in Michaelmas, going out on the water frequently. There was a huge intake of novice rowers. The November lockdown sadly put a temporary stop to this. Nonetheless, during those four weeks, we set up additional Zoom circuits sessions – thanks to Harry Veysey from Trinity College gym for coaching these – and set up a system by which Boat Club members could arrange



W1 beating Churchill W1 in the June Eights Regatta.

to go cycling or running with other members. At the end of the term, we were able to meet for a socially distanced, post-lockdown celebration in the marquee in Neville's Court. This event was a roaring success, and, for many, the highlight of Michaelmas term! We had a huge turnout, particularly from freshers, despite having rowed for only four weeks. It was a great opportunity for people to meet some new faces in the Boat Club, in a term during which there had not been many such opportunities.



NM1 overtaking a crew in the Getting-On Race.



NW1 racing.



M1 rowing to the start line.

For those members of the Boat Club around over the Christmas vacation, easing of restrictions meant a return to boating. Several fours outings were organised, and many members took to the Cam in small boats too. Unfortunately, from Boxing Day, Cambridge was placed in tier 3, which put a stop to that. Furthermore, the January lockdown prohibited, not only rowing, but also the return of students to Trinity. Determined to find a way to keep our members motivated and in touch with one another, we set up a competition where people “rowed” in virtual crews of around eight members. The idea was the crew to gain the most points by doing exercise of any variety would win. But also, there was another kick to this competition – it was against our arch-rivals Lady Margaret Boat Club (LMBC, Boat Club of St John’s College). So the Boat Club to gain the most points overall (averaged by number of participants, because obviously we had more) won. We beat LMBC, taking the prize, which gave us bragging rights. The competition overall proved a huge success, with 50 members of First & Third, both old and new, taking part.

In the meantime, First & Third also sent more crews than any other boat club to compete in the Virtual Pembroke Regatta. The competition involved a 1.1k run over four days, and crews of four raced against a different boat club each day. The crew with the fastest total time were the winners. The overall fastest crew and winners of the top men’s division were from First & Third, so a huge well done (Men’s Captain).

Concurrently, we ran three or four circuit sessions per week, including one joint with the Field Club, in which we brought back Carl van Heerden, who ran some sessions for us way back in the 2020 lockdown. These sessions were brutal as ever – Carl did not let us down – though it was great to be able to share this pain with the Field Club and the rest of the College community.

Thankfully, after Easter we were allowed to row again, and, slowly but surely, students returned to Cambridge and took to the river Cam. We were thrilled to welcome back to the Boat Club the vast majority of those who had noviced in Michaelmas term, as well as some brand-new members. At the end of term, First & Third entered a number of crews into CUCBC's races. Unfortunately, Bumps were not allowed to go ahead, so the races took the form of side-by-side regattas over multiple days for boats of all sizes. We entered W1, M1, NM1, and NW1 crews, as well as a women's single scull. The women's single scull won overall, which was fantastic. W1 and NW1 won two out of four races, while NM1 won three. Congratulations to everyone who participated!



Savannah Dixon on her way to winning Fairbairn Junior Sculls.

Overall, despite the challenges we have faced, I am continuously impressed by the cohesion and community of the Boat Club. Even if the rowing itself was scarcer this year than we might have hoped, it has been amazing to see the Club adapt and for everyone to feel like they have a place in First & Third, no matter where in the world they are. I wish the best of luck to the incoming committee and the rest of the Club for the upcoming year and years to come.

Trinity College Field Club President's Report

James Hughes (2018)

To reference some famous sporting comebacks – Istanbul in 2005, Ben Ainslie and Oracle Team USA, almost every Harlequins game of the recent 2020–21 season – all these seem like good analogies for the Field Club last year. COVID-19 undoubtedly ‘had us in the first half’, and it has inevitably been challenging to sit down and write this report and reflect on what has been a strange year for the Field Club. I am especially thankful to and keen to praise our College sports captains and their teams for their perseverance in the face of various obstacles, and for their willingness to adapt to the new circumstances and still do their best to organise trainings, matches and generally keep College sport on life support this year.

Holding classic events such as the Chaplains’ squash in the virtual sphere will never feel the same, as you cannot engage in the age-old tradition of encouraging inebriated freshers to hand over their email addresses and competing with the Boat Club for sign-ups! At the beginning of Michaelmas, we were encouraged to see an especially enthusiastic and substantial fresher intake, which bode well for the season. Furthermore, having submitted countless risk assessments to College to ensure Old Field could remain open, we were incredibly optimistic as Michaelmas term began. Unfortunately, many sports reliant on external spaces, such as basketball and swimming, were incredibly hamstrung, but for the most part captains adapted admirably, sticking religiously to the COVID rules set out by national sporting bodies, such as sanitising balls between what felt like almost every other phase of play. Sports such as mixed lacrosse experienced a surge of popularity and saw some impressive success in their early fixtures, whilst rugby, with some impressive new fresher performers, played an entertaining, albeit strange, new non-contact format labelled ‘Ready4Rugby’. We were especially proud to see almost no COVID outbreaks within team sport throughout these early weeks; I will remain proud of how College sport was one of the best outlets for people to escape their rooms and socialise in the brave new world of COVID-restricted university.

Unfortunately, rising cases forced us to curtail College sport at the end of term; ahead of a new national lockdown, the safety of students was obviously paramount. With students forced to stay home over Lent term and thus losing important calendar events such as the Christchurch exchange, we once again

had to adapt. In partnership with the Boat Club (yes, in times of crisis even mortal enemies can work together) we brought back the brilliant personal trainer Carl Van Heerden, who had been so popular over the previous lockdown term, to tailor another programme of weekly, punishing virtual workouts throughout the term. These were well received, and for many students this was an opportunity not only to sweat out the isolation of Lent for the good of body and soul but also to see some familiar faces over Zoom!

Thankfully, the return of students in the Easter term saw the Field Club's comeback truly underway. Even in the face of looming exams, we saw great enthusiasm for College sport return unabated, as many of the teams managed to squeeze in fixtures, COVID-secure socials and training sessions to

make up for lost time. Credit must go to all our captains for their perseverance. I would especially like to highlight teams including badminton, women's/mixed netball, mixed lacrosse, football and tennis for their efforts through the Easter term. As Field Club President this year I have largely been reduced to an administrator, ensuring that teams have had all the necessary equipment and support to continue as close to normality as possible in the face of restrictions. Finally, as I have graduated this summer, despite being sorry that my final year of College sport has been a peculiar one, I am optimistic for the year ahead. In the face of the vaccine programme and under the stewardship of the new Field Club President, Rob Paraoan, alongside what will likely be another substantial fresher intake, I have no doubt the Field Club can bounce back for a strong year in 2021–22, even for those sports that have almost had a total hiatus for this season!



Field Clubs

Trinity College Badminton Club

Chloé Caron (2017) & Sylvia Ma (2018)

Overcoming the difficult circumstances surrounding the current situation, Trinity College Badminton Club has been able to persevere and succeed both in improving players' skills and creating a bond throughout the Club. Even with the restrictions, we have enjoyed a strong intake of new players with brilliant turnout to both training and coaching sessions. Throughout these sessions, we saw impressive improvements within the three men's teams and the two women's teams.

Due to restrictions, the College Badminton Women's and Open leagues were both cancelled a few weeks into the Michaelmas term. However, the women's first team was able to take an impressive victory against Jesus before the competition was cancelled. Although Cuppers was also cancelled, we are looking forward to next year and to see the phenomenal improvements of our players being put to the test. Although also limited to the Michaelmas term, it was wonderful to see members of all teams attending coaching sessions with Jack Curtis and seeing them flourish over time. On a more international level, the weekly strength and conditioning sessions with Harry Vesey were a great way to keep up with exercising while keeping in touch with the team through Zoom! This year, the Field Club colours were awarded to Yi Wen from the women's side and Jan Petr from the men's side for their great dedication to training.

We look forward to building on this year's success and recruiting more players next year. As the lockdown restrictions continue to be eased, we are eager to start welcoming players back to the court and to participate once again in intercollegiate competitions.

Trinity Climbing

Valentin Imbach (2019)

Given the difficult circumstances caused by the ongoing pandemic, the past year has been a successful one for the Trinity Climbing Society. We recruited many freshers in the virtual Freshers' Fair in October, and we managed to get some new faces joining our weekly bouldering sessions at the Kelsey Kerridge climbing

centre during the Michaelmas term. Many of the freshers had never climbed before, and the two captains for this year, Matyas Sago and Valentin Imbach, were very proud to see them all improve remarkably whilst enjoying the sport to its fullest. We also organised a couple of bouldering sessions at Rainbow Rocket, another climbing centre a bit further away from College.

Unfortunately, due to sport centres closing during lockdown and other COVID-related restrictions, climbing was not possible during the latter two terms of the year, and we did not get much time to get to know each other properly. Likewise, it was not possible to organise any climbing trips away from Cambridge, and social activities had to be kept to a minimum as well. We did however make the most out of the time we got to spend on the wall together and are looking forward to continuing in what we hope will be a normal next year.

Trinity Men's and Mixed Hockey

Tristan Spreng (2019)

The academic year 2020–21 was another hugely successful year for the Trinity-Fitzwilliam – ‘Titz’ for short – Hockey Team. This season, a major change to the rules was proposed to minimise transmission of the COVID virus: namely a change from eleven players on each side to seven. Participation in the Michaelmas league was stellar, as the Titz team was able to put out full men’s and mixed teams each weekend. The men’s team dominated Catz in their first game with an 8–1 win, thanks to a beautiful team effort and goals from Liam Brown, Richard Chappell and others. Our next match was against St John’s. It offered good hockey on both sides in the first half, and we were able to bring home a 2–1 win after a heated and emotional second half.

The mixed team, led by Grace Montague-Fuller, drew against St John’s/Newnham on the first weekend. Including a substantial proportion of freshers, our mixed team took the first few games to become familiar with each other and develop a team spirit. Their efforts culminated in a 5–0 win against Jesus, traditionally one of the strongest teams, with excellent performances by Gabrielle Doyle and Juvraj Singh. The highlights in the remaining league on the men’s side were a hard-fought 3–2 victory against Jesus and a more easy-going 8–1 win against Selwyn. With rising numbers of COVID cases across the country and an increasing number of self-isolating students, the league was suspended after the fourth match day on 1



Men's Hockey Team 2020/21. From left to right: Richard Chappell, Gabriel Kerwick, Liam Brown, Thomas Newton, Henry King, Conor Rees, Tristan Spreng, Matty Lear.

November. It was announced that the standings in the league tables at this point were the final results, making the Titz men's team the winners of their league with five wins out of seven matches and an unbelievable goal difference of +21, higher than that of any other team! The mixed team came sixth (out of eight) in the first mixed league.

After several long and painful months without College hockey – and indeed without being in Cambridge for most of us – we were allowed to settle back into College in mid-April. After realising that there was still an ardent desire amongst the teams for some sort of College hockey during Easter term, the league committee drew up fixtures for a Cuppers tournament: i.e. a single-elimination tournament to be played over four weekends. Since some of our players fell victim to increasing exam pressure, we joined together the men's and mixed teams for this tournament.

Right at the start, we faced Downing – the only team we did not defeat back in Michaelmas – in an interesting and hard-fought match. Our team started off strongly, not irritated by the fact that Downing had a blues player on their team, and we had a 2–1 lead at half-time. Courtesy of some solo runs and good stick skill by the opposing team's blues player, we conceded three goals in the second

half despite excellent defensive efforts by Titz. Special mention goes out to Joe Uprichard, who literally put his head on the block by defending a powerful reverse stick shot with his head, thereby preventing another goal. We went on to win the next match with a very solid 7–1 score line against Clare, who offered minimal resistance against our forceful attacking.

On the third weekend, we faced Catz, the match ending 3–3 after regular time. To determine a winner, a so-called crossbar challenge was held: both teams try to hit the crossbar of the hockey goal from the seven-metre point. Whilst hitting the crossbar is already quite hard to achieve in soccer, it happens once in a blue moon in hockey. Both teams appointed five players to take their chance. The first six players did not score, then the Titz captain walked up to the seven-metre point and hammered the ball against the crossbar. The game was over, and we were happy that this was the closest we ever came to being defeated in the later parts of the Cuppers competition. We concluded the tournament with a fun game against Emmanuel/Murray Edwards, which left us victorious with a seven-point lead.

This year has challenged us students in many ways, and we had to adapt to many new circumstances. It is thus a source of consolation to see that at least one thing stayed exactly the same as in the previous years – the fact that Titz is at the very top of College hockey. I am sure that the effort every one of us has put in this year will help propel Trinity hockey to even greater heights next season!

Trinity College Mixed Netball Team

Roly Peel (2019) and Franck Davis (2019)

Over the past few years, Trinity College Mixed Netball Club has gone from strength to strength, and we are proud to say that this year has been no different. Despite some senior players graduating last year, we retained a strong foundation for the team with previous captains Sam Bealing and Marc Bonaventura providing invaluable skill and support. The enthusiasm for mixed netball at the start of the year could be felt everywhere, and nearly thirty freshers turned up for the first training session during Freshers' Week. With some extremely talented new players joining the side, it was clear that we had the makings of an excellent team.

In Michaelmas we had a string of successes in the League, losing only narrowly to Jesus in what proved to be one of the best games of netball anyone present

had seen in a while. Unfortunately, the League was cut short with the November lockdown, but it was an impressive start to the season and demonstrated the potential that our team had. Never before has the Mixed Netball Club done weekly training sessions, but such was the enthusiasm and excitement for netball that we decided to start some sessions this year to whet the appetite for netball.

It was of course a huge disappointment to lose out on a whole term of netball in Lent. However, it was a testament to the character of our team that as soon as we returned in Easter, everyone was eager to get back on court. Another friendly league was organised, and Trinity College Mixed Netball Club rose to the occasion. Perhaps most importantly, this included a much-anticipated victory against Jesus of 23–18, meaning we also beat them on aggregate throughout the year. It shows our growth as a team that we were able to improve throughout the year and finally produce a match-winning performance against them. Having won three out of our four league games during Easter term we ended up joint top of the league, meaning that we can be proud of our achievements on court in what has been an exceptionally trying year for any sports team.

It goes without saying that this year has been unlike any other: we never had the opportunity to face up to Christ Church again, there have been fewer social opportunities, the league was abruptly ended in Michaelmas and was on a smaller scale in Easter, and there was no Cuppers. We can, however, be extremely proud



The winning team for our 23–18 victory against Jesus.

of our work as a team. Many people arrive at Trinity having never played netball before, so the fact that we consistently put out such a competitive side is fantastic. The future of the Mixed Netball Club looks in safe hands with various freshers injecting excellent hustle and enthusiasm onto the court. And perhaps most importantly of all: Cuppers was never played, meaning we retain it for yet another year and have therefore held the Cuppers trophy for the past four years!

We are so proud to hand over the captaincy to James Critchley and Clodagh Bottomley, two freshers who have proven themselves throughout the year on and off the court. We wish them all the best in the role, and with any luck they will be able to lead Trinity College Mixed Netball Club to yet another Cuppers win.

Trinity College Women's Netball Club

Elizabeth Beevers (2019)

Trinity College Women's Netball Club took the league by storm this year. If the girls were not in their rooms isolating from a track and trace gone wrong, they were out on the netball pitch come rain or shine wreaking havoc on the self-esteem of the unsuspecting teams of Collegiate Netball Division 3. With our touring dates limited to Michaelmas and Easter term, so too were our chances to show off our new-found fervour for winning. Following the addition of young talent to the ranks of those in higher years, it was through skill, determination and the promise of a post-match hot chocolate that the Trinity girls showed that we can do more than just top Tripos.

This season we were proud to walk away with a total of three wins, one draw and just one loss. After our usual warm up lap of the courts and a game of piggy-in-the-middle to get us in the spirit, we often began our games by allowing the opposing side to win the first two quarters. Some may think that we failed properly to warm up; you cannot blame the untrained eye for drawing such layman's conclusions. More than netball players, we are strategists. A tactical lulling of our opponents into a false sense of security in the first two quarters, only to rip apart their hopes, dreams and aspirations in the remaining fourteen minutes, made the victory all the sweeter.

The third quarter was always exhilarating. Following our animalistic chant, "ONE, TWO, THREE, TRINITYYYYY", it was at this point that our defenders



Top row: Katherine Setna (Vice Captain), Sophie Williams, Poppy Haward, Isi McPartlin, Charlotte Morris, Nancy Tupling, Amy Migz. Bottom row: Gabrielle Doyle, Elizabeth Beevers (Captain), Olivia Young, Katie Freeman.

(Nancy, Liv, Katie and Pops) would activate their intercepting skills, our attackers (Gabby, Isi, Amy and Katherine) would launch the ball down the court in swift, swan-like motions and our shooters (Sophie and Charlotte) would start sinking the ball into the net the way we sank our pints the night before. Following the new-found lead by the end of the third quarter, the girls were reminded that the score was still “0–0” and that now was not the time to rest on our laurels. We were not Milan, and this was not Istanbul. In true Trinity fashion, the final quarter was a show of pomp, pride and glory, and Grange Road was our arena. As the girls got stronger and more agile, the opposing side’s skill would decline as each goal by our nearly -six-foot, merciless shooters would ebb away at any ounce of confidence they once had.

Celebrations ended with a group photo, an elbow tap and commiserations for the losing team and a victory hot chocolate with cream from the bar. All stashed up, we walked through College triumphant, and shamelessly bathed in the porters' half-hearted felicitations. In such a turbulent year, it was an absolute pleasure to be Captain. The team spirit, giggles and genuine friendship amongst the girls made our weekly netball matches into a sort of pause from the outside world. A big thank you in particular to my Vice-Captain, Katherine, and I look forward to seeing the girls storm Division 2 next year.

Trinity Table Tennis

Dani Simon (2018)

2020–21 was a difficult year for Trinity Table Tennis in the middle of a pandemic. For a large proportion of the time, indoor activities (including our sport) were prohibited or were allowed only with limitations. Unfortunately, the College League had to be cancelled too this year; probably for the first time ever we did not have league matches to look forward to each week. We had a really strong team but sadly we did not have a league in which to compete.

Despite all this, we were motivated to keep the Club alive, so Timour Antonov (the other captain) and I decided to hold weekly training sessions whenever regulations allowed. In Michaelmas we even held two training sessions each week, which hopefully everyone enjoyed, and we had quite a good number of people turning up regularly. The focus on these sessions was mainly on having fun, but I also tried to do coaching for people who needed it.

In Lent term we were not allowed to play at all. In Easter term, Timour ran some training while I was in my home country. Karl Paul Parmakson played in the Varsity first team against Oxford, and I played in the Varsity second team, so we probably would have had a chance to win the league if it had taken place.

We are looking forward to next year and hoping that we can have regular sessions again, and that we can do serious training for the upcoming College League. We will be able to achieve good results next year if the situation improves, so we (as everyone else) hope for a COVID-free 2021–22. I can only finish with a thank you to all the people who attended our training this year – you made this strange year a little bit more normal by making the weekly sessions worth attending.

Trinity College Students' Union and Societies

Trinity College Students' Union

Serena Cole (2019)

Humans are incredibly optimistic. I remember on New Year's Eve, the world was looking to 2021 as a new hope. I am not sure the past year has turned out exactly as we pictured it, but each step has contributed to a unique journey.

Coming back for Michaelmas term, it was unclear what life was going to be like. Black History Month events took place over October: an exhibition and paired video called 'Succession', a conversation between Ben Okri and Benjamin Zephaniah and a screening of African Apocalypse followed by a question-and-answer session with the director. Freshers' Week may have been different, but the committee adapted to a hybrid in-person/online plan. The expanded use of the marquee in Nevile's Court was a welcome addition, with the freshers enjoying a matriculation picnic lunch as well as evening welcome receptions. Welfare teas and other events such as the Halloween bop were also held in the marquee throughout term.

By Lent term, the nation was back in lockdown and the majority of Trinity students back in their homes, having supervisions on Zoom and watching lectures at double speed. Although the Trinity community was separated by location, the new TCSU committee aimed to keep our connection to College strong through a variety of events. Speed friending over Glimpse continued every week, organised by the Welfare Officers James and Kapri. Our Environmental Officer, Elianna, and BME Officer, Ayesha, collaborated on a talk for Green Week with the theme 'climate justice is racial justice.' Our Ents Officer, Jeevan, provided online entertainment through quizzes, a board games night and Trinity Countdown. Meanwhile our Instagram also remained active with a Pancake Day competition, and we took part in the 73-73 challenge for students to engage in 73 minutes of stress relieving activities and donate £7 to charity. Finally, there was a BME women's formal: students received a discount on their food delivery, while they socialised over Zoom, and a similar access tea to replace the welfare formals that would usually take place in Lent.

However, our work did not stop over the holidays. The accommodation ballot needed to be rescheduled and reorganised. This year it took place in Easter term with only 15 students picking a room each day, and the resources available



TCSU Committee 2020–2021 at the Fountain.

were updated so that students were as informed as possible in their decisions. Our Access Officer, Eve, continued outreach, has started building an informal prospectus, and the Track-To-Trin scheme for black year 12 students was launched. Meanwhile, Elianna (our Environmental Officer) was pleased with the commitment from the College to divest and to reduce its carbon footprint, which has been the work of not only this committee but also past students.

Upon the students' return to College, TCSU took advantage of any good weather. Welfare teas were seen once again in the Nevile's Court marquee, students were able to take out punts paid for by the TCSU, the Punt Bar was set up under the cloisters and Newton's Cradle was a prime new location for revision. Key events included the Eid Formal organised by our Junior Steward, Michelle, and BME Officer, Ayesha, dinner and drinks at Revolution organised by Jeevan, and a Summer Farewell in the marquee to mark the end of exams. Michelle and Elianna worked together with Catering and the BA Society to improve the vegetarian and vegan meals in Hall. Our LGBT+ Officer, Tayla, invited Jack's Gelato into Great Court to provide free ice-cream for Pride Month, very much



Enjoying the TCSU Summer Farewell and the end of Easter Term.

appreciated by the students. With graduation, also came the arrival of yearbooks for the outgoing third years, a new initiative put together by the committee.

On a more sombre note, we have had two student deaths over the past year. This hit the student population incredibly hard and the TCSU focussed on helping friends work through grief and properly commemorating Harjivan Singh and Kesh Iyengar. May they rest in peace. Our Mental Health and Disabled Students Welfare Officer, Isabel, continues to work with the College on further welfare support for students.

I think that we have learnt in the last year that COVID is not going magically to disappear in one moment. However, this does not mean that all our plans need to stop. The TCSU is currently preparing for the arrival of the freshers in October: our Welfare Officers are organising College families and Máté, the Overseas Officer, has a special International Freshers' Week plan. Our long-term projects have also bustled on: we are continuing the JCR renovations, Wi-Fi around College is currently being updated, and our website is in the middle of its own update. I am optimistic for the weeks to come and incredibly proud of the current TCSU committee for the work its members have put in to making student life the best it can be.

Trinity College BA Society

Stephanie McGimpsey (2019)

The BA Society has had a very unconventional year with all the restrictions due to COVID-19. We navigated having the majority of members not in Cambridge over the summer in 2020, two lockdowns in Michaelmas and Lent in 2020–1, as well as Government restrictions that seemed to change every fortnight concerning what number of people could sit together where! Unfortunately, this led to a lot of cancellations of events, last-minute changes to cope with the rules, and the need for a lot of Zoom socialisation. Nevertheless, as a committee and as a society I think we came together to make the most of what we could. I am thankful that things look less restrictive in the coming months, so the new BA committee has much more freedom in the events they can plan which I am sure members of the society are very much looking forward to!

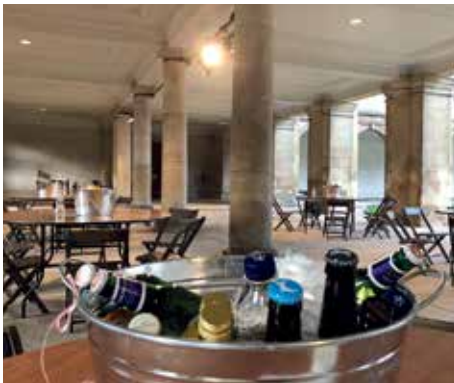
We started the 2020 Easter term in the first lockdown, which led to the cancellation of the May Ball and also the BA garden party. It also made planning events in the usual way impossible. Thankfully, electronic solutions such as Zoom and GatherTown made running events feasible. I think we did food and drink



Cocktail kit that was shipped to all students participating in a virtual cocktail making workshop by Novi.

tastings of everything under the sun over the summer. From wine to cheese to cocktails to coffee, you name it we probably ran a tasting on it! As BAs started to come back to College as departments opened, the BA committee ran a delivery and welfare buddy system for those who had to quarantine for 14 days. We also wanted to make sure students had access to masks when they arrived back to start the Michaelmas term, so the BA committee procured masks for all students, Fellows and staff members.

At the start of the 2020–21 academic year we were lucky enough to be able to welcome the new BA freshers to Trinity with a socially distanced but in-person Freshers' Week! It was so rewarding to see them all able to meet new people at each event and make friends outside their households. The Nevile's Court marquee that normally is only erected for Freshers' Week was approved to stay as a COVID-19 safe venue for in-person events owing to the fact that one wall can be opened up for airflow. Unfortunately though, in-person events did not last long due to the onset of the second lockdown in the fourth week of term. At the end of the lockdown, before everyone went home for the winter break, we thankfully managed to squeeze in a couple of big events. The graduate tutors kindly put on a Bridgemas celebration with hot apple cider, and the BA Society organised a Winter Bonanza with food from Aromi accompanied by mulled wine. Not everyone could leave for the winter break, so together with the Catering Department the BA Society organised a Christmas dinner in hall on Christmas Day for students in College. We will be forever grateful to the catering staff who came in on the day to help make this possible.



The Cloisters all set up and ready for our mid-week Freshers event, Beer and Bao.

This brings us to the third lockdown, which meant that a lot of students did not return after winter break for the Lent term, and we were back to virtual events again. Happily, our practice over the summer of 2020 meant we transitioned smoothly into a virtual events schedule. There was a small hope of things returning to normal on the horizon as the UK started mass vaccinations for COVID-19. We also welcomed to



The LGBTQ+ garden in full bloom in February.

the BA committee the holders of two new posts: Ethnic and Inclusion Officer and Environmental Officer. This brought our committee to 17 students whilst we transitioned from the old constitution to the new one that reduced the number of Ents and first-year representatives. February saw the return of the LGBTQ+ flag raising, the beautiful rainbow garden out by Brewhouse and lots of treats dropped in pigeonholes. The renovation of the BA room started at the end of February, with the aim of achieving a refresh in time for reopening once COVID-19 restrictions relaxed. As we reached the end-of-term lockdown was lifted and the weather started to warm up a little, so the BA committee started planning for as many in-person events as was safe in the next term.

In the Easter term we welcomed a new regular event, International Food Night, to help students explore different cuisines on offer around Cambridge and to support local businesses. The Neville's Court marquee was used a lot by the BA community for activities such as BAr Night, Friday study group and movie nights. The BA committee organised for BA members to celebrate the Muslim breaking of the fast feast, Eid al-Fitr, for what we believe to be the first official celebration of this feast by the College. The College bar was finally permitted to reopen to



The end result of the BA Room renovation.



inside seating, which was timed quite nicely for the start of Eurovision, enabling BA members to come to the bar to watch the semi-finals and finals together. We ended our term as a committee at the end of May by finishing the BA room renovation and coming together for a committee photo, which was the first time we had ever all met together in person!

Trinity Mathematical Society

Michael Ong (2020)

It has been a unique year for the Trinity Mathematical Society in many ways. Despite the impossibility of holding the usual in-person talks and events, the entire TMS community showed great versatility in adapting to online talks on Zoom. This enabled a diverse range of talks by speakers from various universities around the world, including Nobel Prize winners, pioneers spearheading recent breakthroughs in their fields, many professors from the US, and our usual Trinity College favourites.

We decided to defer new membership until the next time in-person events could be held. Thus, all newcomers were added to the mailing list, which saw both an influx of freshers from our virtual Chaplains' Squash event, but also significant interest from older students (e.g. PhD students of the speakers) throughout the year, most likely due to the flexibility of online talks. Attendance was made free for all talks this year, and we saw peaks of more than 200 participants for the most popular ones!

The Michaelmas term began with a Trinity College favourite – Professor Béla Bollobás (FRS) – who spoke about covering systems, a fascinating idea involving sets of arithmetic sequences that cover every integer at least once. One exciting question is whether these sequences can have distinct common differences, for which one simple proof involves the complex plane.

Subsequent talks explored topics in quantum physics, delivered by Professor Frank Wilczek (2004 Nobel Prizewinner) and Professor Subir Sachdev, from MIT and Harvard respectively. Professor Lisa Piccirillo introduced us to her research in knot theory and topology, which culminated in her 2020 breakthrough concerning a decades-old problem involving the Conway knot (as a graduate student!). Other talks involved PDEs and optimisation, and we also had the pleasure of hearing Professor Ken Ono, the mathematical consultant for the acclaimed 2015 film about Ramanujan, 'The Man Who Knew Infinity'.

The Lent term commenced with a fascinating discursion into the philosophy of multiverse proposals, given by Trinity College's Dr Jeremy Butterfield (FBA). Also from Trinity College was Dr Henry Wilton, who took us on a lucid journey through the depths of geometry. Other speakers included Professor David Conlon (Caltech), Professor Emily Riehl (Johns Hopkins) and Professor Ana

Caraiani (Imperial), speaking about combinatorics, category theory and algebraic number theory respectively. Our two physics talks this term included topics such as fractionalisation, given by Professor Piers Coleman, and string theory, given by none other than Professor Leonard Susskind, known as the ‘father of string theory’ owing to his work in pioneering the field.

It has been a pleasure to see how the TMS community has continued to thrive and grow over my three years as TMS Secretary – from the annual influx of freshers to the familiar, long-term regulars. Thank you for attending and enjoying so many talks. Thanks also to all of the exceptional speakers this year –it was fortunate that we were able to invite so many for whom travelling to Cambridge would have been infeasible in other years. And my thanks to the whole TMS Committee, and especially the President, Misha Schmalian, for their incredible efforts in making this historic year a success. Our best wishes to next year’s committee, which will be headed by myself.

Trinity College Medical Society

Kryisia Sadzikowska (2018)

Whilst this year has been difficult, we managed to make the most of it as a society, with some excellent online talks and social events. We have been lucky to have the full support of our Master, Dame Sally Davies, and our other patrons – Sir Gregory



Committee 2020–21;
from the left – Serena
Cole, Justin Ho, Kryisia
Sadzikowska, Aisha
Brown, Harry Whelan.



Garden Party, June 2021.

Winter, Dame Donna Kinnair and Sir Paul Nurse. Unfortunately, we could not start the year with the traditional welcome events for new members, but we came up with an alternative idea that might one day become a tradition itself – MedSoc Families. It was a great way to encourage getting to know people across different year groups and looking out for the welfare of our members. In line with COVID guidelines, we were also able to organise a scavenger hunt around the College, which was another fun social event in the Michaelmas term.

The Medical Society was delighted to host some online academic events. We invited some distinguished speakers in the Michaelmas term, beginning with Dr Gabriel Balmus, group leader at UK Dementia Research Institute, who presented his research on normal function of DNA damage response and how it connects to neurodegenerative diseases such as Huntington’s disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, as well as to ageing. Professor Robin Carrell, emeritus Professor of Haematology, spoke about how the solving of the molecular cause of a puzzling anaemia opened years later wider understandings in medicine, including the basis for a screening test now in global use for the detection of diabetes.

As the Lent term started and students were not allowed back to College, we decided to do weekly drop-in welfare teas on Zoom, and we also organised a

virtual quiz night for all our members. These were a great way to stay connected in these difficult times. Apart from social events, three of our patrons gave online talks in the Lent term. Dame Sally Davies gave a very well attended talk about her new book *Whose Health Is It, Anyway?*, dealing with many of the difficult health related issues we face, especially at the current time. Later, Sir Gregory Winter presented a talk on the evolution and future of pharmaceutical drugs. Finally, Dame Donna Kinnair talked about her journey to become Chief Executive and General Secretary of the Royal College of Nursing.

In the Easter term we were very excited to finally host some in-person events as students came back to College. We could move our weekly welfare tea to the Neville's marquee and provide some snacks to brighten up the exam season. We also organised a punting trip, which was a great revision break. Finally, our garden party was a greatly awaited event that marked the end of this year.

To end, I would like to thank the rest of the committee for their support and ideas this year, along with Dr Richard Hayward, our Senior Treasurer. I look forward to seeing the Society move from strength to strength with Justin Ho as President for the forthcoming year.

Trinity College Musical Society

Daniel Atkinson (2018)

It has been an unusual year for Trinity College Musical Society – a year of unprecedented challenges and three presidents. The Society has kept going throughout and has managed to bring about some ambitious projects. With it being harder to bring in musicians from other colleges, those within stepped up to the mark, leading many wonderful recitals. One of the biggest changes has been to live-stream many of our concerts on YouTube, opening them to a wider audience than ever before, and we thank Natalie Manning whose work made this possible.

We began in Michaelmas under the care of Alex Patel. This term had its centrepiece in the complete Beethoven piano sonatas, a festival curated by Harrison Cole. Pianists from across the College came together to play some pillars of the Western canon, in a series that spanned twelve recitals. Patrick Donnelly was in control of the Society for Lent, after a pre-arranged swap. Most people were at home for the term, but we still managed a series of live piano and organ recitals, and the



A co-writer, the cast and members of the band photographed just after the Charles Grant Tennant Operetta finished. From left to right: Dominika Mak, Gabrielle Desalbres, Faye Zhao, Susanna Mackay, Tom Hillman, Joshua Robey, Tom Pelling, Rachel Coombs, Matthew Sargent, Antonia Huang, Ben Thurlow, Ludvig Brekke, Ben Mortishire-Smith, Louisa Stuart-Smith and Maëlle-Marie Troadec.

video of Handel's *Giulio Cesare* from 2019 was also released for the first time. The Bach cantata series is usually a staple of the Lent term, and this year, while mostly relying on never-before-released archive recordings, we performed one new cantata. Assembled from separate recordings made in the musicians' homes, this was a final hurrah from the outgoing committee.

We returned for Easter with a brand new committee and a packed programme of recitals, including the major mid-term project to perform the complete songs of John Ireland, which were done over two days in three recitals. Other highlights included a composers' concert of new music by Cambridge students, which we hope to make a regular feature of the term card in future, and (at last!) a live Bach cantata. At the end of the term, we managed to hold the May Week Concert, albeit in a radical new format in the Nevile's Court marquee. A first half of light jazz preceded the Charles Grant Tennant operetta. This year's offering drew inspiration from the Ealing Studios comedy *Passport to Pimlico*, and featured a striptease by

Stephen Toope, an explosive Keeper of the Clock, and a fantastic audio cameo from Trinity alumna Mel Giedroyc. Several key cast and crew members were forced to isolate in the week of the show, including one of the writer-directors, leading to two dramatic eleventh-hour rewrites. Cunning solutions – such as turning Dame Sally’s lines into voicemails – and the intervention of some heroic understudies meant that only one all-night vigil was required. I was unable to attend myself, but my understanding is that a good time was had by all (including those on the stage).

As ever, massive thanks to the Chapel and Music Office as well as both TCMS committees, and all those who performed and enjoyed the concerts. We look forward to a less restricted year ahead!

Trinity College Science Society

Miroslava Novoveská (2019) and Jindřich Jelínek (2019)

Trinity College Science Society is one of the most active science societies in Cambridge, providing a rich seminar series programme, panel discussions, film nights, and other social events. Delivering not only weekly talks on diverse scientific topics, it aims to promote science amongst students of Trinity College as well as the general public.

This academic year, the TCSS programme was adjusted to the pandemic situation and all of the events were held online. Overall, we held 14 weekly talks, two pub quizzes, an annual symposium with 13 talks, and the Annual Internship event organised together with the Cambridge University Scientific Society and Oxford University Scientific Society.

The Michaelmas term started with events for Freshers; despite the events being online, turn out at the Science Society Meetup was high and we were excited to get to know many mainly NatSci Freshers. The first weekly talk a week later was given by Professor Erik Verlinde from the University of Amsterdam on quantum black holes and emergent gravity. In week three, one of the most popular talks of this year took place, with paleontologist Dr David Hone talking about selection and signalling in the horned dinosaurs. Dr Hone is an experienced popularizer of science, and his talk turned out to be very exciting. The penultimate talk of this term was meant partly to reflect the pandemic situation and was given by Dr

Freya Jephcott on responses to disease outbreaks in Africa. The Annual Internship event was held in the second half of the Michaelmas term, in collaboration with Cambridge and Oxford SciSocs.

Lent term brought six more weekly talks and the annual symposium. One of the highlights was a talk by Professor Martin Jinek on CRISPR. The inclusion of this talk was a response to the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020 being awarded to Professor Jennifer Doudna and Professor Emmanuelle Charpentier. Professor Jinek, alumnus of Trinity College, conducted his postdoctoral research with Professor Doudna at the University of California in Berkeley, where he participated in the research using CRISPR systems as gene editing tools for which this Nobel Prize was awarded. The topics of Lent talks were very diverse ranging from research on batteries (Professor Clare Grey), molecular nanostructures (Professor Harry Anderson) to epigenetics (Professor Anne Ferguson-Smith), entropy (Professor Daan Frenkel) and magma (Professor Marian Holness). The last event of Lent term was the Annual TCSS Symposium with 13 talks given by Fellows, Postdocs and PhD students of Trinity.

This year was particularly unusual owing to the constraints of all events having to happen online. There were both advantages and disadvantages – the biggest advantage being the possibility of inviting speakers from foreign countries to give weekly talks (Professor Verlinde, Professor Jinek). Also, with the permission of the speakers, we were allowed to make recordings of their talks and create the TCSS YouTube channel. Students not being able to attend the live lectures were therefore given the chance to watch them later (and many took up this opportunity). We are pleased to see it thriving.

Nevertheless, the attendance of the talks was lower than at in-person talks other years, especially in the Michaelmas term. This was probably due to the students being back in College but busy with online lectures and supervisions. In the Lent term, when all teaching was again only remote, the attendance was much higher (double that of Michaelmas).

At the end of the Lent term, new co-presidents were elected at the AGM – Sankalan Bhattacharyya and Yansheng Zhang. They have been incredibly active during Easter term: they set up a Tripos Answers Exchange Forum, and they organised a tour of the Trinity's collection of Newton manuscripts (rescheduled from last year) and a chess tournament. We are very happy to see that TCSS is in good hands for next year.

College Choir

Paul Nicholson

Having been away from Cambridge for the Easter term, due to the pandemic, it was wonderful to have students back in Cambridge for the Michaelmas term 2020. The Choir welcomed 14 new singers, and a new Junior Organ Scholar, Jonathan Lee, who joined us having spent his gap year at Hereford Cathedral.

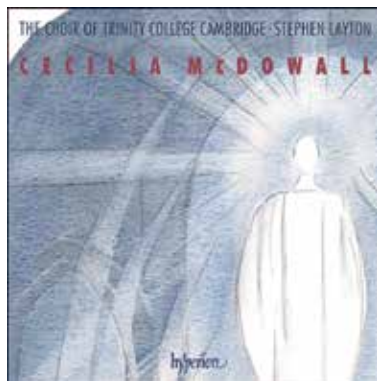
The Choir's pre-term rehearsals culminated in a Requiem Mass, sung liturgically with music by Maurice Duruflé, which is available to watch on our YouTube channel. Like all of the videos from this unusual year, it will provide historians with an interesting snapshot into the period we have been through, with the Choir spread throughout the Chapel to give social distance, and putting on masks when not singing.

We were unable to welcome our usual congregations to Chapel for services during the term, but a weekly service of Choral Evensong was streamed for the College community on Sundays. Trinity's Organ Scholars, Harrison Cole and Jonathan Lee, also gave a series of live-streamed recitals, which featured major organ works by J S Bach.



The Choir rehearsing in Wells Cathedral, July 2021.

To replace our annual Advent Carol Service and also our usual performance of Christmas Oratorio in St John's Smith Square, the Choir used the time to produce 'Carols from Trinity': video recordings of well-loved carols, including Richard Marlow's wonderful Advent Responsory which would normally begin the Advent Carol Service. These were released on the Choir's Facebook page in the days leading up to Christmas and are available to watch again on YouTube.



Sacred choral works by Cecilia McDowall – released on Hyperion.

The Choir's recording of sacred choral works by British composer Cecilia McDowall was released in April 2021. The recording features her Marian *Three Latin Motets*, amongst other vocal settings of sacred and devotional texts. It also includes music for solo organ: a sequence based on the Advent 'O' antiphons which was composed in 2018 and is played by the then organ scholar Alexander Hamilton (2015). This recording is available to buy as a CD and to download from Hyperion Records.

Having been forced away from Cambridge again for the Lent term, the Choir returned to Trinity before the Easter term 2021 to regroup after the winter lockdown. After the end of term, in July, the Choir travelled to Wells Cathedral to give a concert of great British choral works together with Duruflé's Requiem, repeating the concert a week later in Ely Cathedral. It was wonderful to be performing to live audiences again.

Towards the end of July 2021, the Choir spent twelve days in Salle, Norfolk, singing in the fifteenth-century Church of St Peter and St Paul, and staying on the Salle Estate who very generously hosted us. For the first time in 14 months, the Choir was able to come together and sing in a normal formation, in the extraordinary acoustic of Salle Church, which was an emotional moment for everyone. As the centrepiece of this residency, the Choir rehearsed and recorded music by Swiss composer Ivo Antognini, as well as giving a recital for the staff of the Salle Estate who had been so welcoming to us.

On our return to Cambridge, we recorded some music by Howells and Poulenc in Chapel, followed by the annual Choir BBQ, before the Choir left for a well-earned

summer break. We are very grateful for the patience and resilience of our talented students during this extraordinary year.

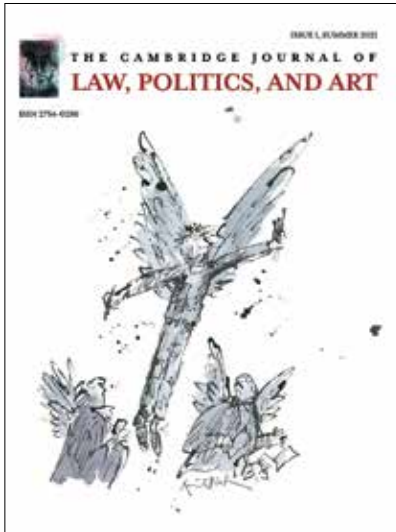
Full details of the Choir's CD releases, forthcoming performances, webcasts of services and YouTube videos can be found at www.trinitycollegechoir.com.



Graham Cope/Koga

The Cambridge Journal of Law, Politics, and Art

Co-Editors: Alexander Kardos-Nyheim (2018) and Joseph Court (2017)



In 2020, Trinity Law student Alexander Kardos-Nyheim founded the *Cambridge Journal of Law, Politics, and Art*. Within a few weeks, the enterprise had swollen to a bustling publication, boasting dozens of editors, administrators, and writers from across Cambridge. Within a few months, the journal had attracted the likes of Lord Sumption, Lady Arden, Yanis Varoufakis, Anthony Julius, Sir Christopher Le Brun, Edward Lucie-Smith, Maggi Hambling CBE, and Trinity's own Professor Lord Rees. Sir Quentin Blake came out of retirement to illustrate its front cover (pictured). Alexander comments, 'I was frustrated

with the tunnel vision of much of Cambridge's student writing opportunities, and perhaps in academic writing more generally. I wanted to offer a forum where bold and brilliant writing is supported and protected, no matter which way the political wind happens to blow at any particular time. The journal's extraordinary reception, both in the UK and in institutions across the world, shows that there is appetite for a publication that shows some strength of character.'

Trinity Archaeology student Joseph Court joined CJLPA midway through the first issue and saw it through to completion. 'I couldn't resist the prospect of working with expert and student writers of the journal's calibre – and indeed editing them! There was a huge amount to be done, and I pulled several 130-hour weeks towards the end. I also designed the website, cjlp.org, which is replete with Trinity pictures! However, I always had huge amounts of energy for the journal. Not only is it an important opportunity for Cambridge students, but it is also an opportunity that Cambridge can offer the best minds the world over.'

Other Trinity students played a key role in the journal's progress too, including Tiffany Chow, David Edwardes-Ker, Louisa Stuart-Smith, Owain Cooke, Lucia

Cafoor-Camps, Owain Cooke, Michael Nguyen-Kim, Gabrielle Desalbres, Helena Heaton, Ashna Ahmad, Samuel Rubinstein, Amber Li, and Uma-Johanna Shah.

What's next for the journal? 'The aim is simple', says Alexander. 'I want the journal to become another great Trinity export, both in Cambridge and around the world. I want it to continue to grow and attract the very best of writing and editing talent. I also want it to do its bit, no matter how small, to encourage freedom of reasoned expression. That applies as much to increasingly controlled university spaces as much as it does to places where basic freedoms are under threat'. Focusing on Cambridge itself, Joseph says, 'I want the journal to become a fixture of Cambridge life, and we want to further this aim through superb events. It would be nice to break the Union's monopoly on the brightest speakers, as well as the brightest students'.

CJLPA is the largest and most professional student-run journal in the UK, and possibly the world. It is already in four beloved bookshops: Heffers, Waterstones, and G. David, and 'the world's legal bookshop' Wildy & Sons in London, as well as countless legal, political, and cultural institutions across the world. The journal's Co-Editors believe it is here to stay.

Visit the *CJLPA* website: www.cjlpa.org



FEATURES

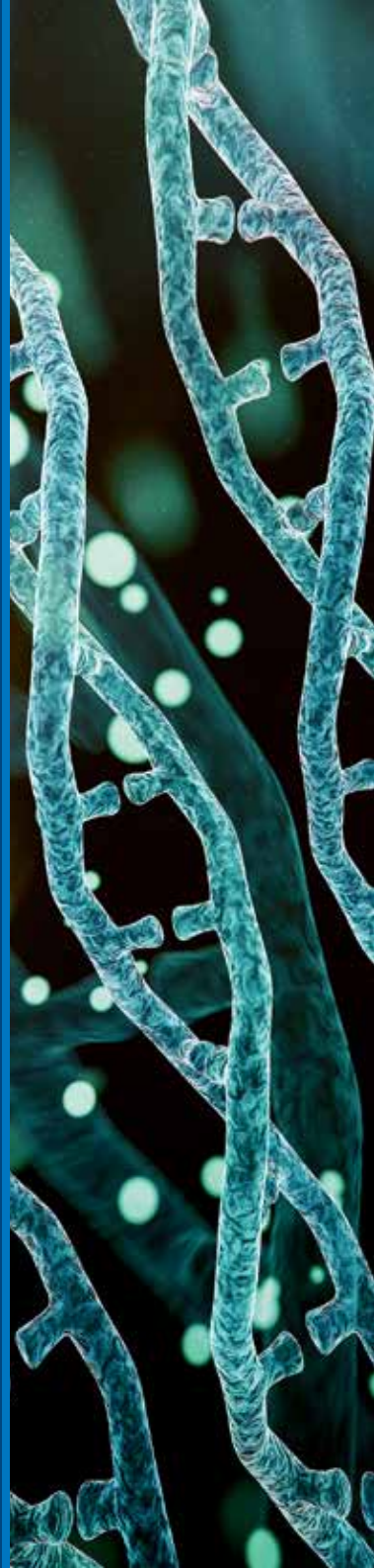
DECODING DNA BY NEXT
GENERATION SEQUENCING

ANDREW MARVELL: 400 YEARS ON

THE NATIONAL CIPHER CHALLENGE

A VIEW OF TRINITY HEIGHTS FROM THE
FELLOWS' GARDEN (AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN)

THEODORE AND TREVELYAN: HOW TRINITY
HISTORIANS & EASTERN AFRICANS SHAPED
THE COURSE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY





Features

Nathan Pitt, University of Cambridge



Decoding DNA by Next Generation Sequencing Shankar Balasubramanian (1994)

I returned to Cambridge in early 1994, having spent a couple of years in a lab in the USA. When I started my independent laboratory in the Department of Chemistry at Lensfield Road, I set out to explore a number of different problems, each at the interface of chemistry and biology. Looking back, I might interpret this phase as either being pioneering and exploratory, or one where I didn't really know what I wanted to pursue. Being in Cambridge it was perhaps inevitable that I would soon converge on the study of DNA, which I have stuck with ever since. My current research explores the nature of alternative folded DNA secondary structures and the natural chemical modification of DNA. Here, I will focus on some early work that led to a method for reading the DNA code very quickly, which is now widely used.

DNA

DNA is a linear, natural polymer made up of four building blocks (called nucleotides) that each carry a *base*, often abbreviated by one of the four letters G, C, T and A. The most common structural form of DNA is a right-handed, double helix made up of two strands, which is in large part due to the molecular recognition of the bases in two well-defined pairing patterns, G recognises C to form a G:C pair and T recognises A to form a T:A pair, often called Watson-Crick base pairing (Figure 1). This pattern of recognition of DNA bases provides the

molecular basis for the genetic code and the storage, copying and transfer of genetic information. The total genetic information stored in a cell or an organism is called the genome and one copy of the human genome comprises about 3.2 billion bases of DNA arranged in a particular sequence, packaged into 23 entities called chromosomes. Part of the genome comprises units of sequence called *genes* that provide the information needed to synthesise a particular protein (proteins form much of the structures and machinery in cells). In fact, the vast majority of our DNA does not encode proteins and at least some of the “non-coding” DNA, sometimes referred to as “junk DNA”, plays a role in controlling the coding regions and so should not be dismissed.

To understand the information in DNA one requires a means to read the exact sequence of the letters (sequencing DNA). The first widely used approach to sequence DNA was developed by Fred Sanger in Cambridge in the late 1970s. The Sanger approach was subsequently automated, optimised and used to generate the first blueprint of a human genome in the international Human Genome Project over a period of about a decade. Today, it is possible to sequence DNA about a million times faster and more cheaply using an approach that is sometimes called *Next Generation Sequencing*, which arose from a basic research project being carried out in my lab in collaboration with David Klenerman in the mid 1990s. The initial work led to us forming the biotech company, Solexa, where the technology was developed into a commercial system.

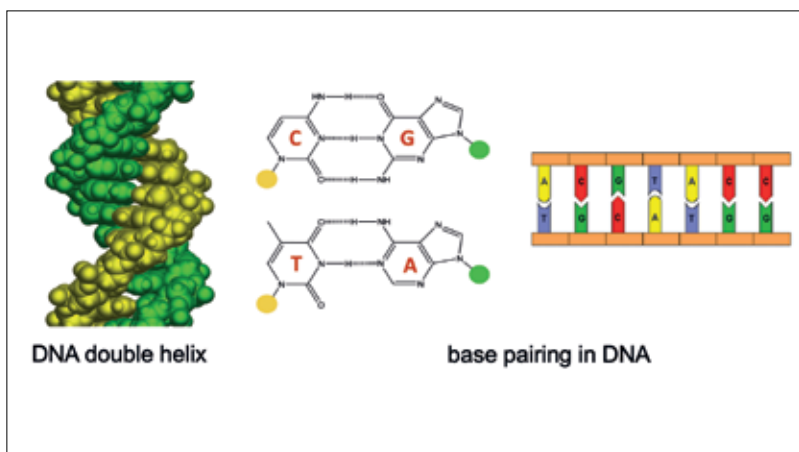


Figure 1: DNA basics.

Basic Research turns to something useful

Nature has evolved protein-based molecular machines, called DNA polymerases, that catalyse the synthesis of DNA faithfully to replicate it each time a cell divides into two cells. A DNA polymerase uses one existing strand of DNA (the parent strand) as a template to guide the synthesis of a new complementary strand (the daughter strand) by making use of the Watson-Crick base-pairing rules. My interest in DNA polymerases started during my postdoctoral work in the laboratory of Stephen Benkovic (1991-93), where I studied how these machines worked. One of my early projects in Cambridge (1994) involved further studies on DNA polymerases where I was attaching fluorescent probes either to the DNA or to the protein, or both, to monitor changes in structure as the polymerase incorporated building blocks, which was relayed by measurable changes in fluorescence signal. During the course of these experiments, I needed a particular laser for certain measurements. After banging on a few doors in search of a laser I was referred to another relatively new faculty member, David Klenerman, who had a treasure trove of lasers and various other pieces of optical, imaging equipment. With his help, it was a relatively straightforward matter to complete the measurements. We continued our exploratory conversation, sometimes over coffee and occasionally over a beer. I had been raised, scientifically speaking, in the disciplines of organic chemistry and biochemistry, whereas David was a physical chemist who built imaging systems and made spectroscopic measurements. We soon found common ground and wrote a proposal in 1995 to study the action of a DNA polymerase incorporating building blocks of DNA as it synthesised new DNA, guided by a template. We set out to do this at a sensitivity that could detect individual molecules, a relatively new observational capability; our intuition being that it would provide interesting new insights about this fundamentally important biochemical reaction. We were fortunate in getting this exploratory proposal funded and set about the work.

We tried many different approaches to make the measurements using various combinations of synthetic DNA template, polymerase protein, and surfaces to immobilise components together with labelling one or more of these components with a fluorophore. One format was to immobilise DNA molecules on the surface and use a fluorescently labelled building block which the polymerase would incorporate (Figure 2A). As single molecule events are stochastic and sometimes difficult to 'catch', we opted to parallelise by having many, single DNA molecules dispersed on the surface and imaging lots of them

simultaneously to give us the best chance of seeing something happen. During the course of these experiments, we saw the potential to adapt our work to read the sequence of DNA. If we colour-coded each of the four building blocks with a fluorophore to identify the building block (i.e. G, C, T or A) and controlled the stepwise incorporation of building blocks, then imaging the colour changes at each DNA molecule on the surface, after each incorporation cycle, would enable sequential decoding of the templating bases (Figure 2B). Specialised chemistry was required to prevent the incorporation of a second building block in any given cycle. After each imaging step to capture the colour (and base identity), the chemical group preventing the next incorporation is removed, and the colour-coding fluorophore is cleaved off, enabling the next cycle. A sample of DNA could be fragmented into pieces that are immobilised onto a surface, such that each fragment stands alone in its own imageable space (Figure 2C) and all fragments could be sequenced in parallel. A simple calculation suggested that decoding the sequence of many DNA fragments like this in parallel could lead to the scale needed to sequence a human genome (Figure 2D).

In the early phase of this project (1997), the human genome project was underway at various genome centres around the world, which included the Wellcome Trust Sanger institute at Hinxton, near Cambridge. At such research institutes arrays of automated DNA sequencers were each sequencing several hundred thousand of bases of DNA information per experimental run. The Human Genome Project was at a relatively early stage with considerably more sequencing to be done. David Klenerman and I visited and met with several of the UK leaders of the human genome project. They assured us that the project would reach completion and generate a human reference, which was important to be able to realign millions of short reads that would be generated by decoding fragments (Figures 2B, 2C) to reconstruct a human genome (Figure 3). It was evident that there would be a need to sequence many human genomes to understand the genetic basis of who we are and to improve human health through deeper knowledge of our genomes. A completely new approach to sequencing was needed. Upon sharing our thoughts and ideas, our colleagues from the Sanger Institute reinforced our drive to press on to develop the method.

We had carried out some quite basic proof of concept experiments and thought through a development plan and the various technical challenges that needed solving. This included nucleotide chemistry, engineering the polymerase protein, surface chemistry, laser spectroscopy, instrument engineering and computer/

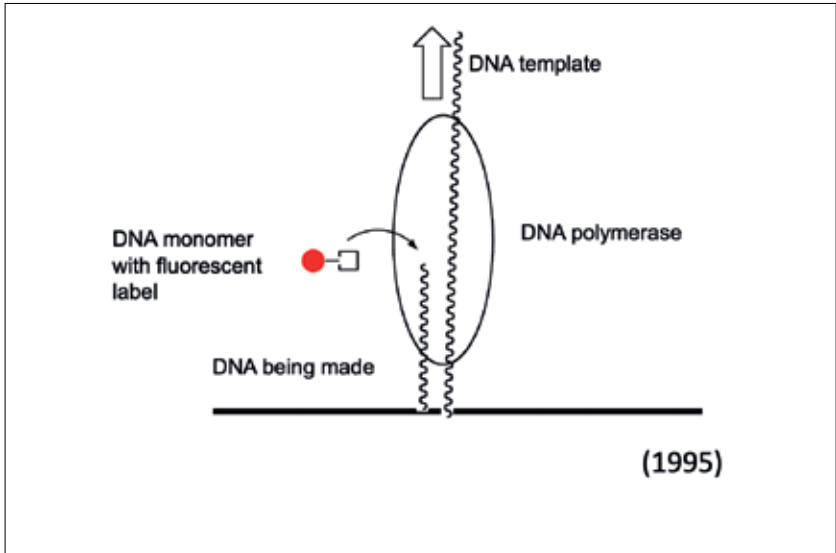


Figure 2A: Single molecule imaging of DNA synthesis.

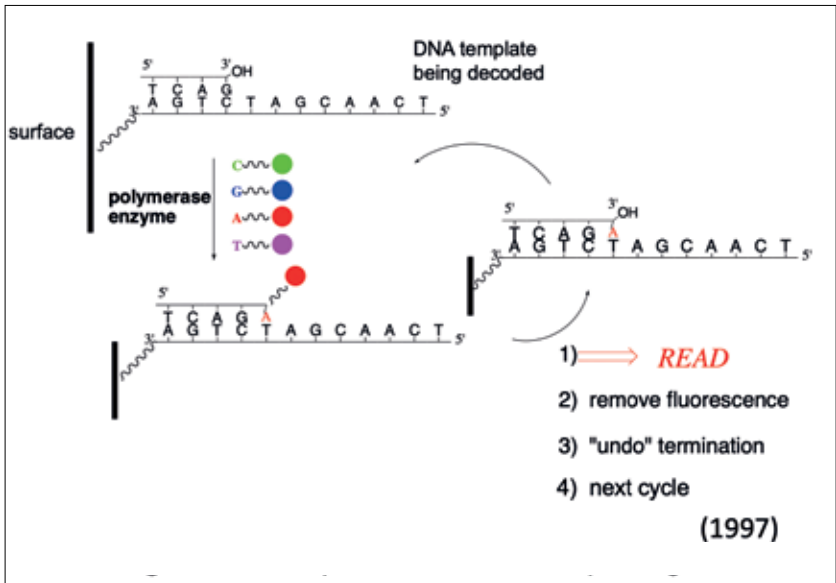


Figure 2B: Solid phase 4-colour DNA sequencing.

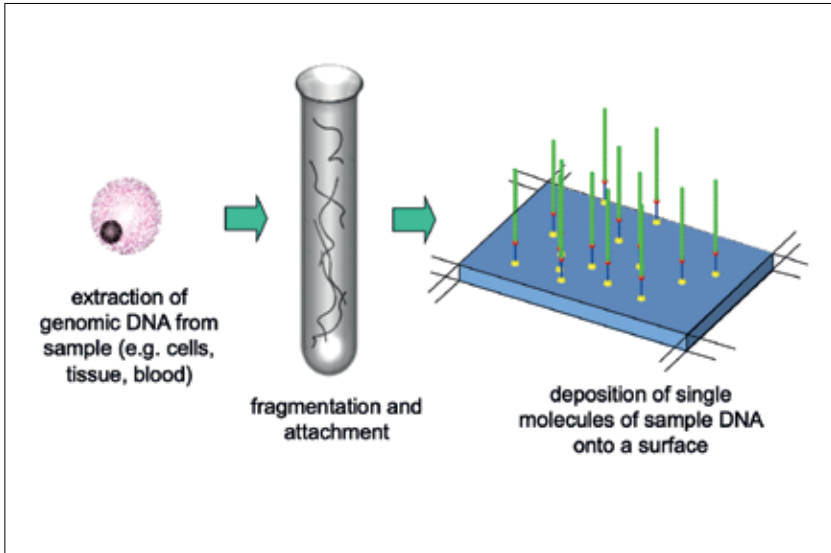


Figure 2C: Single molecule DNA array.

Human genome 3×10^9 bases

Assume 300 X 300 array

10 secs per cycle

$\therefore \frac{10^5}{10} = 10^4$ bases per second = 10 Kbs⁻¹

\therefore one machine $\frac{3 \times 10^9}{10^4}$ s for human genome.

$\frac{3 \times 10^5}{60 \times 60}$ hrs \approx 100 hrs \approx 5 days (1997)

Figure 2D: Pathway to sequencing a billion bases (Gigabases) of DNA.

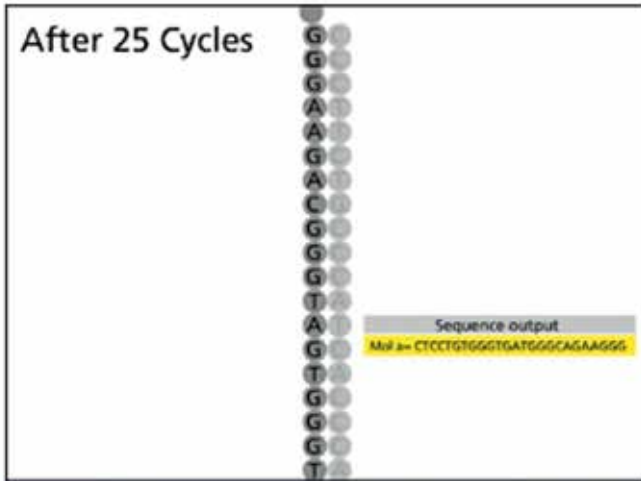


Figure 3: Sequencing and alignment of ‘reads’.

data science to develop an integrated working technology. There was much to be done that required the input of multiple disciplines. After starting to prepare another grant, we abandoned that approach and instead formed a company, which we called Solexa, as a vehicle to raise the substantial resources needed to support our development plan. We approached a London-based venture fund called Abingworth in 1997 and they decided to fund it. The venture world was new to me and certainly had its differences from academic grant funding. I recall one diligence question being, “Assuming this technology works, what is the market for human genome sequencing?”. I promptly replied, “That’s an easy one, it is zero...”, which was certainly true at the time, although likely to change in what we saw as the future.

Solexa was formally founded in 1998 and for the first two years was incubated in our laboratories at the University Chemistry Department. By 2000, technical milestones had been hit and our investors were prepared to invest more so we moved the team and project to external premises near to the Sanger Institute to continue the technology development. I got used to regular drives down to the company whilst continuing my academic teaching and other research in the University. At Solexa a very talented team was built and we progressively reduced the various components to practise and integrated them together. One important part of the technology plan was changed. Directly sequencing single molecule fragments of DNA immobilised to a surface (Figure 2C) seemed elegant, but was practically challenging owing to stochastic events, particular to single molecule detection, that either gave false signal, or the absence of a signal. Single molecule optics were also expensive and occupied considerable space in the laboratory, whereas we were looking to package the system into an affordable, small, fridge-sized box to democratise its capabilities through enabling others. A solution was to amplify the single fragments of DNA on the surface to generate many identical copies at the same location on the surface. In a discussion with Sydney Brenner in 2002, he convinced me that this was a better way forward than continuing with single molecules. Solexa adopted a method for amplifying single DNA molecules on a surface that came from the work of Pascal Meyer and his colleagues at their biotech company Manteia. This technology was licensed and integrated well with the system developed at Solexa in 2004. By 2005 Solexa sequencing was deployed to decode a genome, albeit the small genome of bacteriophage phiX-174 (Figure 4). The first commercial sequencing system was launched in 2006 and was called the Solexa 1G Genome

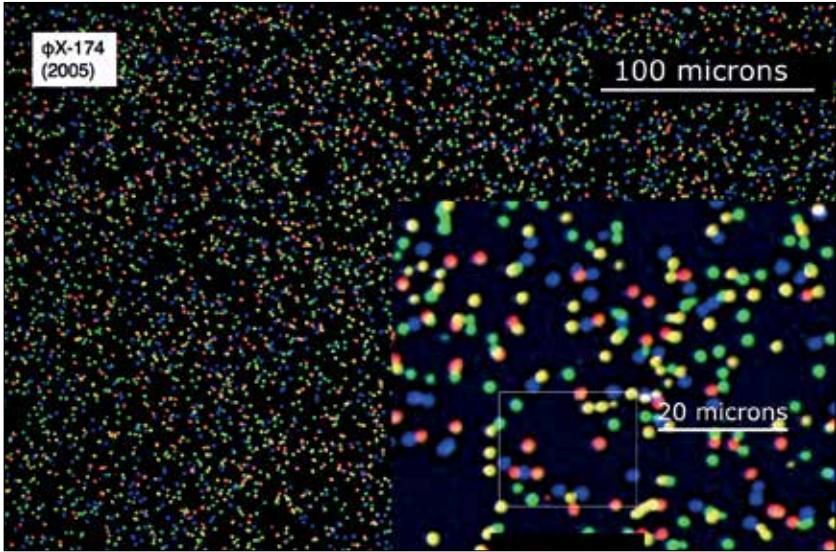


Figure 4: Image taken (at Solexa) during one cycle of sequencing. Each spot is hundreds of identical copies of a single DNA fragment. The colour indicates the base being decoded at each site in that cycle.

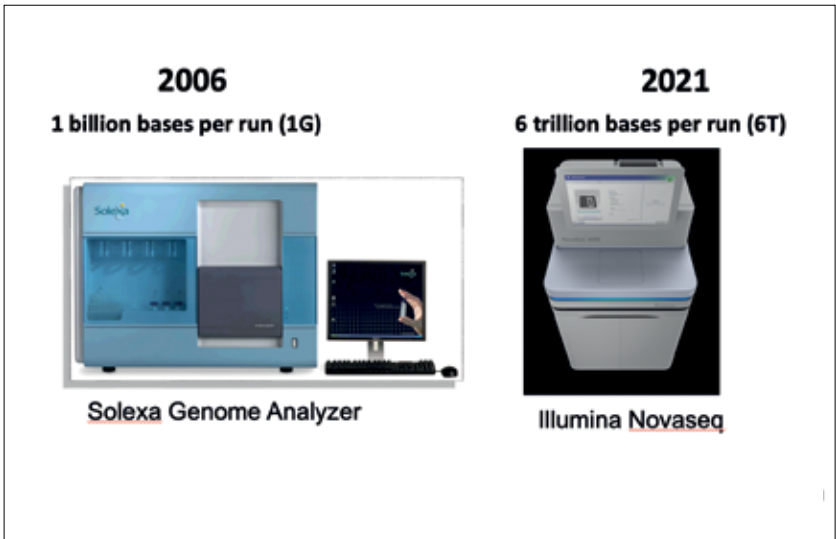


Figure 5: Solexa's original technology and the present day Illumina system.

Analyzer, as it was able to read a billion bases (1 Gigabase) of DNA in a single experimental run. This was about 10,000-fold greater than the sequencing systems of 1997. In 2007, Illumina acquired the technology and continued to improve it. Present day systems that use the technology can generate several trillion bases of sequenced DNA per experimental run (Figure 5) at a rate of about 1 accurate human genome per hour on a single instrument, as compared to the decade or so taken to generate the human genome reference. An accurate human genome now costs approximately USD 600 to sequence and this cost is expected to fall further over the coming years.

What does faster, lower-cost DNA sequencing enable?

A relatively small instrument sitting on a bench top in a laboratory can now provide the sequencing capacity equivalent to more than the global capacity of 20 years ago. As DNA and its sister molecule RNA are fundamental to all living entities, Next Generation Sequencing has been used very widely in life science and clinical research. The primary motivation for driving this technology was to enable improvements in health care through understanding our genomes, and so I will now focus on examples from three clinical areas.

Cancer

Cancers are caused by changes (mutations) to your DNA sequence that either pre-exist at birth or are acquired post-birth. Given we each have a distinctive genome, every cancer will be genetically unique. Rapid DNA sequencing lends itself to building an understanding of common and less common genetic changes that occur in cancers and may provide insights into the mechanisms driving a particular cancer. There are already examples of particular cancers being classified by a characteristic mutation that can suggest a form of therapy likely to be more effective. For example, a mutation called the V600E in the BRAF gene, which changes the amino acid valine (V) to a glutamate (E) at position 600 resulting in overactive BRAF protein that signals uncontrolled cell proliferation to drive the cancer. Cancers diagnostically shown to carry the V600E mutation are being specifically targeted with a drug that acts by inhibiting the overactive BRAF. More complex patterns of cancer-mutations can be detected by whole human genome sequencing. A pioneering example came from a lab in Vancouver (Jones *et al.*, *Genome Biology* 2010, 11:R82) where a patient with cancer of the tongue was being treated with the standard

of care therapy until the tumour had spread to the lung and became resistant to the therapy. Sequencing the normal genome of the patient, the primary tumour and the secondary tumour provided data that enabled a comparative analysis of mutations and how they might affect genes, their corresponding proteins and mechanisms that could drive proliferation of cancer cells. The information allowed the clinicians to hypothesise why the original treatment was no longer effective and make a reasoned decision to target an alternative pathway that was now driving the metastatic tumour, with a different therapy, which was able to shrink and manage the tumour for several months. Later on, the tumour again became resistant to the therapy and genome sequence analysis suggested yet another therapeutic that stabilised the tumour for a few more months. In this case, targeted treatment, informed by genome sequence information, extended the patient's life. It also tracked the evolution of the genome of a tumour under the pressure of sequential drugs, leading to a suggestion that had it been known at the outset what was known at the end, it may have been logical to simultaneously prescribe the three different therapeutic agents in combination to manage the tumour and block pathways of resistance before they emerged. While there are promising examples, it is early days. Large-scale cancer sequencing studies are underway, such as the international Cancer Genome Atlas, and the sequencing of NHS cancer patients carried out by Genomics England. Over the next decade, vast data sets linked to patient histories will be generated and promise to reveal the extent to which genomic medicine will be helpful in routine cancer care.

Rare diseases

Rare diseases collectively affect 1 in 17 people. They typically manifest in early life as a disorder that is difficult to diagnose, and are often genetic in their origin. A chain of many tests sometimes serves only to rule out known conditions, leading to continued suffering of the infant and distress to the parents, all after considerable time and expense. One approach being adopted in such cases is to sequence the whole genomes of a *trio* (mum, dad and child) then look to identify and interpret genetic changes unique to the child that may explain the disorder. A combination of rapid sequencing of DNA from a blood sample, computational analysis of the data and clinical interpretation by physicians is in many cases leading to an actionable diagnosis. A pioneer of this approach, Dr Stephen F. Kingsmore, is listed in the Guinness Book of Records for going from patient

sample to diagnosis in under 24 hours. In a recently reported case (*N. Engl. J. Med.*, 384; 22, 2159, 2021) it took under 15 hours from blood sample to a clinical diagnosis of a thiamine (vitamin B1) metabolism dysfunction in a five-week-old infant who was then treated with a rational programme of medication, including vitamin B1, and subsequently discharged. In cases where a suitable drug is not available, identification of the underlying cause of the disease provides the basis to guide and inspire the development of a future therapy. Falling sequencing costs are making genome sequencing of rare diseases more practical and it is being implemented in paediatric clinics globally including the work of the NHS and Genomics England.

Infectious diseases

Infectious agents (pathogens) have genomes made up of either DNA or RNA. They can be identified by sequencing their genomes and the sequence information will also reveal any variants of a given pathogen. An early example of the application of rapid sequencing to infectious diseases was carried out at Addenbrookes in Cambridge, led by Sharon Peacock (*N. Engl. J. Med.*, 366; 24, 2267, 2012), where a hospital outbreak was traced to a strain of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), a very serious pathogen that exhibits resistance to most antibiotics. The sequencing also provided valuable information about the transmission pathways of this outbreak, which was contained.

In early 2020, an RNA virus was identified as the agent responsible for the disease that would be known as COVID-19. A sample taken from the lung of a critically ill patient was subjected to rapid sequencing and though the sample was complex and comprised nucleic acids from a number of sources, a method termed *metagenomic* analysis, enabled the genome of the virus to be extracted and assembled computationally. The sequence information helped subclassify the virus: SARS-CoV-2. After the outbreak became a global pandemic routine sequencing of samples from patients diagnosed with COVID-19 at scale has helped identify variants of the virus and track the transmission of particular strains of the virus nationally and globally. Over four million cases of SARS-Cov-2 have been sequenced, with the information shared via a publicly available database (<https://www.gisaid.org/>). The information gives a global readout of the origins, evolution and tacking of the virus and provides data that can guide the development of optimised vaccines, particularly in response to emergent variants.

The Future

I have provided a glimpse of how Next Generation Sequencing is contributing to the management of human health. We are in the early phase and I expect to see greater application of genomics over the next two decades that will reveal what is possible with greater clarity. Perhaps there will be a future where routine, asymptomatic sequencing of a blood sample will run an individual 'system check' to provide an early warning of various diseases, whilst also reporting on the changing environment of pathogens in which we coexist.

The opportunistic deviation from a curiosity-driven research collaboration that started some 25 years ago led to the unexpected development of a technology that has turned out to be useful. It is essential to support and carry out basic, exploratory research as it educates, informs and sometimes leads to useful outcomes. In this case, being in the Cambridge environment certainly helped.



Andrew Marvell: 400 Years On Angela Leighton (2006)

Angela Leighton (2006) describes her creative response to the 400th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Marvell.

31 March 2021 is the 400th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Marvell (1621–78), poet and politician, one-time student at Trinity, friend and secretary to Milton, ambivalent supporter of Cromwell, diplomat and possible spy, and for nearly twenty years, MP for Hull – to put a complex and sometimes mysterious life in a nutshell.

When I was asked to contribute a poem about Marvell to a new collection, I was deeply unsure. Commissioned poems often don't work, and in any case I was not a Marvell scholar. But something gave me pause. I knew Marvell's home city well, having taught in Hull for many years; I had visited the sixteenth-century brick grammar school which he attended as a boy and where his father was Master; I had taken the same route south to Cambridge on the old Roman road (Ermine Street), and of course I'd come to the College he also attended, at the surprisingly young age of twelve. Great Court and Nevile's Court would have looked much as they do now, but without the Wren Library.

We know that Marvell was accepted as a sub-sizar, the lowest denomination of student who would have worked for his board and fees by carrying out menial tasks for other students or Fellows. We know that he took his BA four years later having been awarded a scholarship. We also know that for some mysterious reason he was required to leave in 1641 before taking his MA, either because he was not 'keeping his days' in residence, or for some more heinous crime, for which the records are missing.

But it was another event of that same year which intrigued me. I had long known Marvell's great love, or rather seduction, poem, 'To his Coy Mistress', and the section beginning 'I by the tide / Of Humber would complain' – lines that haunted me as I mulled and prevaricated. But it was the knowledge that, in January 1641, his father drowned crossing the Humber estuary on a barrow boat, and that his body was never found, which became the seed of what I would write. I wondered if being 'by' that tide could be entirely innocent, and I began to imagine the elegy Marvell might have written, about the father whose death left him an orphan, largely penniless, and perhaps contributed to whatever



Andrew Marvell, attributed to Godfrey Kneller.

waywardness may have led to his expulsion later that year. The topography of the Humber, with its dangerous tides and sandbanks, and the thought that, as MP for Hull, Marvell wrote many letters arguing for a lighthouse at Spurn Point at the mouth of the estuary, somehow came together as I worked. Drawing on my own memories of the place, I nonetheless wanted the ‘I’ of the poem to be, not an imitation or anachronistic imposition, but an impersonal pronoun – both his and mine, but also, as in all lyric poetry, just ours or anyone’s.

In the sixth stanza I quote from the only poem we know Marvell wrote as a student at Cambridge. It is a Latin *parodia*, or counter-song, of one of Horace’s

Crown me with thy Love again ;
And we both shall Monarchs prove.

To his Coy Mistress.

HAD we but World enough, and Time,
This coynefs Lady were no crime,
We would sit down, and think which way
To walk, and pass our long Loves Day.
Thou by the *Indian Ganges* side
Shouldst Rubies find : I by the Tide
Of *Humber* would complain. I would
Love you ten years before the Flood :
And you should if you please refuse
Till the Conversion of the *Jews*.
My vegetable Love should grow
Vaster then Empires, and more flow,
An hundred years should go to praise
Thine Eyes, and on thy Forehead Gaze,
Two hundred to adore each Breast :
But thirty thousand to the rest,
An Age at least to every part,
And the last Age should show your Heart.
For Lady you deserve this State ;
Nor would I love at lower rate.
But at my back I alwaies hear
Times winged Charriot hurrying near :
And yonder all before us lye
Defarts of vast Eternity.
Thy Beauty shall no more be found ;
Nor, in thy marble Vault, shall sound
My ecchoing Song : then Worms shall try
That long preserv'd Virginity :
And your quaint Honour turn to dust ;
And into ashes all my Lust.
The Grave's a fine and private place,
But none I think do there embrace.

BNA

E 2

Now

The first edition of Marvell's 'To his Coy Mistress', from Trinity's Wren Library.

Discipuli iurati et admissi 1638. Aprilis 12^o.

- Samuel Collins iuratus et admissus.
- Julielmus Robson discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Georgius Meade iuratus et admissus.
- Gabrielus Barnard discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Hannicus Allough discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Andreas Rabel discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Thommas Woodgild discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Guaricus Waterhouse discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Carolus Wheeler discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Edwardus Hamard discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Johannes Darry discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Gerardus Kryngher discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Julianus Tron discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Edwardus Campan discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Joannes Duckell discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Richardus Calvernell discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Joannes Dove discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Richardus Barton discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Hinnicus Epston discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Carolus Reid discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Christophorus Cotes iuratus et admissus.
- Franciscus Lyster discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Franciscus Thorneliech discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Johannes Howly discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Georgius Pindley discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Edwardus Bobs discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Thophilus May discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Johannes Wath discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Joannes Foxe discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Georgius Benn discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Nathaniel Brent discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Jacobus Vison discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Gabrielus Spitt discipulus iuratus et admissus.
- Robertus Smalley discipulus iuratus et admissus.

FEATURES

Page from the Admissions Book Trinity College Cambridge (with Marvell's entry).

Carmina, published in a collection (1637) of students' and Fellows' poems celebrating the birth of Charles I's fifth child. The last line is: 'Te patre, Caesar', 'You father, Caesar'. This seemed to touch on the warring elements in Marvell's own nature, between royalist and republican, between his political engagement and retreat into nature – the mind's 'green thought in a green shade' ('The Garden') – between working as secretary, diplomat, MP and writing some of the most private, witty, conflicted poems in the language. It is also, of course, a line which hints at the presence, at some level, of his own powerful teacher and father. So:

By the tide of Humber

(In 1641 Andrew Marvell's father was drowned crossing the Humber in a barrow boat. The poet's 'To His Coy Mistress' was written some nine years later.)

Which way to walk? eastwards by ebbside,
past the stink of the upriver staiths
and a small brick school between garden and church,
to the spit of Spurn, that land's-end shifter,

or westwards inland, the estuary shrinking
till you'd almost walk across sandbanks and mud
southwards to Cambridge – the way out, straight
by Ermine Street for a Roman departure.

Now, *I by the tide of Humber* once more
ponder these shallows more lethal than deeps,
and a barrow boat, grounded, where a wash of water
unpicks what was lost of him bit by bit—

and think, *no fine and private place*
was his, just the city's effluent waste
seeping seawards, the spirit of him held
forever in the tide's endless erasures,

till Spurn divides sea-lippers from the still
to curb the hackling flow that pours
salt into fresh, daily, and seems
a hurt refreshed, a trouble restored.

Now I, by the tide, still whisper farewells.

Te patre, Caesar (royal head or round?)—
my warring self by such waters crossed:
fluvial, marine, knitting frets between,

where contrary currents make shifting sands
channel a rip-tide, then swing and suck
any light craft under – as if I carry
his death within, unfinished, unsung.

So I, by the waters that quarrel and kill,
stay, for contraries no war resolves,
to complain of love in verse that hides
an elegy, deep in the undertow of *tide*.

(Angela Leighton's 'By the Tide of Humber' was published in *TLS*, 26 March, 2021. To listen to alumnus and actor Pip Torrens (1978) reading 'To His Coy Mistress', as well as Angela Leighton reading her own poem, follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9ShHqEjLP0>.)



Dr Paul Wingfield



Dr James Lloyd.

The National Cipher Challenge Paul Wingfield (1990) & James Lloyd (2005)

September 2021 marks the twentieth anniversary of an outreach initiative that is notable in being open to anyone at secondary school: the National Cipher Challenge, run by the University of Southampton School of Mathematics, which is in Trinity's Link Area of Hampshire. Trinity has supported this annual cryptography competition for schools since 2005, when I as Admissions Tutor and Professor Joan Lasenby (Engineering; 1978) proposed that the College sponsor a prize alongside IBM, GCHQ and the British Computer Society.

The Challenge is open to anyone in full-time education who is 18 or under on 31 August of the year in which the competition finishes. Its format is straightforward. Entrants may compete singly or in teams. Between the start of the school year and Christmas the competitors attempt to break a series of cryptograms published weekly on the competition website. The initial puzzles are comparatively simple, but in later challenges the cryptograms become much harder to break. Prizes are awarded on the basis of how accurate submitted solutions are and how quickly the entrant(s) have broken the ciphers. The prize winners and other randomly selected entrants are then invited to a day held at Bletchley Park consisting of a special lunch, lectures on mathematical and cryptographic topics, and the prize-giving ceremony.

Over the years, the Cipher Challenge has brought Trinity into contact with a wide variety of students from a huge range of schools across the UK, many of which are remote and would be extremely unlikely to receive a visit from a Fellow or member of the Schools Liaison team. What all of these students have had in common is simply a thirst for intellectual endeavour of the sort that lies at the heart of Trinity's educational mission. A significant number of the Challenge's prize winners have in fact come to study Maths, Natural Sciences and Computer Science at Trinity; indeed, in the 2011 Challenge the Trinity College prize was won by a two-woman team from Dartford Grammar School for Girls: Natalie Behague and Florence Salter, both of whom came to the College in 2012 to read Maths – a remarkable double success in a subject that tends to be male-dominated. Some Trinity prize winners are now quite far advanced in their careers. The

2004 overall winner of the Challenge, James Lloyd (from Portsmouth Grammar School), studied Maths here and returned to complete a PhD in Machine Learning. Below James gives an account of how winning the Challenge and his time at Trinity have shaped his subsequent career path.

What I enjoyed the most about the cipher challenge was the thrill of discovering patterns, but then building tools to speed up or automate the pattern discovery process. The sudden excitement of an “aha” moment and the satisfaction of watching a well-oiled machine do its thing. And now, luckily for me, I get to build machines to automate pattern discovery for a living. After the cipher challenge I studied mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and my experience from the challenge certainly helped by giving me a head start in programming and optimisation algorithms. During my study I specialised towards statistics, i.e. one of the ways to formally study pattern discovery, continuing to an M.Phil in statistics. Along the way I spent some of my holidays working at a hedge fund (searching for patterns in financial data) but after an enjoyable internship I joined the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) as a strategy consultant.

Part of my reasoning for joining BCG was a desire not to be typecast as a “mathmo”, but I soon realised that I rather enjoyed being a mathematical specialist, so I contacted my M. Phil. advisor, Richard Samworth (Director of the Statistical Laboratory and Fellow of St John’s), and asked what PhDs might be a good fit for me. After speaking with some of the people Richard recommended to me, it was ultimately David Spiegelhalter (a Professor in the Statistical Laboratory and Fellow of Churchill) who tipped me off about the existence of the Machine Learning Group in the Engineering Department at Cambridge. I discovered I could study my favourite flavours of statistics at the time (Bayesian and nonparametric) whilst also working on artificial intelligence, which sounded rather exciting.

Studying for a PhD with Zoubin Ghahramani (another Fellow of St John’s) in the Machine Learning Group was a great decision. I loved going deep into areas of mathematics and getting to the forefront of human knowledge, I got involved in some fun side projects (I helped write a musical using statistics and machine learning) and I got to meet plenty of smart and interesting people, including my wife (also a Trinitarian). And fundamentally, my work was all about automating the process of discovering and understanding patterns.

Since my PhD I co-founded an employee survey company, called Qlearsite, where amongst other things I applied the latest advances in natural language processing to the task of discovering what topics a company's employees are talking about. It is very satisfying watching someone genuinely understand what is important to their employees in a matter of minutes whilst knowing just how much computation had to take place in order to make this possible. Recently I moved to Silicon Valley so I could live permanently with my wife and I now work at Abacus.AI, a machine learning platform start-up, where I am leading their efforts to build anomaly detection and natural language processing systems. My journey of automating pattern discovery continues.



A view of 'Trinity Heights' from the Fellows' Garden (as it might have been) Boyd Hilton (1974)

In the *Annual Record* for 2018, pp. 118–132, I discussed the former Bursar John Bradfield's architectural tastes, which lean towards a brutal modernism at odds with his generally conservative social attitudes. The explanation is probably to be found in his passion for the idea of a re-tooled UK plc built along scientific and high-tech lines. Accordingly, he strongly supported the work of two cutting-edge modernists, Kenneth Capon and Michael Powers of Architects' Co-Partnership (ACP), and in particular their deliberately 'fierce' design for the campus of Essex University, which was initially conceived as Britain's answer to MIT. I discussed in my earlier essay how Bradfield brought ACP to design Trinity's dramatic Wolfson Building, and also how he sympathised with the same practice's 1971 competition proposal for a residential development on Burrell's Field, comprising three 48 metre towers to match in height, and form a cluster with, the University Library tower. I hazarded that the proposal might have been a spoof and certainly it was a non-starter, scoring just one vote among the Fellowship as against 42 for David Roberts' plans, which eventuated in Adrian and Butler Houses. Bradfield was very likely the lone supporter and certainly it was he who ensured that the Committee report preceding the vote should refrain from any aesthetic criticism of ACP's 'striking and dramatic' design with its 'clean and elegant lines'.



The model of ACP's proposal for the Burrell's Field development, with a shadowy UL tower in the background.

Frustratingly, I was not able to illustrate the ACP proposal, but this I can now do thanks to the kindness of Professor Alan Powers, architectural historian and writer, who turned up a number of images while working through his late father's papers. I am extremely grateful to him for allowing me to reproduce this contemporary photograph of the architects' model.

Image Reproduced by kind permission of Professor Alan Powers.



Theodore and Trevelyan: How Trinity Historians & Eastern Africans Shaped the Course of American Democracy¹

Jonathon L. Earle

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In early October 1911, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt typed a 117-page letter to the Trinity historian and statesman Sir George Otto Trevelyan.² It was one of the longest letters that he authored following his presidency (1901–1909). The emotional timbre of the letter was personal and reflective. It followed a visit made to Welcombe House a few months earlier in June by the former American president. Roosevelt had been accompanied by members of his family, including Edith Kermit Roosevelt, Ethel Carow Roosevelt, and Kermit, with whom Roosevelt had recently completed an expedition in Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Sudan, and Egypt. The Roosevelt family was welcomed by George Otto and Caroline Trevelyan, and their three sons, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Robert C. Trevelyan, and George M. Trevelyan.

Roosevelt began his letter by sharing that its contents were only for the Trevelyan family, as ‘it would be obviously entirely out of the question to make public, at any rate until long after all of us who are now alive are dead’. The letter is expansive, reaching around 32,800 words. It chronicled Roosevelt’s political

¹ The author wishes to thank Professor John Lonsdale and Trinity College, who graciously hosted him as a Visiting Fellow Commoner in 2021. He is also grateful for Rebecca Hughes and Diana Smith of the Wren Library, who expertly assisted in accessing Roosevelt’s correspondence with the Trevelyans. Lindsay Davenport and Susan Sarna of the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site were equally generous with their time and knowledge of Roosevelt’s former home and its holdings.

² Unless indicated otherwise, the citations draw from Roosevelt’s writings in *Scribner’s Magazine*, and from the Theodore Roosevelt Collection at Harvard College Library; Theodore Roosevelt Papers, Library of Congress; Smithsonian Institute Archives; Booker T. Washington Papers, Library of Congress; Wren Library, Trinity College; Churchill Archives, Cambridge, and W.E.B. Du Bois Papers, Special Collections and University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries.

and cultural reading of the British empire in Sudan and Egypt, and outlined his visits with European monarchs and heads of state following his eastern African expedition between 1909 and 1910.

At first sight, the letter reads like an explorer's chronicle, filled with Roosevelt's intuitive reactions to the cultural spaces of court life throughout early twentieth-century Europe. Roosevelt expressed his disdain toward Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, for instance, whose 'pretentiousness [...] made her ridiculous'. In the company of Italian royals, Roosevelt was perplexed to find that men did not remove their top hats during formal occasions, constituting 'one bit of etiquette which I did not strike at any other court'.

Beyond cultural commentary, though, Roosevelt reflected on the question of political progress and social reform more than any other topic. Monarchs and religious leaders were assessed on their (in)abilities to govern according to the perceived welfare of their populations. The idea of the general welfare compelled Roosevelt to criticise American missionaries in Rome, who openly chastised the Pope. It further shaped how he talked about the role of the British Empire in Egypt and Sudan, where he spent the final weeks of his eastern African expedition. It was in Cairo, Roosevelt noted, 'where I was disappointed with some of the officers of the British Army whom I met'. As he recounted to Trevelyan, 'there were a few of the officers who were unpleasantly like the type described by Kipling in his South African story, "The Outsider". These particular officers were absorbed, not in their duty, but in the polo and tennis matches, and treated the assassination of Boutros Pasha as a mere illegitimate interruption to sport; evidently they had no serious appreciation of the situation nor of their own duties'. It was a political attitude that contradicted what Roosevelt called in the letter, 'real progress and civilisation'.

The surviving letter comes to us at a moment when Theodore Roosevelt's understanding of race and progress were undergoing transformation. It was a shift precipitated by the influence of eastern Africans. Roosevelt's growing concern over the Republican Party in the United States was also influenced by a generation of Whig historians at Trinity, especially George O. Trevelyan, George M. Trevelyan, and Thomas B. Macaulay, whose memorial accentuates the College's antechapel.

This essay wishes to briefly explore Roosevelt's political transformation between 1909 and 1912. As Roosevelt travelled throughout eastern Africa between 1909 and 1910, he was simultaneously immersed in his mobile, 'pig-skin' library,

where he reflected extensively on Thomas Macaulay's Whiggish history writing. During his campaign for president in 1912, Roosevelt reworked Trevelyan's *American Revolution* into his speeches and essays on race. All along, Roosevelt had in mind the positive impact of his interactions with eastern Africans, especially in the Kingdom of Buganda. Baganda diplomats conveyed to him the realities of Black progress and development.

Buganda's Diplomats Abroad

The eastern African Kingdom of Buganda problematised the way that Europeans and Americans conceptualised the interior of Africa. From the sixteenth century onward, the Kingdom of Buganda had developed into a highly organised kingdom composed of a sovereign, clan heads, and royal women, countered by a parliament. Prior to the arrival of Omani traders in 1844, Baganda were already engaged in complex debates about political and historical progress (–kukulaakulana). European and American explorers reached the courts of Buganda – after which Uganda was named – in the 1860s. By May 1880, the Kingdom of Buganda had deployed three envoys – Sawaddu, Namkaddi, and Kataruba – to represent Kabaka (King) Muteesa I and the state before Queen Victoria.³ Victoria's remaining diary outlines the presentation of the dignitaries: 'Received the 3 black Envoys, from Central Africa, sent by the King of Uganda, who had been very friendly to the explorers and to Capt. Speke. They are very fine tall, dignified, youngish men, wearing a sort of loose blue coat & loose trousers to the knee, with stockings & shoes, white shirts, & broad red sashes. Interpreters & Missionaries came with them, & L^d Granville was there.'⁴ The envoy delivered Queen Victoria a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I, the contents of which are unknown.

Buganda's early colonial historians and Buganda's future king, Kabaka Daudi Chwa II (r. 1897–1939), used new forms of colonial knowledge and power to legitimise their kingdom's regional influence, giving Buganda an envied status of imperial citizenship.⁵ Kabaka Chwa II and Baganda diplomats hosted Winston Churchill

³ 'Court Circular', *The Times*, 15 May 1880.

⁴ Royal Archives, Queen Victoria's Diary, 14 May 1880.

⁵ John Lonsdale, 'Kenya's Four Ages of Ethnicity', in *From Divided Pasts to Cohesive Futures: Reflections on Africa*, ed. by Hiroyuki Hino and others (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019), pp. 15–68.

in 1907 and Theodore Roosevelt in 1909. Building upon much older ideas about African development, Chwa II reworked these leaders' ideas about progress into Buganda's vibrant political culture. To undermine internal political opposition, for example, Chwa II repurposed discourses about civilisation to strengthen his status as Buganda's preeminent guardian of 'empisa ez'obugunjufu', or 'customs of civilization'.⁶ Winston Churchill's assertion that Buganda constituted the 'Pearl of Africa' became a rallying cry for Baganda patriots, who used the saying to justify Buganda's authority throughout Uganda. Churchill was often remembered in the Luganda press as an astute political observer.⁷ In time, the Muganda musician George W. Kakoma harvested Uganda's 'Pearl' to pen the closing words of the country's national anthem. During a decade of African independence movements, Uganda now marketed itself as, 'The Pearl of Africa's Crown', a gem of civilisation and progress for the world to see.

Baganda administrators and intellectuals throughout the early 1900s took deliberative measures to engage and shape the world of empire. They attended royal investitures in Westminster and visited English communities, universities, and churches. Their diplomacy complicated Victorian views of the African continent and influenced colonial policy. Frederick Lugard's case for Indirect Rule had been developed in conversation with Baganda before it was practiced in northern Nigeria.⁸

Trinity College's early twentieth-century history also intersected with the work of Baganda diplomats. In a period of high Buganda diplomacy, the College hosted Sir Apolo Kaggwa and Hamu Mukasa, two of Buganda's foremost writers and statesmen. Kaggwa and Mukasa were in the United Kingdom in 1902 to attend the coronation of King Edward VII, following Queen Victoria's passing. During their visit, the two travelled to Cambridge to spend time with the missionary anthropologist John Roscoe, with whom Kaggwa had worked to author *Bassekabaka be Buganda (The Kings of Buganda)* one year earlier. The book became one of the most influential political histories in colonial Uganda and it informed an entire generation of scholarship on eastern African state building. On the evening of 6

⁶ H.H. the Kabaka, *Obuyigirize, Obulabufu, N'Okwezaya mu Buganda* (Mengo: The Gambuze P. & P. Works, 1935).

⁷ *Ndimugezi* [I am a wise person], 6 January 1954.

⁸ In *The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa*, Lugard argued that Buganda represented 'the best results of indirect rule' (Edinburgh & London: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1922), p. 200).

July, Kaggwa, Mukasa, and Roscoe visited Trinity, where they dined at High Table with the Master, the Latinist Henry M. Butler, and the biblical scholar Aldis Wright.

Mukasa's official history recounted that Trinity students were taught 'both theology and earthly wisdom'.⁹ He continued, '[n]ow-a-days they [Trinity students] are taught engineering, carpentering, and about all kinds of machinery, and also nautical knowledge and other things which are profitable to men in this life, after they have learnt religion. Mukasa concluded by suggesting that Trinity – and Cambridge more broadly – constituted "the tutor of the world"; and though there are many tutors in Europe, yet there are none to equal Cambridge'. Mukasa returned to Uganda to build one of the largest private libraries in the country. He also supported the public donation of land for the creation of Bishop Tucker's College (now Uganda Christian University) and Makerere College. Trinity had provided for Mukasa a powerful tableau for imagining new forms of literary education in Buganda.

Theodore Roosevelt in Africa

Theodore Roosevelt's eastern Africa itinerary between 1909 and 1910 nearly mirrored Churchill's. Roosevelt and Churchill corresponded prior to the former's expedition, and Roosevelt read Churchill's publications on Africa to inform his journey. In a letter written on 8 December 1908, Roosevelt's Ambassador to the United Kingdom penned Churchill. In addition to requesting a signed copy of *My African Journey*, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid shared that Roosevelt 'would value any hints about the trip such as you are kind enough to suggest'.

In time, Roosevelt felt similarly about the Kingdom of Buganda, whose courts he reached by Christmas 1909. Like Churchill, Roosevelt saw in Buganda a 'new outpost of civilization in the heart of the Dark Continent'. Roosevelt reworked his expedition into stories for *Scribner's Magazine*, whose circulation increased from 100,000 to 215,000 between 1909 and 1912.¹⁰ Roosevelt's accounts provided Americans with their first popular engagement with eastern Africa. *Scribner's* published twelve of Roosevelt's articles between October 1909 and

⁹ Ham Mukasa, *Uganda's Katikiro in England: Being the Official Account of His Visit to the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII*, trans. by Ernest Millar (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1904), p. 119.

¹⁰ <<https://modjourn.org/scribners-magazine-an-introduction-to-the-mjp-edition-1910-1922/>>, accessed 28 September 2021.

September 1910, each filled with adventure stories and photographs. Formally, Roosevelt's expedition was funded by the Smithsonian Institution, designed to fill the United States National Museum with the natural world. It was a well-choreographed affair, where 'Mr Roosevelt and his son [Kermit] will kill the big game, the skins and skeletons of which will be prepared and shipped to the United States by other members of the party'. According to the Smithsonian, the expedition shipped around 11,400 specimens, including the skins of large animals and stuffed small mammals.¹¹ An additional 10,000 plant specimens were sent back to Washington, DC.

The sheer scope of hunting during the expedition has inspired a body of scholarship almost entirely focused on Roosevelt's interests in science and naturalism. Roosevelt's formal writings and letters of correspondence, however, illuminate a political biography undergoing considerable change. Roosevelt used his time in Africa to think deeply about politics and historical progress. He dined with British settlers and missionaries; and attended a carnival in Mombasa, Kikuyu healing practices in the Kenyan highlands, and royal courts in Uganda.¹² We also have good reason to believe that Roosevelt absorbed the knowledge of African porters about the natural world. As Roosevelt journeyed from Kenya to Cairo, he also read aggressively, studying Thomas Macaulay's *History of England from the Accession of James II, Critical and Historical Essays*, and *Lays of Ancient Rome*.

Roosevelt's essays in *Scribner's Magazine* were reworked into the book *African Game Trails*, which was published during the same period. The opening nine and eleventh essays are set in Kenya. The tenth is devoted to Uganda, while the twelfth and final essays end in Sudan and Egypt. The logic of Roosevelt's structure follows the trajectory of the Uganda Railway, whose construction symbolised the ostensible advancement of colonial progress into the interior of Africa. As Roosevelt put it, 'this railroad, the embodiment of the eager, masterful, materialistic civilization of to-day, was pushed through a region in which nature, both as regards wild man and wild beast, did not and does not differ materially from what it was in Europe in the late Pleistocene'. In his published accounts, Roosevelt offered political commentary on local communities and British and

¹¹ <https://www.si.edu/object/auth_exp_fbr_EACE0006>, accessed 29 September 2021.

¹² Roosevelt's cultural exchanges in Kenya were reproduced on film and are currently housed in the Library of Congress: <<https://www.loc.gov/item/mp76000261/>>, accessed 12 August 2021.



Image 1: Roosevelt was hosted in Buganda by Catholic missionaries and the kingdom's principal diplomats. Left to right (front): Prince Nuhu Mbogo (head of Uganda's Muslim community); Mother Mary Paul; Sister Capistran; Theodore Roosevelt; Kabaka Daudi Chwa II; Prince Joseph. Left to right (back): Minister of Justice Stanislaus Mugwanya (head of Uganda's Catholic community); Revd Henry Write Duta (partially blocked); Sir Apolo Kaggwa; Revd Zakarya Kizito Kisingiri.

(Library of Congress/DIG/ppmsca/37593).

South African settlers in Kenya. Roosevelt also explored the culture of porters, with whom he developed an especially close relationship, to which we will return in the final paragraph of this essay. Roosevelt's assessment of Kenyan politics was predictably imperialistic, informed by White settlers and colonial administrators who viewed themselves as champions of political development and the end of Indian Ocean slavery.

After spending nine months in Kenya, Roosevelt reached central Uganda, where he spent time in the courts of the Kingdoms of Buganda and Bunyoro (Image 1). Like Trinity's headmaster years earlier, Roosevelt dined with Apolo Kaggwa, in addition to several Baganda diplomats and Kabaka Daudi Chwa II.

He also visited with Catholic missionaries. Roosevelt's earliest impressions of Uganda were shaped by the writings of Sir Harry H. Johnston, who served as a colonial administrator in Uganda. It was Johnston who concluded negotiations with the Kingdom of Buganda, resulting in the Uganda Agreement of 1900. The Agreement simultaneously bolstered Buganda's special political status in Uganda, while privatising land holdings. Roosevelt had helped orchestrate Johnston's 1908 tour in the United States. To Booker T. Washington, Roosevelt presented Johnston as 'the great English administrator', 'the kind of advisor and friend who is sorely needed by the colored race'. During his stint in the United States, Johnston and Washington met on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

Roosevelt's, Johnston's and Washington's earlier conversations about eastern Africa were part of a larger interest growing among Black intellectuals in the United States. W.E.B. Du Bois founded *The Crisis* – the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People – in November 1910. By late 1912, the magazine had covered Buganda's role in global politics. In the October issue, Kabaka Chwa II, 'the black boy who is king', was selected as the magazine's Man of the Month. Chwa was cast as an exemplar of Black political power and diplomacy during a time when Jim Crow policies were expanding rapidly throughout the United States. The magazine's readership learned about 'the thirty-seventh king who has ascended the throne of Uganda'.¹³ Du Bois showed that Buganda's earliest monarchs had been the contemporaries of King Henry IV and Joan of Arc. Following Du Bois' history, the Muganda sociologist Ernest B. Kalibala began corresponding with Du Bois on Buganda's history and culture. Du Bois reworked their correspondence in 1930, writing on the history of the Kingdom of Buganda in *Africa, Its Geography, People and Products*.

Roosevelt's letters to Johnston show that he had studied the colonial administrator's works before reaching Uganda. As Roosevelt shared with Johnston, 'you are interested in the very subjects which appeal particularly to me'. The President's remaining library at Sagamore Hill, Long Island, shows that he maintained a copy of Johnston's two-volume history, *The Uganda Protectorate* (1902). It was in Johnston's pages that Roosevelt learned about Apolo Kaggwa,

¹³ 'Along the Color Line', *The Crisis*, 4, no. 6, October 1912, p. 276.

who had shaped much of what Johnston knew about ‘native customs, history, and languages’. Through his prolific writing, Kaggwa outlined the power and sophistication of Kiganda culture.¹⁴ He standardised Buganda’s royal chronicles in a way that underscored precolonial progress, showing how the region’s royal historiographies were just as complex and ancient as the House of Hanover’s. As Johnston saw it, the complexities of historical debate in early colonial Buganda propelled early colonial literacy. ‘During the years from 1899 to 1901’, Johnston noted, ‘125,737 books (religious and educational) were sold by the Church Missionary Society to natives of the Protectorate at prices amounting in the aggregate to £2,459.’ Local debates regarding the deep past and the kingdom’s expanding foreign policy required accessible libraries.

Roosevelt’s writings about Buganda differed significantly than those on Kenyan cultural and society, of whose complexities he knew very little. As Roosevelt saw it, [a]lone among the natives of tropical Africa, the people of Uganda have proved very accessible to Christian teaching, so that the creed of Christianity is now dominant among them’. Unlike Kenya, ‘Uganda can never be this kind of white man’s country [...] it must remain essentially a black man’s country’. Buganda, as he continued, must ‘develop without fear of being overwhelmed in the surrounding gulf of savagery; and this aside from the direct stimulus to development conferred by the consciously and unconsciously exercised influence of the white man, where there is much of evil, but much more of ultimate good.’

Roosevelt’s conception of societies in Uganda beyond Buganda was as ill-informed as it was racially problematic. Where in Kenya Roosevelt saw colonial settlers ushering ahistorical ‘tribes’ into a world of political progress, the work of Europeans in Buganda was cast as potentially problematic, one that could obstruct older histories of development in the region. The sort of Christianity developing in Buganda was one where churches were ‘built by native Christians themselves without outside assistance in either money or labor’. In his commentary on visiting the Lukiiko, or Parliament of Buganda, Roosevelt informed his American readers, ‘I met [Kabaka Chwa II’s] advisers, shrewd, powerful looking men; and went into the Council Chamber, where I was greeted by the council, substantial looking men, well dressed in the native fashion, and representing all the districts of the kingdom’.

¹⁴ In addition to *Bassekabaka be Buganda*, Kaggwa’s works included, *Engero Za Baganda*, 1927; *Ekitabo Kye Mpisa Za Baganda*, 1934; *Ekitabo Kye Bika Bya Baganda*, 1949.

After leaving Buganda, Roosevelt maintained diplomatic correspondence with the Kingdom of Buganda. When he returned to New York, Roosevelt displayed ‘the state sword’ of the Kabaka in his house.¹⁵ On 25 August 1911, Roosevelt typed a letter to Zakaria Kizito Kisingiri. Kisingiri served as the chief of the powerful county of Bulemeezi, whose frontier separated the Kingdoms of Bunyoro and Buganda. He was later appointed one of Kabaka Chwa II’s three regents, alongside Apolo Kaggwa and Stanislaus Mugwanya. Kisingiri also took an active role in supporting the Christian conversion of the Omugabe (King) of Ankole. Kisingiri had forwarded Roosevelt ‘the courteous greetings of His Highness the Kabaka, and the ministers of the Native Parliament’. In reply, Roosevelt requested Kisingiri to ‘express to His Highness and to the Ministers my cordial appreciations’. It was a letter that was drafted on the eve of Roosevelt’s article on the political power of local communities over corporate and government charters in New York. As one article seven days later noted, political progress was predicated upon the very sort of determination and political development that Roosevelt observed in Buganda’s management of eastern Africa’s colonial regime: ‘Every principle of home rule is violated by such action [of imposing corporate charters], and it is to the last degree undemocratic and in violation of the fundamentals of popular government.’

Trinity History Writing

Roosevelt’s ruminations about progress were also impacted by the history writing of Thomas Macaulay and the historical and political work of the Trevelyan family. Roosevelt’s association with the Trevelyans began when he was Governor of New York (1899–1901). With Charles Philips Trevelyan, he corresponded about the poetry of William O’Neill. Roosevelt invited George Otto Trevelyan to stay with him in the White House in 1903. It was the least Roosevelt could do after Trevelyan mailed copies of the earliest volumes of his Whiggish interpretation of the American Revolution. Roosevelt considered the history to be ‘the best account of the Revolution written by any one’.

Roosevelt had also begun corresponding with George M. Trevelyan by 1907. George Otto mailed Roosevelt a copy of *England Under the Stuarts* in 1905, where his son outlined a history of religious toleration and constitutional

¹⁵ Theodore Roosevelt, *An Autobiography* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913), p. 358.

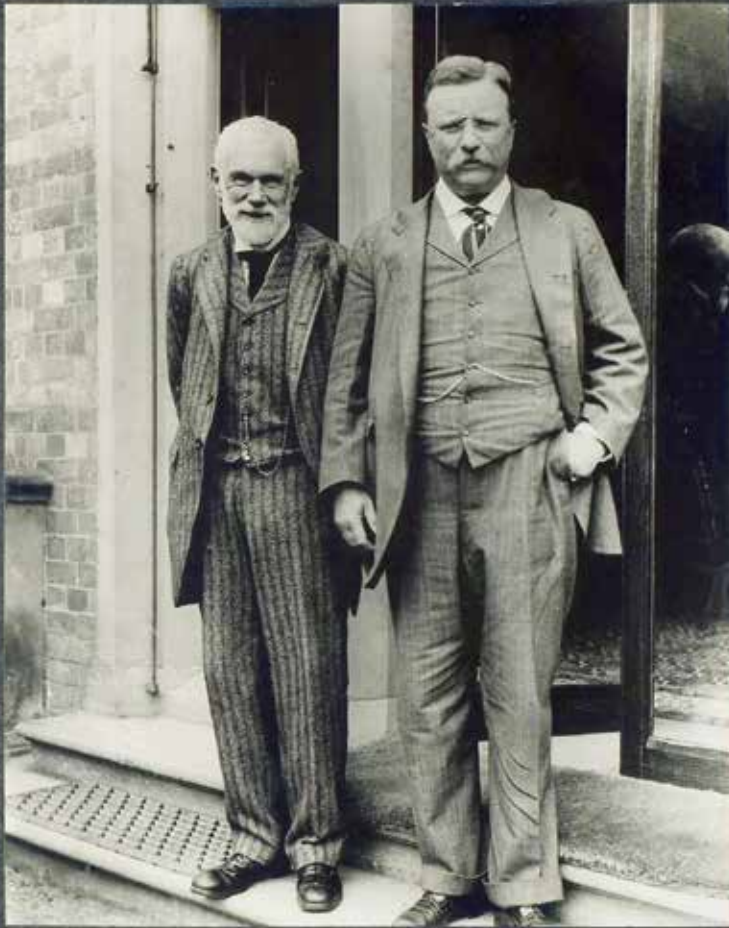
progress.¹⁶ Roosevelt took particular interest in G.M. Trevelyan's 1907 book on the Italian patriot Guiseppe Garibaldi, which placed its readers in conversation with 'man's long march to civilisation'.¹⁷ Trevelyan's approach to Garibaldi was consistent with the sentiments of Whigs and Liberals of the period, who regarded Garibaldi as a champion of political progress and freedom. Roosevelt used the work to complicate Pierre de La Gorce's history of the siege of Rome. Informed by Trevelyan, Roosevelt was wary of histories – like La Gorce's – that were 'anti-democratic'.

George O. Trevelyan and Roosevelt corresponded extensively about the history writing of Thomas Macaulay, which Roosevelt read extensively in eastern Africa. Roosevelt travelled to eastern Africa with fifty-nine books, weighing around sixty pounds. A single porter was responsible for transporting the library. In a letter to Trevelyan, Roosevelt shared that 'I will have to take some books on my African trip, and the special piece of resistance is to be Macaulay's complete works [...]'. Once in Kenya, Roosevelt continued to write to Trevelyan about his uncle's histories. Macaulay had authored Roosevelt's most read book throughout the expedition. As he would share, 'Of all the authors I know I believe I should first choose him as the man whose writings will most help a man of action who desires to be both efficient and decent, to keep straight and yet to be of some account in the world'.

It was Macaulay's vision of political progress that helped Roosevelt make historical sense out of his experiences in eastern Africa. As deeply problematic and prejudicial as his views often were, Roosevelt's reflections about race and development in eastern Africa compelled him to identify societies that he believed were on the march toward political progress and social development. It was through such lenses that he looked upon Buganda. Baganda, he believed, with the support of colonial policies and missionaries, would continue to 'develop those industries that were natural to them and would be of use when they returned to their own homes'. It was a vision of Black activism and agency that he would rework in time during the Election of 1912.

16 David Cannadine, *G.M. Trevelyan: A Life in History* (London: WW. Norton & Company, 1992), pp. 98–105.

17 George M. Trevelyan, *Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic* (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1907), p. 1.



JUNE . 1910 .

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN & THEODORE ROOSEVELDT

Image 2: Theodore Roosevelt and Sir George Otto Trevelyan at Welcombe House, June 1910 (Used with the kind permission of National Trust/Donald Bovill and Susan McCormack).



Image 3: Theodore Roosevelt addresses the Cambridge Union, 26 May 1910.

(GBR/0265/UA/VCCorr/XII-19/9/3. Reproduced by kind permission of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library).

Following his expedition, Roosevelt travelled to the United Kingdom, where he spent time with the Trevelyan family and spoke at several venues (Image 2). The Wren Library maintains dozens of letters that circulated among the Trevelyan family about Theodore Roosevelt. They show how Caroline Trevelyan found Roosevelt to be ‘most amusing’ and that ‘she liked him better than she expected’. It also shows the extent to which the family saw Roosevelt and George Otto as ‘excellent friends’. Trevelyan took keen interest in Roosevelt’s political career, lamenting that Roosevelt may not return to politics after his presidency. ‘I am sorry about Roosevelt’s descending into private life,’ G.O. Trevelyan shared with his son. ‘He is fine as a great Republican fact; but he cannot but feel it rather flat.’ The letters show that Roosevelt’s political career was often a source of anxiety for George Otto, who would go on to follow the 1912 Election closely. It was Trevelyan’s hope that Roosevelt would, at the very least, come in second.

Before reaching the Trevelyan home in June, Roosevelt had begun reworking his ideas about Black progress. He addressed the Cambridge Union on 26 May 1910 (Image 3), where he was welcomed by its president, Trinity student G.G.

Butler. Two days earlier, the Union voted 31 ayes to 49 noes on the motion, ‘That this House prefers a Nationalist to Imperialist Policy’. It was a motion that aimed to silence critics of empire. Roosevelt’s speech explored the question of class, social equality, and personal contentment. He argued that in public life, ‘[i]t is not genius, it is not extraordinary subtlety, or acuteness of intellect, that is important’.¹⁸ More than anything, public life demanded ‘the rather humdrum, virtues that in their sum are designated as character’. For Roosevelt, individuals possessed political virtue to the extent ‘he has done his duty and he deserves to be treated by those who have had great success as nevertheless having shown the fundamental qualities that entitle him to respect’. It was an argument for democratic equality before an audience steeped in the ornamentalisms of class and imperial hierarchy.¹⁹ The former President invited Cambridge undergraduates to recall the American Civil War, where Union soldiers of different ages, rank, and social and racial backgrounds fought with equal admiration.²⁰ ‘The same principle,’ Roosevelt continued, ‘should shape our associations in ordinary civil life.’

Five days later, before an audience at Guildhall, London, Roosevelt was more direct. It was an address on British policy in Africa, where he cited Uganda to illustrate the history of Black progress and equality. ‘Uganda’, Roosevelt argued, ‘cannot be made a white man’s country, and the prime need is to administer the land in the interest of the native races, and to help forward their development.’ As he continued, ‘Nowhere else of recent times has missionary effort met with such success; the inhabitants stand far above most of the races in the Dark Continent in their capacity for progress toward civilization’. Roosevelt was critical of British policy in Egypt, by contrast, which evoked considerable controversy in the national press. In his remarks, Roosevelt stated that ‘you are so very busy at home that I am not sure whether you realize just how things are, in some places at least, abroad’. At length, Roosevelt outlined what he saw as numerous policies blunders in Egypt, culminating in the assassination of Prime Minister Boutros Pasha Ghali: ‘Yet recent events, and especially what has happened in connection with and following on the assassination of Boutros Pasha three months ago, have shown that, in certain vital points, you have

18 Theodore Roosevelt, *African and European Addresses* (New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons), p. 150.

19 David Cannadine, *Ornamentalism: How the British Saw Their Empire* (London: Penguin, 2002).

20 Roosevelt, *African and European Addresses*, p. 152.

erred; and it is for you to make good your error.’ The speech was reprinted in entirety in *The Times*,²¹ which one American columnist suggested was ‘startling enough’.²² Anti-imperialist writers in the *Evening Post* were more critical of Roosevelt’s earlier imperial policies, demanding that the United States remove its military from the Philippines.²³

Historical Imagination and the Election of 1912

Roosevelt returned to the United States in mid-June 1910, whereafter he ran for a third term as President. Roosevelt’s bid in the Election of 1912 and the emergence of his new political party, the Progressive Party, has been explored by scholars elsewhere.²⁴ The Progressive Party was the last of America’s significant third-party movements. Roosevelt aimed to push for anti-trust policies, campaign finance reform, women’s suffrage, and populist labour rights. It was also a movement backed by the recently formed NAACP for its positions on racial equality. As Roosevelt saw it: ‘We Progressives were fighting for elementary social and industrial justice, and we had with us the great majority of the practical idealists of the country’.

Historians of race have suggested that Roosevelt advocated for ‘the racial superiority of whites over all others’ throughout his long public career.²⁵ But a closer reading of Roosevelt’s speeches during the campaign show that his vision for social justice had altered significantly after his African expedition. During his presidency, Roosevelt’s position on racial equality was lacklustre. He had been the first sitting US President to invite an African American – Booker T. Washington in 1901 – to dine in the White House. Due to protest among White southerners, it would be the last occasion. One of his more notable presidential addresses on race was delivered before the New York City Republican Club on 13 February 1905. In his speech, Roosevelt sought to mitigate social

21 ‘Mr. Roosevelt in the City’, *The Times*, 1 June 1910.

22 ‘Mr. Roosevelt’s Speech’, *The Times*, 2 June 1910.

23 ‘By Cable, from our Correspondent’, *The Times*, 2 June 1910.

24 Sidney M. Milkis, *Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive Party, and the Transformation of American Democracy* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2009).

25 Douglas A. Blackmon, *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II*.

tensions between southern supporters and northern Republicans, arguing that Confederates had fought during the Civil War ‘with equal bravery and with equal sincerity of conviction, each striving for the light as it was given him to see the light, though it is now clear to all that the triumph of the cause of freedom and of the Union was essential to the welfare of mankind’.²⁶

The emotional pitch of Roosevelt’s campaign speeches in 1912 were noticeably different, as were the Progressive’s literature on race and political representation. Roosevelt’s most robust commentary on race and political progress was given in Chicago, where he offered a blistering critique of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.²⁷ It was a speech that was published in a pamphlet alongside several letters and statements written by the party’s candidate. ‘For many years the attitude of the Democratic Party towards the colored man has been one of brutality, and the attitude of the Republican Party towards him one of hypocrisy. One party [southern Democrats] has brutally denied him, not only his rights, but all hope of ever being treated aright; the other [northern Republicans] has hypocritically pretended to be zealous for his rights, but has acted only in ways that did him harm and not good.’²⁸ Roosevelt continued, asserting that the American project could not ‘permanently succeed except on the basis of treating each man on his worth as a man. The humblest among us, no matter what his creed, his birthplace, or the color of his skin [...] must have guaranteed to him under the law his right to life and liberty, to protection from injustice, to the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labour, and to do his share in the work of self-government [...]’.

Roosevelt’s speech and publication on race was developed while reading George Otto Trevelyan’s recently launched instalment of the American Revolution (*The Concluding Part of the American Revolution*, 1912). It was from *American Revolution* that Roosevelt borrowed the language of ‘life and liberty’, a word pairing that Roosevelt did not employ to any extent prior to reading the book. Trevelyan had presented the British capture of Charleston

26 Theodore Roosevelt, ‘Address’, ‘Proceedings at the Nineteenth Annual Lincoln Dinner of the Republic Club of the City of New York’, 13 February 1905, p. 14.

27 Theodore Roosevelt, ‘Colonel Roosevelt’s Statement at the National Progressive Convention’, Chicago, 6 August 1912, in *The Negro Question: Attitude of the Progressive Party Toward the Colored Race*.

28 Theodore Roosevelt, ‘The Progressives and the Colored Man’, in *The Negro Question*, p. 13.

in emotional, provocative language: ‘During the opening years of the Revolution they [Americans] had exerted themselves with passionate energy to repel the invasion of their political rights, to ward off the worst penalties of rebellion, and to achieve the liberation of their country. Their personal life and liberty, and their national independence, were now secured; but they still were floundering deep in a morass of trouble which seemed to have neither shore nor bottom. Enthusiasm had subsided, the hope of a prosperous issue was dim and distant, and weariness and dissatisfaction ruled the hour.’²⁹ Roosevelt saw his Progressive movement building upon a revolutionary spirit outlined in Trevelyan’s interpretation of the late eighteenth century – one that called for radical reform across all sections of the country. Like their political forebearers during the Revolution, Americans were now called upon to ignite a subsided enthusiasm for the cause of racial equality. The cause of racial ‘life and liberty’ must advance.

It was for this reason, then, that Roosevelt was relieved to see that Trevelyan’s book was published soon after C.R.L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling published their *History of England*, whose Conservative interpretation of American political history cast the late eighteenth century as the ‘American rebellion’.³⁰ Kipling’s racialised history had also lambasted Whig politicians for abolishing slavery in the West Indies. ‘The prosperity of the West Indies, once our richest possession, has very largely declined since slavery was abolished in 1833. The population is mainly black, descended from slaves imported in previous centuries, or of mixed black and white race; lazy, vicious and incapable of any serious improvement, or of work except under compulsion. In such a climate a few bananas will sustain the life of a negro quite sufficiently; why should he work to get more than this? He is quite happy and quite useless, and spends any extra wages which he may earn upon finery.’

Trevelyan, however, structured his history around the biography of the anti-slavery campaigner Charles James Fox. The *American Revolution* taught its readers that Fox, on his deathbed, had commented to his wife, “‘The [end of the] Slave Trade and Peace [of Versailles] are such glorious things. I cannot

²⁹ George Otto Trevelyan, *Charles the Third and Charles Fox: The Concluding Part of the American Revolution*, Vol 1 (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1912), p. 271.

³⁰ C.R.L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling, *A History of England* (New York: Double, Page & Company, 1911).

give them up even to you.’ His last intelligible sentence was, “I die happy”.³¹ The result of Roosevelt’s campaign was not as fortunate. As Roosevelt recalled to Trevelyan on the campaign trail: ‘My opponents speak of me as if I were a demagogue, advocating the Commune; [...] Well, upon my word! I think that the reactionaries here are at least as bad (and probably worse) than the reactionaries in England.’

While Roosevelt predictably did not explicitly mention eastern Africa or Whig historiography in his speeches before an American audience, their lessons of progress reverberated throughout his political writings. Roosevelt’s vision for the country was perceived as too radical. He secured eighty-eight electoral votes to Woodrow Wilson’s 435. But the Progressive agenda, developed further by Black activists after the First World War, would continue to animate liberal politics in a world characterised by Jim Crow policies and colonial empires.

Conclusion: Mohammed Yohari in Long Island

It was in the respective homes of Trevelyan and Roosevelt that their liberal visions were most clearly seen. As Caroline Trevelyan shared with her daughter-in-law Elizabeth Trevelyan, George Otto followed the Election very closely, as it was their view that Roosevelt was ‘the right man to be President’. George O. Trevelyan believed that Roosevelt had indeed been a hero for his own progressive politics. Roosevelt’s response was deferential: ‘I am not in the least a hero, my dear fellow. I am a perfectly common-place man and I know it; I am just a decent American citizen who tries to stand for what is [decent(?)] in his own country and other countries and who owes very much to you and certain men like you who are not fellow-countrymen of his.’

Five months later, in October 1915, Roosevelt received a visitor from such a country. Mohammed Yohari reached the doorstep of Roosevelt’s home after travelling from eastern Africa. He had worked with Roosevelt as a porter during their expedition. We know very little about the journey that led Yohari to Long Island, or how he managed to navigate wartime waters. We know that once Yohari arrived, though, Roosevelt hosted him in the Sagamore Estate for several days, if not weeks. At first, Roosevelt offered to pay Yohari’s transport

³¹ Trevelyan, *Charles the Third and Charles Fox*, p. 38.

to Mozambique. However, Yohari persuaded his former employer to secure his admission into an American university. Roosevelt took out a pen and paper and wrote to Booker T. Washington about the possibility of admitting Yohari to the Tuskegee Institute. The account in *Crisis* was more direct: ‘Mohammed Yohari, an African youth, whom Colonel Theodore Roosevelt met in Africa on his hunting trip, came to him in New York recently and asked to be sent to school. Mr. Roosevelt sent him to Tuskegee.’³²

This may be the first instance that an American president hosted an African guest in their home. One can only speculate about the closeness of Roosevelt’s relationships with his eastern African associates if Yohari possessed the confidence that he would be well received after travelling unannounced to Long Island five years after they had seen each other. Earlier, in *Scribner’s*, Roosevelt talked about how meaningful he felt his interactions were with communities across eastern Africa, including porters, with whom he had ‘become really attached’. Their reunion in New York embodied Roosevelt’s later vision for a racially just world. The sources of inspiration for egalitarian politics in early twentieth-century America were many; Roosevelt’s included the Whig historians of Trinity College and the work of eastern Africans.

³² *The Crisis*, 11, no. 3, January 1916, p. 115.



David Rose



FELLOWS, STAFF, & STUDENTS

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS
APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS
IN MEMORIAM
COLLEGE NOTES





The Fellowship

The Master and Fellows

October 2021

Master

(Appointed 2019) **Professor Dame Sally Davies** GCB, DBE, FRS, FMedSci

Fellows

Elected

1993 D **Professor Grae Worster** Applied Mathematics. *Vice-Master*

1958 E **Dr Andrew McLachlan** Molecular Biology. *Senior Fellow*

1957 E **Professor Amartya Sen** Welfare Economics. *Former Master (1998–2004)*

2012 E **Lord Martin Rees of Ludlow** Cosmology. *Former Master (2004–2012)*

1991 E **Sir Gregory Winter** Molecular Biology. *Former Master (2012–2019)*

1960 E **Professor Ian Glynn** Physiology

1961 E **Dr Anil Seal** Indian History

1964 E **Dr Neil Hamer** Chemistry

1964 E **Professor John Lonsdale** African History

1966 E **Dr Ronald Ferrari** Electrical Engineering

1966 E **Lord Julian Hunt of Chesterton** Applied Mathematics

1967 E **Dr Brian Mitchell** Economic History

- 1968 E **Dr Chris Morley** Engineering. *Secretary of Council*
- 1969 E **Professor Brian Josephson** Condensed Matter Physics
- 1970 E **Professor Bela Bollobás** Pure Mathematics
- 1971 E **Professor Hugh Osborn** Theoretical Physics
- 1971 E **Professor John Hinch** Applied Mathematics. *Secretary to the Fellowship Electors*
- 1972 E **Dr Graham Chinner** Earth Sciences
- 1973 E **Professor Philip Allott** International Public Law
- 1974 E **Dr Douglas Kennedy** Statistics
- 1974 E **Professor Boyd Hilton** Modern British History
- 1974 E **Professor Andrew Crawford** Physiology.
- 1975 E **Professor Adrian Poole** English Literature. *Assistant Tutor. Fellow for Communications.*
- 1975 E **Dr Alan Weeds** Biochemistry
- 1976 E **Professor Simon Keynes** Anglo-Saxon History
- 1976 E **Professor John Rallison** Fluid Dynamics
- 1977 E **Professor Gil Lonzarich** Quantum Physics
- 1977 E **Professor Stephen Elliott** Chemical Physics
- 1978 E **Professor Alan Windle** Nanomaterials; *Acting Dean*
- 1978 B **Professor John Marenbon** History of Philosophy. *Secretary to the Honorary Fellows Committee; Public Lectures Co-Ordinator*
- 1979 E **Professor Hashem Pesaran** Financial Economics
- 1980 E **Professor Keith Moffatt** Applied Mathematics
- 1980 E **Dr Arthur Norman** Computer Science. *Steward*
- 1981 E **Professor Pelham Wilson** Mathematics
- 1982 E **Professor Nicholas Postgate** Assyriology
- 1982 E **Professor Sir Michael Pepper** Semiconductors
- 1983 E **Professor Nick Kingsbury** Signal Processing

- 1983 C **Mr Nicholas Denyer** Ancient Greek Philosophy
- 1984 E **Professor Christopher Lowe** Biotechnology
- 1985 C **Professor Mark Chinca** German
- 1986 E **Professor David McKitterick** Former Librarian
- 1986 E **Professor Malcolm Perry** Theoretical Physics
- 1986 E **Dr Stephen Satchell** Financial Economics
- 1987 E **Professor Robin Carrell** Haematology
- 1987 E **Dr Nigel Unwin** Molecular Biology
- 1989 E **Professor Roger Paulin** German
- 1989 E **Professor Piero Migliorato** Electrical Engineering
- 1990 C **Professor Hugh Hunt** Dynamics. *Tutor. Praelector (Presenter for degrees)*
- 1990 C **Dr Paul Wingfield** Musicology. *Editor of Annual Record*
- 1990 E **Professor Nicholas Shepherd-Barron** Pure Mathematics
- 1991 E **Professor David Khmel'nitskii** Condensed Matter Physics
- 1992 E **Dr Jeremy Fairbrother** Former Senior Bursar
- 1992 E **Dr Mark Morris** Japanese Studies
- 1993 E **Professor Steven Ley** Organic Chemistry
- 1993 E **Mr Paul Simm** Former Junior Bursar; *Keeper of the Pictures; Secretary Wine Committee*
- 1993 E **Professor Kevin Gray** Comparative Law
- 1993 E **Professor Roger Keynes** Physiology
- 1994 D **Professor Sir Shankar Balasubramanian** Chemistry
- 1994 C **Dr Jean Khalifa** French. *Fellow for International Programmes*
- 1994 D **Professor Valerie Gibson** Particle Physics
- 1995 E **Professor Sir Timothy Gowers** Pure Mathematics
- 1995 D **Professor Sir Simon Baron-Cohen** Experimental Psychology

- 1996 D **Professor Catherine Barnard** European Law; Employment Law
- 1996 C **Dr Richard Serjeantson** Early Modern History
- 1997 E **Professor Colin Hughes** Pathology
- 1997 D **Professor John Lister** Applied Mathematics. *Secretary: Expenditure Committee*
- 1997 C **Professor Sachiko Kusukawa** Early Modern Science. *Senior Tutor (2021–22)*
- 1997 C **Professor Tessa Webber** Palaeography
- 1998 C **Dr Rupert Gatti** Game Theory
- 1998 C **Professor Emma Widdis** Russian. *Admissions Tutor (Arts and Humanities)*
- 1998 E **Dr Susan Daruvala** Chinese Studies
- 1999 D **Professor Dame Lynn Gladden** Microstructure
- 1999 C **Professor Jo Miles** Family Law
- 2000 C **Professor Peter Sarris** Medieval History
- 2000 D **Professor Ali Alav** Theoretical Chemistry
- 2000 D **Professor Imre Leade** Pure Mathematics. *Admissions Tutor (Maths & Sciences)*
- 2000 D **Professor Marian Holness** Petrology
- 2000 C **Professor Alyce Mahon** Modern Art
- 2001 E **Professor Simon Blackburn** Ethics; Epistemology
- 2001 C **Professor Joan Lasenby** Signal Processing. *Treasurer Field Club*
- 2001 E **Professor Douglas Fearon** Immunology
- 2001 D **Professor Richard Hunter** Greek
- 2001 C **Dr Anne Toner** English Literature
- 2001 D **Professor Gabriel Paternain** Pure Mathematics
- 2002 E **Professor Gary Gibbons** Theoretical Physics
- 2002 C **Professor Tom Fisher** Pure Mathematics

- 2002 D **Professor Rebecca Fitzgerald** Physiology
- 2002 C **Dr Sean Holden** Artificial Intelligence
- 2003 C **Professor Louise Merrett** Commercial Law
- 2004 C **Dr Glen Rangwala** Politics. *Director of Admissions; Fellow for Ethnic Diversity*
- 2005 D **Professor Judith Driscoll** Device Materials. *Fellow for Trinity Women*
- 2005 C **Dr Michael Tehranchi** Statistics
- 2006 C **The Reverend Dr Michael Banner** Religious Ethics. *Dean of Chapel; Chair of Alumni Relations and Development*
- 2006 C **Mr Rory Landman** Former Senior Bursar
- 2006 B **Dr Jeremy Butterfield** Philosophy of Physics. *Fellow for Postdoctoral Affairs*
- 2006 E **Professor Philip Hardie** Latin and Neo-Latin Literature
- 2006 C **Mr Stephen Layton** Director of Music
- 2006 D **Professor Matthew Juniper** Dynamics
- 2006 E **Dr Rod Pullen** Former Junior Bursar
- 2006 B **Professor Angela Leighton** Poetry
- 2006 D **Professor Nicholas Thomas** Historical Anthropology
- 2007 C **Professor Joya Chatterji** South Asian History
- 2007 C **Professor Malte Grosche** Condensed Matter Physics
- 2007 D **Professor Harvey Reall** Theoretical Physics
- 2007 D **Professor Zoran Hadzibabic** Atomic Physics
- 2007 D **Professor David Spring** Organic Chemistry. *Tutor*
- 2007 D **Professor Jason Chin** Biochemistry
- 2008 C **Professor Stuart Haigh** Geotechnical Engineering. *Tutor*
- 2009 D **Professor David Tong** Theoretical Physics
- 2011 C **Dr John Rudge** Applied Mathematics

- 2011 B **Dr Heonik Kwon** Social Anthropology
- 2011 D **Professor Dame Sarah Worthington** Commercial Law
- 2011 C **Dr Cameron Petrie** Middle Eastern Archaeology
- 2012 C **Professor Adam Boies** Energy Engineering
- 2013 D **Professor Didier Queloz** Exoplanets
- 2013 D **Professor Joel Robbins** Social Anthropology
- 2011 D **Professor Oliver Linton** Econometric Theory
- 2012 D **Professor Patrick Maxwell** Clinical Medicine
- 2013 C **Professor Eric Lauga** Fluid Dynamics. *Tutor*
- 2013 C **Professor David Skinner** Theoretical Physics
- 2013 C **Professor Tiago Cavalcanti** Macroeconomics
- 2014 C **Professor Henry Wilton** Pure Mathematics
- 2014 C **Professor Claudio Castelnovo** Condensed Matter Physics
- 2014 C **Dr Sean Curran** Music and English
- 2015 C **Dr Nicolas Bell** Librarian; *Tutor*
- 2015 C **Professor Frank Stajano** Computer Security
- 2015 C **Professor Cate Ducati** Nanomaterials. *Tutor*
- 2015 C **Professor Debopam Bhattacharya** Microeconomics
- 2015 C **Professor Jason Miller** Statistics
- 2016 D **Professor Mickey Adolphson** Japanese Studies
- 2016 B **Professor Michael Cates** Soft Matter Physics
- 2016 B **Professor Gregory Hannon** Oncology
- 2016 C **Professor Andrew Sederman** Magnetic Resonance
- 2016 C **Dr Catherine Aiken** Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- 2016 C **Dr Milka Sarris** Cell Biology
- 2016 C **Professor Per Ola Kristensson** Interactive Systems. *Tutor*
- 2016 C **Dr Benjamin Spagnolo** Public Law

- 2017 C **Dr Richard Hayward** Cellular Microbiology. *Tutor*
- 2018 C **Dr Anna-Maria Hartmann** English; *Fellow for LGBT+ Students*
- 2018 C **Professor Ewa Paluch** Medical Sciences
- 2018 A **Dr Rohit Chikkaraddy** Physics
- 2018 A **Dr Jose Martinez** Politics
- 2018 A **Dr Jessica Lightfoot** Classics
- 2018 A **Dr Aled Walker** Pure Mathematics
- 2018 A **Dr Hannah Shepherd** History
- 2018 A **Dr Adi Steif** Genome Science and Technology
- 2018 A **Dr Jitka Stollova** Literature
- 2018 A **Dr Ewain Gwynne** Pure Mathematics
- 2018 C **Professor Samita Sen** History
- 2019 C **Dr Neel Krishnaswami** Computer Science
- 2019 C **Professor Marta Zlatic** Neuroscience
- 2019 B **Dr John Sutherland** Chemistry
- 2019 B **Professor Caucher Birkar** Pure Mathematics
- 2019 C **Dr Aleks Reinhardt** Chemistry
- 2019 A **Dr Carys Brown** History
- 2019 A **Dr Auriol Rae** Natural Sciences
- 2019 A **Dr Allison Neal** English Literature
- 2019 A **Dr Luca Zenobi** History
- 2019 A **Dr Aleksander Doan** Pure Mathematics
- 2019 A **Dr Bingqing Cheng** Computational Chemistry
- 2019 A **Dr Jesse Liu** Physics
- 2019 A **Dr Alexandros Eskenazis** Pure Mathematics
- 2019 D **Mr Luke Syson** *Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum*
- 2019 C **Dr Christopher Rauh** Economics

- 2020 C **Mr Richard Turnill** *Senior Bursar*
- 2020 C **Dr Julia Borcharding** Philosophy
- 2020 A **Dr Oliver Mayeux** Linguistics
- 2020 A **Dr Robert Rohland** Classics
- 2020 A **Dr Leanne Williams Green** Anthropology
- 2020 A **Dr Richard Calis** History
- 2020 A **Dr Matthew Colbrook** Applied Mathematics
- 2020 A **Dr Malcolm Hodgskiss** Earth Sciences
- 2020 A **Dr Hunter Spink** Pure Mathematics
- 2020 A **Dr Maximillian McGinley** Physics
- 2021 C **Professor Jack Thorne** Mathematics
- 2021 B **Professor Virginia Cox** English
- 2021 C **Professor Michael Hurley** English
- 2021 B **Professor Catriona Kelly** Russian
- 2021 D **Professor Ulrike Tillman** Mathematics
- 2021 C **Professor Jerome Neufeld** Mathematics
- 2021 C **Dr Carlos Fonseca** Spanish
- 2021 A **Dr Daniel Sperrin** English
- 2021 A **Dr Naomi Richman** Anthropology
- 2021 A **Dr Henry Lee-Six** Medical Sciences
- 2021 A **Dr Benjamin Marschall** Philosophy
- 2021 A **Dr Oliver Janzer** Pure Mathematics
- 2021 A **Mr Rory Gregson** Law
- 2021 A **Mr Wladislaw Michailow** Physics
- 2021 A **Ms Rita Teixeira Da Costa** Mathematical Physics

Titles under which Fellowships are held:

- A Junior Research Fellows** are elected in an open competition normally decided at the start of each calendar year. Their Fellowships are normally tenable for four years.
- B Senior Research Fellows** are established scholars capable of ‘contributions of high value’ to their subject. Tenable for five years, a Senior Research Fellowship may be extended for further periods of five years, as long as the holder is actively engaged in research.
- C** Appointment to a **Qualifying College Office** confers eligibility to hold a Fellowship under Title C. College officers include College Lecturers, the Dean of Chapel, the Bursars, and the Librarian.
- D** Eligibility for these **Professorial Fellowships** is restricted to those who hold a University Professorship or a University office of similar standing (e.g. Registry, University Librarian). Some Professors, previously Fellows under Title C, choose to retain their College Lectureships on being promoted to Professor, and remain members of the College teaching staff as College Senior Lecturers, as is indicated in the list above.
- E** These are **retired Fellows** who, to qualify, must first have served as a Fellow under Title B, C, or D for a specified number of years. Anyone who qualifies for a Fellowship under Title E is entitled to hold it for life.
- F** These are **Visiting Fellowships** awarded only to those who are not normally resident in Cambridge; are primarily concerned with the furtherance of education, learning, or research; and are here for a period of not more than two years.

Emeritus Fellows

2019 **Professor Sir David Baulcombe**

2020 **Professor Paul Brakefield**

2021 **Professor Daan Frenkel**

2021 **Professor Venki Ramakrishnan**

2021 **Professor Dominic Lieven**

2020 **Professor Huw Price**

2021 **Professor Michael Proctor**

Honorary Fellows

- 1988 **H.R.H. Charles Prince of Wales**
- 1989 **Rt Hon Lord James Mackay of Clashfern**
- 1991 **Professor Sir John Elliott**
- 1991 **Professor Walter Gilbert**
- 1999 **Professor Lord Alec Broers**
- 1999 **Dame Marilyn Strathern**
- 2000 **Professor Jeffrey Goldstone**
- 2000 **Professor Ian Hacking**
- 2003 **Sir Antony Gormley**
- 2004 **Professor Sir Richard Friend**
- 2005 **Professor Jared Diamond**
- 2005 **Judge Stephen Schwebel**
- 2006 **Rt Hon Lord Robert Walker of Gestingthorpe**
- 2009 **Dr Peter Goddard**
- 2009 **Judge Hisashi Owada**
- 2010 **Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta**
- 2011 **Sir Noel Malcolm**
- 2011 **Sir Andrew Wiles**
- 2013 **Rt Hon Lord Robert Carnwath of Notting Hill**
- 2013 **Professor Michael Klein**
- 2014 **Dr Stuart Parkin**
- 2014 **Professor Sir Mark Pepys**
- 2015 **Professor Christopher Garrett**
- 2015 **Professor Anthony Grafton**
- 2015 **The Most Revd and Right Hon Justin Welby**
- 2016 **Professor Bryan Birch**
- 2016 **Professor Roy Kerr**
- 2016 **Professor Daan Frenkel**

- 2017 **Professor Stephen Toope**
 2017 **Rt Rev Richard Chartres**
 2017 **Professor Sir Tony Cheetham**
 2017 **Mr Anand Panyarachun**
 2017 **Professor Martin Rudwick**
 2018 **Professor Simon Schaffer**
 2018 **Ms Judith Weir**
 2019 **Professor Venki Ramakrishnan**
 2019 **Professor Dominic Lieven**

Regius Professors on the Foundation

- 2012 **Professor Geoffrey Khan** Hebrew
 2021 **Professor David Fergusson** Divinity

Whewell Professor of International Law

- 2016 **Professor Eyal Benvenisti**

Fellow Commoners

- Ms Ali Smith** *Senior, Creative Arts, English*
Mr Guy Gunaratne *Creative Arts, Writing*
 2021 **Dr Adjoa Osei** *History of Race and Racism*

Other Senior Members

- Dr Murray Stewart** *Keeper of the Silver*
 2021 **Dr David Secher** *Junior Bursar*

Past Fellows with Undertaking under Ordinance XIII.4

- 2015 **Dr Alexander Freer**
 2015 **Dr Micha Lazarus**

- 2016 **Dr Edgar Engel**
2016 **Dr Jessica Fintzen**
2016 **Dr Duncan Hardy**
2016 **Dr Clare Walker Gore**
2017 **Dr Erik Clark**
2017 **Dr Katarzyna Kowal**
2017 **Dr Kirsten MacFarlane**
2017 **Dr Hannah Stern**

Temporary Lecturers

- 2019 **Dr Michal Kwasigroch**
2019 **Dr Gabriel Balmus**
2019 **Dr Dan Larsen**
2019 **Dr Damian Valdez**
2021 **Dr Cédric Scheidegger Laemmle**

Senior Postdoctoral Researchers

- 2017 **Dr Mona Shehata** *Cancer Research*
2018 **Dr Srinjan Basu** *Physiology*
2019 **Dr Theo Dunkelgrün** *Divinity*
2019 **Dr Paul Rimmer** *Earth Sciences*
2019 **Dr Robert Slager** *Physics*
2020 **Dr Richard Timms** *Genetics*
2021 **Dr Alexandra Amon** *Cosmology*
2021 **Dr Jordan Skittrall** *Clinical medicine and mathematical biology*
2021 **Dr Nur Unal** *Condensed matter physics*

Academic Honours

Academic Honours and Distinctions

- 1994 **S. Balasubramanian**, 2020 Millennium Technology Prize; 2022 Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences.
- 1996 **C. S. Barnard**, *Cassis de Dijon: 40 Years On* (Editor).
- 1995 **S. Baron-Cohen**, Knight Bachelor, for services to people with autism; *The Pattern Seekers: A New Theory of Human Invention*.
- 2020 **J. Borcharding**, @yourcambridgesu 2021 Student-Led Teaching Award nominee, for small group teaching.
- 1979 **M. E. Cates**, International Member of the National Academy of Sciences (US).
- 2019 **S. Davies**, 2020 Nelson Mandela Prize for Health Promotion, World Health Organisation; Fellow, Science Museum UK; Honorary Doctorate University of British Columbia; Honorary Doctorate, University of Oxford.
- 2002 **R. C. Fitzgerald**, Member, European Molecular Biology Organisation.
- 1994 **V. Gibson**, OBE for services to science, women in science and public engagement.
- 1983 **N. Hopkinson**, *A Hellenistic Anthology* (2nd Edition).
- 2011 **O. B. Linton**, President, Society for Financial Econometrics 2021–2023.
- 2011 **C. A. Petrie**, @yourcambridgesu 2021 Student-Led Teaching Award, for innovative teaching.
- 1960 **M. J. Rees**, Appointed to Strategic Council for Research Excellence, Integrity & Trust, National Academy of Sciences; Gravity's Fatal Attraction, (3rd Edition).
- 1953 **A. K. Sen**, Peace Prize of the German Book Trade, 2020; Princess of Asturias Award, Spain, 2021; Doctor Honoris Causa, State University of Maranhão, Brazil, 2021; *Home in the World. A Memoir*, 2021.

- 2021 **J. Thorne**, 2022 New Horizons Mathematics Prize.
- 1970 **G.P. Winter**, Honorary Doctorate, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm.
- 2018 **A. Smith**, 2021 Hay Festival Medal for Prose; 2021 Orwell Prize for Political Fiction, for *Summer*.
- 2019 **C. Fonseca**, *Granta* 2020 best young Spanish-language novelists list.
- 2019 **D. R. Larsen**, *Plotting for Peace: American Peacemakers, British Codebreakers, and Britain at War, 1914–1917*.



Ian Olsson

Alumni and their families enjoying “Trinity on the Backs’ picnics, August 2021.

In Memoriam



Dr Francis Bretherton (1935–2021) **Trinity Research Fellow 1960–1962**

Applied mathematician and climate scientist died in St. Louis, Missouri on June 27 2021. He was 85 years old.

Francis was born in Oxford, England in 1935 to Russell and Jocelyn Bretherton. In 1953, he met his future wife, Inge, while he was an exchange student in Munich, Germany. They were married in 1959.

After receiving his doctoral degree in fluid dynamics from the University of Cambridge, he became a Lecturer and Fellow at King’s College, Cambridge, embarking on a career of pioneering research into geophysical fluid dynamics. In 1969, he moved to the Johns Hopkins University as professor of earth and planetary sciences. In 1973, he was asked to serve as president of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research and concurrently director of the National Centre for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, positions he held until 1980.

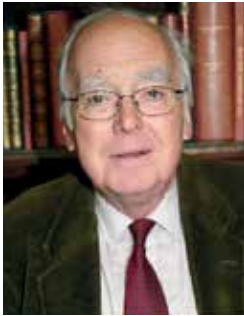
In 1983, he chaired an interdisciplinary committee of scientists to advise the US government on Earth-related research priorities. Two seminal reports by this “Earth System Science” Committee (1986 and 1988) presented a multidisciplinary vision of the Earth’s environment and climate as a set of interlinked components. The Committee’s recommendations led to a presidential initiative in 1989 to establish a still ongoing US Global Change Research Program. It also facilitated NASA’s development of an Earth Observing System from space.

In 1988, Francis became director of the Space Science and Engineering Centre and Professor of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His work won him widespread recognition, including awards from the Royal Meteorological Society, the American Meteorological Society, and the World Meteorological Organisation. He mentored an impressive group of graduate students, who went on to influential careers of their own.

Francis retired in 2001. He and Inge continued to live in Madison, while enjoying travel, classical music and the outdoors. In 2017, he and Inge moved to St. Louis to be closer to family.

Francis is survived by his wife, Inge, son Christopher; daughter Monica; daughter Ruth and five grandsons: Ross, Kyle, Jacob, Peter and Michael, all living in the United States, as well as his brothers Michael and James, and sister Susan, and their families living in England and France.

© Webster-Kirkwood Times, 9–15 July 2021.



John Easterling (1932–2021)

Tributes have been paid to John Easterling who died on 23 February 2021.

John Easterling was by training a Classicist, specialising in Ancient Philosophy. He became a Fellow of Trinity in 1958 and was Secretary of Trinity College Council and Tutor for Admissions for many years.

Professor Boyd Hilton said:

“He was (I think universally) regarded as a sublime Secretary of Council. It is an unglamorous role, and typically John did his best to divest it of whatever glamour or drama that it had, but it’s not too much to say that his competence and even infallibility became legendary.”

John Easterling was also the third holder of the office of University Draftsman at the Old Schools. One of his major tasks was to support the Syndicate on the Government of the University, chaired by Sir Douglas Wass, set up in 1988, and that of the following Statutes and Ordinances Revision Syndicate, chaired by Mr David Yale.

Of his work as Draftsman, Dr Alan Clark of Fitzwilliam College, who worked very closely with John in the Old Schools, says:

“John’s work is reflected in the immaculate pages of successive volumes of the Reporter, and the Statutes and Ordinances. He discharged these duties unflappably and impartially – and usually patiently. His advice was seldom overturned by the Council of the Senate.”

As the first Tutor for Admissions at Trinity, John Easterling devised the College procedures for centralising admissions and took a lead role in widening access.

He pushed for the admission of women in the early-mid 1970s, and in the early 1980s he led the way in eliminating restricted entrance scholarships. ‘Controversial reforms of that sort benefited from the quiet and unostentatious way in which he pursued them,’ said Professor Hilton.

Professor Richard Hunter recalls that John and his wife Pat, who held the Regius Professorship of Greek from 1994–2001, served as Secretaries of the Greek Play Committee for very many years (they had both acted in the play as undergraduates), and the continuing success of that remarkable institution is, in very important measure, due to their efforts.

Professor Hunter said: “It is as an incomparably efficient and imaginative administrator, both in Trinity and the University, that John will always be remembered. Unflappable, apparently tireless and with a remarkable command of detail and the ability to see where any particular course of action might eventually lead, John helped to guide both institutions through periods of great change. He was a man of great personal kindness who held strong views with a polite gentleness which made those views hard to resist. He is very much missed.”



Sir Cam

HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (1921–2021)

Tributes have been paid to His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1921–2021, who died on 9 April 2021.

The longest-serving consort of a reigning British monarch, the husband to Queen Elizabeth II was an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1976–2011. His final duty as Chancellor was the conferring of Honorary Degrees on eight distinguished individuals at a special Congregation in the Senate House on 22 June 2011.

Professor Stephen Toope, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge and Honorary Fellow of Trinity, said:

“It is a great sadness to hear of the death of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Philip’s strong and deep relationship with Cambridge went

back many decades, and his enthusiastic support of the University's work, both as its Chancellor for 35 years and at other times in a personal capacity, was deeply appreciated here. On behalf of the Duke's many friends and well-wishers at the University, I extend my most sincere condolences to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family."

He was born Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark on the island of Corfu. His family was exiled from Greece when he was a child. After being educated in France, Germany, and the UK, he joined the British Royal Navy in 1939, aged 18. It was at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth that Prince Philip first met King George VI's two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

During the Second World War, he served with distinction in the Mediterranean and Pacific fleets. In summer 1946 he asked the King for Elizabeth's hand in marriage and the engagement was announced in July 1947. By then Philip had abandoned his Greek and Danish royal titles, become a naturalised British subject and adopted his family name, Mountbatten.

On the eve of their wedding on 20 November 1947, King George appointed Philip to the Order of the Garter and he was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich.

Philip left active military service when Elizabeth became Queen in 1952, having reached the rank of Commander. He was made a British prince in 1957 and has received 17 appointments and decorations in the Commonwealth, and 48 from foreign states. Prince Philip attended an average of 350 official engagements a year.

Of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh's four children, Prince Charles is an alumnus of Trinity College.

A keen sportsman, Prince Philip helped develop the equestrian event of carriage driving. He was a patron, president, or member of over 780 organisations. In 1956 founded the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme for young people, which has since expanded to 144 countries.

Prince Philip retired from his royal duties on 2 August 2017, having completed 22,219 solo engagements since 1952. Then Prime Minister, Theresa May, thanked him for 'a remarkable lifetime of service'. On 20 November that year, Prince Philip celebrated his 70th wedding anniversary with the Queen, which made her the first British monarch to celebrate a platinum wedding anniversary.

Natasha Kingham, (2010)



Dr Neil Hopkinson (1957–2021)

Some 2,200 years ago, the Greek poet Callimachus, a scholar at the Library of Alexandria, set out a form of manifesto that was to influence his contemporaries in the Greek-speaking world and later Roman poets such as Catullus, Ovid and Propertius. Advising them to stop trying to copy Homer with their overblown epics, he championed pithiness, polish and pursuing one's own path. "Walk where wagons don't travel," he wrote. "Drive your chariot not in the tracks of others but on an unworn road." It was advice that Neil Hopkinson, who made his name with his commentary on Callimachus's *Hymn to Demeter*, was to follow.

Callimachus was the most influential poet of the Hellenistic period, the era stretching from the death of Alexander the Great to Augustus's victory at Actium. Forty years ago, however, he was underappreciated. If he was known at all by a wider audience it was for the translation of one of his elegies by the Victorian poet William Johnson Cory that begins: "They told me, Heraclitus, they told me you were dead. They brought me bitter news to hear and bitter tears to shed."

As a newly appointed classics fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge, Hopkinson made Callimachus sing and weep once more with an edition published in 1984 that remains the standard work around the world. He moved on to revive even less familiar names who had flourished in, or under the influence of, Alexandria's "birdcage of the Muses", such as Theocritus and Moschus or the later Quintus of Smyrna, all of whom he translated for the Loeb Classical Library.

His edition of five books of Nonnus's *Dionysiaca*, an epic poem of the 5th century AD, for the Parisian Budé series, stirred the late classicist Martin West – not known for gushing reviews – to rare praise. "No other Greek texts of the imperial period," West wrote, "have been so meticulously edited or provided with such a thorough, and thoroughly excellent, commentary."

"He had a great talent for making the obscure accessible," a Cambridge colleague said. Another called him "a stellar classicist, one of the most influential commentators of his generation, who hid his light under a bushel of modesty". Performing before a television camera, or even in a lecture theatre, was not his

style: he preferred the intimacy of a college supervision. “He was never showy,” a colleague said. “Neil simply knew more Greek than most.”

His name is most closely associated with the Cambridge “Green and Yellow” series of Greek and Latin texts, which he co-edited and to which he contributed commentaries on anthologies of Greek poetry from the Hellenistic period and the Roman Empire, Book 13 of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* and a selection of prose works by the satirist Lucian.

Each was a miracle of compression. Most academics over-write but Hopkinson shared Callimachus’s belief that *mega biblion, mega kakon* or “a big book is big trouble”. It was a philosophy he tried to instil in his students. One recalls “belletristic” being written next to his first essay (he is now a *Times* columnist); others were warned against being “otiose” or “waffly”. It was always said with kindness and hope of improvement: he just hated to see words wasted.

Neil Hopkinson [note: no middle name] was born in Elland, near Halifax, in 1957, the son of Denis, the owner of a haulage company, and Sylvia Hopkinson (née Johnson). He attended Hipperholme Grammar School where he demonstrated such ability for languages that his teachers laid on extra classes so he could study Latin, Greek and Russian. Admitted to read classics at Peterhouse, Cambridge, he was an outstanding undergraduate, taking a double first and winning the Porson Prize for Greek verse composition, a dying art that he later encouraged his own students to try from their first term.

He was offered a fellowship and the post of director of studies at Trinity in 1983, where he modelled himself on ASF Gow, the classics don whose published missives of kindly concern sent to former charges during their wartime service were a favourite read. Though the taciturnity often associated with his native Yorkshire meant Hopkinson never used two words where one would do, his dry wit and sense of mischief made him popular with students.

One, now a senior adviser in Downing Street, described him as “a cult figure who hated sentimentality but was deeply caring”. He had an eccentric playfulness, be it in performing magic tricks, his vast knowledge of the *Guinness Book of Records* – “Have you heard about the world’s largest apple turnover?” – or in suddenly producing during a supervision the false teeth of the late economist Piero Sraffa, which he had inherited along with his college rooms, or the death mask of William Whewell, a Victorian Master of Trinity. He also threw an annual “Dessert” for his

students, a meal that featured just one course: copious amounts of sweetmeats, cheeses and his favourite salted almonds.

One of his first acts on becoming a fellow was to organise annual reading parties. Every Easter vacation for 36 years, he would fill the back of his Land Rover with books and as many students as he could fit and take them for a week in the Lake District or North Yorkshire. Intensive study in the mornings before a roaring fire would be followed by a bracing walk where he would drill them as he leapt from tussock to tussock. “Does anyone know the Greek for the way sheep kneel on their front legs?” he asked one year as they passed a field. When the pupils shook their heads, he shouted “*Oklasdete!*” and gestured with his umbrella for the sheep to obey.

Evenings would be uproarious, especially when he challenged them to write spoof Mills and Boon stories. Few could beat his description of “the fetid miasma of Whitby’s kippering huts”, and none but he could have translated it into Greek.

Given his deep love of the area, it was fitting that he should die suddenly in Whitby shortly after being diagnosed with an aggressive form of myeloma or bone marrow cancer. His death was marked by the lowering of the flag on Trinity’s Great Gate.

He is survived by Jane Hughes, his partner since 1988, who is president of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and director of studies in English. Their son, James, was born in 1994 and is studying law after reading classics at Oxford.

At the end of each year, the couple would host a garden party for departing students. Hopkinson took a keen interest in what his charges did next, alongside a remarkable memory for youthful foibles when they returned to visit him. An indication of how much the affection was returned could be seen in the large turnout of alumni for a surprise party in 2013 to mark his 30th year at the college.

Neil Hopkinson, classical scholar, was born on March 13, 1957, and died on January 5, 2021, aged 63.

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Fellows, students and alumni contributed their memories of Dr Hopkinson to a College tribute which is available on the website: www.trin.cam.ac.uk/news/fellows-students-and-alumni-pay-tribute-to-dr-neil-hopkinson-1957-2021



Professor Sir Peter Julius Lachmann
FRCP FRCPath FRS FMedSci
(1931–2020)

Tributes have been paid to Honorary Fellow of Trinity and Fellow of Christ's College, Professor Sir Peter Julius Lachmann FRCP FRCPath FRS FMedSci (1931–2020), who died on 26 December.

Sir Peter was Sheila Joan Smith Professor of Immunology (formerly Tumour Immunology) at Cambridge, 1977–99, and Head of the Microbial Immunology Group at the Centre for Veterinary Science, 1997–2006.

He served as President of the Royal College of Pathologists, 1990–1993, Biological Secretary of the Royal Society, 1993–1998, and Founder President of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences, 1998–2002, as well as sitting on UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee, 1993–1998.

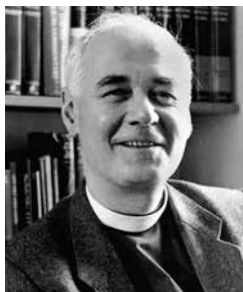
Sir Peter's roles involved him in the ethical and policy controversies surrounding vaccination, stem cells, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies and genetically modified food crops.

Trinity Fellow, Professor Rebecca Fitzgerald, Interim Director of the MRC Cancer Unit, and Honorary Consultant in Gastroenterology and Cancer Medicine at Addenbrooke's, paid tribute to Sir Peter.

"Peter Lachmann was an intellectual giant who always had time for people. As a medical student I was inspired by his lectures on immunology. Much later in the Fellows' Drawing room at Trinity he quizzed me on oesophageal embryology and whether this might hold the clue to the enigmatic pre-cancerous condition Barrett's metaplasia. It was characteristic of Peter to be inquisitive and knowledgeable about a wide range of scientific areas.

His founding of the Academy of Medical Sciences enabled medical doctors and scientists to have a more persuasive voice in matters of policy and research prioritisation. He continued to take an interest contemporary issues in science and medicine even as his physical health failed him and will be sorely missed by all who knew him."

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The Rev Canon John Polkinghorne KBE FRS (1930–2021)

Cambridge physicist who specialised in quantum mechanics and baffled many of his fellow scientists by believing in God's will.

Much to the surprise of prominent atheists such as Richard Dawkins, the Cambridge physicist John Polkinghorne believed that advances in his field in the 20th century had made it easier to believe in God.

Discoveries in past centuries had seemed to leave less and less space for God's intervention in the world. Whereas scholars in the Middle Ages believed that God constantly meddled with his creation through a complex, nine-ranked bureaucracy of angels, in the 17th century Isaac Newton showed that this could not be.

His laws of motion explained that the movement of an object was determined by the forces acting upon it. If you knew the force with which a football was about to be kicked, you could predict exactly where it was going to land. Indeed, you could think of all of history as that football, which once kicked could only land in one place. Thus, many scientists after Newton believed that God, if he existed at all, kicked off creation then left it alone.

This view posed a problem for the Christian view of humanity's relationship with God, because if the course of events is predetermined then we have no free will, and if we have no free will then the entire moral drama of Christianity – the chance that God offers us to choose to abide by his word – makes no sense.

Yet in the 20th century, physicists discovered that atoms, unlike footballs, don't always land where they are supposed to. Rather, they exist in a haze of probability, potentially in one place, potentially in another, and visible in different places depending on how we measure them. Polkinghorne believed that quantum physics, the study of this strange atomic behaviour, demonstrated that, contra Newton, science could never prove causality.

Therefore, he believed, the space for divine meddling remained wide open. Perhaps it was God who determined where those unruly atoms landed. Polkinghorne also speculated that if things were not inevitably determined then perhaps we had free will after all.

“Quantum mechanics is unquestionably probabilistic and unpredictable,” he said. “Is that due to ignorance or is that due to an intrinsic indeterminacy? You can interpret it either way and get exactly the same experimental result. That means that decisions of causality are fundamentally metaphysical in their character. They go beyond physics itself.” In other words, he thought it was no less an article of faith to believe that atoms moved according to some hidden law of nature, as many other scientists did, than it was for him to believe they moved according to God’s will.

Many of his colleagues were dumbfounded by this assertion. They regarded his being a Christian and scientist with the same suspicion that, he said, “might follow from the claim to be a vegetarian butcher” – a suspicion made all the more intense by his illustrious scientific credentials. During the 1960s and 1970s he helped to refine the equations that posited the existence of quarks, the smallest of all particles.

Scientists have not observed quarks, and only infer that they exist inside protons and neutrons from the way those particles collide with one another. The man who won the Nobel prize for discovering them, Murray Gell-Mann, wasn’t even sure if they were anything other than a useful mathematical fiction. Polkinghorne thus noted that physicists, like believers, “are quite prepared to trust in unseen realities, provided that the indirect motivations for the relevant belief are persuasive”.

For his contribution to the understanding of quarks he was made a member of the Royal Society in 1974. He had desired it with a fervour that disturbed his sense of Christian meekness. “If you had to put me in some curious scheme by which my election would have been assisted by the murder of my grandmother, I would certainly have declined,” he said. “But there would have been a perceptible pause for mental struggle before I did so.”

John Polkinghorne was born in Weston-super-Mare in 1930, the son of George, who worked in a post office, and Dorothy, (née Charlton). His older brother, an RAF pilot, was killed in 1942. He went to Elmhurst Grammar School in Street, Somerset, then the Perse School in Cambridge. After national service in the Royal Army Educational Corps he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, to read mathematics. Studying his doctorate in high energy physics, he was part of the research group of Paul Dirac, a founding father of quantum mechanics.

While at Cambridge he met Ruth Martin, a fellow member of the Christian Union. They married in 1955 and had three children: Michael, who became an auditor,

Peter, an IT manager, and Isobel, a teacher. That year Polkinghorne went to the California Institute of Technology on a Harkness fellowship and collaborated with Gell-Mann on the study of quarks that would win him the Nobel prize.

Polkinghorne was appointed a lecturer at the University of Edinburgh in 1956 and moved back to Trinity College two years later, becoming a founding member of the department of applied mathematics and theoretical physics. In 1968 he became professor of mathematical physics. Knowing that most breakthroughs in science were made by younger minds than his, in 1979 he acted upon a prerogative he had felt for some time, announcing that he was leaving academia to take holy orders. Having undertaken his theological studies at Westcott House, he served as a curate in Cambridge then in Bristol before becoming the vicar of Blean, near Canterbury. “I had a pastoral concern for people when I ran a large research group, but you see people more intimately in parish life and I enjoyed that very much,” he said. “But of course the intellectual side of me, which is quite strong in my make-up, wasn’t greatly exercised in parish life.” It was thus with enthusiasm that in 1986 he accepted the role of dean of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. By that point he had already begun writing prolifically about the intersection between science and religion, having published *The Way the World Is: the Christian Perspective of a Scientist*. He went on to write 25 more books on that theme.

In 1989 he was chosen to be president of Queens’ College, Cambridge, where he took a while to adjust to the rhythms of college life, having made the early mistake of inviting students to breakfast at 8am on a Saturday. One of his few concessions to the informal atmosphere of the college was to wear a jumper with $E=mc^2$ written on it.

A taciturn man, he never took to email and would sometimes address staff with one-line missives. Yet while the staid environs of Trinity College might have seemed a more natural fit for him, it was to Queens’ that he went for lunch every Wednesday after retiring as president in 1996. He was knighted the following year but as a clergyman did not go by “sir”. His wife died in 2006 and his children survive him.

Once asked how he imagined the afterlife, he replied: “People sometimes say that eternal life would be just boring: you know, sitting on a cloud and shouting ‘hallelujah’, or something. But it is the unending exploration of the reality of God, progressively unveiled . . . that seems to me the most persuasive picture of the life to come.”

The Rev Canon John Polkinghorne, physicist, was born on October 16, 1930. He died on March 9, 2021, aged 90.

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Lord Runciman by
Michael Noakes

Walter Garrison Runciman, CBE, FBA, 3rd Viscount Runciman of Doxford (1934–2020)

Professor Boyd Hilton remembers 'Trinity's finest recent all-rounder.'



Master and Fellows of Trinity
College Cambridge

Garry Runciman was Trinity's finest recent all-rounder and something of a phenomenon. For decades he spent nearly all his working week as chairman of Walter Runciman & Co Ltd (later PLC), a family ship owning company, and ventured to Cambridge for only a day-and-a-half, first to direct and supervise for what was then the Social and Political Sciences Tripos, and later to pursue the academic studies that were his greatest passion. Despite this tight timetable he pursued them to such effect that he became not only a Fellow but President of the British Academy. Between times he made significant contributions to public life, especially as chair of the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice (1991–93), as a member of the Securities and Investments Board, forerunner of the Financial Control Authority, and as a participant in many charitable activities, notably the Child Poverty Action Group.

For decades he dined at High Table almost every Wednesday, which was an incentive for me to do likewise. Despite his background and eminence he was surprisingly shy, diffident even, especially with the young, and for a time some mistook this for aloofness or condescension. Once he had learned to relax, however, he became one of the easiest and most delightful of companions—suave, engaged, and humorous, though he continued to prefer tête-à-têtes to cross-table disputation. He brought a worldly perspective to the conversation, especially in exchanges on politics and public affairs with the former Treasury official Robert Neild.

With me he loved to dispute finer points of nineteenth-century high political narrative, and with Adrian Poole the literary culture of East Coast America during the post-war period, something which he had encountered as a young Harkness Scholar and which had made a deep impression on him. Though he was not above a bit of light-hearted banter, mainly he liked to debate, to chew on a 'thought for the day' which he would announce immediately after the Grace and then eagerly pursue, often as far as the savoury. 'Do you think Gladstone understood the inherent contradiction between his policy on Irish Home Rule and his approach to the problem of Egyptian debt?' Or to Robert: 'Might it have been possible, with much better management, to have made any of Blair's triangulation policies bear fruit?' Or to Anil Seal: 'Has the time come to get out of Japan (or back in)?'

Eton, Trinity, and the Guards (Grenadier). Oppidan and Apostle. Slightly embarrassed member of 'the Great and the Good'. His curriculum vitae has encouraged a tendency to think of Garry as an archetypal establishment figure. Nothing could be further from the truth. Anil, a near contemporary, believes that he thought of himself a maverick. He also had elements of the utopian, as indicated by his close friendship with politician Frank Field. He was a liberal rationalist to his roots, with an emphasis on the American sense of the word 'liberal'. It would therefore be truer to describe him as a member of the intelligentsia, which in the UK though not in the US was enough to establish him as firmly anti-establishment. Needless to say, he was dismayed by the Alt-Right political tendencies of recent years.

One of his earlier books, *Relative Deprivation and Social Justice* (1966), grew out of discussions with the Trinity historian Peter Laslett as well as rumination on the writings of the German theorist Max Weber and the American philosopher John Rawls. In it Garry employed ideas derived from social psychology to investigate the gap between material measures of inequality and individuals' perception of their own social status. The book provoked decades of academic disputation among historians regarding working-class political behaviour, much of it underlain by puzzlement over Labour's loss of three general elections in a row. Garry himself, however, moved on to write the trilogy that made his reputation, *A Treatise on Social Theory* (1983–97), a brave attempt to re-energise sociological study by marrying theoretical analysis and empirical observation, followed by an even more ambitious attempt to demonstrate how his tentative conclusions could be validated with reference to recent British history.

Later still he helped to pioneer what he called ‘a Kuhnian paradigm’ in the study of how human cultures and societies evolve, and more precisely of how neo-Darwinian notions of heritable variation and descent can explain ‘why distinctive patterns of behaviour emerge and persist in the aggregate, on average, and over time’. This work, though recognised by fellow sociologists as a remarkable achievement, was considered to be outside the mainstream, while he himself made no secret of his distaste for much current academic sociology, especially as practised in Cambridge.

Superficially one might think of Garry as a throwback to the golden age of the gentleman scholar, but his work had too much rigour for that. A better characterisation might be that of the college-based pre-Faculty scholar: a classicist by training and temperament, who moved via Part II history into social science, and who valued his Trinity life above all for the access it gave him to the latest thinking across the disciplines, not least in biology.

With the death of stalwart friends such as Jack Gallagher and Tony Weir, probably few Fellows now appreciate just how central a part Trinity played in Garry’s own heritable descent and thereby contributed to his sense of cultural identity. It derived from his father Leslie, the second viscount; from his grandfather Walter, a prominent British minister who had been implicated in the 1938 Munich Agreement; and from his uncle Steven, a dauntingly famous, flamboyant, and successful historian.

An only child himself, Garry derived lasting love, comfort, and support from his close family life. His wife, Dame Ruth Runciman DBE, is an eminent public figure with special interests in mental health and prison reform. His son David (Trinity, 1985) is an eminent Professor of Politics in Cambridge and a respected public intellectual.

With thanks to Anil Seal and Adrian Poole.

Eugenio Polgovsky



Erica Segre, photographed by Eugenio Polgovsky, in her room at Trinity for an exhibition of Fellows' portraits in 2017.

Dr Erica Segre (1963–2021)

Trinity Fellows, Professor Emma Widdis and Dr Carlos Fonseca, pay tribute to their vibrant colleague, Dr Erica Segre, whose legacy lives on in her writing and the generations of students she inspired.

Erica Segre, Fellow of Trinity since 1998, and Affiliated Lecturer at Newnham, passed away on 21 April after a long

illness. As a Lecturer in Spanish and Latin American culture, Erica led generations of students in Trinity, and across Cambridge, in their discovery of the wonders of art and literature.

Under her guidance, our students were introduced to the photographs of Manuel Álvarez Bravo, the paintings of Roberto Matta and the poems of Rosario Castellanos, among so many others. In her hands, these works gained a sense of urgency and a vitality which made her teaching memorable.

Erica's loss will be felt by all members of Trinity. In her presence, the College became more visibly the multi-lingual community that it is: she sparked constant and vivid conversations with students, staff and Fellows in all their languages; she invited artists and writers from all over Latin America to Trinity for conferences, fellowships, film screenings, exhibitions and discussions. She turned the College's face resolutely outwards and her legacy will be felt for generations to come.

Erica had an extraordinary range of scholarly interests across literature, visual art, film and photography. Her pioneering work on the history of Mexican photography, for instance, was field-changing. She wrote *Intersected Identities: Strategies of Visualisation in 19th and 20th Century Mexican Culture* (Berghahn Books), and many important essays on Latin American visual culture. Last year she edited a collection of essays: *México Noir: Rethinking the Dark in Contemporary Writing and Visual Culture*, a topic on which many of us heard her speak with so much insight.

A native Italian speaker, whose family roots also led to Greece, and whose professional life was committed to Central America, Erica was truly polylingual. With her husband Simon Carnell she was also a translator of Italian literature

and science, including of five books by Carlo Rovelli and an ALTA prize-winning rendering of Paolo Cognetti's novel *The Eight Mountains*. *Todo está la vuelta del camino*, she would say, and she was right: everything was just around the corner. Her co-translations of Rovelli's *Hegoland* and Guido Tonelli's *Genesis* came out recently; Riccardo Falcinelli's *Chromorama* will be published next year.

During her illness, Erica was as prolific as ever, writing numerous scholarly articles and essays, as well as emerging as a poet herself. In her poetry, the reader moves as if visiting a gallery populated by the works of the artists she cherished: paintings by Wifredo Lam, photographs by Matta-Clark, performances by Pina Bausch appear in her verses, including in movingly oblique reflections on place, displacement and mortality.

Erica was deeply interested in the relationship between culture and identity. This relationship wasn't just an academic subject for her; it was a fully-lived commitment and one that she passed on to her students. Her legendary College rooms in Great Court, with avant-garde periodicals and art objects on display and their deep magenta and yellow walls, were a hymn to the vibrancy of her beloved Mexico and Latin America. The rooms – and Erica – held generations of undergraduates in thrall.

Dr Jean Khalifa, Trinity Fellow and Senior Lecturer in French, said: 'One aspect that always struck me is the atmosphere she created. The pleasure of entering her study, with its extraordinary range of colours, books, works of art, and talking to her, was that of stepping into another world, some extension of the Americas, where literature and the visual arts were not just objects of academic study but forms of life. Her astonishing range and generosity and this atmosphere she spontaneously created, certainly changed many students' lives.'

Her colleague in Newnham, Dr Sheila Watts, Lecturer in German, recalled that same room, and the sense of adventure it created for students and friends: 'I remember her inviting us (students and colleagues) – so poignant – to a Mexican Day of the Dead event, with candles and masks, so very atmospheric.'

Dr Mara Polgovsky, former Junior Research Fellow at Queen's College, now Lecturer at Birkbeck, said: 'Erica's presence in my life was profoundly transformative. She was singularly generous and the most erudite of mentors. Her extraordinary library recalls Warburg's; her knowledge of both Mexican art and European modernism bears few comparisons. Playful and associative,



Simon Carnell

Erica at La Casa Azul (Museo Frida Kahlo), Mexico City, 2016.

her use of language installed bilingualism and poetry in the everyday. Over the years a friendship evolved and I encountered a woman for whom there were no boundaries between writing and life. And so she wrote on until her last days; her poetry collections and more await our discovery.’

Erica’s warmth and vitality were perhaps her greatest gifts to Trinity students, and rooted in a belief in the ethical power of culture. At graduation, Erica would give departing students beautiful blank journals to accompany them on the life journey ahead.

Trinity’s Senior Tutor, Professor Catherine Barnard, said: ‘Erica was a much loved and committed teacher. She inspired generations of loyal students with her passion for her subject. She will be very sorely missed.’

Erica had no fear of sincerity, or of expressing and valuing passion. She exhorted our graduands to seize life by both hands; and to allow art and literature to accompany them on their journey.

Faithful to the legacy of her beloved artists, Erica was not afraid of challenging established patterns. She believed in the value of bending the rules. She was proud to let her young children gather flowers on Trinity's Avenue, or to play on its lawns. She was a firm believer that the College should adapt to meet a changing world, and thoroughly committed to Trinity as a place of inclusion.

Erica was well known to many members of staff, including in the Catering Department, where many staff are bilingual. Donato Cimmarrusti, Servery Supervisor at Trinity, said: 'I am deeply saddened to hear of the death of Dr Erica Segre, who was a much-appreciated member of College, a dedicated person who always took time to speak with everyone and who will be remembered with great affection.'

As part of the College's celebrations of 40 years since the admission of women as undergraduates in 2019, Erica suggested commissioning her former student Sonum Sumaria – now a filmmaker – to make an editorially independent film about the experiences of women in the College over those four decades: 'It Felt Like a Revolution.' Erica, Sonum said, 'was one of the most inspiring people I've ever met. So eloquent, intelligent and encouraging. She brought the vibrant and revolutionary spirit of Latin America to Trinity College and I will always remember her as a strong independent guerrera.'

Trinity Fellow Adrian Poole, Professor Emeritus of English at Cambridge, said: 'Erica was always opening doors. Whenever we talked, she would introduce me to a new idea, an unexplored vista, a hitherto unknown artist. Eugenio Polgovsky, for example, the gifted young filmmaker and photographer who became our Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts. When he died, so early, I worked closely with Erica on the memorial event for him, a labour of love and of grief. Amid the terrible sadness of losing Erica herself now, it's a consolation to read her beautiful tribute to Eugenio's art in the volume of essays edited by his sister Mara. She gave so much, as colleagues and students will testify. Such a sensitive, passionate, generous soul.'

Erica is survived by her husband, the poet Simon Carnell, and their two children.

Alumni also contributed their memories and tributes to Dr Segre, which are available on the College website: www.trin.cam.ac.uk/news/alumni-memories-of-dr-erica-segre/

Paul Grover



St Clair studies the Marbles at the British Museum.

William Linn St Clair (1937–2021)

Scholar and senior civil servant and historian who supported the restoration to Greece of the Elgin Marbles.

He uncovered a scandal at the British Museum and published extensively while maintaining a high-level career at the Admiralty and Treasury.

William St Clair, who has died aged 83, was an academic, historian, bibliophile, a senior civil servant in the Treasury, and, since 2005, a senior research fellow at the Institute of English Studies, University of London; he had a lifelong interest in the Parthenon, and his first book, *Lord Elgin and the Marbles*, appeared in 1967.

In its third edition, published in 1998, St Clair revealed a scandal at the British Museum. In the 1930s, on the orders of Lord Duveen, before they were hung in his eponymous new gallery, the Parthenon marbles were illegally scrubbed with copper brushes and carborundum to make them look whiter, in the process damaging or destroying the original painted surfaces.

It was 60 years later when, after many refusals, sometimes on the basis of spurious national security concerns, St Clair finally gained access to the report by the Keeper to the Trustees. It stated: “The damage is obvious and cannot be exaggerated.”

In 2001 St Clair discovered that Lord Elgin had bribed the Ottoman military governor of Athens (the Disdar) with a sum worth 35 times his annual salary. At this point St Clair changed his position and became a leading proponent for the restoration of the Marbles to Greece.

William Linn St Clair was born in London on December 7 1937 to Susan, née Bow, an English teacher, and Joseph, the London representative of a group of Scottish foundries. During the war the family moved back to Scotland.

From Edinburgh Academy William won a scholarship to St John’s College, Oxford, where he read Classics, before joining the Admiralty as a civil servant.

In 1972 St Clair published *That Greece Might Still be Free* (republished in 2008), a classic account of the Philhellenes of the Romantic era, including Lord Byron, who

fought for Greek independence. Around this time he moved to the Treasury but continued to pursue a parallel literary and journalistic career.

St Clair's account of the political economy of the book trade over three centuries is now a staple of university reading lists. He had a weekly book column in the Financial Times and also reviewed books for The Economist, the London Review of Books and The Times Literary Supplement. In 1988 he wrote a government manual for managers in the civil service which was translated into several languages, while *The Godwins and the Shelleys* (1989) cemented his reputation as a biographer of the Romantic period. Quadruple coronary bypass surgery in his early fifties persuaded him to leave his position as undersecretary at the Treasury. A senior fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford (1992–96), was followed by a fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge (1998–2006) and a similar position at the Institute of Advanced Studies, London (2007–21).

St Clair had many interesting and often brilliant friends, met not just at Oxbridge high tables or through journalism but on account of his lifelong passion for books and collecting books. Through his involvement with the PEN International Writers in Prison Committee, St Clair also got to know Harold Pinter, and Arthur Miller, whose biography he was writing until access to the Miller diaries was withdrawn after his death.

The Reading Nation in the Romantic Period (2004), which studied the political economy of the book trade over three centuries, is now standard reading in many university English departments. *The Grand Slave Emporium* (2006) described life at Cape Coast Castle, one of the centres of the British slave trade for 150 years.

St Clair was widely known for his intellectual generosity, wit, forthright advice and invaluable tuition, whether to professional writers or graduate students. A few days before he died, he was awarded the Lord Byron medal by the new Philhellenism Museum in Athens.

His last book, *Who Saved the Parthenon?*, is scheduled for publication in 2022.

William St Clair married Heidi Fischer, from whom he separated, and who predeceased him. He is survived by two daughters.

William St Clair, born December 7 1937, died June 30 2021.

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Dr Ronald Midgley Nedderman (1935–2021)

An aficionado of Scottish country dancing, Dr Ron Nedderman continued to host summer dances in his well-tended Cambridge garden long after his wife, Susan, a very accomplished dancer, had passed away and until two years before his death on 18 May 2021.

So recalls Dr Patrick Barrie, Senior University Lecturer and colleague of Dr Nedderman at the Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology.

Ron Nedderman was born in 1935 and brought up on the Lancashire/Yorkshire borders. He attended Leighton Park School and was influenced by its Quakerism.

At Cambridge dancing was just one of Dr Nedderman's pastimes; he was Senior Treasurer of the Cambridge University Strathspey & Reel Club and, with his wife, a leading light in the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society, ran the local chapter, which was open to members of the University and the public alike.

This alongside ornithology, botany and gardening – 'lucky students occasionally leaving Supervisions with both a greater understanding of Chemical Engineering and bag full of freshly grown vegetables', remembers Trinity Fellow, Dr Andy Sederman.

From a First in Engineering at St John's College, Ron Nedderman went on to a PhD at the Department of Chemical Engineering, became a University Lecturer after a spell in industry, and was elected a Fellow of Darwin in 1964 and a Fellow of Trinity in 1981.

He was respected for his teaching by students, and by academics for his comprehensive knowledge of all aspects of the Tripos. His commitment to teaching was manifest at the Department, the various Colleges for which he was external Director of Studies, and at Trinity, where he supervised generations of students.

Dr Sederman, Reader in Magnetic Resonance in Engineering, said: "He was probably best known for his work as an educationalist in the Department where he was able to teach and supervise every topic in the undergraduate Tripos – and he was an excellent Supervisor, managing to pose questions in such a way that made the students consider the key points that needed to be understood without denting their confidence."

Emeritus Professor Allan Hayhurst recalls Dr Nedderman's pivotal role at the Department. "Ron was passionate about teaching his subject. His pupils realised their good luck in having him as their Supervisor. The same was true of new members of staff in the Department, who depended on Ron for their education in all aspects of Chemical Engineering. He adored his work and his enthusiasm was infectious."

Dr Nedderman kept a close eye on what was taught at the Department and how it was examined. 'He was interested in examining, was brilliant at it and was constantly thinking up new questions,' said Professor Hayhurst. 'His ability to write testing examination questions without error or ambiguity is legendary,' recalls Dr Sederman.

Professor Roland Clift, a Fellow of Trinity 1978–1981, and now Adjunct Professor at the University of British Columbia, remembers Dr Nedderman as his Supervisor in the 1960s and then as a colleague in the Department, where it was commonplace for staff to attend each other's lectures. "I attended Ron's lecture on granular materials and the method of characteristics – two subjects that can be notoriously perplexing. His ability to bring clarity to complex topics again made these lectures something to look forward to. It took a lot of persuasion, from many people, for him to turn his clear grasp of granular materials into a book, although that finally happened in 2005."

Dr Nedderman wrote four textbooks and his publication on fluid mechanics and transport processes remains on the reading list today, while his research into granular materials is regularly cited.

His teaching informed his research achievements, according to Head of the School of Technology at Cambridge, Professor John Dennis. "His research on two-phase flow, and later in granular statics and dynamics, was seminal and influenced profoundly the development of those important fields in process engineering. His significant advances resulted both from his intellectual insight and from his familiarity with the fundamental principles of engineering, emanating from his great interest in teaching."

Rather than attend academic conferences himself, Dr Nedderman preferred to send his research students. Trinity Fellow, Professor Dame Lynn Gladden, Executive Chair of the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, recalls one conference where every speaker in a session referred to his work. 'Ron was a great teacher and an excellent researcher. He played a very important role in creating the Department we have today.'

Perhaps he was less motivated by the idea of promotion or research accolades than teaching and supporting others. As Professor Hayhurst says: “He was always very modest, extremely generous with his time and knowledge, as well as being an acute observer of all going on around him.

All he seemed to need were bags of sand or mustard seeds, a camera, a stop-clock and a hopper. Even so, he was a dominant figure, when it came to particle mechanics, where he displayed considerable intellectual insight and a firm grasp of the fundamentals.”

Dr Nedderman is survived by his children, Jenny and Angus.

The Washbrook family



Dr David Washbrook (1948–2021)

Professors Anil Seal, Joya Chatterji and Boyd Hilton pay tribute to their fellow historian, Dr David Washbrook, who died on 24 January 2021.

David Washbrook came up in 1966 to read History at Trinity. He grew up in a less-privileged part of South London, but his outstanding ability took him to a school, and then a college, where he shone. He had some connections with India: his mother, who brought him up as her only child after his father’s premature death, was born there, and indeed his father served there during the War.

But it was at Trinity that this talented scholar ‘found’ India as his subject for life. Jack Gallagher, who had migrated from Trinity to a temporary exile at Oxford, and Anil Seal, were then opening up a new approach, and bringing new sources, to the study of modern Indian history. Together they influenced a generation of brilliant students, encouraging them to investigate parts of the subcontinent in the detail they merited. David’s ‘region’ of choice was the Madras Presidency, which – while dotted with princely states – sprawled across much of the southern peninsula. Madras remained, from first to last, his intellectual focus, although he ranged so far and wide in his ideas that, later he was recognised as the global historian he had become.

From his earliest days as an undergraduate, graduate and then Fellow, it was clear to all those who ‘taught him’, that David was very special, whether as a scholar and/or as a human being.

In a good-humoured and understated way, he was always a force for good. He inspired his peers, the many students he later taught and also countless colleagues, young and old, to whom he gave unstintingly of his time and friendship.

Among a host of stellar scholars, many from Trinity, who in their different ways have transformed the study of modern India, David was – Oxbridge legend notwithstanding – perhaps the greatest of them all (although he would never have made such a claim for himself.) Yet he had no airs. Kind, warm, gentle, deep, self-effacing, but mordant when needed, and often funny, he was a cynosure as a colleague and friend.

David Washbrooks’s monograph, *The Emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency 1870–1920*, was a sophisticated, hard-hitting analysis of the high politics of Madras. It threw particular light on the dominance of Tamil Brahmins and the challenge to them by the ‘non-Brahmin’ movement, recurring themes which would become a force that shaped India before and after independence and its influential diaspora the world over.

But David constantly crossed frontiers in ways that marked him out as a distinctive scholar. Working in collaboration with Christopher Baker (a contemporary at Queens’, but associated with Trinity), they co-authored a pioneering work (*South India: Political Institutions and Political Change 1880–1940*), which remains relevant to this day. He then executed a sharp pivot back in time, to the eighteenth century, then a much-misunderstood period in India’s history.

It was at this time and in this work that David also found his metier as an essayist. Asked why he did not develop his game-changing ideas into books, he’d say, ‘well, I felt that once I had cracked the problem that had been bothering me, I didn’t have the heart to bang on and on about it.’ (Others often melded these ideas into books, some of them great books.)

David’s stature as a stylist also grew – there was ever more silver (and touches of gold too) flowing from his nib. We have testimony of how enduring his essays remained from Joya Chatterji, who returned to Trinity at much the same time as David, and who became a fast friend and collaborating scholar.

During the 15 years Joya edited *Modern Asian Studies*, among the top journals in the field, David remained ‘most-cited author’ year after year, with his articles generating great impact decades after they were written. No doubt they will hold their place for a long time to come.

In his odyssey through academia, from Junior Research Fellow at Trinity to Warwick and Oxford, with a break at Harvard, before returning as a Senior Research Fellow to Trinity, which he always regarded as home, David’s interests began noticeably to change, focussing more on issues close to the ground – to economic inequality and caste conflict in the countryside. He considered, long before it became fashionable so to do, the impact of the environment on society.

Paradoxically (for some), he also grew more interested in the wider processes of global modernity and India’s place in it. He asked why British law produced unfree labour in rural India when it was intended to have the opposite effect, teasing out the complex interplay between ‘Law, State and Society’, one of his many ground-breaking articles. He helped to provide answers to the biggest question of them all, *Why Europe grew Rich and Asia grew Poor* (Parthasarathi – another of his students from his days at Harvard). David’s questing intellect and breadth of vision led him to consider such questions on a global scale, while never forgetting the ‘untouchable’ pariah in rural Tamil Nadu.

A gentle man, David could be pugilistic in intellectual debate. As a research student, he delivered a (surprising but perhaps deserved) ‘knock-out’ punch to the work of another Cambridge student’s first book (that review is still read, even taught.) Every university in the world with a good History department and India on its curriculum teaches the hugely significant debate in which David engaged (with Rosalind O’Hanlon, with whom he worked closely) with the ‘Subaltern Studies’ collective. Their arguments about what History does, can do, and how it ought to be done, are a must-read; and Rosalind will surely continue to follow up these issues vital to the subject.

This balance of intellectual robustness and Buddha-like serenity epitomised David’s contributions as a colleague, examiner and friend. Compassionate to a fault, humorous and wise, he was razor-sharp when it came to critique. Often his demeanour was so amicable and his comments so moderate in tone that seminar presenters or examinees would not realise for hours, days and sometimes much longer, that their central arguments had been skewered.

But when he gave encouragement and praise, it was deserved and did good.

David's contribution to universities where he taught, but particularly to Cambridge and its Centre of South Asian Studies, was great. Generations of students, awestruck by his virtuosity, had easy access to this most big-hearted of scholars. He attended every seminar at the Centre, always enriching the discussion with his 'humdinger' questions, supporting its Director, first Chris Bayly and then Joya, in teaching, examining and course revision, so important for the students. He did this selflessly to support the subject, which he loved, and with which his fascination never dimmed.

As a Senior Research Fellow of Trinity he was not contractually obliged to perform any duties other than pursue his own research, but in fact he gave enormous service to College and University. Uncomplainingly he took on as much undergraduate and postgraduate teaching as the nature of his Fellowship allowed him to, he participated fully in the intellectual life of the Centre for South Asian Studies. In College he served on Council and various committees, always with wisdom pithily expressed. A devoted husband, father, and grandfather, he spent weekends at the family home in Oxford, but between times he enlivened High Table lunch and dinner both by virtue of his voluminous knowledge of world affairs and with his abundance of anecdotes, always delivered in a deadpan manner and mostly designed to illustrate the absurdity (and worse) of academics.

For members who never met him, it is possible to catch something of his comic voice in his editorial introductions to recent Annual Records. Here he is in 2016 musing on the issue of whether symbolically Trinity presented as friendly a face to women as it might.

"As visitors to Hall last Michaelmas will have noticed, the celebrated Holbein portrait of Henry VIII hanging over the dais was missing, moved to the Fitzwilliam Museum for an exhibition. It was replaced pro tem. by the portrait of Elizabeth I taken from the Master's Lodge. The shift gave rise to a debate about whether we wished the usual picture most prominently displayed in our most public space to project an image of the College quite so masculine, not to say masculist. By repute, Henry persuaded the painter to 'sex up' the original portrait, turning him full-face (and other things) on to the viewer to convey an impression of testosterone-driven power. Would it not be more fitting in our present age to keep 'Gloriana' on site and consign Henry back to the darker recesses of the Master's Lodge? The question raised great passions among the Fellowship.

In the end, it was decided that, whatever the gender issue, Elizabeth could not stay in place of our founding patron for the most important of reasons: she had never given the College a brass farthing. If a female Tudor were to replace Henry, it would have to be his other daughter Mary Tudor, a small portrait of whom also hangs in the Hall. Her generosity to Trinity was considerable. However, Mary Tudor is better known as ‘Bloody Mary’ who lit the fires under English Protestantism in a rather literal way... Her elevation to the role of College icon would certainly have given a novel twist to Trinity’s celebrations of Bonfire Night.”

Two years later David mused on the all-too-brief rise and fall of Antony Gormley’s modernist sculpture ‘Free Object’ on the College Backs. “It has left the College pondering other and new art works with which to fill its all-too vacant spaces – with the Fellows’ Garden beyond Queen’s Road a very possible location. However, and contrary to a certain amount of College opinion, I should add that the permanently-empty benches in the centre of New Court, around a tree that is noted for providing a commodious perch for very large pigeons, are intended not as a work of art but for public use.”

He did not pretend to enjoy the direction in which the nation and its universities have been heading in recent times. Indeed, he was a paid-up member of the Grumpy Old Men, a group that met over pints in the Castle Inn once a term with the express aim of rendering themselves thoroughly depressed. Needless to say, the process did not prevent the generation of much raucous laughter. He will be very fondly remembered.

David will be sorely missed by Angela, his childhood love and wife for half a century, by his children and grandchildren whom he adored and who adored him back.

David Washbrook will also be missed in Cambridge and around the world, wherever the understanding of India matters. But his many students, colleagues, friends and family will be consoled that David’s life, suddenly cut short, was a life well spent, with a benign, yet stimulating, impact in every way that really matters.

College Notes



Undergraduate Admissions 2021

by Glen Rangwala (1993)

Trinity will be welcoming 197 new students to start their first degrees in October 2021, plus another three students who will be starting undergraduate degrees with affiliated status. In the previous year, we admitted 225 students – the highest number taken in a single year since 1964 – due to the Government’s sudden change in the process for determining A level grades. This created a range of challenges in accommodating and teaching such a large number and compelled a year of continual improvisation. Returning to a standard entry of 200 is an indication not that we are post-COVID (which may not happen for a long while yet), but that we are post-crisis.

The incoming students have all been living through the various disruptions of the pandemic. Many have high intellectual and professional potential but have received patchy educational provision over the past 18 months. There has been a good range of initiatives, from both the University and College, to put together induction programmes of various sorts, both specific to individual subjects and more generally oriented, to ensure students have a solid grounding in relevant study skills. Our incoming students have been participating in these courses remotely over the summer, with the aim of ensuring that they are all fully prepared to begin degree-level study by October. Last year’s first attempts to have preparatory study courses seem to have been useful and were appreciated – and this may be one initiative coming out of the current era that we keep for the future.

Admissions interviews were all held remotely in 2020 and will be again in 2021. There were legitimate question-marks beforehand about how reliable such interviews could be and whether the students applying to us would be able to engage suitably with the interviewers’ armoury of challenging questions. In practice, though, the arrangement turned out largely to be effective. Candidates in the sciences had drawing tablets and so interviewees could see the equations they were scribbling down as they worked through the problems. Various forms of screen-sharing allowed the discussion of images or texts. Although many of us interviewers prefer face-to-face discussions to spending all day with

our screens, we are again looking to learn from our recent experiences – and interviewing overseas candidates remotely, rather than expecting them to travel long distances for relatively brief meetings with us, seems to be a good approach for the future.

Over the past few years, Trinity has become one of the Cambridge colleges with the highest proportion of UK students from underprivileged backgrounds. We have been working to encourage applications especially those from neighbourhoods and schools in which a low proportion of young people go on to higher education. Our intake in 2020 was both highly diverse in terms of socioeconomic backgrounds and academically successful, with 44% of our students from underprivileged backgrounds going on to receive first-class results – well above the average for all students across the University. The 2021 entry will be a step backwards in that respect – we simply did not receive as many applications from high-achieving students from low-participation areas as we had done in previous years. It takes quite a bit of work to give students who do not have friends or relatives who have been to university to have the confidence to apply to Trinity, however much they have excelled at school. Our pre-pandemic method of bringing them here on residential visits during their first year of A Levels to meet current students and staff ground to a halt in 2020, with online outreach strategies not quite having the same effect.

A lot of our work over 2021 has been to address outreach in these new circumstances. It has involved expanding our partnerships with organisations working directly with high-achieving students still at school, including in the younger age ranges. For example, with the organisation IntoUniversity, which has 31 local centres in some of the most deprived communities in the country, Trinity has devised and funded a specific support programme for potential applicants to Cambridge and Oxford Universities. We are looking to co-sponsor a new centre with IntoUniversity in Great Yarmouth on the East Anglian coast, to open in autumn 2022. Trinity has a new programme with The Brilliant Club working with students at a set of schools in northern England to encourage and supervise students to conduct their own research projects. We have developed a new creative writing project for younger students and are jointly running Parent Power, a parents' network to support high-achieving students in northwest England and we are looking to launch a second project in Fenland. These initiatives supplement our existing work with organisations such as Villiers Park, Target Oxbridge and the Millennium Mathematics Project, and now mostly

involve day visits to Trinity rather than residential stays. Alumni interested in supporting or developing this work are most welcome to be in touch.

Much of the university admissions system in the UK is facing a significant overhaul if current Government consultations around a move to ‘post-qualification admissions’ are taken to fruition. Under this prospective system, universities would only make decisions about admissions after students’ A Level results were known. Trinity welcomes the consultation and supported the University’s broadly positive response to it. It opens up the prospect of a fairer system, in which students who excel in their A Level work and receive high grades are emboldened to apply to leading universities. Transforming the admissions process will take detailed consideration of some of the complexities of this move – particularly in regard to international students – and then a serious attempt to explain it to teachers, parents and prospective applicants. We at Trinity are certainly willing to help in creating and explaining a pathway to university that is fair and transparent: indeed, we recognise our future depends on it.

Graduate Studentships

Internal Graduate Studentships

Ms Helen BREMM (Germany), PhD in History of Art.

Mr James S BREMNER (UK), MPhil in Latin American Studies.

Mr Matthew L CHEN (UK), MPhil in Economic Research.

Mr Isaac W CHILCOTT (UK), MPhil in Economics.

Mr Franciszek A CUDEK (Poland), MPhil in Philosophy.

Mr Dongcheng JIANG (China), PhD in Engineering.

Ms Isabelle E KENT (UK), PhD in History of Art.

Mr A Hadi KHAN (Pakistan), PhD in Genetics.

Mr Daniel E KRAUS VOLLERT (Colombia/Germany), PhD in Social Anthropology.

Mr Yui Hin LEUNG (Hong Kong), PhD in Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics.

Miss Rui LI (China), PhD in Clinical Neurosciences.

Dr Tess F A MARSHALL-ANDON (UK), MPhil in Population Health Sciences.

Mr Gabriel OSBORNE (UK), MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Mr Christian M A OWEN (UK), MPhil in Early Modern History.

Ms Sophie C PHILIP (Australia), PhD in Criminology.

Mr Arun J PRABHAKAR (UK), MPhil in Philosophy.

Miss Julia C ROBERTS (USA), PhD in Social Anthropology.

Mr Harrison SYMES (UK), MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Miss Lucy THOMPSON (UK), PhD in Geography.

Mr Kada K WILLIAMS (Hungary/USA), PhD in Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics.

Mr Zihan YAN (China), PhD in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics.

Miss Alexandra ZHIRNOVA (Russian Federation), PhD in Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic.

External Research Studentships were awarded to the following postgraduate students matriculating in 2021–22, in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated.

Miss Shaira Y S BERG (UK), University of Manchester, PhD in Psychology.

Miss Bipasha BHATTACHARYYA (India), Presidency University, PhD in History.

Mr William HOLBROOK (Australia), University of Melbourne, MPhil in English Studies: Modern and Contemporary Literature.

Ms Ana PASCUAL-GARRIGOS (Spain), Purdue University, PhD in Chemical Engineering.

Mrs Reyhan SILINGAR ASLAN (Turkey), University of the Bosphorus, PhD in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies.

Mr David L VILLRINGER (Germany), University College London, MAsT in Pure Mathematics.

Other Graduate Studentships were awarded to the following postgraduate students in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated.

Miss Ranya T A BEHBEHANI (Kuwait), University of Edinburgh, Krishnan-Ang Studentship for Overseas Students in the Natural Sciences, MPhil in Medical Science

Ms Abii-Tah C BIH (Cameroon), Michigan State University, Trinity Bursary for Students from Africa, MPhil in Politics and International Studies.

Ms Daisy R BONSALL (Canada), McGill University, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic.

Miss Emma C J BRAITHWAITE (France/UK), Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris, ENS Exchange Studentship (Paris), MPhil in American Literature.

Mr Jethro A E A CALACDAY (Philippines), Yale University, Trinity Overseas Bursary, PhD in History.

Mr Cullen B CHOSY (USA), Stanford University, Trinity College Cambridge Marshall Scholarship, PhD in Physics.

Mr Jordan D COHEN (South Africa), Queen Mary, University of London, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Mr Jason E COLLINS (USA), University of Southern California, Gould Studentship in English Literature, MPhil in English Studies: Modern and Contemporary Literature.

Miss Blanche F M DARBORD (Switzerland), University of Lausanne, Lausanne Exchange Scholarship, MPhil in History of Art and Architecture.

Mr François DE BOHAN (France), Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris, ENS Exchange Studentship (Paris), MPhil in Classics.

Miss Bianca DINKELAAR (Netherlands), University of Oxford, Trinity Studentship in Theology, PhD in Theology and Religious Studies.

Miss Nancy Mae EAGLES (Namibia), University of Edinburgh, Trinity Bursary for Students from Africa, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Stanislav ERSHOV (Russian Federation), St Petersburg State University, Trinity Eastern European Bursary, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Gabriel FLATH (France/Germany), Ecole Polytechnique, Knox Studentship for French Students, MAST in Mathematical Statistics.

Mr William G FREEMAN (UK), Trinity College, University of Cambridge (Trinity), OOC AHRC-Trinity Studentship, PhD in Classics.

Mr Arman GHODSINIA (Philippines), University of Oxford, Krishnan-Ang Studentship for Overseas Students in the Natural Sciences (*Hon*), MRes in Cancer Biology.

Mr Mattis GRENIER (France), Ecole Normale Supérieure Lyon, ENS Exchange Studentship (Lyon), MAST in Earth Sciences.

Miss Yiyang GUO (China), Peking University, Trinity Pre-Research Studentship in Linguistics, PhD in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics.

Ms Leena A HAMAD (USA), Harvard University, Lt Charles H Fiske III Scholarship, MPhil in Health, Medicine and Society.

Ms Alexandra J HARTWIG (USA), University of Virginia, Lenox Conyngham Scholarship, MPhil in Development Studies.

Miss Helena IGNACAKOVA (Slovakia), Universidade de Lisboa, Trinity Overseas Bursary, PhD in Oncology.

Mr Alec D ISRAELI (USA), Princeton University, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Miss Medhavi KAKKAR (UK), Durham University, Trinity Cawthorn PhD Studentship in Crop Sciences, PhD in Plant Sciences.

Mr Alexandru I LICIU (Romania), University of Bucharest, Trinity Eastern European Bursary and Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Ms Feiyang LIN (China), Harvey Mudd College, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Maarten J R MARKERING (Netherlands), Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Mathematical Statistics.

Ms Rose A McCANDLESS (USA), Ohio State University, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Medieval History.

Mr Kevin P MINER (USA), University of Virginia, Lenox Conyngham Scholarship, MPhil in Economic and Social History.

Mr Anant MUDGAL (India), Chennai Mathematical Institute, Ramanujan Research Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Guilherme NABAIS FREITAS (UK), University of Oxford, Alice and James Penney PhD Studentship in English or European Languages, PhD in English.

Mr Paul W NORRIS (UK), University of Cambridge (Queens'), Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in English Studies: Criticism and Culture.

Miss Isuri B RATNAYAKE (Sri Lanka), Yale University, Krishnan-Ang Studentship for Overseas Students in the Natural Sciences, PhD in Engineering.

Miss Maria Chiara RICCIUTI (Italy), Scuola Normale Superiore, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAST in Mathematical Statistics.

Ms Harriet A SMITH (UK/Ireland), University of Cambridge (Trinity), Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in English Studies: Modern and Contemporary Literature

Mr Zhu SUN (China), University College London, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Ms Liri S TOURGEMAN (Israel), Cardiff University, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Sociology

Mr Stefan R TUDOSE (Romania), Princeton University, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Miss Nina M VINTHER (UK), University of Cambridge (Trinity), Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in European, Latin American and Comparative Literatures and Cultures.

Miss Marion X L WALES (France), Ecole Polytechnique, Knox Studentship for French Students, MPhil in Nuclear Energy.

Mr Connor P WOOD (USA), University of Oxford, Trinity Overseas Bursary, PhD in Classics.

Mr Hung-Hsun YU (Taiwan), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Andrew J ZELLER (Australia), Australian National University, Michael Neuberger Studentship, PhD in Biological Science.

Ms Luyang ZHOU (China), Peking University, Peking Exchange Studentship, MPhil in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

From the Senior Tutor

Professor Catherine Barnard (1996)



Stephen Bond

This time last year, as I was writing my contribution for the *Annual Record*, we had just managed the first lockdown at the College probably since the seventeenth century. A year on, a great deal has happened but consistent with Trinity's motto *semper eadem*.

Michaelmas term saw a gradual reopening of the College. We were cautious because COVID cases were rising. And we also had the largest number of students ever coming into residence, following the government's change in approach to admissions. This meant, among other things, we had to rent accommodation in St Edmunds to house the fourth years. At first the students were not pleased but, as the year progressed, they started appreciating life on the hill.

We organised a number of pre-arrival seminars on Zoom, mindful that many of our new students had had no education for more than six months. We also managed to lay on an in-person Freshers' Week – somewhat different to normal, largely outside and with masks worn. The Master gave a welcome speech from the lodge and the students, socially distanced on the grass in Great Court, sang 'Danny Boy' in the mizzle. Matriculation dinner was replaced by a series of Matriculation lunches. Each student was given their own hamper, with each item of food individually wrapped. And the event took place in a very large marquee, which has become a semi-permanent fixture in Nevile's Court. A lot of students were either in quarantine or self-isolating at this time. An army of students and catering staff, led by the chaplains, supplied food and bags of goodies to keep their spirits up.

Supervisions were largely in person. Some hardy characters decided to supervise outdoors in the marquee or even under the Wren. Come November, supervisors and supervisees were wrapped in blankets, scarves and coats, but they continued to learn, as the mist swirled round the Wren. The term finished with the choir singing carols in the marquee full of tea lights and tinsel. The students celebrated quietly, fearful of catching COVID and not being allowed to return home.

By January 2021, the case numbers had become so large that the Government had ordered a further lockdown. Only a few students were resident in College,

mainly those who were not able to return to their own countries. By this stage, both lectures and supervisions were online. So the students experienced their first-ever Zoom Lent term. We tried to keep the community together with various activities, including ‘Music Mondays’ and an online Commemoration feast. But we had a strong sense that students were suffering from Zoom fatigue and were desperate to return to College. And this they did, from April onwards.

It was clear that the students were extremely pleased to be back. They were supervised again in person but most sat their exams online from their rooms in College. The Ball had been cancelled but May Week still went ahead, albeit late in June, with garden parties and LGBT+ ice cream served in Great Court. May Week dinners replaced the Ball, a socially distanced May Week operetta delighted the Fellowship, and a successful Great Court run took place in the sunshine, with the Archbishop of Canterbury (and Honorary Fellow of the College) there to congratulate the winners.

Graduation also happened in person this year. Not the full graduation experience, but not bad. Graduation was live-streamed from the Senate House. The students and their families gathered in Trinity, and they enjoyed lunch (Trinity-branded picnic baskets) in a COVID-friendly way round Nevile’s Court.

Whilst this year has been dominated by COVID, progress has been made on other fronts. Incoming graduates will be the first students to enjoy the fantastic accommodation in the new Ramanujan building (just behind the Union building) and try the excellent restaurant underneath. In addition, the Collegiate University has agreed to launch ‘CBS2’ for freshers starting in October 2021. CBS2 is a bursary scheme, replacing the old Cambridge bursary, largely modelled on Trinity’s Pilot Top Up Bursary Scheme (PTUBS). Under CBS2, students with a family income of up to £62,000 will be given additional money, on a sliding scale, to help them afford to enjoy all that Cambridge has to offer. It is thanks to Trinity’s generosity, and the enthusiastic support of our alumni, that PTUBS was set up.

We sincerely hope that, with the vaccine, this Michaelmas term will offer a more normal experience for the students. We are planning to introduce restrictions should COVID cases increase; but we are sincerely hoping this will not be necessary.

The Chapel 2020–21

Michael Banner (2006), Dean of Chapel



Last year I wrote about the curtailment of the life for the Chapel in the pandemic, and I said that ‘the new year will present particular challenges for [the Chaplains] work and the work of the Chapel more generally; the task will be to find new and yet effective ways to help sustain and maintain community even as our normal modes of social engagement are forbidden.’ As predictions go, it was not particularly insightful but it was true. I could not have predicted, however, how imaginatively the Chaplains responded to the challenges, delivering food to quarantining students and Easter eggs to those stranded here over holidays, making themselves available online at all hours, and going for (COVID-compliant) and socially distanced walks – and in these, and in other ways, proving themselves a key part of the College’s care for its students at a difficult time.

Our provision of services altered with the various ups and downs of infection rates, and with the estimation of singing as either just slightly risky or as somewhat more dangerous than hang gliding. We saw very few congregants in person on Sundays, but we stayed online for most of the year and the choir sang as to a packed Chapel. As I write, the shape of the coming year remains uncertain, but our devout wish is that we can go back as soon as possible to opening our doors wide and welcoming members of the College, whether currently or formerly in residence, and all others. We have adapted and tried to make the best of things the meantime, but there is quite a lot to be said for the old way of doing things.

From the Senior Bursar

Richard Turnill (2020)



It is my pleasure to contribute to this year's *Annual Record* as the new Senior Bursar at Trinity, succeeding Rory Landman, who stepped down after 14 years of service to the College. I am familiar with Cambridge from my student days so I am humbled to have been appointed to this position and to return to this beautiful city that holds so many fond memories for me.

This year, we have faced unprecedented challenges. I am impressed by how the College has come together as a community. Personal highlights include the Master's welcome to Freshers in Great Court, my virtual fireside chat with students, and meeting many alumni over Zoom. More recently, many College activities have resumed, and I have now been able to take part in more of the iconic features of College life including High Table, punting and bowls; and it has been great now to have the opportunity to engage more closely with the College community in person rather than virtually.

As these activities resume, it is important to ask ourselves about the purpose of the endowment. What is the role that it can play, not only in sustaining the mission and activities of the College, but also in reflecting our values. One example of this intersection is the important topic of climate change, which matters deeply to the Fellowship, students, staff and alumni. This year, Trinity has committed to net zero in our endowment by 2050. We have now completed the carbon baseline of the endowment, are developing our roadmap to net zero, and are completing the divestment from fossil fuel holdings in our public equity portfolio. None of this would have been possible without the engagement of Fellows, students, alumni and the small team here in the Senior Bursar's office who has worked hard to achieve the endowment's goals.

From the Junior Bursar

Dr Rod Pullen (2006)



I had not anticipated that I would be again contributing these notes as Acting Junior Bursar for a few months. As with everybody, the College has faced a difficult time since the onset of the COVID pandemic but rose to the challenges and has managed to maintain one of the lowest levels of infection among the colleges, while continuing with its core academic activities by Fellows and students.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to maintain the full range of College events for alumni, Fellows and students alike, nor to allow open access to the College. At the time of writing (September 2021) we are reviewing arrangements for the coming academic year but intend to proceed cautiously so as to continue to protect the whole College community, including staff, irrespective of the wider situation nationally.

Meanwhile, other essential tasks continue. In particular, the major refurbishment of the services in the northwest corner of Great Court, including the Master's Lodge, Fellows' Parlour, the north range of Nevile's Court and the Library has commenced. The design of the project has evolved during its planning as the focus on reducing the carbon footprint has gained importance more widely. As now envisaged, it is not as extensive as the renovation of New Court, where a reduction of some 80% was achieved, but the College has established a Climate Change Working Group, which, with the Buildings Committee, is now addressing what practical actions can be taken across the College generally, especially in future building works, major and minor.

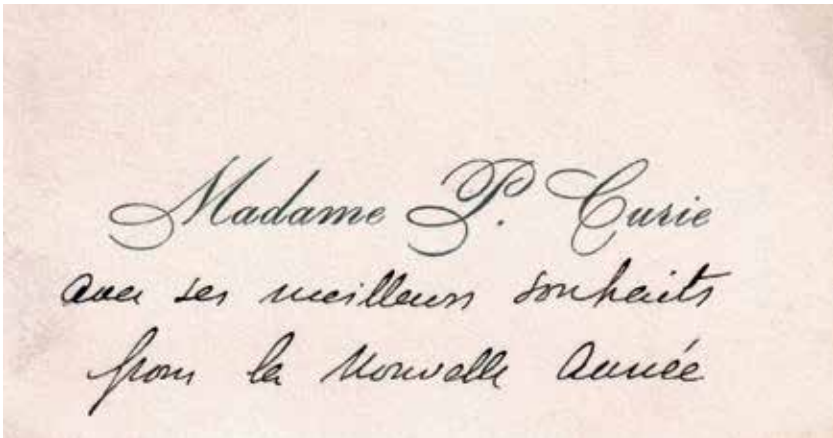
I should not end without once again paying tribute to the dedicated and resilient College staff at all levels who have continued to work conscientiously through a difficult and turbulent period. Trinity is lucky to have such loyal support.

The Library

Nicolas Bell (2015)



The Library adapted its procedures alongside the other College departments over the course of the year. In Michaelmas term many other libraries remained closed, but after a comprehensive risk assessment we decided to open to students for our normal hours, with much reduced seating, desks cleaned frequently, Perspex screens to segregate readers, and windows left open all day. Books were delivered to the rooms of those needing to isolate, and we invested in a wide selection of board games which proved very popular among household groups confined to their staircases. By January the situation had changed, and most students were locked down at home. Books were posted to students when required, but in practice many such requests were satisfied by e-book versions, for which navigating through the wide range of available databases is quite a complex task. The few students remaining in College during the winter lockdown were still allowed to use the library, which we kept open with a skeleton staff, further reductions in seating, and no positive cases. By the Easter term things were not back to normal, but at least we were able to hold a few socially distanced classes in the Wren as well as opening the building for graduations.



Visiting card presented by Marie Curie to J. J. Thomson, from the papers presented by the Thomson family.

Meanwhile behind the scenes the Library staff continued a programme of migrating old catalogue records onto two new library management systems: one, called AtoM, hosts our catalogues of archives and manuscripts, with enhanced functionality to allow links directly to digitised images, while the other, called Folio, hosts the printed books catalogue and book borrowing system. Both use open-source software which allows more versatile searching of the data, as well as making it easier to export for use in other software applications. Thankfully most of these major changes could mainly be implemented while staff worked from home.

The past year has seen many new acquisitions, especially in the College Library where the shelves for several subject areas have been refreshed with new publications from core undergraduate reading lists. In a year when almost all teaching went online, the demand for reading from the printed page seems to have increased, if only as a break from constant screen-time. Sir Adam Thomson (1973) delivered a further instalment of the papers of his grandfather Sir G. P. Thomson and great-grandfather Sir J. J. Thomson, as well as an interesting collection of letters to Lady (Rose) Thomson. Other notable donations have been received from two Fellows: a collection of early-19th-century German books from Professor Paulin, which helpfully complement the Hare Collection in the Library, and a collection of musical settings of Tennyson's poems, presented by Professor McKitterick.



THE REGISTER

IN MEMORIAM





The Register

In Memoriam

- 1939** Baron William de Gelsey KCSG, 26 February 2021
- 1942** Mr R A Bride, 28 September 2020
Mr S E Holloway, 2021
- 1943** Mr J G Fleming, 11 January 2021
Mr A K Parker, 1 January 2021
- 1944** Professor B S Hartley FRS, 2021
Dr C S S Lyon, 18 March 2021
Mr G C Shipp, 11 December 2019
Dr G S Thompson, 2021
- 1945** Mr E P Fowler, 21 January 2021
Mr R Hardy, 5 December 2020
Mr J T Harrison, 22 January 2021
Professor P H Hirst, 25 October 2020
- 1946** Mr R F Barclay, 10 June 2021
Dr R H Davison, November 2019
Professor L D Hamilton, August 2019
Mr J V Owen, 25 November 2020
- 1947** Mr J G Green, 2021
- 1948** Mr M V T Apps, 3 October 2020
Mr E E G W Hill, 17 March 2021
Mr A G Maclean, 24 September 2020
Mr D M Minter, 9 November 2020
Mr C N Wilson, 2 May 2021
- 1949** Mr S G Kirsch, 2 April 2020
Dr R E Nagle, 26 December 2020
Dr R J N Phillips FInstP, September 2020
Mr G W Roughton, 23 January 2021
Mr A J Struthers OBE, November 2020

- Mr R J F Taylor, 12 December 2020
Mr G N F Wyburd, 6 June 2021
- 1950** Professor S B Baxter, September 2020
Dr B D Cameron, 22 July 2020
Dr K W Daisley, 4 April 2021
Captain S C P Harwood RN, 19 February 2021
Mr D W Hide, 24 August 2021
- 1951** Dr A N Clements, 29 December 2020
His Hon Gabriel Hutton, 1 October 2020
The Revd P Jameson, 3 July 2017
The Very Revd James Morton, 8 January 2020
Mr B I Nathan, 5 February 2020
Dr D B Ross, 16 October 2020
- 1952** Mr A P Clackson, 5 July 2021
Mr D Glenton, 1 October 2020
Mr M J Hall, 23 December 2019
Mr S Mandelstam, 23 June 2016
Mr C W Preston, 6 September 2020
The Revd J M Preston, 18 December 2020
- 1953** The Revd T A C Nicholson, December 2020
Mr R A B Nicolle, 3 February 2021
- 1954** Mr P A M Deraniyagala, 11 March 2021
Mr O J Diggle, 10 February 2021
Professor D A Pailin, 3 April 2021
Mr G C Perry, 25 January 2020
Mr D F Ramsay, January 2021
Dr R H Sadleir, 12 February 2021
Mr P R Tombling, 2021
Mr G B H Wightman, 28 October 2020
The Lord Wolfson of Sunningdale, 10 March 2021
- 1955** Mr E L Darwin, 17 December 2020
- 1956** Mr A G Ellison-Macartney, 2019
Mr A R Gibbs, 16 July 2020
Dr D Gilroy, 14 July 2021
Mr J Hinden, 17 February 2021
The Rt Revd John Kirkham, October 2019
Mr M A Winkler, 8 September 2021
Mr A M Zane, 11 June 2021
- 1957** Mr M E Bird, 24 March 2021
Mr N S Brown, 11 February 2021

- Mr E W Hamilton QC, 11 February 2021
 Mr R G Hay, 1 October 2018
 Mr E D MacLeod, 10 June 2021
 Mr D M Shewan, 1 May 2021
- 1958** Professor J M Boardman, 18 March 2021
 Mr D G Knott, 28 June 2021
 Mr C D MacInnes, 12 November 2020
 Dr C M Sargent, 24 February 2021
 Mr D T Sinker OBE, 19 August 2020
 Mr G H C Wakefield, 16 June 2021
- 1960** Mr G J Baker-Cresswell, April 2021
 Mr P J Goodchild, 13 April 2021
 Mr E W Nadkarni, 4 January 2021
 Mr R P Salm, 8 September 2021
 Dr J W Ward, 2018
 Mr I G Wolfenden, 8 December 2020
- 1961** Mr P E R Davis, 3 February 2021
 Mr S P H Milmo, 2021
 Professor J C J Nihoul, 6 May 2021
- 1962** Mr M H Sandbach, 13 October 2020
 Mr R N Williams, 22 September 2020
- 1963** Mr P N Lammas, 30 September 2020
 Mr J S Parker, 9 December 2020
 Mr H R J Walters, 6 September 2020
- 1964** Mr L M Colvin, 2 September 2020
 Mr H B N Grillo RIBA, 4 December 2020
 Mr G A Johnston, 12 December 2020
 Dr T A Whitelaw, 2021
- 1967** Mr A P Campbell, 1 July 2021
 Dr K J Howlett, 5 August 2021
 Mr C J C Nash, 15 June 2020
- 1968** Mr P R Daws, 2 January 2021
- 1970** Mr D A Bond, 23 December 2020
 Dr T M Helme, 8 March 2020
 Mr D J W Young, 23 January 2021
- 1972** Mr C F A Goodman, 2020
 Mr E C E Peshall, 3 August 2020
- 1973** Mr M K Ashbrook, 30 August 2021
 Mr L A Gunton, 2020

- 1975** Mr J A Bowers, 10 December 2020
Mr P J F Burrows, 2013
- 1976** Professor P G Gow, 18 May 2021
Mr A V Lee, 10 March 2021
- 1979** Mr G P McAlinn, 2 May 2016
Mr L S Rodkin, 7 June 2020
- 1981** Mr M K Brooks, 17 February 2021
- 1984** Dr R J Chapman, November 2020
- 1985** Mr R J H Edwards QC, 13 January 2021
- 1993** Mr J R Medhurst, 30 January 2021
- 1999** Mr E L Watson
- 2007** Mr A Banerjee-Shukla, 14 January 2021
- 2014** Miss X Lim, 21 March 2021
- 2018** Mr K Iyengar, 13 February 2021
- 2019** Mr H Singh, 27 October 2020

Remembering Trinity's Departed: All Souls' Day Service

On Tuesday 2 November, the College held its annual commemoration of the departed with a service of quiet reflection in the Chapel. The occasion was also an opportunity for the Trinity community to remember all those who have died or been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Trinity will remember College Members who have been lost during the year at the next All Souls' service on 2 November 2022. Please keep an eye on the alumni newsletter and the Chapel's website listing of upcoming services for further details about next year's service: www.trinitycollegechapel.com.

Addresses Wanted

We are grateful to all who have made it possible for us to update our records during the past year.

If you are in contact with Trinity members who are not currently hearing from the College, please encourage them to contact us either by letter to the Alumni Relations & Development Office, Trinity College, Cambridge CB2 1TQ, by emailing alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk or by completing the 'Update Your Details' form on the website: <https://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/alumni/keep-in-touch/>

Thank you,

Paul Wingfield (1990), Editor.

ADDRESSES WANTED



David Rose

