



WOLFSON COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

Magazine 2008-2009 No.33



Published in 2009 by Wolfson College Cambridge
Barton Road, Cambridge CB3 9BB

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Compiled and edited by Conrad Guettler

Cover photographs:

David Williams by Stephen Bond

Pondside grasses in the President's Lodge garden by Philip Stigwood



One morning in October 2009

As in previous years this magazine is printed on
environmentally friendly paper



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Contents

page	1	From the President
	9	The Senior Tutor
	11	The Bursar
	16	The Development Director
		The Student Record
	20	Prizes 2008-2009
	22	Degrees approved 2008-2009
	28	Freshers
	29	Undergraduate Diary
		Articles
	34	Geography costs: the changing map of Europe, 1909-2009
	36	Moscow and Me
	38	Captive Empire: European civilians under the Japanese, 1942-1945
	41	The Orange Revolution in Ukraine: troubled democratisation or a 'velvet restoration'?
	44	Current Financial Crisis: origins and economic policy implications
	50	Financing Asia's Growth
	52	Happiness and Economics
	56	Dismal Science meets the Glorious Game
	57	Operational Linguistics – off the beaten track
	60	Long live Chinese Script
	63	Sanskrit and Tamil in Medieval India
	65	Investigative Journalism
	69	Social Audit reveals Irregularities
	71	The Cutting Edge: environmental issues in Amazonia
	75	Ecopoetics and the Biocentric Imagination
	80	Burns Night
	83	Ecclesiastical Fireworks in Twelfth Century York
	86	History Visualised
	88	Cambridge, Carlisle and the State Management Scheme
	91	Peggy the Traction Engine
	93	Get a Robot in!
	95	Cardiovascular Research – from poacher to gamekeeper
	97	The Flat World and science@cambridge
	99	Reading Lists: an Arcadia project
	101	The Two Cambridges

- 103 Happy 800th Anniversary Cambridge
- 105 Life after Wolfson: memoirs of a travelling academic
- 107 Standing Start
- 108 University of Washington rings for Cambridge 800
- 110 From University Church to University College
- 111 Wolfson Mysteries
- 113 The Lee Library 2008-2009
- 115 Wolfson Course Alumni: where are they now?
- 117 The Beautiful Plants of Wolfson College: my top 40

Societies and Events

- 122 Wolfson Humanities Society
- 124 Wolfson Research Day 2009
- 125 Lunchtime Seminar Series
- 127 Contemporary Reading Group
- 128 Music at Wolfson 2008-2009
- 131 Red Hot – June Event 2009
- 132 Wolfson Howler

Wolfson Sport

- 134 Blues and other Outstanding Achievements
- 135 Wolfson College Boat Club
- 145 Football
- 146 Other Sport Reports

News

- 156 Members' News
- 168 Emeritus Fellows in Action
- 169 Recent Books by College Members
- 172 Recent University Appointments
- 174 Donations to the College
- 177 Obituaries

Fellowship, Membership and Staff

- 186 College Officers
- 187 Fellowship in Order of Seniority
- 193 Honorary Fellowship in Order of Seniority
- 194 Emeritus Fellowship in Order of Seniority
- 195 Senior Members
- 199 Academic Visitors 2008-2009
- 204 College Administration

From the President

Gordon Johnson



David Williams, who died on 6 September 2009, played a decisive role in the history of the College and with his passing we have lost a great friend. He was elected President of Wolfson at a special meeting of the Governing Body held on 23 April 1980. David's was the only name put forward and he was elected with acclaim. He was formally admitted to office on 8 October.

The search committee, chaired by Professor Mary Hesse, the Vice-President, was clear that Wolfson needed for its second President someone of great intellectual distinction who knew how the University worked. The challenge was to build on what had already been achieved by strengthening the College's finances, growing its student numbers, raising its profile, and, more generally, bringing it fully into the mainstream of University life.

David was superbly well qualified to take on this task. After National Service he'd read history and law at Emmanuel College and then he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1956. A Harkness Scholarship had taken him to Law Schools at Harvard and the University of California, Berkeley. Academic appointments at Nottingham University and at Oxford followed. A college appointment at Emmanuel brought him back to Cambridge in 1967 and he became a University Lecturer in Law the following year. He was Senior Tutor of Emmanuel from 1971-1976. In that role, he worked effectively to improve access to Cambridge, taking the lead in demystifying admissions procedures. Within the Law Faculty he received rapid promotion to Reader because of his major contributions to the study of public and administrative law. He was elected to the Rouse Ball Professorship of English Law in 1983. At the time of his appointment to Wolfson, David already had valuable experience as chairman of his Faculty and he had served on the General Board of the Faculties and a number of outside bodies. He was of a positive, outgoing temperament, with a prodigious memory for people and a huge store of fun anecdotes and stories which enlivened every social occasion he attended.

David found at Wolfson a large Fellowship but disappointingly few students. Student numbers were boosted by those attending non-standard or special courses such as that on Development Studies designed for civil servants in newly independent Commonwealth countries. Perhaps partly in response to the slow take-up of regular PhD and other post-graduate places, the College had begun to accept mature undergraduates. But these also

were in short supply, struggling to reach double figures, and there had even been talk in the early 1970s of converting Wolfson into a conventional undergraduate college to make it viable. By 1980, however, all universities were facing severe financial constraints; and, in moves that would have a particularly severe impact on Wolfson, the Government was forcing through huge increases in the fees charged to overseas students and it ceased to fund the Cambridge Course on Development which had proved so vital to the well-being of the College.

Within months of taking office, David had thrown his weight behind a proposal to establish a Press Fellowship Programme, modelled on Harvard's Nieman Fellowship programme which allowed journalists a period of sabbatical study. The College was enthusiastic and immediate financial support came from the Nuffield Foundation. A second vital development was to bring to the College an innovative post-graduate course spun out of the Department of Engineering but shared with the Universities of Lancaster and Durham. This was what became the ACDMM (Advanced Course in Design, Manufacture and Management). The course fitted no existing Cambridge pattern: the students were not wholly resident and the course was more practical than theoretical in content. But it needed a residential base and after negotiations, led by David, it was agreed that all ACDMM students would come to Wolfson.

These two initiatives did much to offset the loss of the Development Studies course, but were not in themselves enough. Recruitment of regular students was fundamental to the future of the College. In part this meant making sure that applicants knew about Wolfson, and in part making it an attractive place to study. David brought his earlier tutorial experience to bear on the problem and during his tenure of office student numbers rose from around 250 to about 450. He himself attracted lawyers – undergraduate and LL.M students who knew of his reputation, and must have sensed that his high standing in the Law Faculty would secure them excellent teaching in College. And his international activity (he travelled to North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and to South Africa, India and other Commonwealth countries) began to make Wolfson better known overseas. David was particularly proud of links he established with Japan which brought to Wolfson, students, Visiting Scholars and a generous benefaction from the Toda Corporation.

Increasingly, the growth of PhD and Masters' students in Cambridge came from abroad, despite the higher fees charged. Wolfson, under David's care, began to seem an ideal place for them. The College had an agreeable, supportive, and mature social order; it had a friendly President very engaged with the students. From the mid-1980s, numbers rose rapidly and Wolfson took in bright students from all over the world. The College began to claim to be the most international in Cambridge.

Growth was not without strain: more students meant that the College had to provide more accommodation for them. Here David took a determined lead: he pressed for expansion of College grounds and during his tenure neighbouring properties were bought up as they became available. The acreage of the College more than doubled between 1980 and 1992. This policy, to which we owe our present happy situation, imposed massive short-term financial strains on the College, particularly in the early 1990s. The strategic case for buying

was strong, but the Governing Body had to be persuaded and students had to accept that they would find the College constrained in what it could do for them in the short-term. David proved a skilled advocate and the plan to extend the College's estate, with the potential for new building, was carried through. As he wrote subsequently 'Wolfson is too young to rest on its laurels; and, amid the financial and other external pressures which nowadays confront all educational institutions, it cannot afford to lose its nerve'.

Part of the huge success of his Presidency came about because he and Sally determined that they would live in the College. Previously, no provision had been made for a President's Lodge, but 5 Barton Close was adapted for this purpose. During the summer of 1983 they moved in with their three children. It wrought a tremendous change in the feel of the place: the President and his family were resident on site; there were lights on in the Lodge on the greyest winter evening; David and Sally entertained generously, welcoming students, visitors, colleagues and friends. Wolfson began to acquire a social cachet unmatched elsewhere in Cambridge. The Williams's parties were the ones to go to, for they were always fun.

And Wolfson was also the place where you would meet interesting people. It had more Visiting Fellows and Scholars than most other Colleges. Taken all in all, David's twelve years as President saw Wolfson become a desirable place to spend a sabbatical. The College was able to provide some accommodation; its formal social arrangements were not intimidating; its President and his wife were most hospitable and friendly. As a result of David's international and professional connections, the number of senior visitors from all over the world grew year on year. Not least was the trickle, soon to be a stream, and then a veritable torrent of immensely distinguished academic and practising lawyers from North America and from the Commonwealth; leading scholars from Japan made Wolfson their Cambridge home.

The story of 1980 to 1992 is one of challenges met and turned to advantage; of a College given life and soul by a President and his family; of a new somewhat experimental institution becoming fully accepted by Collegiate Cambridge. One evening in the summer of 1987, the members of the Council of the Senate who were not Heads of College, and of whom I was one, met in secret conclave in Professor Sherwood's house at Fen Ditton. It was our rapid and unanimous decision that David should succeed Michael McCrum, Master of Corpus, as Vice-Chancellor. He was installed on 1 October 1989. As it turned out, David was to be the last of those who, since Tudor times, had combined being Head of House with being Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. He was also, of course, the natural choice of the University to serve as the first new style Vice-Chancellor, from October 1992 to October 1996. David handled the transition from one constitution to another with great dexterity. The changes brought about by reform of the University, however necessary, were accompanied by much anxious deliberation and some concern about their consequences. David's diplomacy did much to make the new arrangements work, while at the same time allaying many of the fears occasioned by the change.

Becoming new-style Vice-Chancellor took him away from the Presidency of Wolfson, but in reality he never left the College. As Vice-Chancellor he consistently turned out for Wolfson occasions. He was particularly kind to me, among other things appointing me

to the Chairmanship of the Press Syndicate. He made no secret of his delight when in December 1993 I was elected the fourth President of the College. After retiring from the Vice-Chancellorship and returning to a chair in the Law Faculty he took up a Professorial Fellowship at his old College, Emmanuel. But he stressed his abiding affection for Wolfson and his determination (borne out by events) that he would be a ‘very active’ Honorary Fellow. He was, indeed, ‘very active’ and it was a particular pleasure that the Williamses, after formal University retirement, moved from Sedley Taylor Road to be our neighbours in Selwyn Gardens. Sally shared to the full David’s life at Wolfson, and told me recently that their years at Wolfson were among the happiest of their lives. It is some consolation to us now that she is a Senior Member of the College in her own right and will continue to be ‘very active’ with us.

There was no let-up in David’s many and varied commitments until earlier this year when he was diagnosed with an inoperable cancer. The Williamses stoically put their affairs in good order and David died peacefully in his own home on 6 September 2009. The funeral service, held in Emmanuel College on 16 September, combined to a remarkable degree a display of affection with dignified ritual. The service was conducted by the Dean of Emmanuel; the Vice-Chancellor, Registry and Proctors were present along with many Fellows of Emmanuel and Wolfson and other University colleagues and friends, some coming from far away. The choir was composed of Choral Scholars from King’s and Clare who led the singing and, as an anthem, gave a glorious account of the wonderful Welsh lullaby *Suo Gân*. The organ was played by the Director of Music at Trinity Hall; the Master of Emmanuel read from *Ecclesiastes* and I read from the *Book of Revelation*. Rhiannon read the anonymous poem *Not, how did he die, but how did he live?* Siân read *The Library*, a poem written by John McClenahan, a Wolfson Press Fellow, and Rhys read Dylan Thomas’s *Do not go gentle into that good night*. The Honourable Sir Jack Beatson, in his address, reminded us of all the many reasons we have to be glad of David’s life and work, but above all for his kindness and friendship, given with unimaginable generosity to us all.



The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, John G Roberts Jr, delivered the ninth annual David Williams lecture on 17 May 2009; Lord Woolf in the chair, Sir David and Lady Williams in the front row, a clutch of Wolfson Fellows in the group centre-left. Following the lecture there was a dinner in Hall



A Wolfson Head of State: H E Rupiah Banda, middle row, sixth from left, was elected President of Zambia in November 2008
 Back row: L. Aphiri, M M Alam, S Sampantharaksa, I Menendez, K B Saxena, P V Jayakrishnan, E Moreno, H V Guanipa, C A Neubaus, V K Khanna, A Karim
 Middle row: A Abdulkadir, M Nagata, M Nazrulislam, C D Carty, F Fyne, R B Banda, P S Awal, M E Guchan, S Kasipandian, W J Karunaratne, R Srinivasan, M Abdel-Fadil, E Vasquez
 Front row: M D Bandusena, P W Kariuki, Mrs D M Bennett, Dr H R West, Dr R Riddell, S M Mtetewaunga, Dr P P Howell, M Kusosi, Mr J F Toye, F P Posanau, Miss C Thomas, M E Huq, M Nhial, D Takur



Old friends visiting Wolfson: Professor Larry Jackson (Visiting Fellow 1985) and Mrs Betty Jackson, with Mrs Johnson and Mrs King outside the President's Lodge



Quinton Goddard names the new 'Custis Wright' at the Wolfson College Boat Club Easter Event on 25 April 2009

Dinner to celebrate the Vice-Chancellor and her predecessors

As part of the College's contribution to the University's 800th Anniversary, the President and Mrs Johnson hosted a dinner in College on 30 April 2009 to celebrate the Vice-Chancellor and her predecessors. The dinner was made possible by the generosity of Dr Lee Seng Tee.



Five Vice-Chancellors: Lord Broers 1996-2003, Revd Professor Owen Chadwick 1969-1971, Professor Alison Richard 2003-, Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton Dyer 1979-1981, and Professor Sir David Williams 1989-1996. Professor Sir Alec Cottrell (1977-1979) was unable to attend. Of the five Vice-Chancellors shown here, three are Honorary Fellows of the College – Professors Chadwick, Williams and Richard



Lady Williams and Mrs Ruth Chadwick



Professor Owen Chadwick and Mrs Faith Johnson



The Vice-Chancellors with their spouses and hosts; l to r: Lady Broers, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Lord Broers, Lady Swinnerton-Dyer, Professor Chadwick, Mrs Chadwick, Professor Dewar, Professor Richard, Sir David and Lady Williams, Lady Adrian (widow of Lord Adrian, V-C 1985-1987), Mrs McCrum (widow of Mr Michael McCrum, V-C 1987-1988), Mrs Johnson, the President



All the guests, including the Deputy Vice-Chancellors 2008-2009, and their spouses

The Wolfson-Gates Connection

Following a meeting of the Trustees of the Gates Cambridge Trust on 3 June 2009 there was a reception and dinner at Wolfson for Scholars. Mr William H Gates Sr (Honorary Fellow) spoke after dinner and answered questions.



Members of the College with a Gates connection, photographed before dinner on 3 June: l to r George Vogiatzis (Scholar and Fellow), James Smith (Executive Officer of the Trust, Senior Member), Oksana Trushkevych (Scholar and Fellow), Mamta Thangaraj (Scholar and Fellow), Robert E Dewar Jr (Fellow), Svitlana Kobzar (Scholar), Naveen Krishnan (Scholar), The President (Provost of the Gates Cambridge Trust), Mr William H Gates Sr (Honorary Fellow), The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman of the Trust and Honorary Fellow), Barbara Miltner (Scholar), Justin Tcheugui (Scholar), Tao Gavin Liu (Scholar), Tian Wei (Scholar), Gabriel Onagoruwa (Scholar), Mrs Faith Johnson. Absent Xuesheng You (Scholar) and Megha Amrith (Scholar)



Bill and Melinda Gates on stage in the Lee Hall



Bill Gates talking to Scholars in the Betty Wu Lee Garden

Before receiving their Honorary Degrees on 12 June 2009, Bill and Melinda Gates met Gates Cambridge Scholars in Wolfson. They talked about the work of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and answered questions in the Lee Hall before mingling with Scholars informally in the Betty Wu Lee Garden.



Melinda Gates meets Scholars in the Betty Wu Lee Garden

The Senior Tutor

Jane McLarty

As I write, I am about to start my fourth week in post as the new Senior Tutor, succeeding David Jarvis. As you can imagine, embarking on the post at this time of year means that my first three weeks have been a whirlwind of meeting new people, getting to grips with the workings (and geography!) of the College and grappling with the challenges of Points Based Immigration, Swine Flu and graduate admissions. Some of the latter issues are all too familiar from my former role as Admissions Tutor at Lucy Cavendish, but I look forward to the change of perspective offered by a new role in a larger, and much more diverse College. The Senior Tutor post at Wolfson comprises 70% of my professional life, and the remainder involves teaching New Testament Greek for the Divinity School and supervising in New Testament papers. I'm keen to be an 'academic' Senior Tutor as it's all too easy to become submerged by emails and paperwork in College administration. Teaching and research (in my opinion) helps anchor College officers to the concerns of students and teaching staff, and of course to the really important questions in life (such as how to introduce the subjunctive to students who've been taught no English grammar...).

What are the first impressions of Wolfson, after three weeks? One of the first things that strikes the 'new bug' (to quote Molesworth) is the warmth of the welcome from staff and Fellows. No sign of the mythic dour Cambridge porter here! This is a College that exudes a confident atmosphere generated by people who take a pride in being part of a College with a very particular ethos. This ethos, it seems to me, is not just about diversity – 'the most cosmopolitan College in Cambridge', as the website proclaims – but about academic excellence that is not confined to an ivory tower. Wolfson faces outwards to the professions with its Press Fellowships, its participation in the trail-blazing Graduate Course in Medicine, and its admittance of mature undergraduates, people wanting to progress or change their career.

Another aspect of the College worth highlighting is the excellence of its plant – there is a huge variety of social spaces, marvellous seminar and conference facilities in the Chancellor Centre, and beautiful gardens. All these mean that the College is well equipped to act as the hub of our community life.

Returning to the subject of diversity, it is quickly apparent to the newcomer that Wolfson has several different constituencies within its student body, each with differing needs. By far the largest group is of course graduate students, composed of part-time students (MEds and MSts), MPhils and PhDs. The admissions figures for these students are still in flux as I write, but so far we have admitted 120 MPhils (many of whom will 'turn into' PhD students) and 130 other graduate students (including 45 MBAs). This total of 250 compares to 238 admissions last year. On the part-time side, we've admitted 71 MEds and MSts against 99

last year. There is no sinister reason for the lower number – one popular MSt programme (Social Enterprise) has changed to biennial admissions.

Then there are the mature undergraduates: 45 are coming in this year, including the highest ever number of Graduate Medical Course students at 10. All in all this means that we are looking at a total student body of around 660 full-time students for 2009-2010, with a further 300 or so part-time students.

This large student body brings with it its own challenges, not least that of building a sense of academic community, particularly for those at postgraduate level. This will not be a straightforward task – for most graduate students, the department or faculty is the centre of their academic life, and often of social life as well. However, with a Fellowship of over 150, this College has the potential to help graduates make connections in practically any field of endeavour imaginable. My ambition is to see Wolfson the College of choice for high-achieving students, at both postgraduate and undergraduate level, because it is known as a place where students will be supported, stimulated and challenged in a lively community. I look forward to working with students, staff and Fellows to achieve this.

The Bursar

Christopher Lawrence

This is the third report I have written for the *Magazine* since joining Wolfson as Bursar in 2007, and each year I have got a better grasp of what the issues are and where some of the solutions might lie. Some things take longer to address than others; and some require wide consultation before arriving at a way forward. But the key thing is that progress is made year-on-year in many areas of the College's management. The challenge lies not only in identifying opportunities, but also in prioritising the time and resources to address them. These 'resources' are both human and financial, and much of a Bursar's time is spent in managing people and money. This report strives to give the reader a summary of some of the issues affecting the role of Bursar over the last year.

The Staff

Wolfson has about 80 permanent staff, across a number of departments: Accommodation and Housekeeping; Accounts; Catering; Alumni and Development; IT; Library; Maintenance and Gardens; Personnel; Porters; and Tutorial. Each has a Head of Department with whom I meet regularly throughout the year, and I see it as one of my responsibilities to make sure that the right level and right type of communication takes place horizontally between departments. In an institution such as a Cambridge college there a number of administrative processes which are inevitably interlinked, and as the institution develops, it is key that the processes develop with it. Keeping all parties appropriately informed and engaged in such developments is vital, and when it works, the institution is the healthier for it.

In the last year we have doubled the size of our IT office with the recruitment of a new IT Officer, Barry Haylock, to support the work of IT Manager Mirza Baig. A major change that has affected all colleges has been the University's decision to switch off its analogue telephone network, and to replace it with a system utilising the Ethernet by means of VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). This means that each handset is now a mini-computer, utilising the same data network as our computers. So the workload of the IT department has been greatly increased, and the recruitment of a second member of staff in this area has helped significantly. In addition, staff are benefitting from the increase in on-site support that this department now offers.

There has also been additional investment in the Alumni & Development office with the creation of a new Assistant role, filled by Kate Hampson. Having established this new department in 2008, the College is recognising the importance of engaging its wide membership, past and present, and this new post plays a key part in fulfilling that purpose. Further expansion of the staff includes a new part-time breakfast chef and a part-time College

Nurse. Changes in the Tutorial Office led to the arrival of India Darsley and Gillian Sanders to look after the administrative needs of undergraduates and postgraduates respectively.

A particularly pleasing development in the last year took place when 55 members of staff sat and passed an exam leading to a nationally recognised qualification from the British Safety Council, the Certificate in Health & Safety at Work. This is part of a wider drive to achieve two aims: to increase the awareness of health and safety issues within the College, and also to provide training opportunities for staff.

Wolfson is fortunate in having the staff it has, staff who put in a great deal of effort and care into keeping the College running smoothly on behalf of all of its members. Many staff 'go the extra mile' to help solve a problem quickly, and I often see colleagues working late when I go home in the evenings. This loyalty to the College is sometimes exhibited by staff by their sheer length of service, and a happy occasion in the last year, although tinged with a little sadness, was the reception to mark the retirement of a member of the Housekeeping department, Mrs Ann Whitby, after 34 years at Wolfson. I am grateful to all the staff for helping the College to make progress and to fulfil its potential.

The Buildings and Fabric



My predecessors as Bursars were responsible for initiating many buildings on the Wolfson site to create the College we know today. I see my role predominantly to maintain and improve those buildings, but I have managed one modest

building project in my second year as Bursar – a new covered bike shelter at the back of the College. The proof of the need for this was that it was filled within a day of completion, and now looks like it has been there forever. Likewise, we had always struggled to provide space for visitors on bicycles at the front of the College, and that has now been addressed with the creation of a new set of bike racks by the front drive.

Office space has been in short supply in Wolfson, and with the expansion of the staff and the Tutorial team this needed to be addressed. One measure has been to regain office space on the top floor of Bredon House which had previously been used solely for storage. This entailed the removal of large amounts of asbestos-containing material before equipping it as a working office, as part of a wider programme of removing asbestos throughout the College. Many members of staff have received asbestos awareness training in the last year, and the College has a good management system in place, but we will always strive to remove the material rather than simply to contain it, expensive though such removal can be.

Some readers will have resided in their time at Wolfson in the flats on the first floor of Selwyn Gardens House (formerly known as 'No.26'), and may be sad to learn that these have now been converted into four offices. However, these are being put to very good use

by the Praelector and four Tutors, allowing nearly all the Tutorial team (staff and Tutors) to work on the same corridor. The ground floor of Selwyn Gardens House has also received much-needed attention, and thus another house has received a thorough overhaul, following Morrison House last year.

As well as focussing on the maintenance needs of a house each year, a different section of the residential blocks is earmarked annually for refurbishment, and following on from the 'Eastern Building' (M, N, O, P) last year, it was the turn of 'Residential Block II' (H, J, K, L) this year. As I write this, using such bland titles to describe parts of the College, it would be nice to think that in future years I would be able to refer to such buildings by slightly more elegant names, perhaps to recognise the generosity of benefactors or to honour key figures in the development of Wolfson College. Certainly it was appropriate in the last year to re-name the 'Quiet Room' in the Lee Library as the 'Sir David Williams Room' after our past President; and to name one of the seminar rooms in the Chancellor's Centre the 'Fairleigh S Dickinson, Jr and Jack N King Room' after a generous benefactor and a former Bursar.

On the subject of naming rooms and buildings, many members have not known how to refer to the building to one's right on approaching the main building. With the Seminar Room on the ground floor and the Lee Room on the first floor, this has often been referred to, somewhat clumsily, as the 'Seminar room building'.



Acknowledging the fact that this building housed the College's original library, this is now officially known as the 'Old Library Building', showing that even youthful Wolfson has a little bit of history to discover. But even that title I view as temporary, since this building is in need of a major overhaul and I recognise that naming rights may be attractive to a benefactor who helps us to achieve that aim. And my own pet ambition is to find a better name for '42 Barton Road'!

Following this theme of signage and identification, visitors to our Chancellor's Centre are now encouraged to enter through the main glass doors facing the Barton Road. This has the advantage of giving them a front-on approach to the statue of Prince Albert that is housed there.

There is now a full descriptive note next to the statue, explaining how it was commissioned by the University from the sculptor John Henry Foley (who was also responsible for the great bronze statue of Albert on the Albert Memorial in London's Hyde Park), and how it was moved from the Fitzwilliam Museum to the



grounds at Madingley Hall before being rescued from the elements and obscurity by Wolfson College in 2004. The original pedestal for this statue, situated separately along the corridor in V block, also now benefits from a descriptive note, giving credit to Foley's assistant Thomas Brock. A further statuary-related initiative has been the relocation of the two oriental statues (one 'Civil', the other 'Military') from the back of the Library to the front where they can now be appreciated in Lee Court. And finally, the most recent addition to the College's 'public' art is the 11th Bell from Great St Mary's Church, about which you can read elsewhere in the *Magazine*.

Something I have heard a lot about in my first two years has been the acoustics in the Dining Hall, in particular in relation to the difficulty of holding a conversation over a meal. Apparently this has been a problem with the room from the outset – not perhaps on the same scale of the dining halls in many other colleges, and not just the ancient colleges, but nonetheless sufficiently significant for many to struggle to hear or be heard. Something clearly needed to be done, and the advice of two separate acoustics experts were sought, one being Paul Malpas, an Alumnus (1998) and Senior Member of Wolfson. Although there was already a large amount of absorbent material in the Hall specifically for acoustic reasons (rock-wool behind the slatted panels on the walls), the problem was described as a vertical one, between the polished wood floor and the coffered plaster ceiling above.

After consideration of five different solutions, the decision was taken to fix 32 acoustic panels within the coffers in the ceiling. It turned out that no two coffers were the same size, and therefore each of the 32 panels had to be made to specific measurements to help give the illusion of uniformity. These were then shipped over from Canada and expertly fitted during the closure of the kitchens in August. I hope that this work will have significantly improved the acoustics for dining conversation for the current and future generations of members.

I started this section on the subject of building new buildings. One new building we do have a pressing need for is a purpose-built garden building for our gardening team to operate from, and this is included in our schedule of projects requiring funding support. Other ambitions include expansion of the gym and the provision of music practice rooms. A challenge a Bursar faces is getting the balance right between providing new facilities and maintaining existing facilities, and money is at the heart of such an equation.

The Finances

Many people ask me about the effect of the 'credit crunch' on Wolfson and its finances. Having secured a long-term bank loan at favourable rates in the summer of 2008 to enable the purchase of No.2 Barton Close, the College has no need for access to credit currently, so in the literal sense of the 'credit crunch' – i.e. access to funds – the College is unaffected. But of course the term has been used more widely and loosely to describe any financial malaise from recession to stock market falls.

The endowment has of course taken a hit, not surprisingly given that 60% of it is invested in global equities. But our endowment of ca. £8m is invested for the long term, and we have no liquidity needs while the additions to the endowment exceed the annual draw-down; so

the losses remain paper losses. The College's investment committee is actively assessing the best options for the future management of the endowment, and changes are likely in the next year.

Pension funds have been hit too, and while the College continues to offer all its staff membership of a final salary pension scheme, that provision comes at a price. The College is now investing in its staff salaries and pensions more than ever before – more than half the total annual budget – but the return is evident in the progress achieved by the staff across the College.

It costs £4.5m annually to run Wolfson College; but that figure currently allows for only modest amounts of student support (bursaries and grants) and a limited refurbishment and maintenance programme. The College has learned to live within its means, but there is certainly room for growth in these and other areas as and when the financial means become available. This is where the important work of the Development Director comes in, about which you can read elsewhere in the *Magazine*.

Looking ahead

This next year provides many challenges and opportunities. The College, along with all the other Oxbridge colleges, will cease to be an exempt charity and become a registered charity under the auspices of the Charity Commission. At face value this should not entail much of a change, but in coming under a new regulatory authority there are bound to be some new requirements placed on the College and its system of governance and accounting.

Likewise, the full impact of the UK Border Authority's new Points-Based Immigration System will only be known once we are well into the new academic year – the danger being that otherwise eligible students fail to beat the high hurdles set by the new immigration regime. This could have a financial effect potentially on both fees and rental income to the College. Another challenge will be the introduction of the University's new CamSIS student database and management system, which is being rolled out to all the colleges and will affect – fundamentally in some cases – well-established local administrative procedures. And of course the next year sees a Presidential election here at Wolfson, which will no doubt bring about change.

But the College is well placed to face these and other as yet unforeseen challenges. A combination of committed staff, robust management and the support of its members past and present will ensure that Wolfson continues to prosper.

The Development Director

Karen Stephenson

To do something, however small, to make others happier and better, is the highest ambition, the most elevating hope, which can inspire a human being.

John Lubbock (First Baron Avebury, 1834-1913)

This sentiment is at the heart of Wolfson's ethos: a community in which individuals strive to help one another to become happier and better through education, learning and research.

Wolfson members, I have discovered, are an inspired group of human beings, and, whether involved in the daily life of the College or scattered around the four corners of the globe, are keen to make things better for others in the Wolfson community. One aspect that has been particularly striking during my first year and a half is the strength of support for Wolfson among its wide and varied membership.

Last year, in my first report, I spoke of our aim to build relationships, communicate and fundraise. When I took up the post of Wolfson's first Development Director on the final day of June 2008, there was much to be tackled.

Since then, we have established the department, set up a database, launched two Annual Fund Appeals, visited alumni in ten cities around the world, made contact with missing members, developed fundraising literature, arranged alumni gatherings and established the annual College Reunion, undergone an assessment by an independent consultant, designed new College merchandise, established online donation and event booking facilities, carried out an audit of the College's Gift Aid procedures, launched an online events calendar, sent the termly e-bulletin to our members and overseen the production of *Ring True* and the *Magazine*. Without mention, of course, of the daily business of College governance; the year has been a busy one!

There is still a great deal to be done. We have an excellent new member of staff, in Kate Hampson, who has been working hard to connect members throughout the world via the new Wolfson Network. She has begun sterling work to enhance the quality of our data – which is, alone, an enormous challenge and a task on which we work daily – and to set up the administrative processes for the department. Kate is also responsible for working with new Local Association groups across the globe, and brings with her valuable experience of events organisation, having previously worked for the National Trust.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the past year has been to have met so many of Wolfson's energetic, friendly and loyal members. It has been fascinating to learn of the College's history and to meet those who are a part of it, not only in the UK, but on both coasts of the US, in mainland China and Hong Kong, and in Europe.

I have been told stories of the College's early days – as University College – when the dining hall was a prefabricated structure attached to Bredon House; tales of inclusion in a College more welcoming and open than others in Cambridge; histories of the people and the buildings that make Wolfson College what it is today.

The decision to establish a Development Office at Wolfson was an important one, and one taken in the sentiment of John Lubbock: a department helping the College to make things better for its members. It is the sentiment which led me into the diverse world of Development and Alumni Relations and which is my daily muse. We are here to facilitate connections between Wolfson's members, to arrange events in which they can participate, to keep Wolfson's members in touch with each other and their College, and to raise funds to bring about change for the good.

Particular mention must go, at this juncture, to alumni Tomasz Ujejski (LLM 1985) and Allison Paech-Ujejski (MPhil in Education 1985). They met whilst students at Wolfson, and have now established the Ujejski-Williams Bursary Fund to celebrate the contributions made to the College by Lady Williams and the late Professor Sir David Williams. Bursaries will be used to support students with families and to encourage extra-curricular activity within College. Our heartfelt thanks go to Tomasz and Allison for their generosity and to Professor Sir David and Lady Williams for their support for Wolfson College and for this fund: we look forward to watching its growth and reporting on its beneficiaries in future years.

In addition, this year has seen the establishment of the Morrison Society, named after our first President, for all our members who notify us of their intention to leave a bequest to the College in their Will. Membership of the Morrison Society continues to grow, and we look forward to welcoming its members to special events in College throughout the year.

The role of Development Director is an extremely fulfilling one which brings satisfaction from knowing that our cause is worthwhile; knowing that we are building for the future and knowing that Wolfson College strives to make things better for others. I have always been aware of a need to think carefully about charitable giving and was struck recently by the words of German author Jean Paul Richter (1763-1825), who urged 'Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions; try to use ordinary situations.' This seems to make perfect sense in our context: we compete in an international arena for the brightest students, the best teachers and the most sophisticated researchers, yet we do not need extraordinary circumstances to bring about a change which will help Wolfson to strengthen its community beyond measure. Few things give more pleasure than knowing that you are improving things for others, a fact which author George Eliot recognised when she wrote, 'What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?'

Donors to Wolfson often talk to us about their reasons for giving, and the reasons are as numerous as the donors themselves. For some, making a difference to an individual is their motivation; for others, the pleasure gained from improving the world is enormous; for yet more, the feeling of recognition and inclusion in Wolfson's community brings its own rewards. Many feel that they wish to help with a particular area of need, and some let us know that a feeling of having done 'the right thing' leads their giving. Other members understand the importance of naming a room, a building or a bursary after, perhaps, a loved

one or colleague, and many of our US alumni tell us that, since schooldays, they are accustomed to the idea of ‘giving back’ to their alma mater. All our donors carry with them truly happy memories of their times here, and many follow John D Rockefeller Jr’s vision and ‘think of giving not as a duty but as a privilege’. One donor reminded me recently of the thoughts of American philanthropist Robert Bainum, who said:

People think that if they were rich they would contribute to charities. My experience has been that if you don’t start giving away your money when you have very little, you won’t do it when you get a lot.

First time donors to Wolfson, in particular, speak of the satisfaction inherent in helping others after setting up their first regular gift. If you are not in the habit of building a charitable portfolio, at whatever level, do please consider Wolfson today.

Many of our donors reassess their charitable giving on an annual basis, having core causes which they always support, and adding others as they see fit. For me, the core causes are education and health; yours might include animal protection or aid to the developing world. Whatever your core causes, I would urge you to include Wolfson in your charitable portfolio: whether you give a regular donation of £5 a month, an annual gift of £1,000, a more significant sum spread over several years, or promise a legacy gift in your Will, it will help to make life better for someone at Wolfson.

And if you are reflecting on your connections with Wolfson and considering your first gift to the College, the perceptive words of Thomas Guthrie may provide some gentle encouragement:

Do it now. It is not safe to leave a generous feeling to the cooling influence of the world.

A donation form can be found in the enclosed Annual Fund brochure. And do please remember to let us know if there is anything that we can do for you: we are here to work with all College members to make Wolfson better. Thank you for supporting your College.



Professor Hugh Bevan, Visiting Fellow 1986, Honorary Fellow 1992, with Dr Niall Kenny, alumnus 1989 veterinary medicine (left), and Mr Conor Bowman, LLM 1989 (right) at the 2009 alumni reunion dinner



Mr Lee Seong Wong, Course on Development Michaelmas 1969, on a visit to Wolfson in September with his wife and son Michael



The Student Record

Named Studentships 2008-2009

O'May

Stephen Sharples	UK	BA	History
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Roger Needham Studentship

David Knowles	UK	PhD	Engineering
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Wolfson Domestic Research Studentships

Daniel Birnstiel	Germany	PhD	Oriental Studies
Ioannis Giannopoulos	Greece	PhD	Engineering
Helen Lima de Souza	UK	PhD	Spanish and Portuguese

Wolfson Cambridge Commonwealth Trust

Continuing:

Luke Barnes	Australia	PhD	Astronomy
Ragini Madan	India	BA	Economics
Harankahathanne Mallikarichachi	Sri Lanka	PhD	Engineering
Joanne Wallis	Australia	PhD	International Studies

New:

Letian Dai	Singapore	BA	Law
Benuel Ganesan	Singapore	BA	Economics
Jessica Li	Canada	BA	Law
Iva Manasi	India	BA	Physics
Sukanya Rai Sharma	India	BA	English
Rishi Vyas	India	PhD	Mathematics
Dennis Y Q Wang	Canada	PhD	Biostatistics

Wolfson Cambridge Overseas Trust

Continuing:

Sharon Geva	Israel	PhD	Neurology
Yuguo He	China	PhD	Computer Science
Heer Zhao	China	PhD	Pure Mathematics

New:

Sha Chang	China	MPhil	Real Estate Finance
Jessica Corsi	USA	LLM	Law
Chen Li	China	PhD	Chinese Studies
Vsevolod Samakhalov	Ukraine	PhD	International Studies
Ka Ming Tsang	Hong Kong	CAS	Mathematics

Degrees approved 2008-2009

Doctor of Philosophy

- Liana Marie Arangi Ashenden: 'The Sciences of man': popular debates and speculative futures in the UK interwar period
- Tugba Basaran: Geographies of security: security, law and space in liberal states
- Sarah Beth Bennett: Criminal careers and restorative justice
- Roger Bernard James Benson: The taxonomy, systemics, and evolution of the British thropod dinosaur *Megalosaurus*
- Warren Allen Bentley: Influences of soil nutrients, water logging and disturbance factors on forest processes along a New Zealand soil chronosequence
- Anton Burkov: The current and potential usefulness of regulations made by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in securing the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights by the Russian Courts
- Jing Chen: New electro-optic effects for polymer stabilised chiral nematic liquid crystals
- Christina Chifor: Dynamic and Non-Equilibrium phenomena in the solar atmosphere
- Yu-Yun Chiu: A pursuit of freedom – a study of Shen Congwen's aesthetics
- Georgios Christopoulos: Neural correlates of basic decision parameters: expected value, risk, risk aversion and utility
- Harison Sandagomi Coperahewa: The politics of language in colonial Sri Lanka, c.1900-1948
- Irina Davidovici: Between Typology and Typicality: German Swiss architecture 1980-2000
- Eftychia Eftychiou: Lenition processes in Cypriot Greek
- Hueng-Chuen Fan: Modulation of the thermo- and hypotonicity-sensitive ion channel TRPV4
- Christian Fink: Highly-reactive dissociative adsorption: molecular dynamics of ozone on silicon and diamond surfaces
- Samer Frangie: The good governance agenda, weak states and economic development: the 'political economy of consensus' in post-civil war Lebanon, 1993-2005
- Massimiliano Garagnani: Understanding language and attention: brain-based model and neurophysiological experiences
- Sylvain Gaudan: Annotation of gene products based on the biomedical literature
- Walter González Domenzain: Design and fabrication of micro-fluidic systems in PDMS
- Radhika Govinda: Politics of the women's movement in contemporary India: case study of a grassroots organisation in rural Uttar Pradesh
- Gerhard Hancke: Security of proximity identification systems
- Anna Rosalind Harpin: Theatre, medical identities, and ethics: 1983-2008
- Bruce James Harvey: A survey of YHWH Elohim occurrences in the Leningrad Codex and their corresponding Septuagintal renderings

- Mary Katherine Yem Hing Hom: The characterization of the Assyrians: synchronic and diachronic perspectives
- Lee Jason Hopkins: Biochemical analysis of PrPSc associated with the transmission of ovine prions
- Daru Amaru Huppert: Libido and the destruction of physic reality: a Freudian account of traumatic neurosis in child survivors of Nazi persecution
- Joel Philip Jennings: Hidden faces – scaled spaces: Latinos/as in the heartland
- Neil Robert Jordan: Scent communication in wild banded mongooses (*Mungos mungo*)
- Patrice Ladwig: From revolution to reform: ethics, gift giving and sangha-state relationships in Lao Buddhism
- Oluseyi Taiwo Latunde-Dada: Simulations of QCD processes at high energy colliders
- Elizabeth Jane Lindley: A study of female playwrights in contemporary France
- Nicholas James Long: Urban, social and personal transformations in Tanjung Pinang, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia
- Michael Mahmoudi: Statins activate a novel NBS-1-dependent mechanism of accelerating DNA repair in atherosclerosis
- Evgenia Mesaritou: The dialectics of the sacred: institutionalization, power and transformation of Padre Pio's charisma at the shrine of Santa Maria delle Grazie
- Katherine Susan Millen: Investigations into the structure and frustration on inhibitory Cys-loop receptors
- Helen Morrogh-Bernard: Orang-utan behavioural ecology in the Sabangau peat-swamp forest, Borneo
- Katrina Lynn Mullan: Impacts of land-use reforms on household behaviour and welfare in rural China
- Christoph Johannes Neugebauer: Perturbation theory analysis of non-equilibrium lattice models with spatial heterogeneity
- Virginia Felicity Jane Newcombe: Using diffusion tensor imaging to demonstrate the incidence, temporal variations and clinical correlates of brain injury secondary to neurotrauma
- Alexander James Painter: Structure, dynamics and function of macromolecular protein complexes by mass spectrometry
- Martsin Panagiotis Papadatos: Network directories: dynamics and function, strategic R&D alliances and entrepreneurship
- Maria Papanikoloau: Quaternary palaeoenvironmental analysis of offshore and onshore marine sequences in the eastern Mediterranean
- Nii-Adotei Parker-Allotey: Emulation of an electric vehicle powertrain
- Sonia Alice Rignall: Leadership through change in small high growth companies: catalysing clarity through sense-making and sense-giving
- Jason Joseph William Alexander Robinson: Zero to Pi oscillations in ferromagnetic Josephson junctions
- Lavanya Sankaran: The influence of verb semantics on children's acquisition of temporal-aspectual inflections in Tamil
- Lino Scelsi: Experimental observation and numerical prediction of flow-induced crystallisation for polymer melts within complex flow geometries

Eu Vian Tan: Holographic sensors for drug discovery
 Chyng Wen Tee: Vertically-coupled microring architecture for large-scale active-passive integration of photonic circuits
 Alexander John Thompson: Assessing associations of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ (Lp-PLA₂) with coronary heart disease risk
 Tamar Marwen Tlas: A casual Spinfoam and new Group Field Theories
 Hatice Münevver Tuncer: MEMS devices for RF tuning, switching and frequency conversion
 Abhimanyu Veerakumarasivam: Integromic analysis of urothelial cell carcinoma identifies key targets in tumorigenesis
 Patricia Eleanor Verrier: The dynamics of planets in multistellar systems
 Benoît Roger Maxime Villiers: Substrate specificity and directed evolution of a nonribosomal peptide synthetase adenylation domain
 Daniel Weber: Magnetic resonance studies of diffusion and adsorption in catalysts
 Einat Wilf: Global actors and global politics: the case of the World Jewish Congress campaign against the Swiss Banks
 Paul Andrew Woolridge: Activist critical essayism; scrutiny and partisan review
 Na Yao: Towards cost-based structural optimisation: cost modelling and feature recognition for injection moulded components
 Geun Young Yun: Occupant behaviour in buildings: thermal performance implications of window use patterns
 Leila Zeggagh: The imagination in Keats and Baudelaire

Master of Arts

Surabhi Chopra	Tatiana Pyatigorskaya
Amber Victoria Gunn Westland	Charlotte Elizabeth Smith
Karmal Sanjiva Hapuarachchi	Anita Thapar
Mahesh Menon	Dana Trang
Prabhu Narasimhan	Andrea Louise Wraith

Master of Arts (under provision of Statute BIII6)

Dr Cyrus Homi Chothia	Professor John Henry Sinclair
Dr Thomas de Sales D'Andrea	Professor Peter Leslie Weissberg
Professor Vassilis Koronakis	Professor James Wood
Dr Zhi-Yong Li	

Master of Literature

Michael Clifford Mabrey

Master of Law

Jessica Corsi	Diana Ninsiima
Andreas Gaschler	Darryl Curtis Patterson
Jennifer Marie Hefler	Nattaporn Pengkul
Nicholas Maciolek	Paul Desmond Saukila
Jesse Morton	Tim Sebastian Wittenberg
Nora Müller	Pingchi Bobby Yeh

Master of Philosophy

Colin John Baird
Navneet Bindra
Clive Stuart Blout
SuzanaDe Souza Brando
Jonathan Breidbord
Michael David Breidenbach
Nora Bughart
Daniel Arisyanto Buntardjo
Derek Shin-Kiat Cheng
Pranav Chopra
Adam Daniel Clark-Joseph
Mihaela Constantinescu
Ashley John Craft
Maie Joyce Datiles
Margaret Jane Denton
Anh Do
James George Dodds
Cecilia Marie Durieu
Husna Taha Elatta
Tugce Erken
Jose Angel Garcia Melendrez
Oussama Ghawsh
Michelle Gleave
Peter Goudes
Robert Anderson Gray
Saurabh Gupta
Mark Raymond Hamalainen
Atta Ur Rehman Karim Hashim
Atsuko Hatano
Fabian Herberg
Nicholas Michael Herchin
Hai Hong
James Cecil William Hooper
David Hunter
Samuel Douglas Hunter Jones
Anne Huok
Waseem Mohammed Iqbal
Christopher David Jaworski Jones
Zeynep Kaymaz
Scott John Kelly
Alexander Efthymios Kentikelenis
Sanqi Ku

Sarah Kups
Alexander Hang Fung Kwong
Bofang Li
Jainqiu Li
Li-E Liu
Carlos Enrique Lopez Gomez
Deirdre Frances Lyons
Dimitrios Athanasios Makropoulos
Catherine Mary Martin
Denis Martinez-Craido
Ioannis Matthaioudakis
Michael Witold Mieszcanski
Sumiyyah Mohammed
Sophie Helene Marie Moreau
Bronwyn Julia Murrell
Daniel Sebastian Murrell
Nik Noor Jehan Jehan Nik Mokhtar
Matthew O'Keeffe
Elena Pala
Courtland Wayne Rankin
Byrony Reich
Markku Antti Kyosti Rouvala
Matthew Sims
Katherine Sinclair
Gabriela Susana Sosa
Nicola Veronica Stiastry
Xin Ming Su
Bartosz Szczyrba
Melanie Thamm
Lukas Vesely
Jennifer Julia von Reis Saari
Dennis Yi Qing Wang
Li Wei
Michael Archibold Allan Wood
Julien Marc Damien Edmond Wuidart
Yang Xia
Helen Yannakoudakis
Nok Ki Yeung
Xuesheng You
Chao Zhang
NaiWei Zhang
Lauren Ashley Zimmerman

Master of Engineering and Bachelor of Arts

Helen Louise Cavill

Master of Business Administration

Francis Oforkansi Anatogu

Hiroyuki Azeyanagi

Olga Babakina

Romijn Basters

Devrupa Basu

Rodrigo Ceballos

Wai Chee May Cheng

Jennifer Maria Dean

Praveen Kumar Hemraj

Andres Illanes

Girorgi Magrelishvili

Monica Naufal

Kathryn Erin Paradis

Sudipta Sarkar

Yat Kin Ken Tam

Audrey Ten

Master of Education

Christopher James Bloomfield

Michael Paul Catchpool

Mona-Lissa Chiriac

Susan Charlotte Davies

Andrew David Emms

Rachael Forster

Anne Lynda Heywood

Valerie Anne Hill

Samuel Oluwasegun Alade Makinde

Iain William Murdoch

Thomas Anthony John Murphy

Daniel Patrick Nearney

Ann Kathryn Pleydell

Adrian John Raymond

Matthew Philip Roberts

Rosemary Anne Turner

Master of Studies

Sam Hamed Nazzal Al Soudi

Norman Samuel James Baxter

Gregory Milton Blain

Lesley Buckley

George Clarke

Stephen Alan Clayman

Simon Davy

Dwight Eitzen

Andrew Robert Freeburn

Stephen Mark Herbert

Karen Hillis

Kirsten Jeske

HongYu Li

Christine Mary Lowry

Kourosh Mahvash

John Michael McCall

Alexander John Murray

Eric Raymond Murray

Peter Philippe Newman

Christine Thanh Newpower

Andrew Stephen Nicholson

Angelina Parsons

Maurice Antony Piggott

Peter James Toogood

Ioannis Vakalakis-Greenberg

Andrew James Ferguson Wylie

Yang Yin

Bachelor of Medicine

Graeme Keith Ambler

Mark David Coley

Cameron Andrew Joseph Dott

Siân Louise Liddle

Guy Simon Negretti

Yiannis Philippou

Hannah Louise Short

Richard Matthew Wood

Bachelor of Surgery

Graeme Keith Ambler
 Mark David Coley
 Siân Louise Liddle

Guy Simon Negretti
 Hannah Louise Short
 Richard Matthew Wood

Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine

Claire Sarah Bush

Bachelor of Arts

David Jian Tung Chen
 Melissa Valerie Coles
 Peter James Foster
 Terese Hougaard
 Ragini Madan
 Simon Maharaj

Amejee Mohammed
 Nigel Ming Yan Na
 Linda Rosemary Stacey
 Leontios Toumpouris
 Andreas Frank Werner

Bachelor of Theology for Ministry

Mark Peter Castleton

Matthew Coles

Certificate of Advanced Study in Mathematics

François Nicolas Bernard Crucifix
 Rainer Joachim Engelken
 Alexander Gerbershagen
 Mette Oestergaard Iversen
 Michael Paul Kasa
 Robert Kingman Lanza
 Matthew Levy
 Angela Meyer

Andres Nikonov
 Panayotis Panagopoulos
 Oliver Roche-Newton
 Burkhard Ulrich-Wilhelm Schwab
 Ka Ming Tsang
 Janu Verma
 Cai Wingfield
 Zhonghao Yu

Diploma in Economics

Ian Dillon

Ben Lambert

Approved pre 2008-2009 but proceeded to degree during the academic year of 2008-2009

Doctor of Philosophy

Jason Joseph William Alexander Robinson: Zero to Pi oscillations in ferromagnetic Josephson junctions

Master of Philosophy

Yu-Yun Chiu
 Nigel David Stead

Hui-Ju Tsai
 Zizheng Zhang

Bachelor of Arts

Hazel Chase

Freshers

4 October 2009



Row 10: L. Tham, H M M Lnn, J M Lamik, F L Richard, D H Mguni, M S Madhavacheril, C Jen, D Yugin, M Dautovic, J Schwarz, S Mottet, S Vamora, E Sagar, H Waller, E Sciadra, A Alexandrov, T F Krautstein, A Al-Jeffery, M P W James, D J G Dillon, C Montier, A P Katovsky, D P Gover, A de Costa
 Row 9: S Bhattarai, S Chng, R Bowers, D Husford, J I Tagle, D J Gonzalez, A Bisen, D P Schroeren, S Aloteibi, J Jefferson Smith, M L Pan Nogueiras, M T Thunaaes, S Tatonir, J E Machulak, J R Bielefeld, J Lefavre, U Mittal, J Perkins, N Tam, G Watson, K Moore-Gilbert, L Li, R H Norris
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 Row 2: L A Silalabi, A M Huaita Alfaró, C Lahnunthuang, D Pereira, J Y Park, Z Sun, S A Boughey, A Rudzinski, I Zhuranskaya, M Di Capite, M Wu, J U Lyanapathirana, L S Alinaghian, A Papa, M Gabriel, A Gabriel, J Lee, R Chang, J Pang, J Chen, Y Hu, Z C Wang, Q L Zou, C S K Leung, T C K Kuo, T Toh, K Breslin, J Cavellier-Adame
 Front row: E Huddleston, J O Jonasson, M Coles (WCSA Treasurer), J Callaghan (WCSA President), Dr J Dekkers (Tutor), Dr M C Granroth Skott (Tutor), Dr L MacVinish (Tutor), Dr D Frost (Tutor), J McLarty (Senior Tutor), Dr M Hrebieniak (Tutor), Dr M Lovatt (Tutor), Dr G Johnson (President), Dr D MacDonald (Vice-President), Dr B D Cox (Praelector), C S M Lawrence (Bursar), K A Stephenson (Development Director), Dr S K Church (Tutor), Dr G S H Yeo (Tutor), Dr D A Barrowclough (Tutor), A H Jones (Librarian and Tutor), D Lubrs (Head Porter), C M Loudon, N Vera
 Prints may be ordered from info@tphphotographic.com

Undergraduate Diary

Matthew Green, Student



30 October 2008 – Ulysses and keeping off the grass

A year ago I was staying in a family house on the top of a hill in Jamaica, relaxing in the sunshine, drinking freshly made mango juice, and reading the poetry of Caribbean writers like Derek Walcott and V S Naipaul. It was hot and steamy, and far below the coast stretched into the distance. I'd submitted my Cambridge application in a rush back in London and was waiting to hear whether I would be lucky enough to get an interview.

A lot can change in the space of a year. This week I found myself sitting in a supervision at Wolfson College, looking closely at the text of James Joyce's novel *Ulysses*. We'd already spent about 20 minutes analysing the first few words of the opening chapter in a previous supervision and this time we spent more than an hour looking at just six lines. I can only describe the experience of these small group teaching sessions, in this case just three of us with our tutor, as mind-blowing.

Wow – Cambridge University! Every time I remind myself that I really am a student here, I feel an immense sense of pride and gratitude. But I also think about other people I've known who are academically gifted and achieved excellent grades and yet didn't apply here because of misconceptions about the University's ethos, culture and students. I'd be lying if I said I didn't once harbour similar prejudices.

I'm a bit older than most of the other undergraduates and I'm studying at a college for mature students. When I got my A levels, although I'd got the grades, I didn't feel ready to go to university. I wanted to educate myself another way for a while so I worked to save money and spent a couple of years travelling. I went to various parts of the Middle East, and started to learn Arabic, and then I went to the Caribbean to explore my cultural heritage – my family comes from Jamaica.

From an early age I loved reading and books, this was something encouraged by my dad, who is a historian and lecturer. I remember reading George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and being knocked out by it. At The Hollyfield School in Surbiton, I had some wonderful teachers – Miss Geary who taught English and Miss Murphy the head of sixth form. But it was my dad who's been my main inspiration; he strongly encouraged me to apply to Cambridge when I came back from seeing a bit of the world.

I had an interview at Wolfson College in December and when I got the news that I had been offered an unconditional place there to study English, I was really, really happy – it took

a while to sink in. To get my brain back into working mode I set myself the task of writing an essay a week; I have to say I didn't manage it every week, but at least it was something.

What else did I think about before I got here? Will I meet people I have shared interests with? Will I fit in as a black student? Will I be able to cope with the work load? These are the questions you ask yourself as you worry about fitting into somewhere very different, and somewhere with a world-wide reputation. The list goes on.

As it was, I arrived at my College, a few days before most other students, and watched others arriving wondering the same sort of things. Meeting each other at faculty and college fresher events, at meals or even just bumping into each other in the kitchen helped us to settle and most of my anxieties and fears about fitting in were allayed. No matter how cliché this sounds, I was amazed – and still am – about how warm and welcoming the locals and University members are. Coming from London, these niceties are very refreshing. Other students, even those who live in small towns across the country, agree that Cambridge is amazingly friendly.

In my first few days when I went walking round the town, shopping, getting lost and ending up in some random college gardens, people were more than willing to help me, and when they discovered I was a student, they were even more interested in what I was studying and how I was settling in. And I forgot to mention, if you do happen to stumble upon Cambridge's beautiful gardens then make sure you read the signs, especially those saying, 'Stay Off The Grass' – unlike me at King's!

Wolfson doesn't have a high table like some of the other colleges which means that everyone sits together to eat in the dining room and you can find yourself chatting to Visiting Fellows from all over the world who are experts in all sorts of fields. One night I met a Visiting Fellow who is researching movements of the eye and the eye lid, and never one to pass up an opportunity I got some free expert advice on whether or not I should get corrective eye surgery done and whether I should wait until I've finished my studies! It was fascinating and eye-opening, literally!

Coming from an Afro-Caribbean background, and being accustomed to the cultural and racial diversity of London, I wanted to meet other students like me. Browsing the Cambridge website I noticed an African and Caribbean Society and went along to its first meeting. When I arrived I found I'd already met and befriended most of its members through meeting them at bars and freshers events or from introductions from other students I knew.

Knowing other black students has given me a sense of the familiar; it's something which was and still is important to me. However, I spend the majority of my time with other students from a range of cultural and social backgrounds, from privately-schooled Brits to international students from China and Trinidad. We may not share the same interests in music, fashion, or the arts, but what we do share is a passion for our chosen subject areas and these passions, and the debates and discussions they produce are proving to be great building blocks for friendships.

As I settle in at Cambridge, I'm beginning to realise that, certainly for me, the most important aspect of university life is the academic work. Not necessarily because it consumes all my time (which sometimes it seems to), but rather, because of the levels of expertise I'm encountering. I'm meeting and being taught by some of the world's leading academics. I've never consistently worked so hard before, and it can be a bit overwhelming at times, but both

my college and faculty are giving me 100% support at a level which matches the academic rigour of my course. It's hugely fulfilling and enjoyable.

If there's time, and the work load allows, I'd like to get involved in helping with access and outreach work while I'm at Cambridge. I believe it's really important to get the message across that Cambridge is for all. If it hadn't been for my dad and my teachers, like a lot of other people I wouldn't have thought Cambridge was a place for me, and from what I've seen so far, that would have been a huge mistake.

20 November 2008

Much has happened since my last diary entry. I'm currently into my fifth week here, and moments of lassitude and exhaustion, which I've been told are synonymous with week five at Cambridge, sometimes overcome me. However, they're immediately extinguished when I think about the election of Barack Obama. His success has been probably the most momentous event of my life-time.

For me, Obama has become a personal source of encouragement. It's truly inspiring that a man of African-American mixed raced heritage is holding a post of such authority in the world and he's a wonderful role model in terms of social progression. I won't dwell on it as I'm sure you've all heard a lot about it in the media already.

Back to Cambridge: it only seems like yesterday when I stepped into Wolfson College with my suitcases and boxes, asking to be directed to my room. Much of what I lugged here has turned out to be redundant – I hadn't realised that all the kitchen utensils would be provided – and I brought far too many clothes. Now I'm completely settled in and feel like I've been living here for ages.

Wolfson is great: approachable friendly staff; pretty intimate gardens; and a dynamic mix of students. I've found myself spending more time here in recent weeks and have taken advantage of the social events. There have been movie nights, salsa, and many others. Most memorable was a comedy night known as the 'Wolfson Howler' where comedians from different colleges (and some professionals, not that the students weren't funny enough) deliver a night of immense laughter. And all for the price of £2 (I'm not advertising it by the way)!

Alongside all the fun has been a great deal of work. Essays are piling on top of each other with deadlines overlapping and I've come to realise that organisation is essential. I always defined myself as a well-organised person, but studying here has really put that to the test. I've had to tweak up on certain areas (like waking up as soon as my alarm goes off rather than the second or third time) but all in all my work is going well. This is partly due to my discovery of coffee! I can now see that coffee is going to be a close companion of mine for the next three years: one coffee in the morning at 7.30 am and another later on in the day if I find myself collapsing over my books in the library.

This week I have a heavy workload: two 2,000-word essays to write, one of which is some practical criticism and the other is on Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*. I also have to translate 500 lines of *Troilus and Criseyde* for another class. Plus there's preparation for other lectures, and so the list goes on... Another task we've been set by one of our supervisors is to memorise a short verse to recite in two weeks time – I haven't decided what to learn yet. I've read quite

a lot of the Romantic poets so it might be Shelley or even Byron but it won't be Wordsworth as I'm not so keen on him.

There are eight first-year English students at Wolfson: we're all in our early 20s and we've made a nice little group, which is really supportive. We've been going out together to debates and seminars and to the theatre. Most Cambridge students taking English are female but seven of our group of eight at Wolfson are guys. Ruth, the one girl among us, is great – the two of us have decided to work mostly in the English Faculty library to avoid the distractions you have if you stay in your own room. We meet up for that vital mid-afternoon coffee!

So far practical criticism has been my favourite part of the course: you're given a chunk of text with no annotations, and no guide as to what it is or where it comes from, and you read it closely and write about many aspects of its literary compilation: the function of language, the structure, tone and so on. It really makes you appreciate the art of writing, the power of language and its subsequent (and often variable) effects on the reader.

I'm really looking forward to the Christmas vacation when I'm going to visit friends at different universities around the country, and spend a lot of time with my family. I'll also use the time to prepare for next term's lectures – I can now see the point of doing some homework in advance and reading the primary texts in good time.

Footnote

These two entries were first published on the Cambridge University website as part of a series of undergraduate diaries.



Articles

Geography costs: the changing map of Europe, 1909-2009

David Reynolds, FBA, Professor of International History at Cambridge and a Fellow of Christ's College, delivered the second Lee Seng Tee Distinguished Lecture on 27 May 2009.

‘Geography costs. Why does the map of Europe never stay put?’ exclaimed the American poet Carl Sandburg. In his lecture Professor Reynolds illustrated the changing map of Europe over the last century and documented the appalling human cost of historical change as measured in war deaths and also, less familiar, the massive surges of refugees. He built his story around four major events that are being commemorated in 2009: the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the outbreak of World War Two (1939), the North Atlantic Treaty (1949) and the collapse of communism (1989).

In 1909 much of Europe was dominated by vast dynastic empires: Hohenzollern Germany, the Hapsburgs in Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Turks and Romanov Russia. The Great War destroyed all but the last which, after revolution and brutal civil war, re-emerged in truncated form under Bolshevik leadership. The survival of that empire, Professor Reynolds emphasized, was one of the defining events of the 20th century.

Equally important was the debris of empires left over in Eastern Europe. From the contraction of Germany and Russia, Poland re-emerged as a state but it faced the implacable enmity of those two powers. Moreover Poland, like other new ‘nations’, was actually a multi-national state with one ethnic group in uneasy dominance. Only two-thirds of its population was ethnically Polish; in Czechoslovakia barely half the population was Czech and nearly a quarter was German. Here were the seeds of another European conflict. In 1938-1939 Hitler absorbed most of Czechoslovakia into his Reich; he and Stalin then partitioned Poland again in the notorious Nazi-Soviet Pact – a catalyst for the Second World War.

The new Europe that emerged in 1945 was ethnically simpler, but this came at a terrible price. Poland, for instance, was now almost entirely Polish: the Germans had fled west, the Ukrainians had returned to the USSR and Polish Jewry was virtually exterminated. Most of the Germans were driven out of Czechoslovakia in 1945-1947. In 1950 Germans who had been expelled from Eastern Europe made up nearly one-fifth of the population of West Germany.

Post-1945 Europe was also divided. Its western half was linked in 1949 to the United States in an unprecedented peacetime military alliance. Western Europe also began to transcend its recent history of nationalist wars through the European Economic Community, based on an unprecedented rapprochement between France and West Germany.

Eastern Europe, for its part, was now under Soviet control and the superpowers faced off across a divided Germany. Given the size of their nuclear arsenals, it is amazing that the Cold



War ended so peacefully in 1989. This, Professor Reynolds explained, was due in significant measure to Mikhail Gorbachev's encouragement of reform and his determination not to use force when reform turned to revolution.

Europe was the beneficiary of Gorbachev's New Thinking, Russia its main victim. The Soviet Union eventually disintegrated in 1991 and the Russian economy nose-dived; hence the enthusiasm of many Russians about the autocratic nationalism of Vladimir Putin. This has been accentuated as both NATO and the European Union have enlarged eastwards, up to Russia's borders. Professor Reynolds ended where he began, with the abiding question of Russia's place in Europe.

Moscow and Me

Tony Brenton, Fellow



Apart from the occasional lurid headline, Russia has faded from public view. Our picture of the outside world, once we raise our eyes beyond the European foothills, has been dominated, on the one hand, by the vertiginously growing (India, China) and, on the other, by the Islamically threatening (Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan). Russia doesn't much figure. This is a pity, and a mistake. Let me, with a little autobiography, try to explain why.

I joined the Foreign Office in 1975. I might have gone to Russia in 1976, but didn't. This was the height of the Cold War. The Soviet Union (as it then was) was the hostile superpower. You didn't overlook the Russians then. We lived side by side with their domestic repression (Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov), their external heavy handedness (Hungary, Czechoslovakia) and the daily possibility of thermonuclear war. I was tempted to go. I was already enthralled by the literature, the history and the music. And this was one of the two most powerful countries on the planet. But it was no place for a Western diplomat. You couldn't meet people. You couldn't travel. You read Pravda and noted the line up on May day on the Kremlin wall. So, frivolously perhaps, I learnt Arabic and went to Egypt instead.

The chance only came again a decade and a half later. By then a lot had changed. The cold war was over. Communism, and indeed the Soviet Union, had gone. In the country which had put the first man into space old women were now selling their few pitiful possessions outside the Kievskaya railway station. We, the Cold War's victors, were assiduously helping the losers along the road to democracy and market economics. Russia, we confidently thought, was simply the largest and latest of that line of European nations – Estonia, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic – set to become as prosperous, as liberal, as comfortable, as undramatic as we ourselves are. This was the moment when the country which for three hundred years had loomed over Europe as a troublesome, and frequently dangerous, outsider was going to join the flock.

So I learnt the language (which further reinforced my addiction to the literature – not least by adding Pushkin who simply doesn't work in translation) and went to Moscow. Quite apart from the opera (whose quality – and this says something important about Russia – never faded, even at the bottom of the economic collapse) I had a splendid time. We helped Russia privatise. We introduced innumerable Russians to the vigorous freedoms of the West. I was the first ever English face in a string of previously closed cities. The appetite for our help, our goods, and (more important) our ideas was immense. But, as I regretfully left in 1998, Russia was

already diverging from the 'end of history' script. In our enthusiasm for 'big bang' economic liberalisation we had forgotten the grip of the past. This was a country where private property and profit were regarded by the vast majority as theft, and where there were effectively no rules, institutions or habits to prevent the ruthless and unscrupulous from taking all they could lay their hands on. Everything – resources, enterprises, politicians, the law – was for sale. And in this capitalism genuinely without frontiers a very small minority made billions while the majority lost their savings, their job security, everything they had. Unsurprisingly, the politics turned sour and fractious. The country saw a military assault on the parliament, a dubious Presidential election and the rapid rise of extreme nationalism. The people were impoverished, embittered and nostalgic for the supposed golden days of Communism. This was not ideal soil for the new liberal Russia we had all expected to see emerge from the ashes of the Soviet Union.

I returned to Moscow as British Ambassador in 2004. In some ways things had got better. In particular the economy was booming. Helped by a high oil price capitalism was working its magic. Wealth was beginning to spread. People were buying homes and shares, founding businesses, travelling, and sending their kids abroad exactly as we had hoped ten years earlier. But somehow the glib equation that if you get the economy right the politics follows didn't seem to be working. Certainly there was much less nostalgia for Communism. But the space thus vacated had been occupied not by Western liberalism but by a much older Russian predilection – for strong government. Internally, Russian democracy remained... (once a diplomat, always a diplomat) 'managed'. And, externally, a newly self-confident Russia was determined to reassert its place in the sun. Driven by a determination to reverse the humiliations they see the West as having inflicted on them in their years of weakness (e.g. Kosovo), a will to re-establish their 'Great Power' status by reasserting their authority in their own backyard (Georgia, Ukraine), and a fear that NATO was intent on encircling them through its programme of expansion (Poland, Estonia, perhaps Georgia next) as well as through US plans to site new missiles in Europe, they have set out to draw a clear line. The result has been a sequence of bruising confrontations – Ukrainian gas, the Litvinenko murder, the Georgia war – which seems bound to continue. My Ambassadorship, punctuated as it was by diplomatic expulsions, commercial crises, and the aggressive attentions of Russian officialdom in a number of its less attractive guises, was not a smooth ride. The compensation is that it wasn't dull. The only worthwhile jobs are the tough ones, and I wouldn't have missed this one for the world.

Now, in the calmer waters of Cambridge, how does it all look? I am exploiting my time with Wolfson to write a book on the age of Peter the Great, another period which brought Russia both wrenching internal transformation and a new external assertiveness. It is a reminder both of how much has changed in Russia, and how little. As my (and our) attachment to the music and literature underline, Russia is a part of our culture in a way that China and India are not. This is a country which thinks of itself as profoundly European. And it is a country which continues to pose for us, blander, Europeans some really big questions. In what circumstances is discipline preferable to democracy? Is there a point where the interference of even a deeply corrupt and predatory state is preferable to the inequalities produced by capitalism? Is great power politics on our continent really, as we had fondly hoped, at an end? Russia, the one piece of the European jigsaw which doesn't yet fit, still challenges us with such issues. We forget her at our peril.

Captive Empire: European civilians under the Japanese, 1942-1945

Felicia Yap, Research Fellow



‘It was as though our world had turned upside down’. The fall of Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore to Japanese forces in 1942 was a catastrophic moment in the history of British colonial society in Asia. But for the British and other Europeans fleeing in the face of the rapid Japanese advance, their world had not only turned upside down, but inside out. Soon after the Allied surrender, the Japanese decreed that all ‘enemy aliens’, such as the British, Americans and Dutch, should be held captive in internment camps. What happened to these civilians during the war?

As it turns out, the story of these internment camps of the Japanese (Stanley in Hong Kong, Changi in Singapore and Lintang in Malayan Borneo) is compelling for several reasons. The prisoners were joined by various colonial minorities such as Eurasians and Jews whom the Japanese eventually came to regard as ‘European’ and consequently a threat to their new order. Thus, for three and a half years, British colonial administrators, business chiefs, wealthy taipans (senior executives of large trading houses), missionaries and ladies of high society were forced to co-exist with policemen, prostitutes and clerks. This was an unparalleled occurrence in the history of British colonial society. In effect, these civilians were captives of empire, but they were also captive empire.

Interestingly, the Japanese did not have enough personnel to take over the running of their captured territories and it quite suited them to allow the civilians to manage themselves. Indeed, the evidence suggests that European internees were comparatively well-treated by the Japanese in contrast to prisoners of war. While POWs were often used on heavy labour projects (with the most notorious being that of the Burma-Thailand Railway), civilians were largely expected to engage in lighter, camp-based labour such as the cultivation of vegetable gardens. This may have been part of an overall Japanese policy to show relative favour to non-combatants, and the fact the Japanese were aware that large numbers of their own civilians were held captive in territories under British and American control.

As a result of their comparative autonomy under the Japanese, the internees in British Asia were able to retain many of their former colonial institutions in camp life – executive councils, civil judiciary, public works, and even sanitary, education and medical departments.

The captive British in Hong Kong were also convinced that they were a physical reflection of the British imperial presence despite their incarceration by the Japanese. To this end, they even argued against their own wartime repatriation because they feared that this would be tantamount to handing over sovereignty to either the Americans or Chinese following the expected defeat of Japan.

At the same time, these camps were neither self-contained nor isolated but made a significant and unique impact on the wider world both during and after the war. Throughout the occupation, the internees in Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore were assisted by non-interned Europeans, third nationals, neutrals, Asians, Eurasians and even by the Japanese themselves. This was accomplished through a variety of subterranean channels of communication between the camps and the outer world. Indeed, the interned British authorities in Hong Kong may have even employed the services of the Triads (the Chinese mafia who operated in the colony) to communicate with the Colonial Office in London.



British internees at the Stanley Internment Camp in Hong Kong, photographed shortly after the relinquishment of the Japanese Administration of the camp on 17 August 1945. Lammert (second from left) previously managed one of the biggest auctioneering houses in Hong Kong. On the extreme right is Mackenzie, the government vet

However, the war also resulted in changes in the colonial mind, and especially as the enforced leisure of internment provided ample scope for reflection. Many colonial officials had tinkered before the invasion with ideas for political, economic and social improvement – schemes which they felt impelled to elaborate on in their seclusion behind barbed wire. Remarkably, some of the new ideas within the camps ran in close parallel with secret planning in London, where Hong Kong and Malayan governments-in-exile planned revamped administrations following the expected defeat of the Japanese. Finding themselves as supplicants to the Asians outside the camps, some of the interned British also began to rethink the nature of Asian participation in empire. There was a need, they argued, to elevate Asians to positions of greater authority when the war ended. Several of these ideas were in fact implemented in these territories after the war.

Most strikingly, too, as soon as Japan was defeated in August 1945, a race quickly transpired between Britain, America and China for the *de facto* control of Hong Kong. As far as the captive British in the territory were concerned, it was a race which the British would have to win. The interned Colonial Secretary Franklin Gimson quickly led his colleagues out of Stanley and set up a skeleton government to regain control of the colony's administration. Besides securing the necessary conditions for the British return, the internees also played an important role in the early economic and social revival of the territory. Thus, in the race for Hong Kong, the British with their intransigence and foresight were finally the winners.

The story of these camps is a story of a struggle between empires, and the struggles within a captive empire. But its centre ground is occupied by ordinary people, both European and Asian, who were swept away by the tumultuous upheavals in British Asia between 1941 and 1945. In the upheaval and hardship of the occupation, many individuals were thrown together as never before and began, often for the first time, to evaluate themselves (and each other) in a new and different light. Thus, when these colonial societies were finally set free from the Japanese in the autumn of 1945, the changes within them were not only visible, but irreversible.

The Orange Revolution in Ukraine: troubled democratisation or a ‘velvet restoration’?

Vsevolod Samokhvalov, Student

The focus of my research has long been the system of international relations in the Black Sea region. After the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union, this region became the new Europe’s frontier. I was therefore interested to what extent the opening of these former communist societies and their close contacts with Europe would set them on the path of democratic development. In particular, I was interested whether the revolutions in the countries of the Black Sea region would become a point of no-return on their democratization path. I started my research back in December 2004, as the Ukrainian Orange Revolution took place. Many commentators stressed that that was the month when “*homo sovieticus finally had passed away in these countries*” and that it would now only be a matter of time for these countries to become ‘normal democratic states’.

Such statements were more or less in line with the existing paradigm of social sciences that study post-totalitarian societies. That paradigm suggested that democracy is a more or less natural outcome of the development of any European society; that regardless of the characters of their regimes the post-totalitarian societies in Central and Eastern Europe had embarked on the process of nation-state building, and the transition to liberal democracy and a market economy. Given the opportunity to compare the democratization processes in Central Europe (Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Baltic States), who experienced their period of democratic revolutions in the late 1980s, with those in Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Georgia), after their revolutions in 2003 and 2004, I had some reasons to doubt the analogy drawn between these instances.

Drawing on the history of revolutions, including democratic ones, I established certain basic criteria for a social event to be described as a revolution. These criteria include: a new political landscape with functioning democratic institutions and new democratic rules; a new political elite that enjoys public support; a new civil society with different state-society relations. Applying these criteria, I analyzed the Orange Revolution in Ukraine to see whether these Ukrainian changes could be called a revolution. The answer to this question would also answer a more important and practical question, i.e. whether Ukraine was firmly anchored to the democratic path of development as a result of these events.

To conduct this research, I monitored the Ukrainian media in 2004 and analyzed the main indicators, which can be considered crucial to assess the state of Ukrainian democracy. I spent two weeks in the Ukrainian capital during the Orange Revolution, conducted several dozens of interviews and engaged in several participant observations. As inspiring and fascinating the atmosphere in the frozen Kyiv was, I nonetheless had to draw several

conclusions that added a skeptical note in the discussion about democratization in Ukraine. An analysis along these lines demonstrated that in the post-Orange Revolution period, the Ukraine did not meet several aspects of the aforementioned elements.

A New Political Landscape, Democratic Rules and Institutions, a Democratic Elite?

My research suggests one of the main consequences of the political compromise in Ukraine in 2004 was that the old non-democratic political elite retained its ability to influence political life. The political parties created by oligarchs did not suffer any serious blow from the Orange Revolution. On the contrary, they even managed to preserve their influence and role in Ukrainian politics due to the political reform compromise offered to the opposing sides. The political reform in Ukraine restricted presidential powers and transferred them to the prime minister, and introduced proportional parliamentary elections with party candidate lists instead of the previous mixed system with half of the seats filled by the party and the other half through majorities in electoral constituencies.

Initially, those changes appeared positive. The transition from presidential to parliamentary republic usually facilitates decentralization of power and strengthens parliamentary democracy. However, the problem was that the Ukrainian Parliament in 2004 bore the stigma of the electoral fraud of 2003, when most of the seats were retained by the old non-democratic elites. As a result, a generally positive change in the political system of Ukraine had quite specific negative repercussions for the country. President-elect Viktor Yuschenko united most of the democratic forces in the country around him, and eventually took office with somewhat reduced authority. Meanwhile Parliament with a majority of the old political elite intact, gained more power.

A second specific feature was that the new democratic political elite was not a unified force with a single ideology or programme but was a collection of mostly leader-dominated parties, many of which showed strong features of nepotism or favouritism. When analyzing the composition of the new political elite, I found that many of the politicians, unlike the elite in Central Europe, had had quite successful careers in the Communist or post-Communist authoritarian periods. Some events cast serious doubt on whether the new elite would be immune to the 'hereditary diseases' of the old elite, and would have sufficient intellectual resources to form a viable and effective government.

A New Ukrainian Civil Society

The demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians in the centre of Kyiv to protest against the electoral fraud during the Presidential elections in December 2004 could be interpreted as an example of the effective mobilization of Ukrainian society. However, despite of such an initial optimistic interpretation of the significance of the Orange Revolution, the findings of my research indicate that it did not signify the appearance of a viable Ukrainian civil society.

These Ukrainian protestors rallied against a specific provocation: electoral fraud very much in line with the irresponsible and paternalist policies of the old political elite. The epicentre of Ukraine's public protests was in Kyiv whereas the protests in other cities in the country were

rather limited. The situation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) did not resemble that of Poland or the Czech Republic of 1989 either. Although the number of NGOs in Ukraine had grown, only 5 per cent of the Ukrainian population was involved in civil society. A large portion of Ukrainian NGOs had been established by central and local authorities on the eve of the 2004 elections, while those that were not state-designed behave as profit-making enterprises and thus do not contribute to, but rather undermine, public trust in the institutions of civil society.

My research suggests that Ukrainian society has just taken the first few steps on the path from authoritarian lethargy towards participatory democracy. But this stage is particularly dangerous because when a society makes its first serious attempts to oust authoritarianism, there is a temptation to rest on its laurels prematurely, which could lead to decreased interest and participation in political and social life. A lack of appreciation that establishing a democracy is a process and not a once-won battle can easily bring about the threat of an authoritarian restoration. Ukraine's transition to a free market economy is obviously not a comfortable journey as it has led to economic stagnation caused by institutional uncertainty and competing programmes, and some voluntarism in managing the economy.

One conclusion seems to demand an urgent response. Many efforts were made to introduce viable government institutions into Ukraine, however, they did not put Ukraine on the normal track of democratic development. It seems that in the case of Ukraine, more specific efforts must be made in a bottom-up approach to democracy so as to firmly root it in Ukrainian society, and to make the move towards democratization irreversible.

The strategy for the West towards Ukraine should therefore first of all include a gradual Europeanization of Ukrainian society, with special attention being paid to the Eastern and Southern Ukraine regions, in order to minimise possible grounds for a deterioration of Russian-Ukrainian relations, and possible negative social implications in the Southeast during Ukraine's search for a more liberal, European way. Public campaigns on the future of the country should be launched and special programmes designed to enhance the emerging civic identity of the Ukrainian nation-state so that the Russian-speaking population of these regions does not feel isolated or alienated from the process of European integration of Ukraine.

Apart from the economy, special attention should be given to the process of social-psychological transition of the Ukrainian population. Wider participation of the younger generation of the Russian-speaking population and ethnic Ukrainians in European universities within the framework of the Erasmus Mundus programme should be encouraged and added to those programmes aimed at bringing up a new generation of leaders in the spirit of European values. In this regard, Ukraine could make good use of the experiences of the Budapest Central European University, the Edmund Maskie Freedom Support Act scholarship programmes and the Open Society Institute. It is necessary to consider launching similar education projects in Ukraine in order to avoid student emigration from the country. A network of European colleges or universities should be established to help with the creation and nurturing of a new generation of Ukrainian managers and leaders. It would also be beneficial to make Ukrainian youth eligible for participation in special training and internships in European institutions. Only a serious and coordinated commitment of all the European countries is likely to help Ukraine escape from her current 'in limbo' situation and regain its European momentum.

Current Financial Crisis: origins and economic policy implications

Philip Arestis, Fellow and Director of Research at the Cambridge Centre for Economic and Public Policy

The purpose of this contribution is to discuss the origins of the current financial crisis and also to offer suggestions for possible cures. The focus is on the premise that the emphasis given to the ‘efficient market hypothesis’ (EMH), namely that all unfettered markets clear continuously thereby making disequilibria, such as bubbles, highly unlikely, is ultimately the deep origin of the crisis. Indeed, under the EMH economic policy designed to eliminate bubbles would lead to ‘financial repression’, a very bad outcome in this view. Ever since the early 1970s when governments attempted and succeeded in implementing financial liberalization initiatives, especially in the US and UK, the focus has been on creating markets completely free from any policy interference. The experience with financial liberalization is that it caused a number of deep financial crises and problems unparalleled in world financial history, both in terms of their depth and frequency. However, most important for the purposes of this contribution, it was the experience of the US with financial liberalization that is most telling in terms of the cause of the current crisis.

We also suggest that there are economic lessons that emanate from the recent crisis. We discuss these briefly along with their implications for the future conduct of economic policy.

Origins of the Crisis

The current crisis has been caused by US financial liberalization attempts and the financial innovations that followed them. Two other factors, the international financial imbalances and the monetary policy pursued at the time, have been suggested as possible further causes of the crisis. We take the view that although these factors were important, they were not causal. They were accentuating the process of financial liberalization and innovation rather than being part of the cause of the crisis. The rest of this section will attempt to explain the process just suggested.

US Financial Liberalization and Financial Innovations

Financial liberalization in the US began in the 1970s. More precisely in 1977, when the US started to deregulate its financial system. There was the deregulation of commissions for stock trading in 1977 to begin with, and subsequently investment banks were allowed to introduce unsecured current accounts. The removal of Regulation Q in the 1980s followed, that is removing the placing of ceilings on interest rates on retail deposits. The repeal of the

key regulation Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 in 1999 (promoted by the US financial sector, complaining about the Big Bang of 1986 in the UK) was the most important aspect of US financial liberalization for the purposes of the question in hand. The final step in the process was the Commodity Futures Modernisation Act (CFMA) of December 2000, which repealed the Shad-Johnson jurisdictional accord, which in 1982 had banned single-stock futures, the financial instrument that allows selling now but delivering in the future. All these financial liberalization attempts were important in promoting financial innovations in the US financial markets. We discuss their importance before we turn our attention to the financial engineering that emerged directly from them.

When fixed commissions were in place, investment banks would book stock trades for their customers; deregulation meant greater competition, entry by low-cost brokers and thinner margins. Then, in the late 1970s, investment banks were allowed to begin to invade the commercial bank territory, through the creation of ‘money market’ accounts (current accounts that were unsecured). Removing Regulation Q allowed fluctuation in interest rates, thereby forcing commercial banks to compete for deposits on price, which led them to pursue new lines of business. Such new business was to respond to the investment banks’ needs for short-term funding. It created, however, a financial crisis in the 1970s and 1980s when savings banks could not fund themselves in view of the narrowing of the margins of lending and borrowing rates. Investment banks moved into originating and distributing complex derivative securities, like collateralized bond obligations (normal investment bonds backed by pools of junk bonds). However, that was not a great success and the move collapsed in the second half of the 1980s.

However, that originate-and-distribute failure was followed by a new initiative of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, which gained a clientele in the 1990s. That was partially enabled by the relaxing the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act in 1987 (see further details below), when the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) allowed 5% of bank deposits to be used for investment banking, and then further promoted in 1996 when 25% of deposits were allowed for the same purpose. We then had in 1997 the Broad Index Secured Trust Offering (BISTRO), a bundle of credit derivatives based on pools of corporate bonds, and later the Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs) based on pools of subprime mortgages. BISTRO was not a great success in view of the corporate sector’s booms and recessions at that time. However, CDOs, which were based on mortgages, became a success due to the steady growth of the housing market. That was the first cause of the crisis: the originate-and-distribute model of securitization and the extensive use of leverage.

This raises the issue of the difference between originate-and-distribute and originate-and-hold. In the originate-and-hold model bank loans are held in the banks’ own portfolios. In the originate-and-distribute (or originate-to-securitize) model bank loans are re-packaged and sold to other banks, foreign banks and the domestic and foreign personal sector. The latter model transfers the loan risk from the bank to whoever buys the Asset Backed Securities (ABS). Then came the Commodity Futures Modernization Act (CFMA) of December 2000, which deregulated single-stock futures trading, and provided certainty that products offered by banking institutions would not be regulated as futures contracts.

CFMA enabled and legitimised credit-default swaps (credit derivative contracts between two parties, whereby there is guarantee in case of default), thereby creating a potentially massive vector for the transmission of financial risk throughout the global system.

The apotheosis of the financial liberalization in the US, however, had already come about with the repeal of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act in 1999. The 1933 Act was designed to avoid the experience of the 1920s and 1930s in terms of the conflict of interest between the commercial and the investment arms of large financial conglomerates (whereby the investment branch tolerated high risks). The ultimate aim of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act was to separate the activities of commercial banks and the risk-taking ‘investment or merchant’ banks along with strict regulation of the financial services industry. The goal was to avoid a repetition of the speculative, leveraged excesses of the 1920s and 1930s. Without access to retail deposits and with money market instruments tightly regulated, investment banks funded themselves using their partners’ capital. The repeal of the Act in 1999 changed all that: it forced investment banks to branch into new activities, and it allowed commercial banks to encroach on the investment banks’ other traditional preserves. It was not just commercial banks that were involved in that encroaching; insurance companies, like the American International Group (AIG), and hedge funds were also heavily involved.

The repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999 allowed the merging of commercial and investment banking, thereby enabling financial institutions to separate loan origination from loan portfolio; thus the originate-and-distribute model. Indeed, financial institutions were able to use risk management in their attempt to dispose of their loan portfolio. And, financial institutions can now provide *risky* loans without applying the three Cs: Collateral, Credit history and Character (person or institution able to pay the loan off even in hard times). This fostered a new activity that relied on interlinked securities mainly emerging from, and closely related to, the subprime mortgage market. Subprime mortgage is a financial innovation designed to extend home ownership to risky borrowers. The term refers to borrowers who are perceived to be riskier than the average borrower because of their poor credit history. Rising home prices encouraged remortgaging, thereby expanding the subprime mortgage market substantially. The growth of loans in the subprime mortgage market was marked: as a percentage of total mortgages: 1994: 5%; 1996: 9%; 1999: 13%; 2006: 20%; 2007: 47%. Also, between 1998 and 2007 mortgage debt as a percentage of disposable income increased by more than 50% from 61% to 101%.

Banks proceeded to set up trusts or limited liability companies with small capital bases, i.e. separate legal entities, known as Structural Investment Vehicles (SIVs). Parallel banking was thereby created outside the control and the regulatory umbrella of the authorities. This SIVs operation was financed by borrowing from the short end of the capital markets at a rate linked to the inter-bank interest rate. The short-term capital thereby raised, was used by the SIVs to buy the risky segment of the loan portfolio of the mother company, mainly risky mortgages. The risky loan portfolio was then repackaged in the form of Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDO) and sold to other banks and the personal sector. So long as the short-term rate of interest was lower than the long-term rate, big profits were booked, and the housing market turned into a bubble. When the yield curve was inverted, that is long-term interest

rates became lower than short-term rates, the subprime mortgage market simply collapsed. It occurred following two years of a policy of rising interest rates (mid-2004 to mid-August 2007) after a prolonged period of abnormally low interest rates (initially 1997-1998 but more aggressively after the internet bubble of March 2000). The collapse of the subprime mortgage market by early 2007 also meant the end of the housing boom and the collapse of the housing bubble. Defaults on mortgages spread to investment banks and commercial banks in the US and across the world via the elaborate network of CDOs.

The complex structure of the CDO market complicated the task of credit rating institutions, which erroneously assigned AAA-status to many worthless papers. The overstated credit rating contributed to the growth of the CDO market in the upswing but also to its downfall in the downswing. In the aftermath of the subprime crisis in the US, credit rating agencies were blamed for their high initial ratings of structured finance securities in that they did not reflect the true risks inherent in those securities. A policy debate has been triggered about the need to strengthen the regulatory framework for credit rating agencies; the G20 London agreement of April 2009 contains relevant regulatory provisions.

The sale of CDOs to international investors made the US housing bubble a global problem and provided the transmission mechanism for the contagion to the rest of the world. The collapse of the subprime market spilled over into the real economy through the credit crunch and collapsing equity markets in August 2007. Although it must be said that the first signs of the problem may be dated as early as March 2007, when US subprime investors announced major losses. Be that as it may, a breakdown of trust between the financial sector and households occurred, most specifically in the case of the subprime mortgage holders. As the losses on these mortgages and other toxic assets accumulated, banks lost trust between themselves, which led to the freezing of the interbank lending market in the second half of 2007. These problems further constrained the ability of the banking sector to lend to the real economy. Bank failures ensued, and are still taking place, which further eroded the ability of banks to lend. Then credit conditions in the real economy tightened further leading to corporate distress due to a lack of bank credit; trade credit provided between firms also dried up. This all emerged during the course of 2008, especially after the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. Not only did the events just described take place within countries, but also amongst countries. All in all, a significant and synchronous global severe downturn is well with us by now: the 'great recession'. The seriousness of the economic situation can be further highlighted by the estimated US\$4.1 trillion losses in the world financial system, less than half of which has been formally written off. No wonder central banks around the world have initiated unconventional monetary policies to help their financial markets to overcome their financial difficulties. Not to mention the attempts by governments around the globe, with different degrees of intervention and enthusiasm, to contain the depth of the crisis through 'stimulus packages', both fiscal and monetary, and to revive the real economy.

The analysis so far has been concerned with the cause of the crisis. As mentioned above two other factors contributed to the crisis and we turn our attention to these next. We begin with the international imbalances followed by a discussion of monetary policy aspects.

International Imbalances

The process described so far was also accentuated by the international imbalances, which were built up over a decade or more prior to the crisis. The rise of China and the decline of investment in many parts of Asia following the 1997 crisis there, created a great deal of savings. The 'privilege' enjoyed by the US dollar as the world's currency encouraged and enabled that amount of savings to be channeled mainly into the US, helping to put downward pressure on US interest rates. That, along with the low interest rate policy pursued by the Fed over the same period, enabled US households to live well beyond their means. Low interest rates at the same time helped to push up asset prices, especially house prices, thereby enabling the financial sector to explode. The explosion of the banking sector enabled lending to households and businesses to expand substantially along with lending to other banks. All these imbalances created a more buoyant market for financial institutions thereby feeding the originate-and-distribute culture and machine.

Monetary Policy

The other feature suggested earlier is the specific monetary policy pursued over the period of the financial innovations described above. More specifically, this feature springs from the focus of economic policy on price stability and inflation targeting at the exclusion of any other objectives. Monetary policy is thereby geared to frequent interest rate changes as a vehicle to controlling inflation. The impact of this policy has been the creation of enormous liquidity and household debt in the major economies, which reached unsustainable magnitudes and helped to promote the current crisis. Especially so after the collapse of the IT bubble in March 2000 when central banks, led by the Fed, pursued highly accommodative monetary policies to avoid a deep recession. Looking at debt statistics (see Bank for International Settlements Annual Report, June 2008, p. 29), we find the following: between 1998 and 2002 outstanding household debt, including mortgage debt, in the UK was 72.0 percent of GDP; between 2003 and 2007 it shot to 94.3 percent of GDP; in the same periods, outstanding household debt jumped from 76.7 percent of GDP to 97.6 percent of GDP in the case of the US; and in the Euro Area from 48.5 to 56.6 percent, respectively. As a result of these developments, the transmission mechanism of monetary policy has changed: the build-up of household debt and asset holdings has made household expenditure more sensitive to short-term interest rate changes. Furthermore, the current high debt levels, combined with the difficulties in the 'real' sector, imply that lenders and equity holders stay away from the market place; not forgetting the presence and magnitude of toxic assets, which pose real problems that still need to be sorted out. The dangers with this type of conduct of monetary policy are clear: frequent changes in interest rates can have serious effects: low interest rates cause bubbles; high interest rates work through applying economic pressures on vulnerable social groups. There are, thus, severe distributional effects.

Economic Policy Implications

The obvious initial policy implication is that the current monetary policy stance should be abandoned. Monolithic concentration on price stability can lead to economic instability. Coordination of monetary and fiscal policies is vital, along with discretion in applying them.

The perception of how one reaches such a conclusion relies heavily on the belief that the objectives of macroeconomic policy are sustainable (environmental and otherwise) along with equitable economic development and growth. Within this general focus, the main objective of macroeconomic policy is the achievement of full employment of the available labour force. Achieving such an objective would require, *inter alia*, the maintenance of a high level of aggregate demand consistent with full employment of labour. Also, the provision of sufficient productive capacity to enable that full employment, where sufficient is to be interpreted in terms of quantity, quality and geographical distribution. The control of inflation is regarded as a side issue unless inflation is once again exhibiting tendencies to continue to rise and to exceed double figures.

Relatively frequent adjustments to fiscal stance in the light of macroeconomic developments are also necessary. Industrial and regional policies are required to enhance supply. Public expenditure, particularly investment, can also be structured to ease supply constraints. Interest rate policy should be set so that the real interest rate is in line with the trend rate of growth, although this may be constrained by world levels of interest rates. Another constraint in this regard is the requirement of a fixed exchange rate. However, the main operations of any Central Bank should be directed towards financial stability.

To summarise, fiscal policy should be used both in the short term and in the long term to address demand issues. Monetary policy should focus on financial stability. Regional and industrial policies should be employed to create the required capacity and an incomes policy should also be developed to maintain low inflation as defined above. These policies should also include 'green elements', especially since 'green fiscal measures' in the form of 'green investment' as well as 'green-efficiency' measures are most suitable and feasible under current circumstances.

Financing Asia's Growth

Ashley Wilkins, Wolfson Course and Programme Lent 1989



I spent the Lent Term of 1989 at Wolfson College, courtesy of the now former Wolfson Course. I jumped into university life with enthusiasm under the guidance of the indefatigable Jack King. I had chosen to read Philosophy and Classics and Jack arranged for Sir Desmond Lee to act as my tutor and mentor in my studies. The time in Cambridge passed all too quickly and it was near the end of the Lent Term that I learnt from my then employer, the bank NatWest, that I was to be posted to Hong Kong to run a newly structured finance unit focused upon the Asian market.

I landed in Hong Kong in June 1989, literally during the Tiananmen Square upheavals in Beijing. The subsequent 'Clamp Down' drastically reduced the opportunities in the China market and, consequently, I spent much of the following four years engaged in advising on and arranging the project financing for expressways in Bangkok, refineries in Rayong and power stations in the Kingdom of Thailand. For the remainder of the 1990s, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and, eventually, even China all provided deals. However, at the end of 1996 I decided to change my employer from NatWest to Société Générale, who I felt was better attuned to the Asian markets and the needs of clients therein.

The Asian crisis started in mid 1997 on the day of Hong Kong's historic handover to China. It was a day of true and traditional British pageantry, superbly choreographed to the emotive strains of Elgar's *Nimrod* and accompanied, rather prophetically, by a true Hong Kong monsoon downpour which somewhat bedraggled Prince Charles and Chris Patten, but did not affect the schedule one jot. Midnight on 30 June 1997 saw crowds on the Hong Kong harbour waterfront waving farewell to the Royal Yacht Britannia escorted by HMS Chatham and then turning from the waterfront to see, just metres away, the PLA soldiers already manning the guard posts to the HMS Tamar barracks in Central, Hong Kong. A page had been turned.

The Asian crisis rumbled on for the next six years or so, culminating in the SARS epidemic in 2003. This time was busy for those who stayed committed to the markets in Asia, with one of the most memorable deals on which I either advised or arranged being the US\$2.2bn Shandong Power deal in China for EDF and China Light & Power. This deal took over five years to complete with Export Credit Agencies based in Washington and in London and many negotiations in China itself. A real combination of East and West. Another demanding

transaction was the US\$500m Phu My 2.2 power deal in Vietnam. This took a much shorter time, just over a year, but involved long stays in Hanoi negotiating with the Government of Vietnam. A real pleasure as Hanoi is a fascinating blend of French and Asian culture with great art galleries, and at that time had only relatively recently been opened to the outside world.

During this period and indeed afterwards we were in frequent contact with Wolfson mostly via Jack and Ruth's visits to Hong Kong and our annual Christmas exchange of news. Academically I had also moved on during this period with a BSc (Hons) in Financial Services from Manchester University and an MBA from Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh.

Since 2004 we have seen very strong growth in Asia Pacific. We remained busy with a variety of interesting deals such as the development of the casino industry in Macau, a massive change for this nearly 500-year old historic city with its blend of Portuguese and Chinese culture. We closed three deals for Steve Wynn, the legendary man who 'built Las Vegas', so he could develop his iconic resort in Macau. This was a challenging deal as Macau had never undertaken complex financings before and making Portuguese law, English law and Chinese customs work smoothly together took some deft footwork. Sustainable developments have also featured highly in our work having financed one of the world's biggest hydroelectric dams, US\$1.5bn approximately, being built in Laos for EDF. This deal was negotiated mostly in Bangkok but with some time spent in the Lao capital of Vientiane which still retains many of its French influences. This hydroelectric dam produced its first kW of 'green' electricity earlier this year. Pollution management and reduction was also a major feature in the US\$6bn Tangguh LNG project we advised upon in Indonesia for BP and Mitsubishi. This project was a long one, taking over four years to complete. The liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry is one of the most important suppliers of 'lower CO₂ emission' energy to power stations worldwide. Gas from this project was destined for power markets in China, the USA, Korea and Japan with its first cargoes of LNG shipping in 2009.

More recently, from 2007, I have been asked to take up a regional management role for Société Générale across Asia Pacific which has proved to be a most welcome change and tonic. The current crisis is providing many more opportunities than challenges in Asia and we are certainly looking forward to the second decade of this century with hope and optimism. Finally I was delighted to attend the Wolfson College Cocktail Reception in Hong Kong earlier in 2009 hosted by the President, and to catch up on the successes of the College as it goes from strength to strength.

Happiness and Economics

Pier Luigi Porta, Visiting Fellow and Professor of Economics at the University of Milano-Bicocca



Economics, or better Political economy (as the discipline used to be called), is attracting much increased attention today; but it has never had an easy-going relationship with the general public. Britain is sometimes considered to be the home country of modern economics, which is true in many ways. Precisely in Britain, however, some of the most scathing, almost violent, remarks have emerged especially during the formative years of the discipline at the time of the British Classical School, covering approximately one hundred years from 1750 to 1850. The name of *dismal science*, which is not infrequently still associated with the discipline, was due to Thomas Carlyle. David Ricardo, who was often hailed as perhaps *the* top (both in policy design

and in money making) English economist of all times, had a difficult life in being accepted, in ‘cultural’ terms, in Britain itself. His name came to be associated with the ‘Philosophical Radicals’, i.e. the ‘Utilitarians’ of Jeremy Bentham’s school, the kind of people who were perceived as all too ready to believe everything they said as scientific truths.

Edmund Burke, in his famous pamphlet ‘Reflections on the Revolution in France’, effectively seized on that particular mood or reaction in a passing remark: ‘the age of chivalry is gone’ he wrote, ‘that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded’. John Ruskin was still more explicit when he argued that the pursuit of Political economy has the power of triggering off the worst degeneration which can affect the human mind, narrowing it down into some kind of daftness. It is, as he wrote in one of his letters, ‘the most cretinous, speechless, paralysing plague that has yet touched the brains of mankind’.

Coming down to our own days, during the recent economic and financial crisis, professional economics has been openly indicted for having blinded people from the more obvious commonsense reactions which could have averted some of the worst episodes. *The Economist* magazine recently¹ featured as its cover an economics textbook melting down and ready to be thrown into a heap of rubbish. The facts make it imperative to get rid of narrow-minded principles.

It is probably as the result of such deep-seated sentiments, that people generally find it surprising to read that economics and happiness can go together. As a matter of fact, recent

1. N. 8640, 18-24 July 2009.

developments on happiness and economics have been remarkable and have started to attract attention from all quarters. They have also marked a strong revival of reciprocal interest between economists and psychologists in each other's research findings. The attribution of the Nobel Prize for Economics in 2002 to an eminent cognitive psychologist, Daniel Kahneman, is the symbolic expression of a whole new school of economic thought.

In recent decades, as Albert Hirschman once noted, we have re-discovered that man does not live by bread, not even by GDP, alone. We have realized that a number of heretofore neglected items must be incorporated into the individual economic utility function. Examples are reasonably clean air and a range of other environmental factors. To those, however, other much broader 'environmental' (or, broadly speaking, relational) conditions are increasingly associated, such as a feeling of participation and community, and an atmosphere of security and trust within and among nations. Of course these developments affect almost any aspect of human life, from sport, to education, to sustainability in all its various forms, and give expression to a diffuse search for the good life, which is sometimes described by the Greek term of *eudaimonia*.

Happiness, in the full sense of the word, is back into economics. Happiness, indeed, is not new as a concept in the tradition of economics: we do find it at the very beginning of modern economics. It has been 'killed', as it were, by an overriding tendency to narrow economics down into utility and self-interested rationality. But recently, after a long silence on happiness in the economic literature, interest in and empirical analyses of happiness have reappeared among economists. A pioneer such as Richard Easterlin (now professor of economics at the University of Southern California), who, as early as 1974, had studied the relationship between individual income and self-evaluated happiness, has now been celebrated and included in the series of the most distinguished living economists in the opening page of the top economic sciences journal today, the *American Economic Review*.

Income and wealth are related to many positive goals in life: wealthy people have, normally, better health, greater longevity, lower rates of infant mortality, fewer financial problems (a common cause of mental distress), have a higher social status, access to more goods and services and so on. Rich people, then, should be substantially happier than others, at least on average. However, Easterlin's 'paradox of happiness' (i.e. the empirical result of better income without any improvement in happiness)² tells us something different and more complex. A number of authors were in fact involved with the discovery and many have later taken up and discussed Dick Easterlin's empirical research, thus opening up a new field of empirical and theoretical inquiry based on the proposition that the available collected data, generally speaking, do not favour the idea that economic growth necessarily leads to greater happiness. In other words, whilst income has risen sharply in recent decades, average happiness has stayed constant, or has even declined over the same period.

Happiness has always been a subject for study among philosophers, as well as among psychologists in more recent times. Studies on the relationship between happiness and economic factors, income in particular, are much more developed among psychologists, who began empirical studies on happiness at least as early as the 1950s. They developed

2. L. Bruni, PL. Porta, eds., *Economics and Happiness. Framing the Analysis*, OUP, 2005.

three main theories about the relationship between wealth and happiness: (a) *comparative perspective*, (b) *goal attainment* and (c) *hedonic*. The *comparative perspective* holds that life satisfaction results from a comparison of one's own (financial and economic) position to that of some reference group or material norm. Second, the *goal attainment perspective* looks at money (disposable income) as a potential source of well-being by enabling people to attain goals they set themselves. Finally, the *hedonic perspective* looks at how money leads to well-being by enabling people to use their time in more satisfying ways.

Economists, however, almost exclusively focus on the 'comparative perspective', by means of the theories of relative income or consumption. The upshot of a series of new developments in the field today is that economics, hell-bent on its focal variables (income, wealth, consumption), ends up *neglecting something important which affects people's happiness*. A number of contributions are trying to spot this 'something important' and identify it with some forgotten dimension, such as having opinions (Albert Hirschman), political participation (Bruno Frey and Alois Stutzer), social aspiration (Dick Easterlin), freedom (Ruut Veenhoven, Amartya Sen), loss of altruism (Charlotte Phelps), decrease of social capital (Robert Putnam, Robert Lane, Partha Dasgupta), or positional externalities (Robert Frank).

These different, and sometimes conflicting theories, agree on one point: the 'something important' neglected is, somehow, related to *interpersonal relationships*. The role of interpersonal relationships in the search for happiness, and the need of specifying the peculiarity of the concept of happiness with respect to other similar and familiar words, can be seen as the essential foundations in understanding the relationship between economics and happiness. The basic steps depart from Aristotle's idea of happiness as *eudaimonia*, or the full realization of the self. In that earlier classical perspective, wealth is nothing except *one* possibly useful element that is wanted in the pursuit of another and further aim, which is virtue as the only source of happiness. If we now turn to Classical Political Economy, we have to realize that in Adam Smith's early work, his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, there are indeed references to happiness. We do find there the 'classical' idea (very similar to other contemporary authors, in particular the Italian Antonio Genovesi, the first incumbent ever of a Chair of Political Economy, in Naples in the mid-18th century) of virtue and happiness as the final end. According to Smith, the human being and the dynamics of interpersonal relations are designed to allow people to reach happiness.

Through the formative process of economic theory, as it is today, it is interesting that the Cambridge School can be singled out as highlighting issues connected with happiness and a multi-dimensional conception both of the motivation to human action and of the nature of satisfaction.³ It is well-known, for example, that Alfred Marshall, who established the Economic Tripos in Cambridge in 1903 after many years of struggle, did make room for 'altruism' in his economics and he denied that individualism and self-interest have to be taken as the ultimate foundations and cornerstones of Economic Science. It is no wonder then that the Marshallian school came to inspire a large stream of insightful research on the

3. L. Bruni "The 'Happiness Transformation Problem' in the Cambridge Tradition", *European Journal of the History of Economic Thought*, autumn 2004, pp. 433-51.

future of capitalism, including (for example) contributions focussing on the study of welfare and the so-called ‘externalities’, which have an influence on well-being but cannot be accounted for on the basis of the strict rationality of self-interest *in exchange* and must be governed by public policy.⁴ John Maynard Keynes, perhaps the best known of all Cambridge economists, was by the way very far from subscribing to a purely utilitarian view of economic rationality.

Even during the post-war years, especially during the 1950s and 1960s when the Cambridge Faculty of Economics largely became the home of the ‘surplus approach’ to economics, a neo-Marxian view of the economy based on purely materialist-quantitative relations, the original spirit of the Cambridge school was never altogether lost. The very return to the Classics, advocated by the surplus approach, proved fundamental to opening new vistas of economic analysis. Just to mention a few examples, to which others could easily be added, the researches of Nicholas Kaldor on growth, of Maurice Dobb on welfare and especially the outstanding contributions of Luigi Pasinetti on learning and creativity, or of Amartya Sen on capabilities, liberty and justice, or (more recently) of Partha Dasgupta on the idea of ‘social capital’, are all significant examples of a way of doing economics which remains wide open to interdisciplinary stimuli. All of these scholars are, in different ways, the children of the Cambridge School.

At the same time, in the opposite camp, a good deal of the thinking in the mainstream of economics today remains trapped in a drift to *economic imperialism*, as it is called, in a constant attempt to apply the self-interest rationality dogma even beyond economics, to the realm of history, sociology and politics. In the English tradition – from John Stuart Mill to Marshall and the Cambridge School – the idea has been pervasive that purely ‘economic’ causes *do not cover* the whole territory of the relevant factors for the understanding of social phenomena. They must be weaved into interdisciplinary research. The ‘imperialists’ think otherwise: they herald the idea that economic theory (in the strict sense of the term) can display enormous powers and, as a matter of principle, knows of *no boundaries* in its application. Economics is thus thought to provide the scientific stronghold, as it were, over the whole field of social and political inquiry.

But, to go back to some of our opening statements, what is all too blithely supposed to give evidence of the *power* of the discipline, in fact harbours the seeds of sterility. It easily turns into a sign of weakness. It is in fact also widely perceived today that the imperialist approach can well be a drift into ruin. The economics of happiness leads the way to realize this and to turn contemporary economics into a more humane, and perhaps also a more interesting, discipline.

4. This is the theory of the so-called *externalities*, one of the main contributions of Arthur Cecil Pigou, Marshall’s successor to the Cambridge chair of economics.

Dismal Science meets the Glorious Game

Ajit Karnik, Visiting Fellow 2003-2004 and Professor of Economics, Middlesex University Dubai

Economics and cricket is not a natural combination: one, the ‘dismal’ science and the other, a glorious, almost larger-than-life, exhilarating game. In an academic paper (*Valuing Cricketers Using Hedonic Price Models*) soon to be published in the *Journal of Sports Economics*, I have sought to apply economic principles to cricket. The paper focuses on the Indian Premier League (IPL) of Twenty-20 (T20) cricket which has been launched in India over the last two years.

Placing a value on players has been quite common in baseball or football. However, cricket has been immune to such pricing. Cricketers become part of a team based on their nationality and, while they may be paid a fixed contractual amount, there has never been a market for cricketers as there is for, say, footballers in the English Premier League. In February 2008, the IPL introduced an auction for Indian and international cricketers as a way of creating teams to participate in the T20 tournament. The teams are city based – Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mohali and Mumbai – and are owned by a franchise. The paper investigates the factors that determine the prices that franchises have paid for cricketers. Not only have the factors been identified but the underlying value of each factor can be inferred from the estimated hedonic price equation. Every additional run scored by a batsman is worth \$34 and an additional wicket taken by a bowler is worth \$677. A batting all-rounder (i.e. a batsman who can also bowl a bit) earns a premium of \$27 over a pure batsman. Age of the player is an important element in the pricing process: a player one year younger than another will earn \$20,000 more. T20 is a game that requires the batsman to score rapidly; the strike rate, which measures this, is valued at \$1225. And, finally, Indian and Australian cricketers command a significant premium over other nationalities.

The paper also computes the rates of return earned by the franchises at the end of the 2008 T20 IPL tournament. Very interestingly, the paper estimates positive rates of returns for only four teams – Chennai, Delhi, Jaipur and Mohali – and these were the very teams that played in the semi-finals of the 2008 tournament. The Jaipur franchise, which won that tournament, earned the highest rate of return.

Operational Linguistics – off the beaten track

Edward Johnson, Fellow

‘Obama’s grandmother lives up that road’ shouted Stanley from the wheel, pointing left through the dust-cloud. According to the map, the red earth track ran westwards for a hundred miles towards Uganda so there was little to be done with Stanley’s comment other than to register, once again, the pride felt by many Kenyans at their familial connection with the US Presidency. Our truck meanwhile leapfrogged onward over the ridges and potholes, north from Kisumu to the village of Sauri.

I was especially alert to US connections at the time; my visit to this district bordering Lake Victoria coming as a direct result of a research association we now have with Columbia University in New York. Stanley Shihundu, a health facilitator for Yala District, was taking me to a clinic established in one of the Sub-Saharan ‘Millennium Villages’. These villages, or clusters of villages, are the focus of a massive, ‘bottom up’ programme of development targeted at the UN Millennium Development Goals signed up to by our governments in 2000. The Project is the brainchild of Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of The Earth Institute at Columbia: you may have heard him explaining the approach during his BBC Reith lecture series in 2007. Within these villages, and in contrast to more conventional, single issue, national programmes, barriers to prosperity are tackled initially on a relatively small, local scale but on several fronts simultaneously. Furthermore, the communities involved contribute both financially and in kind to the process. Synchronised improvements to agriculture, health, education and infrastructure are the four main areas of effort. There



Edward Johnson and Stanley Shihundu, Sauri Clinic Kenya, April 2009

is of course nothing small about the overall scale of the Millennium Villages operation; the currently selected fourteen sites are located in ten different countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. It is an original and daring undertaking; vast and logistically complex.

We arrived mid-afternoon at the Sauri clinic where, I now suspect, my hosts were expecting a medical man for they propelled me at once into

their new, very busy, pre-natal examination room. My efforts to cloak my medical inadequacy with a benign, reassuring, doctorly demeanour proved, sadly, too successful by far, serving only to extend the length of the visit and increase the detail of the encounters. By this time there was no turning back and since no opportunity arose to plead my special interest, the only thing for it was to carry on and attempt to exude equally convincing and concerned attention in all the later sections of the clinic. We came finally, to a small, cramped, baking hot, yet patient-free office. Here, two perspiring young men, wedged between leaning towers of disintegrating paper folders, pounded the keyboards of dust encrusted computers to convert the handwritten records of the clinic's day into electronic data. I had come, at last, to the object of my visit.

The work going on in this tiny space was a direct result of research carried out in 2006 in another, albeit much cooler, room of equal size at Fuchs' House, Wolfson College. Michaelmas Term saw the return, as a Visiting Fellow, of Dr Andrew Kanter, a *bona fide* medical man. With a little help and encouragement from his academic colleagues here, Andy put together a system design and a project proposal to provide the Millennium Villages Project with a tailor-made, open source (that is non-proprietary), computational infrastructure capable of handling health records and health-related communications at several professional levels and in multiple languages. The envisaged system, dubbed the 'Millennium Global Village Network' (MGV-Net), would not only help clinics keep track of their patients' care and simplify referrals, it could also ease the administrative burden of monitoring the activity and progress of the entire clinic; such things as medical reports for regional or national health administrations; orders for the replenishment of dispensary stock and other supplies, could be produced and transmitted at the touch of a button.

Arguments such as these for the deployment of information technology in healthcare are familiar and there is not the space here to explore them further, nor to weigh the disadvantages or the impediments to adoption. Continuing then, solely in terms of opportunities, such systems also have the potential to provide branches of medical research and global health monitoring with better quality data from a wider, geographical base than has hitherto been possible. With this in mind, the Health Metrics Network at the World Health Organisation is closely following developments. Considerable thought and painstaking detail is required to achieve all this. There is a fundamental need to standardise much further the terminology and other 'data elements' used in medical discourse across communities, specialisms and languages. Each item must be 'mapped' to the other and also to the approved international medical and administrative reference tables: 'SNOMED', 'Read' and 'ICD9/10'. If this were done properly then each clinical, administrative and research site could work with a more comprehensive data standard, data derived would be interoperable and capable of meaningful aggregation. Communication would also improve. It is here that my own work in operational linguistics is felt to be relevant being largely concerned with communication in professionally or operationally specific 'mission-critical' settings and where there is often more than one language in use.

The proposal was successful and the Rockefeller Foundation launched the project with three years' backing from January 2009. Columbia agreed to host the work within a developing eHealth Centre linked to the Earth Institute, the Department of Biomedical Informatics and the

Department of Epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health. Progress has since been rapid, with sufficient aspects of the methodology and software now completed to allow several sites to ‘go live’ with a first version of the system. We are, of course, constantly needing to look for additional funding and were pleased therefore to win this year an additional, research-specific, grant from the Canadian International Development Research Centre. This has brought with it a team working in related areas at the Medical Research Council in South Africa. In Cambridge, I have been developing the linguistic and terminological aspects of the system for data handling and communication with Mark Garner (Aberdeen University and former Wolfson Visiting Scholar). Meanwhile, my colleague David Matthews at Edinburgh (a former Wolfson PhD student and Fellow) has re-written, for the Project’s medical register, a piece of highly successful ‘Wiki-style’, web-based, collaboration software. We designed this together three years ago to help build a multi-lingual commercial vehicle template with the police of seventeen European countries. In just the same way, but this time through the efforts of African and other medical volunteers, a stable, multilingual medical vocabulary for MGV-Net and other systems is beginning to take shape.

This is also the beginning of what could turn out to be a long-term, mutually beneficial, research collaboration with Columbia on some novel theoretical and practical challenges. The road to be followed however is likely to be even longer than the one leading to Sarah Obama’s front door, and from this distance the pot holes are not that easy to spot.



Andy Kanter chairs a Millennium Project research session in Fuchs House, Michaelmas 2007. Left to right: Dr Andrew Kanter MD, Dr David Matthews (PhD computer science), Justin Basile Echouffo MD from Cameroon (Wolfson PhD student in epidemiology) and Dr Fred Bukachi MD PhD (University of Nairobi, Wolfson Senior Member); foreground: Dr Chip Masarie MD (Oregon)

Long live Chinese Script 汉字万岁

Michael O'Sullivan, Fellow and Director, Cambridge Commonwealth and Overseas Trusts

I came late to learning Chinese. Languages were my favourite subject from childhood, but when I was an undergraduate thirty years ago 'modern languages', as I think is still the case, meant certain European languages. I took a BA in French and German. The study of Chinese was not unknown then, but it was classified as 'Oriental' and not modern. Those who learnt it were few, and thought to be exceptionally dedicated as they memorized thousands of 'characters' and strove to express themselves in a language which, we were told, did not have tenses, conjugations, articles or much else of what respectable modern languages abounded in. Just lots of characters to learn.

I did not imagine at that time that I would spend – so far – fifteen years of my working life in China, and would myself learn enough Chinese to presume to write an article in this magazine about a language many Wolfson Members know better than I. I hope they will forgive me for any poorly judged observations or plain errors in what follows, and that other Members may find some interest in it.

Contempt for the above-mentioned lack of tenses, conjugations etc., would be unjustified. As well as possessing a rich literary and philosophical tradition, Chinese does the various practical jobs expected of a modern language perfectly well. Were it not so, we would hardly be talking of the 'rise of China'. But the absence of inflection – words changing in their endings or in other respects to reflect tense, number, grammatical case and so on – does make Chinese exceptionally suited to its system of writing.

With some 3,000-4,000 characters in regular current use, written Chinese comprises a set of unique symbols each corresponding in speech to a syllable (many characters sound the same or nearly the same) and each, generally speaking, conveying a meaning. The equivalent in Chinese to an English word comprises one or more characters, and most often two. So *flower* (花 *hua*) is one character, *vase* (花瓶 *huaping*) is two characters: *flower+bottle*. The selection and ordering of characters, governed by the rules of Chinese word-formation and grammar, offers endless scope for the creativity which is fundamental to all languages. Yet each character, however and wherever used, retains its integrity: somewhat like a game of Scrabble played with tiles on which a whole syllable is printed, but with the added feature that each syllable conveys meaning.

Chinese characters have sometimes been inaccurately described as 'ideograms'. A few of them are indeed ideograms – that is, iconic representations of meaning, such as the characters for *up* (上 *shang*) and *down* (下 *xia*). A few others are pictograms – they look like what they mean, as in the characters for *moon* (月 *yue*), *mouth* (口 *kou*), *person* (人 *ren*), and perhaps that is how it all started, over 3,000 years ago. Compound ideograms are perhaps the most

enjoyable of the characters – such as *light* (明 *ming* = *sun+moon*) or *male* (男 *nan* = *strength+field*, where a representation of a tendon stands for *strength*) – but they too are a minority. Most modern Chinese characters are phono-semantic compounds. Each has two components, one of which places it in a class of meaning (e.g. *metal*, *liquid*, *emotion*) – there are 189 of these in current use in Mainland China – and one which gives a rough indication of how the character is pronounced, by analogy with a similar sounding word. As a system of representation, it has something in common with the parlour game charades. The character for *mad* (疯 *feng*) for example, signifies that it is a type of affliction which sounds like the word for *wind* (风 *feng*).

The drawbacks of such a writing system, compared to alphabetical scripts, are perhaps more obvious than the advantages. It is much harder to learn than abc, and probably requires at least twice the effort to attain the same level of competence, which is hard on Chinese schoolchildren. There may have been times in China's history when this very difficulty appeared advantageous to some, in that it bolstered the power of scholar-officials and helped keep foreigners at a cultural distance. But at least since the fall of the Qing Dynasty it has been an acknowledged inconvenience. Indeed Mao Zedong speculated that the revolution would ultimately require the levelling benefits of romanization, and some initial progress was made with standardizing the previously diverse methods of representing Chinese in the Roman alphabet, and simplifying some of the most complex characters in common use. That fully romanized Chinese is entirely feasible is shown by the example of modern Vietnamese, a related language now written exclusively in the Roman alphabet. It is a fiddly business, because, like Chinese, Vietnamese is a tonal language and diacritic marks are needed to distinguish between tones, but it works.

Despite the inconvenience of learning it, the survival of the Chinese script now seems assured. More people outside China are learning it, ever more is published in it, both on paper and online, and no one in a resurgent China envisages doing without it. I have heard people say that revived cultural self-confidence, or growing Chinese economic influence, are what underpins the newly secure future of the Chinese script. But I do not think these are the main factors. In fact China's recent economic success seems to owe much to a willingness on the part of Chinese people to overturn established models, with few sentimental inhibitions. I think the main explanation is technological.

Less than thirty years ago, the production of Chinese text was still laborious. Handwritten text remained common because typing – using a fantastic machine which was a hybrid of a miniaturized printing press and a typewriter – offered little advantage of speed despite being a hard skill to acquire. It seemed likely to me then that these economic disadvantages would become overwhelming in an industrializing country, and that at some point the future of the script would have to be reconsidered.

But then came the IT revolution. For a while in the 1980s the efficiency gap in producing text widened, as early commercial software was suitable for alphabetical scripts only. But by the late 1980s convenient systems for inputting Chinese characters through a standard keyboard were emerging. One of the most popular involves simply typing the romanized form of the character and selecting the desired character from a menu. It may sound clumsy,

but with increasingly powerful predictive, context-sensitive software, the point was long ago reached where Chinese text can be produced as fast as English, and the advantage is now in favour of Chinese. Texting in Chinese is at least twice as fast as in English, based on experiments I have conducted myself.

Speed of production is not the only advantage. The concision of written Chinese (obvious when you consider that most English words can be translated with two characters) makes it a very usable language of the internet: compared to English, more can be fitted on a web page, and small tabs and windows can more easily be labelled without resorting to micro-script. These claims can be tested by viewing the Chinese and English versions of some popular websites, for example those of the BBC and Air China.

The beauty of Chinese script is such that its survival is itself cause for celebration. But it is pleasing too that progress in information technology, sometimes accused of causing all kinds of cultural collateral damage, has saved, perhaps forever, one of the oldest and most interesting methods of representing natural language as text.

Sanskrit and Tamil in Mediaeval India

Vincenzo Vergiani, Research Fellow

The cultural and social history of civilisation in South Asia can profitably be viewed in terms of a continuous exchange between the ‘high’ pan-Indian culture of the élites, dominated for more than two thousand years by one language, Sanskrit, and the numerous vernacular traditions, which have repeatedly infused new life and content into the former while being in turn profoundly shaped by this interaction.

As a Sanskritist, my main area of research has so far been the history of linguistic ideas. Since very ancient times South Asian civilisation has manifested a preoccupation with language, its powers, functions and structures. This preoccupation culminated a few centuries BCE in the *Aṣṭādhyāyī* of Pāṇini, a grammar of the Sanskrit language which is a masterpiece of descriptive linguistics and in many respects can be seen as a precursor of modern generative grammars. Pāṇini’s work gave rise in turn to a rich tradition of linguistic studies and philosophical speculations and fostered the emergence of new grammatical endeavours in virtually all the societies that were in prolonged contact with Brahmanical culture, both within the Subcontinent and beyond, in an arc stretching from Central to South East Asia.

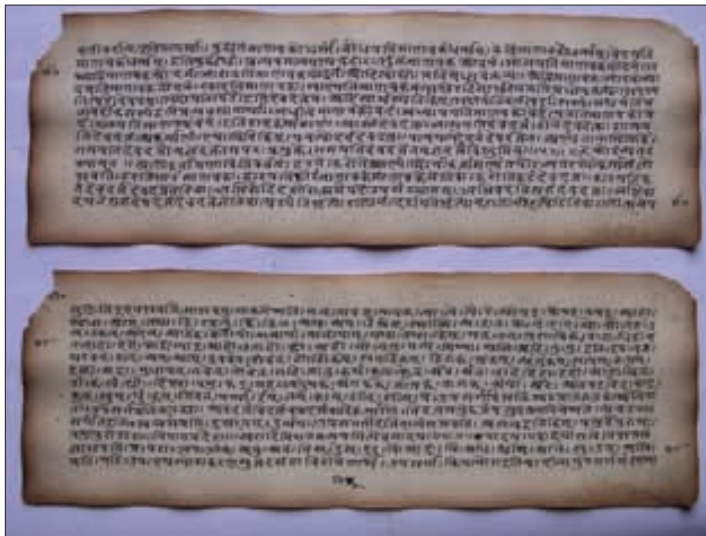


Dakshinamurti, the Tamil god of knowledge and learning, in the Kailasanatha temple of Kanchipuram, early 8th century

While primarily a Sanskritist, I have become increasingly aware – like many other fellow researchers in recent years – of the importance of regional cultures for a fuller understanding of South Asian history. This has led me to cultivate an interest in Tamil, a Dravidian language spoken in the south of the Subcontinent. From the perspective of the interaction between high culture and local traditions, the case of Tamil, the oldest and best preserved South Asian vernacular, is unique. A highly sophisticated literary and intellectual production in this regional language was already well underway in the early centuries of the first millennium CE and has continued, informed by an ongoing interaction with Sanskrit, into modern times. Not surprisingly, a grammatical tradition, clearly influenced by Sanskrit speculation and yet characterised by a high

degree of autonomy and originality, was one of the first disciplines to appear in the Tamil country.

Historical sources and other kinds of textual evidence show that bilingualism was very common among the literati writing in Tamil. Likewise, the influence of the Dravidian language on the style and usage of those writing in Sanskrit is evident across a wide variety of genres and discourses. Exploring these matters was the purpose of the international workshop on ‘Bilingual Discourse and Cross-cultural Fertilisation: Sanskrit and Tamil in Mediaeval India’ organised by Dr Whitney Cox (SOAS, London) and myself, thanks to the generous support of the British Academy and the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies at Cambridge, and hosted by Wolfson College, Cambridge, on May 22-23. The workshop brought together researchers from India, USA, Japan, Israel and several European countries and provided them with a unique forum to present and discuss their findings. Its starting point was the question of translation, especially the creation of parallel or equivalent technical vocabularies and discursive strategies within the Sanskrit and Tamil knowledge systems of literary theory, grammar, theology, jurisprudence and ritualism, among others. The ensuing debate was lively and instructive, ranging across different specialist areas – imagine historians and philologists locking horns over cross-linguistic communication! Attention was drawn to the variety of multilingual practices recorded in medieval South India, exemplified by the ease with which technical Sanskrit was adopted in legal documents as opposed to the efforts to naturalise it within Tamil literary theory. This suggests a level of sociolinguistic and socio-textual complexity that all the participants have committed themselves to exploring further. At a time when India is asserting herself as a global power and, in the process, having to confront formidable challenges both old and new, an understanding of the country’s pre-colonial past in all its staggering complexity represents an indispensable tool for understanding its present.



Two folios of a manuscript of the Kashikaurtti, a 7th-century Sanskrit grammatical text, kept in the Oriental Research Institute of Mysore

Investigative Journalism

Phil Kitchin, Press Fellow Easter 2009

I work in what I think is one of the most exciting, and only sometimes boring, jobs there is – investigative journalism. It’s a job that has some quite strange days. An example: one day six years ago I secretly met serious criminals in the morning, questioned a Member of Parliament about her corruption in the afternoon and was bashed by her husband – a giant of a man – in the evening.

It’s a job that see-saws between weeks of reading and re-reading hundreds of pages of mind-blowingly boring documents looking for that one tiny piece of evidence, to spending weeks trying to be objective while hyped on adrenaline. It’s a job that has peculiar stresses of believing you’ve done the right thing but knowing what you are about to publish is going to wreck someone’s life and damage the lives of their family. But it was also the job that landed me a three month Press Fellowship at Wolfson College after winning the three top awards for journalism in New Zealand in 2008.



At Wolfson I studied the impact of network technology, i.e. the internet and twitter on investigative reporting. Such technology has led to a new kind of journalism – networked journalism – a form of more collaborative journalism where reporters and the public work together to produce a story using the technologies referred to above. By its nature all good reporting should involve an element of investigation because fact checking is supposed to be a basic element of journalism. But the pressure to produce quick copy has increased on daily and weekly news reporters so that while they face shrinking budgets, fewer staff and ever-tightening deadlines, these reporters are also confronted with armies of smarter PR and spin merchants.

I do not pretend to have a perfect answer to the question: *What is investigative journalism?* But I believe it requires more than summarising a leaked document and/or fact checking details of leaked reports and publishing a ‘he said, she said’ story. Investigative journalism involves thoroughly investigating a person, people, an organisation or issue to produce a significant outcome – an outcome that enables the public to learn things that daily or routine journalism would not ordinarily have revealed.

The term ‘investigative reporting’ is frequently and wrongly bandied about by mainstream media. The term has been exploited to falsely represent daily journalism as ‘investigative’ in order to sell more newspapers or improve television ratings. Sadly, stories trumpeted as ‘investigative’ are too often stories that required little or no more investigation than simply checking for accuracy as should be required in any other daily news story. At Wolfson I looked into how network technology and networked journalism might affect investigative journalism by turning the clock back and looking at some of my own work.

My reporting career began as daily news reporter for a provincial newspaper in 1985 and it was not till around the year 2002 that I began to focus almost exclusively on investigative reporting. My switch began with a series of stories on a senior policeman who lied on oath to protect a friend. The investigation included obtaining video footage, corroborating sworn statements and secret police documents. The police launched an inquiry following publication and about 18 months later the policeman was found guilty of perjury and jailed.

In 2002, following an anonymous tip off, I began an investigation into a high-profile Member of Parliament from the right wing Act party. It took months to gain sufficient trust of my principal sources for them to hand over documents that passed the legal test for us to publish. I spoke to dozens of people off the record to corroborate the elements of the story. The *Dominion Post* newspaper then published a series of articles saying the MP – who was her party’s education spokeswoman – and her husband, misused around NZ\$140,000 of taxpayers’ money from a charitable trust teaching disadvantaged children to read. The series said the MP spent the stolen money attending fashion shows in Australia, stapling her stomach, paying for her children’s private education, buying art work and furnishing her husband’s business. As a result the Serious Fraud Office began an investigation and two years later the couple were jailed for multiple counts of fraud and attempting to pervert the course of justice.

I then picked up an inquiry I’d been running for years into claims by a police source of a high-level police conspiracy to de-rail rape allegations by a teenager. The woman alleged she was raped by police officers on several occasions including an alleged pack rape by three men she accused of violating her with a police baton. As the investigation developed, I was fortunate to be able to negotiate a change to my job description that gave me the freedom to work solely on stories requiring significant investigation. This was critical to the outcome. It gave me time to concentrate without distractions on a difficult, complex and legally dangerous story. Accuracy, corroboration and proof were vital. So too, was secrecy.

After the story was published a commission of inquiry was launched as was a high-level police inquiry. The man being groomed to be New Zealand’s next police chief was later

arrested and charged with pack rape as were two other former policemen, one a former police prosecutor, the other a former senior detective. They were acquitted of those charges three years later. The assistant commissioner of police resigned to avoid facing police disciplinary charges. However, before that criminal case got to trial another rape complainant came forward. The two former police officers we'd named in our first story plus a millionaire businessman were jailed for pack raping her. Another man pleaded guilty to abducting the victim. Two other men were found guilty of attempting to pervert the course of justice, another former police officer was found guilty of indecent assault and another police chief was acquitted of a charge of raping a policewoman. The last of seven trials arising from our series of stories was held in late 2007 for the former head of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the Rotorua police – the man we accused of conspiring to whitewash the original rape complaints. He was jailed.

Since the pack rape series I've done investigations that led to a businessman being charged and jailed for a NZ\$4million fraud and a man being jailed for murdering his baby daughter by drowning her in a bath. One long-running investigation involved donations to the New Zealand First party, led by Foreign Affairs Minister, Winston Peters. After publication Mr Peters was forced to stand down before the 2008 elections when the Serious Fraud Office launched an investigation. They found his political party had repeatedly failed to disclose donations but that there was no case for him to answer. He and his party were dumped by voters in the 2008 elections.

In all the above stories there was a pattern to how I worked. I spent considerable time – weeks, months or years sometimes – forging relationships of mutual trust with sources. Secrecy, referred to earlier, was important to the outcomes. A key part to establishing trust was the insistence on secrecy either by me or the source(s). I told many sources that if word got out about what I was investigating, documents would be shredded, threats made and there would be attempts to de-rail the story. Nevertheless, some official documents did disappear and copies of documents I'd already obtained could not be found during subsequent official inquiries. This suggests that if secrecy had been sloppy, I might not have received some of the critical documents I obtained.

Other examples exist of the lengths people will go to if they learn a journalist is investigating allegations of criminal behaviour. The charge of attempting to pervert the course of justice faced by the corrupt MP and her husband involved their attempts to cover their tracks following publication of that story. The MP's husband assaulted me on the eve of publication causing a last minute rethink by a critical source to contemplate withdrawing from the story. That source was later put under immense pressure to retract by mutual friends of theirs and the MP's family. Had the MP and her husband known earlier just what I was investigating, I doubt I would have obtained the documents and the sworn statements I got.

After looking back at these stories my conclusion was that some investigative journalism is just not suited to networked reporting, mainly because of the need for secrecy. However, what I also learned at Wolfson was that if some investigative stories come to a standstill, network technology may be a circuit breaker to get the story moving again. Network

technology's strength for investigative journalism is its almost instant reach to a potentially huge pool of sources, participants and experts in the production of a story. I think this is so for stories the daily media sensationalise or cover poorly. I also feel network technologies' greatest contribution to investigative journalism is for stories about complex issues that are poorly understood by the public and the media.

The American academic Jeff Jarvis summed it up well: "This idea of collaboration with the public, I think allows us to look at investigative journalism in new ways. Sometimes it's about a reporter with contacts, shoe leather that lives forever. It's also about seeing data as news and the fact that the public knows more than we do and if we can find ways to mobilize them and to draw what they know out of them that will yield more truth. I think it's also true that we have more of an ethic of transparency online and that we wanna try to bring that ethic of transparency to government and business and journalism itself." So while I think Jeff Jarvis is on target, there is a myriad of ideas, theories and opinions on how networked technology has impacted and will continue to impact on investigative journalism.

I left Wolfson thinking no reporting model is the be-all-to-end-all for investigative journalism. New technology gives and takes. Networked technology offers exciting opportunities and is potentially a powerful ally for the craft. But it is not a magic bullet.

Social Audit reveals Irregularities

Padmaparna Ghosh, Chevening Fellow Lent 2009

October 2009 saw India's largest ever employment generation programme go through its toughest test. For the first time in the country, a government sponsored scheme held a social audit, at the lowest level of governance called gram panchayat (village collective). Never before has any legislation involved social organizations, local people as well as government officials judging and measuring the performance of a law. The audits, it would appear, actually seem to work.

Badliyas *panchayat* in Rajasthan's Bhilwara district has a *sarpanch*, or headman, filled with contrition. Dashrat Singh not only wrote a cheque for Rs1.3 lakh giving money back to the panchayat, but he also swore an oath in writing that he would never make the mistake again of trying to pocket money meant for the government's rural jobs programme. The money had been sanctioned to the panchayat for road construction under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA), which forms the centrepiece of the government's welfare programmes, and was considered key to the success of the United Progressive Alliance in elections earlier this year. Singh was caught because of one of the aspects that makes the programme unique – social audits that allow non-governmental organizations to run checks on it. These audits will soon span the whole country, covering every district and every village.

The first phase of the audit in Bhilwara district revealed irregularities and corruption relating to the use of sub-standard materials, the use of machinery instead of manual labour and the non-issuance of job cards, needed to ensure that the right people are being paid. As a result of the audit 12 first information reports (FIR) – filed by the police department in crimes, these reports recognize that one has been committed – have been filed in the district against government officials. Punishment will follow, says the state official in charge of the programme in the state. “There will be FIRs, charge-sheets, suspensions and terminations against corrupt officials, whether at panchayat level, block level or state level,” said Rajendra Bhanawat, Rajasthan's NREGA commissioner. “We can't really hang them, but we will do what we can to undo what has happened.”

The results of such audits are put up for public display. Villagers recently queued up for a chance to speak about similar issues at a meeting at Baran village of Banera panchayat. The walls of the local school were covered in posters made by the villagers listing the various irregularities found in the social audit. Ram Niwas Mehta, Rajasthan's NREGA project director, said the audit was forcing officials to learn the programme's stringent accountability rules. Mehta showed a letter in which a NREGA programme officer wrote that he had no idea that he had to account for payments made for purchases. He was also not aware that he couldn't issue non-account payee cheques or that he needed to put dates on all receipts.

It is the first time that an institutionalized social audit has been included as part of legislation. Social organizations work alongside government officials on such audits, involving grass roots groups and the local people whereas traditionally audits of government programmes are conducted by government officials. “When I joined, audits were exercises done behind closed doors, there was no public participation, people didn’t know when it happened and, of course, there were hardly any objections on how the scheme was implemented,” said Manju Rajpal, Bhilwara district collector and a former NREGA commissioner.

In the first phase of the exercise in Bhilwara, teams of social auditors collected information about the scheme which covered 11 panchayats out of the 281 in the district. They inquired into complaints as well as the expenditure incurred and the materials used. The checks will continue until all the panchayats are covered in Bhilwara, which is also the constituency of C P Joshi, who as the current Union rural development minister is directly in charge of the programme. “Joshi himself offered that Bhilwara be the first district to be covered by a social audit, which is a good sign,” said Kiran Shaheen, an activist with the MKSS, a grassroots organization championing the ‘Right to Information’ in rural India. “Now, Bharat Singh, the state *panchayati raj* (village governance) minister wants it done in his constituency, Kota. It is a question of trust in the process.” The whole exercise involves 2,400 people, including 800 government officials, divided into 135 teams, which will cover the entire district.

State NREGA commissioner Bhanawat said that in less than one year there have been around 300 FIRs against village heads, block development officers (BDOs) and state administrative service officials, 40 programme officers’ contracts have been terminated and 30 *gram sewaks* (government officials attached to villages) have been suspended. “We discovered embezzlement of Rs1 crore in Pali district five months back, because of which the BDOs were suspended and the *sarpanchs* are still in jail,” he said.

Officials were unable to put a number on the extent of corruption in the district. “The social audit of all the panchayats will give the real picture,” Rajpal said. “What we are looking at are the irregularities mainly in asset creation, namely roads etc. and in employment and wages.” Compared with the well-known problems of discrepancies in wages and job cards, this audit’s results pointed mainly to procurement and shoddy material. The auditors added that they have also learnt to look for signs of corruption. According to Bhanawat: “Some panchayats only have material sanctioned and some only get labour, money sanctions only for material are a cause for suspicion and those who sanction more work without completion of previous jobs will be taken to task.”

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) recently set up a taskforce on social audits under the Act. “Given the constraints, they are doing a commendable job,” said Niranjan Pant, CAG director general for local bodies. “Social audits provide public participation, which makes it better and more real.”

Footnote

Adapted from an article previously published in *Mint* Newspaper, a national business daily in India, on 13 October 2009.

The Cutting Edge: environmental issues in Amazonia

Andreia Fanzeres, Press Fellow Easter 2009

In a very poor neighbourhood on the outskirts of Sinop, the biggest of the thriving logging cities in the so-called arc of deforestation of the Amazon, in the State of Mato Grosso¹, I met Maria da Luz. She had left her hometown in southern Brazil (more than 3,000 kilometres from there) with her family when the Brazilian dictatorship in the 1970s offered cheap land to occupy and colonize the Amazon rainforest. As our brief conversation went on, Maria started to complain about those days of violence caused by unemployment as many logging companies had just been closed by the national environmental institute due to their illegal practices. She remembered there was just ‘bush’ around the city when she arrived many years ago, and that everything had changed since that time. She didn’t seem to know why, but talked about heavy storms and windy days like she had never experienced before. When asked whether she liked Amazonia, she answered:

I don’t know. I only see it on television.

Would you believe it if I said you are in Amazonia?

Everything is possible, she smiled suspiciously.

This short dialogue changed my life. It was my first trip to the deforested areas of the Amazon and from that day in August 2005 I realised there was indeed a huge gap between what people say in newspapers, at conferences or in the politicians’ pronouncements concerned with the environment, and the real level of knowledge of those who actually have the power to burn what is left of the forest in order to make their living on the frontlines of Amazonia. This experience certainly inspired my decision to move from Rio de Janeiro to another small city, Juína, and even further north in Mato Grosso where I collected the material for this investigation.

Juína is located in an area with the largest remaining pieces of forest within the arc of deforestation, but at the same time features amongst the Brazilian government’s list of the 36 most environmentally destructive municipalities of the Amazon. It also represents a remarkable case of how some cities in that zone reacted against organisations and individuals that supported indigenous or environmental campaigns in recent years, whether they are foreign or not.

1. Mato Grosso is the third largest state in Brazil, with more than 900,000 square kilometres it is almost four times the size of the United Kingdom. Around half of the state was once covered with rainforest but due to recent colonisation Mato Grosso now heads Brazil’s ranking of forest fires and deforestation in Amazonia.



A brief and informal survey of Juína residents

In order to improve people's awareness about the causes, consequences, duties and alternatives with regard to Amazon deforestation, I invited some Juína residents, including those who work in the local media, to take part in an informal assessment through answering a written or oral questionnaire. These interviews were held in March 2009 in the city centre but did not use any rigorous assessment methodology and are thus only presented as anecdotal evidence. Few people appeared to be interested in the research, especially once they realised it was about environment issues.

Thirty replies were received to the fifty questionnaires distributed and all of those who answered them, stated that local media seldom or never deliver information about 'climate change, reducing deforestation, pollutant gas emissions, sustainable practices and biodiversity'. Around half of the interviewees asserted they knew only one, or indeed none of those terms. The other half said they were familiar with all of these expressions, either because they had been mentioned on a national TV channel or they heard them at school. It transpired that the majority of people preferred to receive their information from local radio and local television news produced in town.

One of the questions aimed to explore how very negative news, such as the deforestation rate in Juína, affected their lifestyle and whether they thought something should change. "I don't care about this because we are not alone on this issue", answered a computer technician who had only completed high school. "They cannot say we have been destroying the forest because we don't anymore", assured a 53-year old peasant who moved from the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul to the northwest of Mato Grosso some 24 years ago. "What really should change are the minds of those who don't know what our life is like but even so criticise our place", stated a local radio announcer.

All of the other responses showed some concern about the enforcement of environmental legislation as well as about the lack of efforts to curb deforestation. "Yes, we would like the big landowners to replant the trees they felled", said a young radio announcer.

In August 2007 local politicians and landowners orchestrated the expulsion of Greenpeace activists, French journalists and indigenists from Juína. The visitors had arrived to report about deforestation on the outskirts of Enawene Nawe indigenous territory, an area which was under conflict with cattle ranchers. But they were so seriously intimidated and threatened that they had to leave. A detailed and disturbing account can be found at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-O2iIHXyn0>. When asked to comment on this 2007 expulsion of Greenpeace activists from the city some chose not to answer. “I didn’t answer because I don’t know what you mean”, said one of the employees of the hotel where the visitors had actually stayed two years ago. “They have destroyed their own land and now they come here to annoy us”, said a 65-year old peasant. “They should have been concerned about this earlier. Now they want to spoil our lives”, he continued. “They wanted to take over the indigenous territory. It was only fair that they were sent away”, said another southern peasant and Juína resident since the city was founded in 1982. Other common responses were: “We cannot let them take it over. It was good they were expelled from Juína because they were foreigners. They wanted Rio Preto land to belong to the indigenous, but the indigenous had moved to the city”, “they came here hiding themselves. Their NGO is sponsored by someone else’s money. If this money were given to us, we could try to reforest everywhere”, “they know nothing and come here to spoil our reputation”. By way of explanation, Rio Preto is an area at the borders of the Enawene indigenous territory, where some of the most powerful landowners of the northwest of Mato Grosso have their properties. The indigenous people have been claiming to expand their 742,000 hectares reserve towards that area, as they say it has historic and sacred meaning for them. The farmers, instead, hasten to exploit the remaining forest, and are often caught committing environmental crimes.

Even amongst those who answered that the expulsion had to be condemned, the majority shared reservations such as “they should have come more prepared along with FUNAI (Fundação Nacional do Índio, the federal government agency in charge of protecting indigenous interests) or somebody else who would protect them”. Others said they could not agree with “the way NGOs work” or that “Brazil had to solve its deforestation problems on its own”. In the local media, the coverage of that episode did not spare the visitors. “The radio tried to show that Greenpeace came to report what the population did not agree with. They came to order us around, to say that Rio Preto land had to belong to the indigenous, and the population demonstrated against them”, said another radio announcer who had covered the expulsion, but had never interviewed any member of the activist group.

These comments give us a rough idea of the current level of information about, and local appreciation of, environmental issues. From a journalistic point of view, instead of describing these members of the public as if they were mere villains in the fight against deforestation, it is perhaps time to look at them in different ways.

Firstly, they are after all Brazilian citizens and no matter what role they have been playing in the deforestation issue, they deserve attention and equal access to well researched information about the environmental implications of their actions in regards to Amazonia. It is not very easy to reach them because of precarious road access and limited flight services, not to mention other hurdles such as political control, access to electricity, clean water,

hospitals, school and also to means of communication. Even in towns where all these services are available, it is worth examining how people actually make use of them, since the quality of life at the arc of deforestation is generally very low.

One of the main features of this communication challenge is that news is often made for decision makers as well as for ‘the general public’, which, with very few exceptions, will never really include the residents of the most deforested areas of the Amazon, who are definitely more than just a few indigenous tribes, as so many think. In reality, some 20 million people live in the so called ‘Legal Amazon’ amongst traditional groups, and these include wealthy cattle ranchers, peasants that have migrated from the South and Northeast of Brazil to work in small-scale mining, subsistence agriculture and as low cost labourers, as well as urban residents of medium-size cities at the arc of deforestation, like Porto Velho with its 300,000 inhabitants. ‘Legal Amazon’ is a Brazilian political term for the states partially or completely covered by the Amazon. The environmental laws applied to these areas are generally more restrictive, but due to recent demands by cattle ranchers, loggers and local politicians, Brazilian deputies have approved new resolutions that weaken the environmental protection of these areas. This behaviour contradicts the official stance of the Brazilian government which is to oppose deforestation.

It is clear that in this scenario some intervention is likely to be demanded through specific political action and/or communication strategies. According to the Brazilian veteran Amazonian journalist, Lúcio Flávio Pinto, who has been reporting from Belém do Pará for 43 years, any strategy that follows the traditional relationship of ‘coloniser-colonised’ tends not to work out. “When you look at Amazonia from the outside in, the thought imposes itself that there is no learning”, he comments. In the year 2009 when TV, radio and telephone are all available in these people’s homes, this is not only about a lack of information but it is rather about commitment, local action, less criticism of the guilty and more action to curb environmental degradation. But who is really interested in all that?

Meanwhile the forest cannot wait.



Ecopoetics and the Biocentric Imagination

Michael Hrebeniak, Fellow, College Lecturer and Director of Studies in English,
Tutor and Admissions Tutor



In December 2003, *The Ecologist* reported that increasing numbers of American parents were naming their children after luxury brands. In 2001 the nation welcomed '273 boys and 298 girls called Armani, 269 Chanel's, 24 girls called Porsche and six boy Timberlands. Also popular were Nike, Chivas Regal, Champagne, Nivea, Evian, Fanta, Guinness, Pepsi and Lexus.'

At a time when scientific evidence of species loss, habitat destruction and global warming offers a compelling vision of apocalypse, such a report offers an insight into the contemporary human self-definition; one that tallies with Bill McKibbin's lament for the obsolescence of the natural world in his 1989 book, *The End of Nature*, and Frederic Jameson's definition of the 'logic of late capitalism' the following year as the completion of the modernization process, where 'nature is gone for good,' and where culture has become a veritable 'second nature,' with commodification extended to all levels of life.

Without question, these US citizens have strayed far from the tribal naming traditions established by their continental predecessors, who identified their children with elements of the natural world. One can thus surmise that biosphere devastation is a symptom of a more profound cause: namely, the anthropocentric self-abstraction of humans from the other constituent species of the natural world.

Such a condition of alienation demands a critique of language, for this is how we shape our emotional and cognitive sense of the world. However, whereas in environmental policy-making the social sciences have come to be regarded as the means of preparing people for the behavioural changes preceding technological implementation, language – as art, as practice – remains commonly overlooked. As Henry James noted in 1875, 'universally, relations stop nowhere . . . it is the exquisite problem of the artist, not the scientist, to draw, by a geometry of his own, the circle within which they shall happily appear to do so,' a perception anticipating Thomas Huxley's belief that 'living nature is not a mechanism, but a poem.'

While nature itself obviously precedes mimesis of the word 'nature,' that culture has fashioned it as a mediation is a given. Whereas in the Romantic era, 'nature' occupies a spiritual-imaginative territory, typified by Wordsworth's communing with its 'beautiful and permanent forms,' by the mid-19th century it shifts into a religious or scientific domain,

prefiguring its postmodern relegation to a sign within a cultural terrain that is purely human at the point of delivery – which accompanies, or arguably spurs, the remorseless suppression of biodiversity.

And yet the privileging of discourse over an extra-referential dimension can serve to mitigate such distancing effects, a gesture recognised in Heidegger's term 'dwelling' and his association of ecology with etymology through poetry. For we come to what Charles Olson calls 'an actual earth of value' by means of 'ecopoetics,' for etymologically, *poesis* is 'making,' and *oikos* signifies 'dwelling-place' or earth-household to be inhabited in a spirit of wonder. Any ensuing examination of how eco-catastrophe is represented is at one with the pressing question of recuperation in language, of how to register *belonging* on earth, with its implications of being and longing for home: a quality which, to Gaston Bachelard, characterises 'all really inhabited space.'

The poem has always been the agency of this homecoming, conciliating the primary weave of nature and culture. As a discipline, ecopoetics returns the literary act to the most vital intellectual enquiry of our time, tracing the continuities of dissociation back to the Enlightenment discourse of mastery rooted in Francis Bacon's advocacy of 'hound[ing] nature in her wanderings' and 'tortur[ing] her secrets from her,' setting all energy to work for the benefit of commerce. Those 'secondary qualities' of sensory engagement that Galileo, Descartes and Locke similarly sought to banish, would be further diminished by the law of energy conservation formulated in the mid-19th century, which redefined the life force in terms of the work machines could perform.

In the modern era this receives full expression in Winslow Taylor's *Principles of Scientific Management* (1911), where every act is circumscribed by utility and broken down into functional tasks defined by efficiency, automation, and standardisation. Such a model is philosophically rooted in a logical positivism that Michael Oakeshott identifies as the ruling pathology of Western civilization, one that depicts existence in Newtonian terms as uniform, modular and causal, and regards the world in terms of problems and solutions, ends and means.

In *Tools of Conviviality*, Ivan Illich reflects on the etymological changes marking this technological ontology that portrays our moral purpose as sustained productivity within an inhospitable environment, and divides our practices into mindless labour and distracting consumption. A functional shift from verb to noun reflects the inseparability of language from a scenario where humans are distanced from their relations to ecosystem support. 'In competition for scarce resources people gamble for what they perceive as nouns,' notes Illich. 'Industrialised man calls his own principally what has been made for him. He says "my education," "my transportation," "my entertainment," "my health" about commodities he gets from school, car, show business, or doctor.'

However, if language is the source of eco-disconnection, it is also the method of restoring our 'conviviality,' Illich's redemptive term for the 'opposite of industrial productivity – autonomous and creative intercourse among persons, and with their environment, permitting personal energy under personal control.' As naturalist, Richard Mabey observes, 'We have evolved as dreamers and talkers, and language and imagination, far from alienating us from nature, are our most powerful and natural tools for re-engaging with it'.

The work of certain post-war American poets in particular lends itself to the recovery of 'dwelling' through language, building a sense of phenomenological process into the writerly act, and breaking out of discourse enclosures that condition behaviour in concordance with the industrial myth-model of man. As a test of boundary, one could start with Gary Snyder, whose work is informed by expertise in forestry, Zen Buddhism and Native American lore, and inherits Ralph Waldo Emerson's sense that 'speech grew, following slowly the intricate maze of nature's suggestions and affinities'.

Snyder's sense of the poem is of a wild language habitat, as both physical object and metaphor for climax ecosystem: an expression of a resilient culture uniquely adapted to its place. Reversing the Puritan definition of wilderness as waste unless put to work, he actively celebrates its positive implications of 'chaos, eros, the unknown, realms of taboo, the habitat of both the ecstatic and the demonic, and of archetypal power, teaching, and challenge.' Snyder desires precisely that quality of participation embodied in Coyote-man, the animating life-force of tribal American cosmologies whose trickster rituals dramatise an exuberant identity-loss as collective occasion.

Jerome Rothenberg's delineation of 'ethnopoetics' amplifies Snyder's interest in indigenous praxis through an engagement with ancient and complex oral literatures, and their perception of a world that decentres and deprivileges western authority. His translation into English of paralinguistic Native American vision poetics throws light on dream, unconscious and ritual traditions informing the work of Blake, Rimbaud, Dadaists and Old English poets alike – and vice versa. Such biocentrism looks back to the oldest, most universal of art traditions as ritual healing and transformation; to the early and late shamans that Rothenberg calls 'Technicians of the Scared.' Theirs is a life lived at the level of poetry: a sensory and imaginative merging with the world as sound, form and text.

Whereas in 1962 Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* suggested a correlation between the effects of agricultural toxins and the interior functioning of the human metabolism, Michael McClure's work is dedicated to relocating the sensual processes of the body within the natural world. To McClure poetry is biological, the physicality of consciousness 'wound through, woven in, bursting out from, and pouring through all nature.' The poems in *Ghost Tantras* (1964) are designed as organisms; 'beast' vocables invade a syntax arranged down the page axis to suggest a mammal's spine. The poem is comprised of its own *nature*, a wild system or creature (as in created). The biophysicist, Harold Morowitz speaks of 'the flow of energy through a system which acts to organise that system,' and accordingly McClure writes the work's metamorphosis or 'shape of energy' into the compositional process itself.

The DNA pioneer Francis Crick declared his shared position in McClure's 'world of personal reactions, the biological world (animals, plants and even bacteria chase each other through the poems), the world of the atom and molecule, the stars and the galaxies, are all there; and in between, above and below, stands man, the howling mammal, contrived out of "meat" by chance and necessity'. McClure's recovery of a non-human presence in language is analogous to the postcolonial repair of a situation where the 'subaltern' or, in this case non-human 'other,' has been written out of historical agency. It too suggests a biosemiotic orientation, where language is posited not as a self-contained system of metaphors, but as

an evolutionary response to the need to forge meaning shared by all biological organisms. Hence nature becomes a vast performative text, composed of countless semantic systems, including human, which contribute to the survival of any species capable of system feedback – chemical, physical or nervous.

As a young man McClure apprenticed himself to Charles Olson, best known for his 1950 essay 'Projective Verse', which talks of 'composition by field', an instinctive, high-energy construct where 'one perception must lead to another instanter!' and where 'form is never anything more than extension of content alone.' The sources of Olson's measure are physiological; he speaks of proprioception – complementing Merleau Ponty's perception of the lifeworld as 'envirning realities mediated kinaesthetically' by the body – and the ear and heart in composition, activated by way of breath.

Olson was dead by 1970 and so the catastrophe of climate change plays no part in his poetry. On the surface his work focuses on society, and yet his vision and stance are expressly ecological, drawn from earlier 'American tales . . . of man against the earth', to suggest how a more extensively embraced world could be ecocritically brought forth. The recovery of biology in the face of a speed logic that wears down the resistance of duration, distance and horizon – the natural satellites against which humans measure themselves – is the central surge in *The Maximus Poems*, Olson's immense serial work assembled over ten years. 'Digging in' to Gloucester, America's oldest fishing port on Cape Ann, he is compelled to forge 'an image of creation and of human life for the rest of the species', setting down the city's habits and haunts before it succumbs to the Californian prototype of multi-lane highways, strip-malls and worker storage moulded by the automobile.

Olson's awareness of modernity's widening gap between knowledge and locale runs counter to an acute national culture of exile and displacement, where attachment to habitat is subordinate to the frontier demand for mobility. With 20% of US citizens relocating every year, there is no time to build a story. The present is shapeless; biologically Americans are an exotic species, permanently out of place. Olson responds by activating Gloucester as a biographical and participatory habitat in order to find 'phenomenology in place'. Boundaries between times, species and worlds become porous, giving the possibility of metamorphosis *in* language, and meeting Jung's definition of an 'undifferentiated human consciousness, god, man, and animal at once'. Hence Olson's interest in ritual over recital, in myth over history, which might make it possible for humans 'to take up, straight, live nature's force'.

The range and ambition of such work suggests that ecopoetics is a more abundant field than that of nature-writing, which courts a luxuriant melancholy and a reverence for the experience of numinosity that indicates another kind of conservatism. But nostalgia is not up to the emergency of now, and cannot yield an alternative ontology to that of the 200-year old industrial experiment – which includes the colonial discourse of 'stewardship' that followed Prince Charles' interventions of the 1980s.

Ecopoetics moves far beyond consolations in seeking to align the practice of language with the integrated quantum thinking of contemporary cosmologies, pioneered by scientists such as Bolyai, Riemann, Darwin, Haeckel, Vernadsky and Buckminster Fuller. To engage with Merleau-Ponty's definition of human and environment as continuous realms, and

Whitehead's theory of organism, where 'every entity and experience, including the functioning of our viscera is only to be understood in terms of way in which it is interwoven with the rest of universe', is to pull away from the self-referential monologue of subjectivity dominating post-Enlightenment models of consciousness, and embrace an ecocritical transdisciplinarity: one born of fertile collisions between the sciences and humanities that can reframe relationships between signs, texts and languages.

Such gestures cultivate *Dasein*, Heidegger's term for the primary 'fact of presence', through which the wild order of the world is revealed. For as Robert Creeley suggests, 'At no moment may one step aside – to think *about* the world, rather than *in* it or *of* it or *as* it'. The need is for more accurate models, metaphors and measures to describe the human enterprise relative to the biosphere that might allow us, in McClure's words, 'to step outside of the disaster that we have wreaked upon the environment and upon our phylogenetic selves'.

As we find ourselves within the epilogue of an age of economic growth, Olson's words from 1958 – 'Man now is either going to rediscover the earth or is going to leave it' – resonate as a potent call to address human carelessness towards our earth-derived interdependence and re-enchant the world through language. It is up to us all – including the now eight year-old Niveas, Porsches and Timberlands – to answer it.

Burns Night

Ian Cross, Fellow

In his time – the last four decades of the eighteenth century – Robert Burns was a paradox: a peasant poet who wrote elegant, cosmopolitan and witty verse that seemed in tune with the Scotland of his time, of which the philosopher David Hume had written:

“Is it not strange that, at a time when we have lost our Princes, our Parliaments, our independent government, even the Presence of our chief Nobility, are unhappy in our accent and pronunciation, speak a very corrupt Dialect of the Tongue which we make use of, is it not strange, I say, that in these Circumstances we shou’d really be the People most distinguished for Literature in Europe?”

For it really was the case that by the latter half of the eighteenth century, Scotland had earned the reputation of being the cradle of enlightenment thinking, largely by being the home-land of Lord Kames (Frances Hutcheson), David Hume himself, Dugald Stewart, Adam Smith, the architect Robert Adam – amongst others. In this milieu, Burns appeared to have a secure place, giving voice to the human experience of the natural world in ways that chimed with emerging post-enlightenment, pre-Romantic, tastes:

Admiring Nature in her wildest grace,
These northern scenes with weary feet I trace
.....
Here Poesy might wake her heav’n-taught lyre
And look through Nature with creative fire;
Here, to the wrongs of Fate half-reconcil’d,
Misfortune’s lightened steps might wander wild;
And Disappointment, in those lonely bounds,
Find balm to soothe her bitter rankling wounds;
Here heart-struck Grief might heav’nward stretch her scan,
And injur’d Worth forget and pardon man.

Yet Burns represented perhaps a broader Scotland, one that did not appear to turn away from its roots in expressing its adherence to the new doctrines of the enlightenment. He chose also to write – and publish – in his cradle language, Scots, and this was enough to damn him in the eyes and ears of the Edinburgh *literati*. To them, this side of Burns represented a regression, a reminder that despite the powerful impact of the Scottish literary and intellectual schools on the thinking of the civilised world, its origins lay – at least in part – in darker, older, local and more savage currents.

Two hundred years before Burns, Scotland was a poor and fragmented society on the north-west fringe of Europe, a land of violence and poverty. Yet by the time of Burns's birth in 1759 the Scots had become, in Hume's words, "the People most distinguished for Literature in Europe". Over the preceding two centuries a wave of zealous religious fundamentalism had swept over the nation, flowing and ebbing with the upheavals that had accompanied Scotland's effective political annexation to England. It left deep political divides in the nation, but also made increasingly indelible marks on Scottish society, primarily in the form of a general adherence to principles of the 'sovereignty of the people' in matters of politics, and to a faith in the Bible as the literal word of God. A consequence of these convictions was the acceptance that education was the responsibility of all, for otherwise how would people understand what God had written? This led to an astonishing spread of literacy amongst the common people; it is estimated that by 1750 male literacy stood at 75%, a figure that would not be reached in England until 1880! Of course, a corollary of widespread literacy was that more and more people understood what others than God had also written, a feature of literacy that led to deep unease within the church – in Scotland, the Kirk – while more and more people were led to express their own ideas in writing. So the religious zealotry of sixteenth-century Scotland can be seen as a direct precursor of the enlightened rationalism of the Scotland of the eighteenth century, but a precursor which embodied an atavism from which the Edinburgh salons to which Burns had entrée turned away in shame and revulsion.

And it was Burns's recollection of that atavism in his Scots songs and poems – written in the tongue of the poor and the commons, a language which, for his enlightenment peers, summoned up dark ideas of a pre-Enlightenment Scotland – which disappointed his literary mentors. But for Burns, writing in Scots was not atavistic; it was natural, his cradle language, associated not with the violence of the past but evoking a sense of the down-to-earth domesticity of his childhood and youth, as in his poem 'To a mouse'

Wee, sleekit, cowrin' tim'rous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie !
Thou need na start awa sae hasty
Wi' bickering brattle !
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee
Wi' murdering pattle
.....
I'm truly sorry man's dominion,
Has broken Nature's social union,
An' justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion
An' fellow-mortal.

And it's for sentiments such as these, articulating human relationships with nature in language that seems incapable of false-ness, that Burns is now best remembered. Burns was both a product and victim of the Scottish Enlightenment; he died at the age of 37 in 1796, disappointed in his ambitions and leaving numerous children to the charity of his friends and relations. But now, in this the year of the two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth, his poetry is known worldwide and annual celebrations such as this bring people together to remember a writer who, almost accidentally, but wonderfully, added immense weight to David Hume's incredulous, but happy, estimation that the Scots were truly the 'People most distinguished for Literature in Europe'.



Ecclesiastical Fireworks in Twelfth Century York

Marie Lovatt, Fellow and Tutor



I am a mediaeval historian, and I teach the Cambridge History tripos and give classes in Mediaeval Latin. My own particular interest, however, lies in ecclesiastical history, and, more specifically, in the careers of two mainly twelfth century archbishops of York, Roger of Pont l'Evêque (1154-1181) and Geoffrey 'Plantagenet' (1189-1212). Archbishop Roger of York famously loathed St Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury: indeed, it was Roger's crowning in 1170 of Henry II's eldest son, Henry the Young King, which almost certainly precipitated Becket's return to England from his long exile in France, and his subsequent murder in Canterbury Cathedral. Archbishop Geoffrey was the favoured but fiery illegitimate son of Henry II, and held

office successively as archdeacon and bishop-elect of Lincoln and royal chancellor before becoming archbishop of York. Unlike Henry's legitimate sons, he stayed loyal to the end. After his father's death in 1189, however, he quarrelled violently with virtually everybody (especially his legitimate half-brothers and his cathedral clergy) and eventually died in exile in 1212.

Both men flash significantly across the politics of their day, and therefore into the chronicles: but perhaps surprisingly, when I began my research, very little was previously known about their less public lives, and about how well (or badly) each behaved as archbishop of York. This was probably because filling the gaps entailed an extensive and detailed study of original and often unpublished sources (largely charters) in England and France. This was a daunting task, but in the case of both men, it proved highly rewarding, and even occasionally threw fresh light onto the wider political scene. Each archbishop administered his diocese and organized his household (or 'familia') in an individual but relatively predictable way, and I have edited their *acta* (that is, their charters, many of these previously unpublished) in two volumes of the *English Episcopal Acta* series for the British Academy and the Oxford University Press. But it was in the course of this work that other, more unexpected discoveries came to light. For instance, it is well known that King Henry II is said to have exploded in exasperation against his archbishop of Canterbury ('Who will rid me of this troublesome priest?'), that four knights obediently set off to do his bidding, and that Henry subsequently did very public penance for Becket's murder. It is not so well known that Roger archbishop of York was actually in Normandy with the king at the time, just

before the knights set out for Canterbury. After committing the murder, the knights sped northwards, presumably because one of them held an estate not far from York, while Henry himself was later shaven by Rotrou archbishop of Rouen, almost certainly one of Archbishop Roger's own relatives. Sleaze is by no means new.

It is also commonly known that, some twenty years later Henry II's son, Richard I, while crusading against Saladin, was famously captured and held to ransom. It is less well known that Richard was actually taken mainly as a result of his own foolishness (he refused to disguise his kingly manner and his long, blonde hair), and that while he was a prisoner, it was not Robin Hood's enemy, the Sheriff of Nottingham, but rather Richard I's mother, the dowager Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine herself, with the connivance of Walter archbishop of Rouen, who seems to have envisaged the possibility of putting John on the throne in Richard's stead, using Geoffrey archbishop of York as the necessary ecclesiastical 'muscle'. Had it not been for the cunning of Hubert Walter, dean of York and afterwards bishop of Salisbury and archbishop of Canterbury, Richard I's 'man on the spot', they might even have succeeded. Eventually, a combination of Geoffrey's hot temper and Richard's scheming drove Geoffrey into temporary exile: and although a new pope in 1198 and Richard's unexpected death in 1199 gave him a second chance, it was clear that the new king, John, remained similarly suspicious of his illegitimate half-brother. Geoffrey's subsequent career at York remained stormy. But in 1207 he courageously stood up to John, and led his fellow bishops into exile in protest against the king's attempt to fleece the Church. The Interdict, the Battle of Bouvines and Magna Carta followed for King John, but Geoffrey never returned to England. An examination of the Rouen sources reveals that he seems to have spent his last four years living the austere life of a Grandmontine monk, in a house which his father had founded. Indeed, the chronicler Gerald of Wales, who knew him well, even appears to have regarded him as a saint. Finally, my more recent search for Geoffrey's mother (to be published later this year) has uncovered not only that lady's probable identity but also, possibly, a whole alternative family. No wonder Henry II locked away his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, in 1174. No wonder Eleanor is said to have hated Geoffrey 'with a step-mother's hatred'.

Why does all this matter? Why this obsession with long-dead archbishops? Because history, our story, is essentially a jigsaw, and I wanted to put in a few more pieces. I also love junk, and feel deep contentment in the presence of bric-à-brac and elderly objects. This study of Archbishops Roger and Geoffrey entailed endless reading of sometimes gloriously beautiful but often filthy charters, cartularies, chronicles and records, some faded, burned at the edges or even eaten by mice and worms. Wonderful! I enjoy crosswords and sudoku, finding answers to puzzles, filling in gaps and sorting out difficulties: and there were plenty of those in the original texts. It is often not easy to decipher mediaeval Latin shorthand, sometimes written in a script which suggests that drunken spiders have strayed inadvertently into the inkwell and then staggered out over the page. I also enjoy humour, and so, clearly, did mediaeval scribes. In pursuit of Geoffrey's mother, a recent delight has been reading the cartulary of Godstow, a book of charters which the nuns (presumably) have compiled and over which they have doodled unmercifully. In some parts, almost every

capital Q, D or O has been joyfully decorated with female faces, hair and even wimples. Until then, I had not envisaged how deeply boring it must have been to copy a collection of miscellaneous charters into a mediaeval cartulary. But most of all, I absolutely love stories, which no doubt explains why I am a historian. I gain huge delight from inadvertently stumbling across the chance to ‘touch’ people from the past: the single red hair found pressed into Geoffrey’s counterseal on a Durham charter, the exquisite miniature of him drawn, presumably by Gerald of Wales, in the initial ‘G’ of a manuscript in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which was written by Gerald himself. And yes, Geoffrey’s hair was red in that, too. Objects, manuscripts, people – each is unique, all have fascinatingly different stories to tell, and I love listening. Maybe that’s why I also so enjoy being a tutor at Wolfson College.

History Visualised

Terence Wright, Visiting Fellow Michaelmas 2008



In the autumn of 2008 I had the pleasure of residing at Wolfson College as a Visiting Fellow. My stay in Cambridge was jointly supported by Wolfson and by CRASSH: the University's Centre for Research in Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities. The main purpose of my visit to Cambridge was to help me unravel a complex entanglement of Irish historical representation, its relationship to contemporary politics and how the findings of my research could be applied to compiling an interactive guide so that visitors to specific sites in Ireland could pick up historical information on their mobile phones.

Before arriving in Cambridge, I had worked on a *Fusion* project: a cross-border creative and digital media economic development initiative forming part of the Northern Ireland Peace Process. The collaboration between the University of Ulster and MOR Solutions, an internet company based in Drogheda in the Irish Republic, had resulted in an interactive mobile media guide to the Battle of the Boyne of 1690. The overall aim of the production was to enable visitors to access multi-perspective, contested or contradictory histories as well as myth, legend and conjecture. This information could be accessed by visitors and tourists as they walked around the site of the battle. Using the prototype history guide as a case study for my work at Cambridge, I intended to make an exploration of the wider theoretical, methodological and empirical aspects of the representation of contested histories, identity and heritage and their contemporary political ramifications. In particular, I hoped to assess the role and benefits of visualising heritage in the formation of community identity and in fostering social cohesion.

My own first visit to the site of the Battle of the Boyne gives an indication of the problems that can be encountered in studies of the visual representation of history. On arrival I was struck that the landscape bore very little resemblance to paintings of the battle scene. For instance, Jan Wyck's painting of 1693 (made some three years after the event) grossly exaggerates the terrain to create a more heroic setting for the conflict, while Jan van Huchtenburg's *De slag aan de Boyne* is not simply content with topographical embellishment. His 'extraordinary rendition' shows nothing of Ireland's natural beauty, instead he makes the Boyne Valley look more like the foothills of Tuscany. Of course he had never visited Ireland, but during his lifetime he did make a couple of trips to Italy. Nonetheless, according to the Rijksmuseum, van Huchtenburg could have painted the scene

up to 40 years after the event – (so as far as memory is concerned, perhaps time engenders an inverse relationship between accuracy and romanticism). But the lack of factual accuracy doesn't stop there. I know of no painting depicting William's valiant crossing of the Boyne showing his horse getting stuck in the mud or the asthma attack he suffered while attempting to free the animal.

Despite all this, it is true that Protestants fought Catholics in the Battle of the Boyne, but then Protestants also fought Protestants and Catholics also fought Catholics. Indeed a painting by another Dutch artist Pieter Van der Meulen depicting William's arrival in Ireland includes Pope Innocent XI perched perilously on a cloud (and the architecture of Carrickfergus has the uncharacteristic appearance of a Palladian ruin). Of course, we are not supposed to regard Innocent XI floating in the sky as a literal representation, but the painting does quite accurately indicate that the catholic pope had supported the protestant William of Orange in his military campaign. Indeed latterly some Protestants have found this aspect of the painting so distasteful they have thrown red paint at it and had attacked it with a knife.

However, in Cambridge during my research in the University Library I found manuscripts containing eye-witness accounts of the battle. On issues of historical representation, though of a different period, I could compare Stanley Kubrick's commentary on his film *Barry Lyndon* with Thackeray's original serialisation of 1844 published in *Fraser's Magazine* – both film director and author were fascinated by the concept of the 'imperfect observer'. In addition, the library held a wealth of material on issues of Irish history, historical narrative and the influence of historical myth on contemporary society.

Of course the value of my Visiting Fellowship was not limited to the library. Formal halls at the college provided excellent food, drink (accompanied by expert recommendations by David Buck, the College butler), entertainment and some of the most unexpected academic encounters. One stands out in particular. I found myself sitting next to classics scholar and former Fellow David Money. He had just finished translating a Latin poem written in the seventeenth century



The viewer is presented with the River Boyne (as a timeline) and depictions of different periods of history emerge out of the water – an idea partly derived from Heraclitus ('You cannot step twice into the same river'). The 'stars' are reflections in the water

by Henry Sacheverell which contains a vivid description of the battle of the Boyne. So while methodical research is important, if it had not been for this chance encounter, I would have been very unlikely to have happened upon the poem.

However, this mixture of 'formal' and 'informal' scholarship did not account for the entire the Wolfson experience. Other visitors and College members (Mark Salter, Meredith Hooper, Conrad Guettler, and Michael Belgrave to name just a few), not so closely allied to my own research but through their friendship as much as their academic enquiries, helped to make my stay at Wolfson most interesting and rewarding.

Cambridge, Carlisle and the State Management Scheme

Margaret Shepherd, Emeritus Fellow

How are these three linked, what have they to do with Wolfson and what is or was the State Management Scheme? Already I hear mutterings along these lines. The connection became clear on a cold winter day in Carlisle while browsing in one of our favourite bookshops. Bookcase specialises in local interest books, has a large second hand and antiquarian department while its Bookends branch has a comprehensive stock of new books of all kinds. Both are required stops during our annual visits to ‘home territory.’

John found a book entitled *The Carlisle State Management Scheme* by Olive Seabury and to his surprise, when flicking through it, found a photograph of Bredon House, Cambridge. Meanwhile, I was looking at other titles including *Miracles and Munitions* by Gordon L Routledge wondering, as always which books we had bought on previous visits and trying not to add to our collection of duplicate copies. As will become clear these two topics are closely linked.

Carlisle is a small city, the administrative centre for the county of Cumbria and is about eight miles south of the Scottish border. The older generation from Carlisle and district need



Bredon House

no explanation of the State Management Scheme but younger Cumbrians and those from outside the county may be justifiably mystified. What was it?

We need to begin with the perceived and real problem of excessive drinking in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. After government legislation in the mid-nineteenth century, beerhouses proliferated and became a source of income for many. Poor widows, for example, could sell beer from their own homes. By the early twentieth century legislation reinforced the power of local magistrates to control the licensing of premises from which alcohol could be sold. The Band of Hope and other temperance movements were active in promoting abstinence but drunkenness remained a concern.

After 1914 the production of armaments and other necessities for war led to the need for more manufacturing capacity in existing premises. There was already a major site at Waltham Abbey near London, but a new factory was to be constructed north of Carlisle, known as the Gretna Factory although it extended far beyond that community. Thousands of construction workers were employed creating this 'great propellant factory' which extended for nine miles from near Annan in Scotland to Mossband near Longtown in Cumberland. Building work continued after parts of the factory were in production. Apart from the construction workers, about 20,000 men and women were engaged in highly dangerous work producing a newly developed high explosive material based on cordite. As well as factory hands, chemists, engineers and other specialists were employed. Ancillary buildings and houses for the workers, many of which were wooden 'bungalows' were also built in the surrounding area.

In 1915 Lloyd George remarked 'we are fighting Germany, Austria and drink' as workers spent their increased wages on alcohol. (Routledge, p21) In 1916 it was decided to take



The Spinnars Arms at Cummersdale is one of the many State Management inns, city centre bars and public houses that Redfern designed in Carlisle and district

action in the Carlisle area to control the consumption of alcohol and therefore reduce drunkenness and rowdy behaviour. This was especially necessary during the construction phase of the Gretna Factory because of the huge numbers of ‘navvies’, many of whom were Irish. The factory employed many females who presumably would have caused little trouble but the possible residual effects of alcohol amongst workers handling highly dangerous and explosive substances were concerns over and above the wider problem of disorder and drunkenness in the area.

The result was that all licensed premises in Carlisle and the surrounding area were taken over by the government, strictly enforced licensing hours were introduced and subsequently many new public houses, a brewery and off-licence premises were opened. Civil servants administered the scheme and it remained under government control until 1970-1971 after which the Carlisle and District State Management Board ceased operations.

Now to Cambridge. From 1909 onwards, the architect Harry Redfern designed several Arts and Crafts style houses in Cambridge at Conduit Head Road, Madingley Road, Adams Road, Storey’s Way and Selwyn Gardens where he designed Bredon House for Professor JS Gardiner. The house, completed in 1915, was built in grounds that extended from Selwyn Gardens to Barton Road – the site of the future Wolfson College. After the war Redfern continued the Cambridge connection but, crucially for our story, he had been appointed architect to the Carlisle State Management Board in 1916, a post he held for 30 years. He designed and rebuilt several city centre bars and inns but his most interesting work in the context of the Wolfson connection was with the Arts and Crafts style rural and suburban inns built in the management area. Where possible, they had gardens. Some had a bowling green but all were stylish and attractively designed. The Coach and Horses, Kingstown is only one of several examples of a design reminiscent of Bredon House although instead of rustic brick, it has white walls.

In the early 1970s the brewery, 152 public houses, 23 hotels, 10 off-licence outlets and about 200 other properties including houses were sold. By the end of 1973 the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme was no more. A measure put in place during World War I had lasted for more than half a century but such was (and is) the appreciation of Redfern’s work that many of his public houses have been given special status as listed buildings. Wolfson College has retained Bredon House as its core. Redfern’s other work in Cambridge remains. But, perhaps Harry Redfern’s most lasting legacy is in the inns and other buildings designed during his period as the State Management Board’s architect in the Carlisle district, 300 miles north of Bredon House.

Footnote. Much of the above information has been extracted from the two books mentioned at the start of this article – *The Carlisle State Management Scheme* by Olive Seabury, (Carlisle 2007) and *Miracles and Munitions* by Gordon L Routledge, (Longtown 2003).

Peggy the Traction Engine

Raymond Rowe, Wolfson Course and Programme Easter 1986

I was one of eight non-graduates who attended the Wolfson Course and Programme in Easter term 1986, and at that time was an inspector in the Metropolitan Police and was looking to develop my personal qualities by academic study, attendance at lectures and participating in the life of the College and the University.



When reflecting on the eight week course, I remember with affection the co-operation and team work from everyone but especially, the other seven course members shown in this photograph from left to right: CS Cheung, Chief Superintendent Royal Hong Kong Police; Stephen Argyle, Lloyds Bank Plc (seated); Don Evans, IBM; Paul Gratton, Midland Bank Plc; Nicola

Toombs, Barclays Bank Plc (seated); myself in the white shirt, Norman Collinson, Superintendent Greater Manchester Police (seated); Li Wai-yin, Independent Commission Against Corruption in Hong Kong.

My mentor was the late Jack King, Director of the Wolfson Course and Programme, who supported me in gaining a Bramshill Police Fellowship to study multi-agency decision making for young offenders. Subsequently I was awarded a doctorate in systems science at City University, London, and the Metropolitan Police Service implemented the recommendations of my study.

Between 1994 and 1999, I was seconded to the Home Office, Police IT Organisation, the Police Staff College and also served in Abu Dhabi, UAE and Nicosia, Cyprus, before returning to the Metropolitan Police Service to implement changes to the Central Command Complex, New Scotland Yard. After 30 years of police service, I retired from the Metropolitan Police in 2001 and since then I have run my own company offering business consultancy services. In my spare time I have been raising funds for the Prostrate Cancer Research Centre, University of London, with my 105-year old steam traction engine, called Peggy.

Peggy was designed by William Fletcher, the doyen of Victorian steam traction engine design and was built in 1904, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, at their Stamp End Works,

Lincoln. Peggy is a 7 nominal horse powered general purpose steam traction engine. The term ‘nominal’ was used to indicate that the engine could do the work of seven horses. Peggy could be used for haulage, thrashing, wood sawing and a host of other agricultural tasks. She also has a winch for pulling out tree stumps or hauling loads up steep hills. She first appeared at the Norfolk Show, at East Dereham in June 1904. On 25 August 1904 she was delivered to John Sparks (Engineers) of Yapton, Sussex. Over the next forty-five years until 1949 she worked on farms and she entered into preservation in 1950.

I acquired Peggy in 2002 when she was 98 years old and I decided to celebrate her 100th birthday in 2004 by taking her back to where she was built and first delivered. I knew that I would need a low-loader to transport Peggy around the country to celebrate her centenary and to reduce my costs I decided that I would learn to drive a large goods vehicle and obtain the necessary licence; I passed the test in 2004, just in time for Peggy’s celebrations.

In 2004, I took Peggy back to the Clayton & Shuttleworth Stamp End Works, Lincoln, for the first time in 100 years, where she was welcomed back by the Mayor of Lincoln and some supporters. Then on 25 August 2004, I delivered Peggy to the John Sparks (Engineers) building, Yapton, Sussex (now the Co-op) – 100 years to the day! That evening in the village hall, with the assistance of the local historical society, I gave a talk on steam traction engines to some thirty members of the community raising funds for the local hospice. Years earlier, in 1986, I had chosen a similar topic for a talk to the Wolfson Course and Programme members! Ever since my days at Wolfson, I continue to enjoy imparting knowledge and the values I learned on the Wolfson Course and Programme.



Peggy at rest in the sunset after her 18 mile road-run for the National Traction Engine Trust’s 50th Anniversary in 2004

Get a Robot in!

Steve Oliver, Fellow



When was the last time that you serviced your own car? If you have a fairly new car, the chances are that you don't do it yourself because specialist equipment is required and a computer with the software necessary to interrogate your vehicle's on-board computer. But, if you have an old car, or a long memory, then you will probably have a workshop manual that, in the back, contains an inventory of the working parts of your particular model of car. This inventory contains essential data that enables you to understand how your car works and figure out how to mend it when it goes wrong. Without this inventory, mending your car is a very difficult task.

Until the 1990s, scientists were trying to understand far more complex machines than automobiles, living organisms, with no handbook and no inventory of working parts. Genome sequencing changed all that. In 1992, we published the first DNA sequence of a chromosome (chromosome III of the bread and ale yeast). Three years later, Craig Venter's group published the first complete genome sequence of an organism (a bacterium), followed the next year by our publication of the genome sequence of yeast. Yeast is a eukaryote, its cells are constructed much like our own, and by 2000 a draft sequence of the human genome had been released. These genome sequences provided us with the necessary inventories of working parts of living things, including ourselves. There was just one problem – we found that we did not understand the functions of at least half of these components.

The publication of the genome sequences ushered in a period of frantic technological development to devise comprehensive, high-throughput techniques for analysing the functions of all these previously unknown genes. This made good progress and, each time the function of a gene was revealed, it was given an annotation (a short paragraph describing what it does). The problem is that, just like your car, a living organism is more than the sum of its parts. It is how those parts fit together and interact that forms the substance of the workshop manual, and it is the knowledge of such interactions that allows you to fix your car when it breaks down. Thus we now need the workshop manuals for living organisms, we need to know how all the parts interact, and we will then better understand how to mend things when they break down through disease.

This is what Systems Biology is all about – studying molecular and genetic interactions and figuring out how the whole cell, tissue, or organism works. However, just as it is tough to



Robot Scientist at Aberystwyth University

service a modern car without the aid of a computer, it is impossible to fully understand biological systems without the assistance of computer models that can simulate their behaviour. One favourite way of finding out what a gene does is to knock it out and see what effect that has on the behaviour of a cell or organism. This is like trying to figure out how your car works by removing one part at a time and seeing what it can and cannot do without that part. Living organisms are more robust than cars and, quite often,

when you remove a gene, nothing very obvious happens. This is because there are back-up systems, such that you need to remove two or three genes before you see an effect. Even for a simple organism like yeast, removing all possible pairs of genes is a daunting (but not impossible) task. We found that we could use a computer model of the biochemical network of yeast to simulate what happens when you remove pairs of genes, and only actually carry out the experiment in the lab for those cases where the simulation indicated that some clear change in yeast's growth or survival should result. We found that this worked pretty well and that about two-thirds of our computer predictions were confirmed by experiments with the living organism.

Our computer model of the biochemical network of yeast is far from perfect. In particular, we noticed that there were a number of biochemical reactions which the organism must be able to perform but for which it was not known which gene encoded the enzyme that carried out the reaction. We termed these 'orphan' enzymes. Finding out which genes encoded these orphans again seemed rather daunting. We decided that we needed help not just in modelling the biochemistry but also in designing and executing the experiments that would reveal the missing information. We collaborated with Ross King and his team in the Computer Science Department at Aberystwyth to design and build a Robot Scientist that could formulate hypotheses, design experiments to test those hypotheses, execute the experiments using living yeast cells, evaluate the data produced, and refine the hypotheses. We then set the Robot Scientist the task of discovering the genes that specified the orphan enzymes. It did very well and most of its findings have been confirmed by human scientists (including ourselves). In one case, though, the Robot Scientist got things spectacularly wrong when it assigned a well-known regulatory gene as being responsible for a particular orphan reaction. However, this was a forgivable error since we had not provided it with any information on regulation – you don't want to tell a Robot Scientist everything!

Cardiovascular Research – from poacher to gamekeeper

Peter Weissberg, Fellow and Medical Director, British Heart Foundation



I came to Cambridge in 1988 as the first academic cardiologist in the University. In this respect Cambridge was way behind other leading UK universities, most of which had well-resourced, large academic departments of cardiovascular medicine. I had returned to the UK from an MRC Travelling Fellowship in Australia fired up to establish a thriving research unit and the British Heart Foundation (BHF) gave me the opportunity to come to Cambridge as a Senior Research Fellow to work along side Morris Brown, Professor of Clinical Pharmacology, whose main research interest was in hypertension (high blood pressure). My research theme was complementary and focused on the cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in the development and progression of

atherosclerosis – the process leading to heart attacks and strokes. As an academic cardiologist I split my time between the lab, which was initially sited in the Biochemistry Department on the Downing site and providing a clinical cardiology service in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Something must have gone right because in 1994 I became the first Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine in Cambridge – a personal chair funded by the BHF. Fast forward 15 years and Cambridge will shortly have three BHF Professors with their associated teams and was recently judged in the Research Assessment Exercise to be leading cardiovascular research in the UK along side Oxford.

My intention is not to blow my own trumpet – Cambridge's success is down to the efforts of many – but rather to illustrate the pivotal importance of the BHF in the development of cardiovascular research in Cambridge. This is not unique to Cambridge in that the BHF provides an equivalent level of support to most research active UK universities. The UK is somewhat unique in its heavy reliance on publicly funded charities to fund its biomedical research. Over the past five years our charities have contributed some £3.25 billion to UK biomedical research and the BHF alone funds around 55% of all the UK's cardiovascular research – outstripping the combined spend of the NHS, the Wellcome Trust and the Research Councils. Universities are dependent on charities like the BHF directly to fund their research activity, and indirectly to underpin their performance in the Research Assessment Exercise. Consequently, large research charities like the BHF can be highly influential in determining the strategic direction of academic medical research across the UK.

Which is why in 2004, having spent some 16 years applying for grants, I took up the post of Medical Director of the BHF based in London where I am responsible for overseeing the BHF's annual spend of some £100m – the proverbial poacher turned gamekeeper.

So why did I make such a move when things were going so well in Cambridge? Well, it is generally accepted that cardiovascular research in the UK, though good, is not as competitive internationally as other branches of biomedical research, for example neurosciences and cancer. Furthermore, and perhaps as a consequence, talented young laboratory and clinical scientists were choosing not to engage in cardiovascular research such that there is currently a dearth of trained biomedical researchers seeking senior academic positions in the UK – several universities are struggling to find appropriate candidates to fill professorships in cardiovascular medicine and research. Therefore, my aspiration on joining the BHF was to enhance the breadth and quality of the UK's cardiovascular research portfolio and to nurture a new generation of cardiovascular researchers.

The primary vehicle for this objective was a national competition for BHF Research Centres of Excellence which was announced in 2007. This initiative, which committed some £36m of BHF's research funds over six years, was on offer to universities that could demonstrate that they had a critical mass of internationally competitive research leaders who were prepared to engage in and focus on cardiovascular issues; they were prepared and able to train a new generation of cardiovascular researchers, both clinical and non clinical; and, they would engage researchers from outside traditional biological research (e.g. physicists, mathematicians, systems biologists, engineers). Following international peer review, awards were made to four universities – Edinburgh, Oxford, Imperial and Kings College London (though, sadly, not Cambridge). It is our hope and expectation that this initiative will train some 150 new research scientists in diverse aspects of cardiovascular research and will ensure the UK is at the forefront of such research in the future. Early indicators are very promising. Our next big initiative will be to harness the potential of stem cell and developmental biology to repair damaged heart muscle – a Holy Grail of cardiovascular research.

Such ambitious objectives require large amounts of money and the BHF is totally dependent on donations from the public to sustain its activities. We work in partnership with universities to ensure that young promising researchers continue to be nurtured and that world class medical science is adequately resourced. This partnership depends crucially on adequate government support for infrastructure through the Charities Research Support Fund. Research charities, like the BHF, will continue to resist paying full economic costs because they do not directly commission research but instead make funds available to the research community to undertake essential research into our most prevalent diseases, in particular heart disease and cancer, that cannot be funded by any other means.

So thanks to any of you who have undertaken sponsored events to support us, and can I suggest to the rest of you that the next time you come across an opportunity to do so, you say yes! I will ensure that your money is spent wisely. Further information on the BHF is available on www.bhf.org.uk.

The Flat World and science@cambridge

Libua Zhu, Arcadia Visiting Fellow Michaelmas 2008



In the 2007-2008 issue of the *Magazine* Professor John Naughton introduced the Arcadia Programme, and I was very honoured to be selected as the first Arcadia Fellow. The Arcadia Programme is a three-year programme funded by a generous grant from the Arcadia Fund to Cambridge University Library. The grant will enable us to explore the role of academic libraries in a digital age, to create new programmes and services, particularly for undergraduates, and also to improve the external environment of the library. My research project, science@cambridge, was to create an intuitive library web service with the aim to increase access to, and knowledge of, electronic resources in the sciences.

At the beginning of 2008, a working group was formed, consisting of Yvonne Nobis (Science Libraries), Isla Kuhna (Medical Library), Edmind Chamberlain (University Library) and myself also from the University Library. We discussed ways to create a greater awareness of scientific ejournals and arising from that, in September 2008, the science@cambridge project proposal was approved by the Arcadia Programme.

The many Cambridge libraries across the University and the colleges subscribe to many expensive e-resources, but these resources were all very scattered over the library website. Our users had to visit different web pages and web sites to search databases, ejournals, books and print materials. It was simply not a convenient way to find and use all these resources. In the meantime, search engines, such as Google, have been rapidly incorporated into people's life styles. Undeniably, Google is a great tool and easy to use: the 'Google it' attitude has become understandably a lot more tempting. However, the extent of Google Scholar's coverage is difficult to pin down and it certainly does not cover all of our subscribed resources. A lot of material is not included, such as Web of Science for example. Google also tends to put some materials from abstracting and indexing services at the top and seems to be reliant upon their harvesters. More seriously, Google can have a three month delay in picking up new materials. Therefore, there is a great risk that our users may think that we do not have the resource they need.

The name of Thomas L Friedman's bestselling book *The World is Flat* sums up perfectly the theme of the science portal: technologies make people connected as never before. With the explosion of technologies, the environment that library users operate in has much changed in recent years. They discover items of interest in a variety of ways – through search

engines, in their RSS aggregators, on social network sites, on collaborative bookmarking sites, in their reading lists and so on. Increasingly, we cannot expect users to seek out an individual web site or resource, and the library web site is not usually the starting point for research. There is an urgent need to build library services around our users' workflow: to provide 24/7 access to electronic information from their desktop and to tools that help them navigate through the vast number of sources available.

Science@cambridge acts as a launchpad to help users discover, search across and improve the use of scientific e-resources generally and within discipline-specific areas. The portal is a database-driven web site with PHP and MySQL, incorporated with the use of web 2.0 tools. We use Yahoo pipes to aggregate and filter multiple selected feeds, and utilize LibraryThing to catalogue newly arrived books in science libraries and to organize reading lists. Until such time as the University has a systematic approach to organising reading lists on a course or module basis, this is the best way for us to handle them. Luckily, a more recent Arcadia research project on reading lists has since started (see the next article in the *Magazine*) and I hope the final product of this research will eventually provide an API (Application Programming Interface) and remix reading list information on the science@cambridge pages.

We also selected delicious as our preferred social bookmarking tool to gather and tag useful web resources. Last but not least, we chose a real-time chat tool, Meebo, to provide real-time communications with our subject librarians. I designed the site with user experience in mind and enjoyed every moment of it, from the sketch of wireframes, the use of white space, to the choice of colour scheme, and the design of computer-user interaction. Our users' satisfaction with the site is the keynote around which I designed the site.

After the launch of the service, science@cambridge received a lot of attention and praise from a range of sources. Users like the practical use of social software and "particularly like the way in which access to the literature is surrounded by feed-based contextual services". I appreciate the praise from our fellow librarians and our users; meanwhile I consider that this is only the birth of science@cambridge. The world is always changing with the advent of new technologies: we need to keep it up-to-date and provide our users with an ever better web service.

Reading Lists: an Arcadia project

Huw Jones, Arcadia Visiting Fellow Easter 2009

From April to June this year I was seconded from my position as Systems Support Officer at the University Library to an Arcadia Fellowship based at Wolfson. The Arcadia Fellowships are part of a three-year project to “explore the role of academic libraries in a digital age, create new programmes and services, particularly for undergraduates”. Two Fellows are appointed each term – usually one from within Cambridge and one from another institution. Over the three years the aim is to enlist the “best and brightest minds” working in academic librarianship and related disciplines, and allow them the freedom to work creatively on a single project.

My project was concerned with reading lists. Reading lists are central to undergraduate use of library services, and also to library collection development. Advances in technology make all sorts of exciting functionality possible – linking directly from citations to resources, the embedding of electronic content, the production of tools for collection development, and the distribution of lists via virtual learning environments such as CamTools being only a few examples. However, previous attempts to introduce systems which make lists more ‘useful’ have run into problems.

It quickly became apparent that the real obstacles to the implementation of standard reading list systems tend to be institutional rather than technical. A number of groups in the University have a vested interest in reading lists – academics, students, libraries and computing services. The key to a successful system is the formation of effective collaborative partnerships between these groups. In this sense, a project to produce a standard reading list system could have a wider implication as a blueprint for collaborative working between groups engaged in the support of teaching and learning.

One of the most refreshing things about the Fellowship was a complete change of working environment – the chance to operate independently from any institution, and to engage with a single project for an extended period. Even in the most enjoyable job, it is easy to form fixed ideas and working practices. I found myself able to think clearly and creatively in a way that is very difficult to reproduce in an office.

A significant factor in the creation of this environment was the hospitality and support I enjoyed at Wolfson – not only from John Naughton, the academic adviser, but also from the many others I met; from Anna Jones, who made me welcome in her library, to those I chatted to over lunch. The opportunity to enjoy the vibrant, cross-disciplinary atmosphere of a Cambridge college was a real privilege. I formed friendships and working partnerships which I hope will continue long beyond the period of the Fellowship.

I’m not sure if we will have a standard system for reading lists in Cambridge in the near future – there is still a lot of work to be done. What I am certain of is that my time as an

Arcadia Fellow allowed me to return to the University Library with a new attitude, new ideas and many new friends. My time at Wolfson has already borne fruit in the shape of new library interfaces for students, as well as increasingly close collaboration between the University Library and bodies such as CARET. I think I will look back on the Fellowship as a turning point in my career, and I'd like to thank all at Wolfson for helping to make such an experience possible.

The Two Cambridges

Daniel Edmonds, Alumnus

As a recent graduate of both Wolfson (2006-2008) and Harvard Law School (2008-2009), I am delighted to contribute to the *Magazine*, reflecting and contrasting fondly my time spent at the two Cambridges.

Having spent two years at Cambridge, the first thing that struck me about Harvard Law is the sheer difference in scale. Often stated but true nonetheless, things in America are just a lot bigger: certainly true when one compares Harvard Law School to Wolfson College.

And size does bring benefits; in particular the range of courses offered at Harvard University is astonishing. I was presented with a book about the size of a dictionary on arrival listing all the different courses available, at the Law School alone there were over 300 classes, seminars and clinical workshops on offer – all of an outstanding quality. In one year I was able to study not only traditional subjects such as constitutional law, but also attend seminars and courses on terrorism, leadership skills, an intensive Chinese Mandarin programme and a programme that sent me into Massachusetts detention centres to defend prisoners in disciplinary hearings.

Further, in contrast to the four of us who were studying Affiliated Law in my year at Wolfson (and that was a big year), there were some 800 in my intake at Harvard Law. As a result, Harvard Law School uses a radically different teaching method to that which I enjoyed at Cambridge. I am convinced that the tutorial system at Cambridge remains the premier method of teaching, allowing for close and personal attention from your tutor and providing an obvious motivation to be prepared in such a small class. In contrast the larger classes at Harvard ensure motivation of students through the ‘Socratic method.’ Essentially you sit in large semi-circular lecture theatres with microphones and name-cards, and at random points the lecturer ‘calls upon’ students in the class to answer questions. Needless to say, the pressure of some 200 students listening to your answer serves as quite a motivator to ensure that you’ve done at least some preparation! Exams also differed drastically; whilst I thought it couldn’t get any worse than Tripos examinations, the 8 hour ‘open-book take-home’ (essentially meaning so incredibly difficult that your book won’t help) exam days certainly rank amongst the least pleasant.

As for differences in day-to-day life between the two Cambridges, they are less than I initially expected. The two Cambridges are quite similar – university towns with coffee shops and bars, excellent theatres and terrible nightlife. Both Harvard and Wolfson maintain diverse student bodies so in both Cambridges I had the opportunities to meet talented people of all backgrounds.

Though as a result of size and wealth the Law School offered some unusual amenities: an ice-rink, a sushi-man, free coffee, etc., but its size also resulted in less of a Collegiate

atmosphere. This was the thing I probably missed most about Wolfson. Wolfson's peaceful gardens and quiet location were in sharp contrast to the bustling and huge Law School, and there was no equivalent to the College bar and bops where there was always company. Perhaps the strongest testimony to the unique atmosphere at Wolfson is that at one point in the year I even found myself reading an account of Wolfson's Hallowe'en bop (and my friend Elly's costume) in the *Harvard Student Review*!

Ultimately I am most fortunate to have had the opportunity to study at both schools, to have benefited immensely from both, and I look back with great fondness on my time in both Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Cambridge, England.



Happy 800th Anniversary Cambridge

Brendan Geoghegan, Alumnus 1997



What a really special time for the University. 800 years! Congratulations on 800 years of people development and innovation to improve people's lives. I am convinced that my time at Cambridge has improved the quality of my life. I developed my thinking, my writing and my understanding of learning and my appreciation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in this context. My time at Cambridge was a challenging one as I embarked on a Master of Education degree whilst Head of ICT at Great Barr School in Birmingham. This meant teaching Wednesday mornings; two hours travel to engage with students and lectures at the School of Education, supper at Wolfson College and then a two-hour journey back home.

I have fond memories of my mature student friends and mentors. The leader of the learning modules that I took was Mel West; I enjoyed his approach, his humour and his challenge. The times I returned work finished feeling that 'this is it', ready for the next assignment, only to have a long chat with Mel to discuss his red ink and realise that I had much to do! It is this level of challenge that indicates the care of the University and its standards.

Graduation day I remember well. It was a really well organised day with a fabulous lunch in Wolfson College before a procession through the streets of Cambridge to Senate House to be presented by the Praelector Dr Brian Cox. The people on the streets of Cambridge at the time were very generous with their smiles of warm approval and waves from across the street. It is a time of great pride to have your loved ones see you receive credit for your work; it was the day I realised it was worth it!

When I was at school I wanted to be an architect. Buildings, design, engineering and technical drawing were all interests and I had a good degree of expertise for my age. The path I have followed was altered before I left school through a conversation with my Headmaster. He told me that if I became an architect I would still be learning when I am 50 years old. I incorrectly related learning to being at school and my enjoyment of school did not extend to wishing to still be there at 50 years of age. Had I appreciated the wide range of learning opportunities and the wonderful environment of Cambridge in which to learn, I might have followed that route after all.

As Cambridge celebrates 800 years I am celebrating 50 years. Yes, I have hit the age referred to by my Headmaster. The interesting realisation is that although I did not follow the architectural route, I have been learning the whole time and I am still learning too!

My current work as a Senior Consultant with Novatia plc is to engage with Local Authorities and Schools as they explore ICT possibilities and help them make the best use of the UK government's £45 billion programme to replace or refurbish all secondary schools and to transform learning. I have specialised in ICT since 1994 and I worked as ICT Curriculum Strategy Manager, as a School Inspector of ICT and as a self-employed Educational Consultant. Before my MEd degree I was involved in instrumentation and control engineering for the power industry and then moved into a private company developing electrical and electronic products.

I complement my work with family life. My wife Mandy is an Occupational Therapist with the National Health Service and we have five children who are young adults with their own opinions and developing experiences.

So, 800 years of Cambridge, 50 years of my life but also 100 years since Louis Bleriot was the first to cross the Channel in an aeroplane. It is really hard to believe how much aviation development has gone on in the last 100 years. I have a passion for flying which took me to Calais recently for the celebration of Bleriot's crossing. Now this is not a challenge for many aeroplanes or many people these days, however, for me it was! This is because I fly a flexwing microlight aeroplane. As you can see, it is rather like a kite with an engine. Thirty years of outdoor activities contributed to giving me the confidence to plan and execute the Calais trip though I admit to having been rather anxious in the days leading up to departure.

I wonder how the University feels about the next 800 years. Whatever happens in the future I wish it great success.



Brendan Geoghegan in Microlight

Life after Wolfson: memoirs of a travelling academic

*Alan Williams, Visiting Fellow 1987 and Professor Emeritus, Massey University
New Zealand*



For a visiting academic whose quite busy professional life has been spent at Massey University, a large and constantly growing university in New Zealand, a year spent at Wolfson, in the 1980s, brings back quite vivid memories. The College offered a very pleasant social and cultural environment in which an international fraternity of scholars and students can informally co-exist over time, with a number of distinguished visitors.

The physical location of Wolfson also offered the pleasant prospect of a daily walk, in my case to the Marshall Library, and to often significant professional conversations in the Economics Faculty. As a consequence and without students, committee meetings, faculty board agendas and other obligations, on the other side of the world, I was able to think seriously as to what directions my research interests should take in the future.

It was here that frequent lunch and dinner conversations with colleagues and students from the developing world began to shape my academic future in what has since become the field of developmental studies. I should explain at this juncture that in the year before my election to a visiting fellowship, my own university had also elected me to a personal chair in its emergent College of Business, so I had become a somewhat unlikely jewel in the university crown, and a foundation member of the MBA team in a new graduate school of business studies.

After an initial period of international travel to conferences and committee meetings, I found myself in Vietnam in 1993 as part of the international team that introduced the first MBA programme at the National Economics University in Hanoi. There followed an attachment to a combined New Zealand-Thai delegation that surveyed the various states of the Mekong region, with regard to the training needs of their public services. This led to the establishment of what is now the Mekong Institute at Thailand's Khon Kaen University.

Then there followed a period of total change with a World Bank assignment to Uganda. The purpose was to address the chaotic state in which the public service had been left by the Obote and Amin regimes. A sense of tragedy was present, given the fact that the public service had developed its own proud tradition of quality management both before and after formal independence. In the event we left the government with a reformist game plan.

The end of the 1990s signalled what should have been a graceful retirement. In the event I was invited to change professional direction again. The university had introduced a new programme in aviation studies, in which the training of commercial pilots was combined with academic studies at both undergraduate and post graduate levels. Having confronted transportation issues as a core problem in developmental studies, I became by invitation an adjunct chair in the school. As the aviation industry moved into an era of international growth, the need for management training also grew to cover the broad range of occupational activities represented now on a global basis.

At the turn of the century I was formally invited to become a visiting chair in international management at the Aetna School of Management at Shanghai-Jiao Tong University. This led on to further appointments between 2004 and 2008 to an international MBA team at Sun Yat Sen University in Guangzhou. The programme there brings together international students from overseas universities that have bilateral agreements with SYSU, and then allows for reciprocal arrangements to be developed, for the transfer of both students and academic credits between institutions.

These latter appointments have also allowed me to engage in intensive research in aviation management leading to the publication in 2006 of a new study on the development of international airports in East and Southeast Asia. A second major study on the political economy of civil aviation in the Peoples Republic of China is due for publication in October this year. It remains as a final comment on Wolfson's influence, to note that the latter work has benefited very considerably from the kind support of Professors Malcolm Warner and Peter Nolan.

Standing Start

Peter Carr, Senior Member

Four years ago on a day like any other day I went to work as usual, with the normal frustrations of family life as you try to get out of the door to work. I kissed my wife goodbye, told her I loved her and left. On my way to the station a car pulled out in front of my motorcycle. I came home five months later, in a wheelchair.

I spent a few days at Addenbrooke's Hospital in a neurological ward; I was paralysed from my chest down, and would be for life. Shortly after, I was moved to the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville. As I was wheeled through those doors I felt I was in a place where they knew what to do, where they knew how to look after me; I spent the next five months understanding how to live with wheels instead of legs. In March 2006 I was discharged to a house that was large for a family, but felt like a caravan with the wheelchairs and all the other equipment in it!

Following a chance comment I came upon Project Walk in San Diego. The lure of a possible improvement in my condition (or was it the Californian sunshine?) led me to trek some 5,500 miles with hope and trepidation, and to be honest a certain amount of English cynicism, regarding the possibility of 'recovery'. There was no medical intervention, no needles, no operations, just hard work to be done in the gym! I left two weeks later, inspired both mentally and physically and with the goal of bringing the concept of Project Walk to the UK.

I continued with the repetitive exercise, thousands and thousands of times, some with a trainer, some alone. My body had known how to walk for forty years; now I had to re-educate my nervous system, to form new pathways, to reroute signals bypassing the damaged areas. My physical and mental gains have been enormous and I have hope – it is a managed and limited hope, but hope and a goal just the same.

I was brave enough and financially able to travel to the other side of the USA, many others do not have that good fortune. Standing Start (www.standingstart.org) opened its first facility on 1 December 2008. Staffed by qualified physiotherapists trained in the Project Walk methods, our centre is located in Cambridgeshire, and is hopefully accessible to all. In the UK 'Standing Start' is all about what you can do, not what you can't: the goals and levels of accomplishment are personal. My wife and I have worked hard together to bring this dream to a reality... just as we work hard together every day to make the most of the life we have now.

University of Washington rings for Cambridge 800

Rex Hughes, Senior Member

On Saturday 17 January 2009, bells tolled around the world in honour of the University's 800th anniversary. On the West Coast of the United States, the University of Washington (UW) joined the celebration by sounding the only *change ringing bells* west of the Mississippi River and North of Texas.



The morning of 17 January 2009: looking east towards the Cascades from the Bell Tower of Gerberding Hall

It was a bright, crisp Pacific Northwest winter morning when a dozen university bell ringers made the steep climb up the bell tower atop of Gerberding Hall to ring for the Cambridge 800th anniversary. That unusually sunny day in Seattle afforded sea-to-sky views of the Cascade and Olympic Mountains stretching from the borders of Oregon State to British Columbia across Puget Sound to the edge of the Pacific Ocean.

Washington's participation in the Cambridge 800 celebration came about after a series of last minute phone calls, emails, and text messages all with the kind assistance of Ms Diane Adachi, Special Assistant to the University of Washington President Mark Emmert. Just three days prior I received an email from Bell Captain Dr Rebecca Woodgate who expressed delight in my formal request for UW to ring for Cambridge. However, after further interrogation, Dr Woodgate's delight was not totally without bias since she is also a Cantab (Christ's) and former Cambridge bell ringer.

Dr Woodgate recounted to me how much she missed ringing after she moved to Seattle to begin the next phase of her oceanographic career, which presently focuses on mapping the flow of Arctic Ocean currents in the Bering Strait between Alaska and Russia. Shortly thereafter Dr Woodgate began her personal campaign to acquire the UW bells. She found a sympathetic ear of a UW alumnus, Gordon Peek – sponsor and underwriter of the bells. The set of eight bells donated by the Gordon Stuart Peek Foundation was cast by Royal Eijsbouts Bell Foundry in the Netherlands and installed in the bell tower of Gerberding Hall in the spring of 2008. Honorary Wolfson Fellow, Mr William H Gates Sr and UW alumnus also recently made the steep trek atop Gerberding Hall to ring the newly minted bells.

After a brief exchange of emails, Dr Woodgate quickly pulled together some of her finest ringers who included two other Cantabs, Rachel Pusey (Trinity Hall) and Alexander Holroyd (Queens'), both of whom recently transferred to UW. I was privileged to join them along with the UW Provost Phyllis Wise and Mr Peek for the ringing of 'Cambridge Surprise', a classic song which takes roughly a half hour to ring on eight bells (although the ringing in my ears persisted for many more hours!).

Change ringing traces its origins to 17th century England, and refers to the art of ringing a set of tuned bells in a series of mathematical patterns called 'changes'. Bell Ringers tend to be mathematically inclined due to the precise counting and rhythmic skills required. While some bell ringers are content on memorizing songs, others learn the more challenging 'method ringing' format which requires ringers to master certain patterns and iterations. A simple formula of n bells gives you n factorial permutations – i.e. 8 bells make 40,320 permutations; furthermore, $10 = 3,628,800$, and $12 = 479,001,600$. For some ringers, the ultimate objective is to ring all permutations which could take as little as a half an hour on eight bells or thirty plus years with twelve.



From left to right Dr Rebecca Woodgate, Mr Gordon Peek, unnamed UW official, Provost Phyllis Wise, and Dr Rex Hughes

From University Church to University College

Christopher Lawrence, Bursar

In early July 2009 the College took delivery of the 11th bell from the University Church of Great St Mary's. The opportunity to acquire this bell arose as a result of the donation of a set of twelve new bells to Great St Mary's to mark the University's 800th anniversary, and the old 11th bell (the second largest of the set after the Tenor bell) was saved by Wolfson from leaving Cambridge. With the College being originally founded as University College, having 'Ring True' as its motto and featuring a bell in its coat of arms, this seemed an appropriate gesture in the University's anniversary year.

The bell stands at over three feet high, with a diameter of over four feet, and weighs over a ton. The wording on the crown reads:

JAMES BARRON & JOHN GIFFORD, CHURCHWARDENS
WILL^M DOBSON, FOUNDER : DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1825.

This bell has an important history. It has been sounded on its own prior to University Sermons and memorial services; and it also used to be sounded before all normal Degree Congregations and as such is sometimes referred to as the 'Congregation Bell', but that practice declined in the 1980s and ceased altogether in the 1990s. It has also been heard regularly as part of the peal of the full twelve bells.

So a little bit of University history has found its way to Wolfson, and the bell is now one of the older items in the College. It is currently on a temporary wooden stand, but it is hoped to be able to raise the funds for a suitably grand plinth in due course. Come and visit the bell just outside the Chancellor's Centre.



The 11th bell in situ (far right) in Great St Mary's Church (Photo Jim Woodhouse)



Bell in situ in Wolfson

Wolfson Mysteries

Gordon Johnson, President

Four Wolfson members are top-ranking writers of mysteries.

In 1969, Ruth Dudley Edwards, currently a columnist for the *Sunday Independent*, was lured from Girton (austere, uncomfortable and too high-minded) to University College (as we were then) with a studentship to do research in medieval history. She found the College too new to have a soul, and was more intrigued by the nonsensical conspiracies and bitter feuds observable at the old-fashioned colleges like Peterhouse. She went on to become an accomplished biographer (her *Victor Gollancz* won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize) and she wrote a history of *The Economist*. Her most recent book is *Aftermath: The Omagh Bombings and the Families' Pursuit of Justice*, but we celebrate her here for eleven satirical mystery stories featuring the donnish civil servant Robert Amiss and, later in the series, the outrageous Mistress of Martha College, Cambridge, Baroness "Jack" Troutbeck. Hilarious, not to say over the top, attacks on the excesses of political correctness, run through all these fun books, the most recent of which, *Murdering Americans*, takes her English Establishment characters for a romp on a university campus in Indiana. All of her mysteries are in print from Poisoned Pen Press.

Jim Kelly came to Wolfson as a Press Fellow in 1985. He's served as a journalist and correspondent of the *Financial Times* but in 2006 won the Crime Writers' Association's Dagger in the Library for a body of work giving 'greatest enjoyment to crime fiction readers'. His books are wonderfully evocative of the bleak fen landscape, his plotting superb, setting current crimes into complex past histories, and his sympathetic characters – Philip Dryden, the Ely-based journalist and DCI Peter Shaw – are drawn with great skill. Jim's books are published by the Penguin group and the next volume, *Death Watch* (with DCI Shaw), is due out in February 2010.

'Susanna Gregory' appears in the Wolfson records as Dr Elizabeth Cruwys. She came (from the Yorkshire police) as a research student in 1985 to write her PhD in dental anthropology. Elected a Research Fellow in 1987 she also served the College as a Tutor. She now lives in Wales, with her husband Beau Riffenburgh (also a Fellow of the College 1989-1994) writing highly acclaimed historical mystery stories. Her first story, *A Plague on Both Your Houses*, is set in fourteenth-century Cambridge and has as its detective hero the monk Matthew Bartholomew. Matthew's fifteenth case, *A Vein of Deceit*, was published earlier this year. A second detective hero, Thomas Chaloner, uncovers mysteries in seventeenth-century Restoration London, and Thomas's fifth case, *A Murder on London Bridge*, will be published in December 2009. Liz Cruwys was interviewed about her historical detectives in the summer issue of the Cambridge University *Newsletter*.

April 2009 saw the *Daily Telegraph* announce that Shamini Flint's *Inspector Singh Investigates: A Most Peculiar Malaysian Murder* was its Recommended Book of the Week: 'Welcome to Malaysia, the first stop for Inspector Singh as he travels throughout Asia solving crimes. He's a crime series hero like no other – fat, cantankerous, cynical but utterly enduring – and could do for Asia what Mme Ramotswe has done for Botswana.' Shamini studied for the LLM in 1994-95 – and also met her future husband, Simon Flint (MPhil economics 1993-1995), while at Wolfson. On returning to Singapore, Shamini set out as a writer of children's books before turning to detective work. Inspector Singh has already made a second outing – *A Bali Conspiracy Most Foul* – and his third adventure, *Singapore School of Villainy* is to be published in April 2010.

So, the great Wolfson mystery is: why do people come here to be academics, lawyers and journalists, and then become internationally renowned writers of mystery stories?



The Lee Library 2008-2009

Anna Jones, Fellow and Lee Librarian

September 2009 marks the 15th anniversary of the opening of the Lee Library. The move from what we now know as the Old Library Building (or you may remember as the Seminar Room Block) to purpose-built accommodation, with spacious open shelving, light and airy work areas, and space for computing facilities was a major event in the life of the College. Wolfson was the first of the graduate colleges in Cambridge to build a library in this way (the last, Hughes Hall, opened its Learning Resources Centre this summer), and has reaped many benefits as a result. The book collection has grown in size, and continues to evolve to reflect the content of the taught courses taken by Wolfson students, and the introduction of wi-fi access for laptop users in 2006 (Wolfson again being at the vanguard amongst college libraries in this respect) opened up the work space to members for whom the internet is the primary medium of research. Since then, the Library has been getting steadily more popular as a place to work.

Responding to this increased demand, we began to explore how the former Quiet Room might be used as a permanent study area. For a number of years the room was highly sought-after during the Easter Term when it was turned into a temporary revision space, but at other times was reserved for seminars and other public functions. With the Chancellor's Centre now satisfying much of that activity, we sought a flexible layout for the Quiet Room that would be amenable to the working methods of all student groups throughout the year. A particular concern for College was to be able to provide space for PhD students writing up their theses, especially those now living off campus. Feedback during the Michaelmas Term 2008 established that the features most valued by students were large desks and storage space. It was also clear, by consensus, that the area should remain silent.



In October the room was formally re-named the Sir David Williams Room, and a copy of the portrait of the late President Emeritus as Vice-Chancellor now hangs in the Library foyer. Two months later the room was re-furnished following a generous donation from Mrs Anne Jarvis (Fellow, and at the time Deputy, now University Librarian). Students now have a choice of flat tables and solid oak study carrels, providing 16 extra work spaces, and complemented by storage units which help ensure that

desk space is kept clear when not in use. The panelled walls are decorated with a selection of paintings by Wolfson alumnus Daniel Bryan (1989-1990), who has given generously of his time to help set a tone for the space which has attracted many appreciative comments from its regular and occasional users alike. The completion of the Sir David Williams Room marks another important chapter in the history of the Lee Library, one that we hope will enhance the academic experience of Wolfson students for years to come.

2008-2009 was also a busy year beyond the Library walls. We were glad to contribute financially for the first time to the ebooks@cambridge project (www.sel.cam.ac.uk/ebooks@cambridge), which provides current Cambridge students and staff with access to hundreds of core undergraduate texts over the web. We were proud also to discover that Wolfson students constituted the largest college group to respond to the IRIS (Induction, Research and Information Skills) survey by Arcadia Fellow Lizz Edwards-Waller during the Lent Term (arcadiaproject.lib.cam.ac.uk/docs/Report_IRIS_final.pdf). Our own induction programme for new students at the start of the academic year was enhanced by the introduction of tailored sessions for undergraduates in English and the Graduate Course in Medicine, two groups of heavy users of the College Library, and we hope to build on this with more specialist sessions in future, using the findings of Lizz's research. Although many of our students come to Cambridge with previous experience of academic libraries, few have encountered a system as rich in resources as we are fortunate to enjoy here. Signposting that richness is an important part of our job in college libraries, getting the academic year off to a good start.

As in previous years, Wolfson members were generous in making presentations of books to the Library during 2008-2009. Besides those who donated anonymously, we record our particular thanks to the following:

Mr Conor Bowman
Professor Robin Butlin
Mr Letian Dai
Dr Jennifer Davis
Dr John Dawson
Mr Roland Huntford
Dr Charles Jones
Miss Sarah Jones
Professor Antony Lentin
Professor William Lubenow
Mr Louis McCagg
Mr Alexander McCarthy-Best
Mr John McClenahen

Professor David McComb
Dr Derek McDougall
Ms Anne Murray
Mrs Olive Polge
Professor John Richards
Dr Wyn Richards
Mr Andrew Robinson
Miss Sukanya Rai Sharma
Mr Stephen Sharples
Professor Andrew Simester
Professor Malcolm Warner
Mr Pingchi Bobby Yeh

Wolfson Course Alumni: where are they now?

Don Wilson, Director Emeritus of the Wolfson Course and Programme

In the 31st edition of the *Magazine* I concluded a short article on reunion events in Malaysia and Hong Kong for former students on the Wolfson Course by signalling my intention to prepare a proper record of the Wolfson Course and Programme, including the influence it had on the careers of those who were a part of it. I know from the response to my appeal for information on this subject that many participants acquired a taste for further academic study and later completed degree courses, others have published original work or developed new interests, and nearly all who responded claim excellent progress in their chosen career, many citing the course as a major influence in achieving the senior position they have reached. Their successes will be documented in my report.

A chance encounter in the Wolfson Clubroom with David Baines (a member of the Lent Term cohort, 1998) during the Easter Term this year made me realise that I should also include retirement activities in my account. David mentioned that he had just retired from his post as Assistant Chief Constable of the Cheshire Constabulary and would be starting a new job. He is now permanent Commissioner of Police for the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS). I persuaded him to give me a summary of his route to this high office; it makes interesting reading for those of us who believe the College has an important contribution to make to provide opportunities for lifelong learning.

David Baines joined the Lancashire Constabulary as a police cadet at the age of sixteen. He spent five years in uniform before joining the CID, where he rose through the ranks to become a Detective Inspector. He served in both the Regional Crime Squad and the National Crime Squad (a forerunner of today's Serious and organised Crime Agency) during this time. His Chief Constable was Pauline Clare, who had attended the Wolfson Course in the 1980s and later became the first woman to reach Chief Constable rank. Pauline agreed to support his application for a term at Wolfson and we accepted him. Whilst with us he used the flexibility of the course to study social history and the history of the First World War, and he completed a dissertation on the Officer Corp of WW1, in particular the impact it had on the class structure of the UK afterwards. Thus his studies were far removed from the police training he had received over the years.

On resuming his police career David became a Chief Inspector, he then transferred to the Greater Manchester Police on promotion to Superintendent and later to Chief Superintendent. During this time he developed a pattern of community-based policing designed to re-establish confidence in the police from ethnic and inner city communities, a confidence badly dented during the serious race riots in Oldham in 2001.

The next step was a place on the National Strategic Command Course in 2005 where he was one of the top graduates. He then moved to the Cheshire Constabulary as Assistant

Chief Constable where he used his Wolfson experience in collaborating with Chester University to design a new programme for police recruits. The programme provides young police officers with foundation courses and allows them to accumulate university level credits towards a degree. David then returned to Wolfson and to continuing his postgraduate education by enrolling on the part-time MSt course on International Relations, which he has just completed.

He describes his new job in the Caribbean as requiring a very different type of policing, with problems of turtle poaching and the taking of lobster out of season as routine offences his officers have to deal with. But his people have also had to investigate a number of shootings including two murders in the short time since his arrival. This is familiar territory for David; I remember a TV interview he gave after similar incidents in Salford in which he insisted that tough measures would be necessary to deal with 'feral youths' in Greater Manchester who were responsible for local gun crime. He managed to reduce the incidence of these events in the north of England and will, I'm sure, do so in the Cayman Islands too. His experience on the National Crime Squad may also prove useful: it included major investigations on international fraud, money laundering and other financial crimes.



David has provided me with this photograph taken at the time he assumed his new responsibilities. The colourful 'headgear' is in fact the crest of the RCIPS. It appears to incorporate a Wolfson lion and a Cayman Islands turtle, a fitting tribute to David's professional and academic achievements and his membership of Wolfson, which he believes has been a major factor in his highly successful career.

David Baines's story is only one of many examples of Wolfson Course Alumni following new or enhanced careers after retirement. I'm told that Justin Felice (Michaelmas Term 1999) is Assistant Chief of Police in Jamaica and I hope to persuade him, and others from careers in banking, industry, commerce and government service to provide me with accounts of their latest ventures. We are proud of you all, and are keen to hear your news.

The Beautiful Plants of Wolfson College: my top 40

Phil Stigwood, Head Gardener

In the last seven years I have restored many areas within the College grounds, restocking the borders and creating newly planted areas. I have chosen many recent plant introductions (new cultivars), to add year round interest, colour and scent to the College and to make the gardens a place of learning for plant hunters and College members.

New cultivars/hybrids are not always as exciting as they first appear. Some lack vigour, revert to parent forms, or quite simply do not like the British climate. For this reason, I try and choose plants which have undergone vigorous testing for distinctness, uniformity, stability and most importantly, garden 'worthiness'. Such testing is carried out by the Royal Horticultural Society, and if plants are considered excellent new additions to the British garden, they are awarded the 'Award of Garden Merit' (AGM). However some plants, which have not received the 'AGM' can be found here at Wolfson. Why have I chosen them? Because they thrive in our warm city micro-climate, and they are stunning plants worthy of a place in any garden!

Below I will list my top 10 Perennials, Ornamental grasses, Shrubs and small Trees (in no particular order), all of which can be found in the College grounds and gardens. These lists are based on my own personal experience, growing these plants in Cambridge and finding them reliable and beautiful. Some are new introductions to the British garden and some are well established favourites. Given the right conditions, such as soil and aspect, they will excel for many years.

Many of the plants originate in China, which has provided more plant varieties for the British garden than any other country.

Top ten Perennials:

- 1 Rudbeckia 'Goldsturm' – Golden daisy/black eyed Susan. Flowers from July to November, AGM
- 2 Aster Frikartii 'Monch' – lilac blue daisy with yellow centres, late summer flowering, AGM
- 3 Astrantia Major 'Roma' – Granny's pin cushion – pink 'pin cushion' flowers
- 4 Salvia patens – 'Cambridge blue' (hoorah!) and 'Oxford blue' (boo!)
- 5 Geranium 'Rozanne' – blue flowers for up to six months in summer and autumn. Best new geranium for years, AGM
- 6 Helenium 'Moerheim beauty' – orange/bronze/crimson flowers all summer long, AGM
- 7 Echinacea purpurea – prairie 'cone flower' – purple petals, orange cone

- 8 Anemone 'Honerine Jobert' – Japanese anemone – white flowers from summer to November, AGM
- 9 Heuchera 'Plum Puddin' – plum coloured leaves, evergreen, AGM
- 10 Tradescantia – spiderwort – mostly purple/lilac flowers all summer long; the gold-leaved form is lovely, AGM



Helianthus 'Moerheim beauty', Western Field borders

Top ten Ornamental Grasses:

- 1 Miscanthus 'Zebrinus' – Zebra grass – golden horizontal bands on green leaves up to 1.8m high. Silky, delicate flowers, AGM
- 2 Miscanthus 'Kleine Silberspinne' (little spider) – beautiful early silky flowers up to 1.2m high, AGM
- 3 Miscanthus sinensis 'Yakushima dwarf' – silver purple flowers, good autumn colour (orange/purple) 1m high. Every garden should have at least one Miscanthus (Chinese silver grass)!
- 4 Hakonechloa macra 'Aureola' – tussock forming Japanese grass, variegated green and yellow, red autumnal tints, AGM
- 5 Carex 'Elata Aurea' – rich golden leaves, moist soil up to 70cm high, AGM
- 6 Calamagrostis 'Overdam' – upright grass with stiff, upright bronze-purple flower spikes and variegated green/white leaves flushed pink
- 7 Ophiopogon 'nigrascens' – black sedge grass, lilac flowers, black fruits; a good ground covering grass, AGM
- 8 Phyllostachys 'nigra' – black-caned bamboo, not invasive, dark shiny canes, evergreen leaves; great year round interest, AGM
- 9 Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum' – purple fountain grass, pink/red flower panicles; sadly tender, grow as an annual
- 10 Miliium effusum 'Aureum' – Bowles golden grass – good in shade, self seeds freely; stunning fluorescent yellow leaves in spring, AGM



Wolfson foliage feast in the Old Library Garden

Top ten Shrubs

- 1 Pittosporum ‘Silver queen’ – evergreen leaves can be grown as a hedge or in a border, AGM
- 2 Pittosporum ‘Tom thumb’ – small spherical evergreen with glossy chocolate coloured leaves, lime green when young; great in a pot
- 3 Cornus ‘Midwinter fire’ – apricot autumn leaf colour and pink/orange winter stems; a winter wonder, see its fires burning in our ‘winter garden’, AGM
- 4 Daphne ‘Jaqueline Postill’ – early sweetly scented flowers in late winter; scent will travel metres so you will smell it before you see it, AGM
- 5 Nandina domestica – ‘Sacred bamboo’ (not a bamboo but produces similar growth from the base); white flowers followed by red fruits and fantastic autumn leaf colour; evergreen, all rounder from China
- 6 Sambucas ‘Black lace’ – cut leaf elder, purple Acer like leaves, but unlike Japanese Acers, this is indestructible! Prune hard in spring to keep compact, AGM
- 7 Choisia ‘Sundance’ – Mexican golden leaved evergreen for a warm sunny spot; young foliage bright yellow, AGM
- 8 Phormium ‘Jester’ – New Zealand evergreen with arching leaves coloured red with bright green edges
- 9 Ceratostigma ‘Forest blue’ – rich blue flowers from summer to autumn; drought tolerant, red tinted autumn foliage, West China, AGM
- 10 Abutilon ‘Canary bird’ – lush green foliage, clear lemon-yellow bell shaped flowers all summer and autumn; a warm, sheltered south-facing wall is ideal, AGM

Top ten Trees (small trees)

- 1 Acer ‘Phoenix’ – whole tree (bark, buds etc) turns shrimp pink in winter; see it in Wolfson’s ‘winter garden’; stunning tree that will make you smile on a gloomy winter day
- 2 Acer ‘Sango-kaku’ – coral bark maple, canary yellow-apricot autumnal leaves, coral red bark and stems; also in our ‘winter garden’, AGM

- 3 Amalanchier 'lamarkii' – snowey mesophyll; multi-seasonal interest with masses of white flowers in spring, red berries and brilliant autumnal leaf colour, AGM
- 4 Cercis 'Forest pansy' – large purple, translucent leaves, red and orange autumn leaf colour, fantastic small tree, AGM
- 5 Prunus Serrula – Tibetan cherry grown for its beautiful shiny peeling honey/mahogany colour bark; in our 'winter garden', AGM
- 6 Betula albosinensis 'Septentrionalis' – Chinese red birch; this cultivar has peeling pink and cream bark; beautiful small tree in winter, AGM
- 7 Gleditsia 'Sunburst' – masses of small bright yellow leaves in spring, and orange autumnal leaf colour; very drought tolerant, AGM
- 8 Betula 'Jaquemontii' – Himalayan birch with pure white peeling bark and lovely gold autumnal leaf colour, AGM
- 9 Acer griseum – paper bark maple; peeling cinnamon coloured bark, scarlet leaves in autumn; in the 'winter garden', AGM
- 10 Salix 'Erythroflexua' – Argentinian 'orange curly willow'; small tree with orange-yellow pendulous shoots; twisted, curly shoots and leaves; also in our 'winter garden'

I hope these recommendations have highlighted some of the beautiful plants we now have in our gardens and will encourage you to go 'plant hunting' in the College grounds.



Acer 'Sango-kaku' - coral bark acer, beside the Lee Hall



Societies and Events

Wolfson Humanities Society

David Adams, Senior Member

The revived Wolfson Humanities Society has now completed its second full academic year as a prominent cultural focal point not only in the College but also in the University more broadly. In total the Society ran twelve academic seminars in 2008-2009. This represents a significant increase on the eight seminars of the previous year, when the Society managed to catch substantial interest from across Cambridge by inviting a succession of leading scholars to present papers at our Tuesday meetings.

Throughout the year, the Society has managed comfortably to maintain the high calibre of its seminars. The early modern historian and former Regius Professor of Modern History, Patrick Collinson, was among our most distinguished speakers. Professor Collinson gave the first lecture of the year and immediately set a high tone with a riveting account of the sophisticated interaction between monarchical and republican ideas in Elizabethan England. Later, in Lent term, we again had the great honour to host another world-renowned historian, the current Regius Professor of Modern History, Richard Evans. Professor Evans gave an exciting and thought-provoking account of his involvement in the David Irving/Deborah Lipstadt trial of early 2000. His lecture highlighted a series of fascinating questions regarding the public uses and perceptions of history. We also hosted a number of talks by other highly prominent academics from the Faculty of History. Professor Christine Carpenter lectured on the relation of Crown and nobility in medieval England and how this helps us to understand the shaping of the English Constitution. Professor David Abulafia and Professor Robert Tombs both focused on fundamental questions regarding historical sources, methodology and the writing of history as derived, respectively, from their work on the history of the Mediterranean and on the Paris Commune of 1871.

Given the preponderance of historians on the Society's organising committee it should not be surprising that this is reflected, to a certain extent, in our choice of speakers. Nevertheless, while often historical in nature, our lectures have focused upon topics covering a wide range of disciplines. Christopher Brooke and Timothy O'Hagan, for instance, both gave papers on Jean-Jacques Rousseau which examined the philosophical and the literary impact of his writings. Anthony Milton lectured upon the theological influences of the Rhineland Palatinate in the development of religious ideas in the Church of England prior to the Civil War; while Richard Serjeantson provided the society with a fascinating account of

Previous page:

The Humanities Society: Clockwise from top left: Isabel DiVanna, David Adams, Felicia Yap, Joanna Kostylo, Jessica Sharkey, David Gange; committee member Carolina Armenteros was unable to be present.

questions regarding the nature of the soul and how this helped to shape early modern science. Moreover, we have also had a number of non-historian speakers. Professor Myles Burnyeat, of the Faculty of Classics, gave a paper on Plato's *Crito* and Professor Joad Raymond, of the School of Literature, University of East Anglia, presented a lecture on the use of ideas drawn from early modern science in Milton's depiction of angels in *Paradise lost*. Finally, in our last lecture of the year, the prominent journalist Peter Evans gave us a disturbing and eye-opening account of the nature of freedom in modern society and the dangers posed to it by increasingly authoritarian trends in government and the secret service.

Given the high quality of our papers it can hardly be surprising that our meetings have consistently been well-attended over the course of the year. Indeed, the lively discussions which frequently take place after presentations have often threatened to make both Speaker and convenors late for dinner. The coming academic year should prove to be at least as exciting as its predecessors. The committee will continue to host papers in the Gatsby Room at the Chancellor's Centre and we are planning a further fifteen seminars for 2009-2010. Among these will be a lecture by Professor Tim Blanning on Music in European Society; a seminar by Dr Marcus Waithe, a specialist in Victorian literature; and a presentation by Professor Peter Burke and Professor Maria Luiza Pallares-Burke on the Brazilian sociologist Gilberto Freyre.

The Society will continue its tradition of inviting speakers to attend Tuesday formal hall immediately after their papers. We will reserve places for the Society and all members of the college are warmly invited to ask us to reserve extra chairs so that they may sit with us as well. Upcoming Society events may be viewed on our webpage at www.wolfson.cam.ac.uk/societies/humanities. Please also feel free to contact Dr Isabel DiVanna, id239@cam.ac.uk, or any other member of the committee, if you have any enquiries or suggestions regarding the Society's activities.

Wolfson Research Day 2009

Sharon Geva, Student



On a nice summer evening, students, Fellows and other members of College gathered to hear about Wolfson students' research in areas of study as diverse as physics, architecture, education, medicine, linguistics, and many more, on the third Wolfson Research Day (three years ago it started as 'Wolfson Science Day' and has now grown to embrace all areas of research).

The evening started with three thought-provoking talks. Helen Jameson from the Department of Education drew the crowd to delve into children's picture books. Hugo Oliveira explained how we can use genetic information to shed light on some major archaeological questions. Finally, Chris Bowler, Daniela Krug and Karuga Koinange, all

architects by profession but currently Wolfson students, ignited our imagination while exploring the option of powering an entire house with algae.

After a short 'fuelling break', with excellent food and drinks, the scientific exchange session started. Students from all disciplines presented their work in all sorts of creative ways. This ranged from posters and computer presentations to hands-on experiments. It was a unique possibility to explore hitherto unfamiliar research areas. All presenters did a wonderful job in explaining their complex work, and so we saw experts in education or music get to grips with physics, architects wondering about genetics and historians speculating about questions in chemistry.

The evening ended with presents to the speakers and prizes to the top three presentations, all kindly provided by the College: The first prize went to Sam Dewhurst for his presentation on physics, followed by Mike Scherer with the second prize for his poster on PET imaging and Helen Jameson won the third prize for her poster on the ways in which children make meaning when reading postmodern picture books.

Now that it is clear that this tradition is here to stay, all we can do is wait for next year's Wolfson Research Day!

Lunchtime Seminar Series

*Dr Berry Groisman, Dr Rebecca Simmons, Dr Mamta Thangaraj and
Dr Oksana Trushkevych, Organising Committee*

The Lunchtime Seminar Series is designed to enable and encourage lively discussion across all academic disciplines by members of the College in an informal setting. On Wednesday lunchtimes during term time College members participate in friendly debate over lunch and coffee. The Series brings together both students and Fellows, reflecting the egalitarian atmosphere of Wolfson. Easter Term 2009 saw a busy schedule of lunchtime seminars, with five speakers ranging from Research Fellows early in their research careers to senior Professorial Fellows.

Dr Jane McIntosh, an archaeologist specialising in prehistoric India, kicked off the series with a fascinating talk on the significance of images on Indus seals. After Jane described the seals with their unreadable writing and beautiful but mysterious designs, she proffered her ideas on the role the seals may have played in trade networks operated by the Indus people, and the audience chipped in with their own conjectures.

Professor Tony Lentin gave a talk on ‘The European Peace Settlement, 1919: so what was wrong with the Treaty of Versailles?’. Tony provided us with a captivating account of the complexity of the Treaty, which was understood by both professional historians and laymen alike. One of the most challenging questions posed by the audience was how post-war history would have unfolded if a different peace settlement had been reached between Germany and the Allies, and prompted some interesting discussion.

Dr Michael Hrebeniak talked about the work of American poet Charles Olson and brought together seemingly disparate subjects on climate change and poetry. We enjoyed a CD recording of Olson’s poem, and explored various aspects of philosophical and moral implications of our lack of connection with the earth. At the end, most of the audience agreed with Michael and Olson that we should be participants and not masters of the biosphere and the earth.

Paul Lunde’s talk opened the amazing world of the Red Sea in 1541. João de Castro, who took part in the Portuguese expedition seeking to destroy the Ottoman fleet at Suez, conducted the most detailed scientific survey of the coast of the Red Sea. It was great to have a glimpse into the life of this remarkable man, who combined the qualities of a soldier, a scholar and a scientist, and to follow him in his adventures into the deepest corners of the Sea and witness the unfolding drama of the unsuccessful attack on Suez.

Imagine your country is at war and occupied. Would you accept funding and support from the enemy if it would save the lives of your countrymen? Would you say that rebuilding infrastructure, developing vaccinations and improving the health care of your people (funded

by the enemy) is collaboration? Dr Felicia Yap gave an insight into the gripping issues of collaboration, resistance, and ambiguity during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore. Her fascinating talk inspired an interesting discussion on moral and ethical issues.

The seminar series has now been running for over a year. Talks have been well attended and followed by lively debate. To quote Berry Groisman: “It was a great pleasure to talk to Professor Tony Lentin about the European Peace Settlement 1919 and chair his talk. It was equally interesting to chair Paul Lunde’s talk on João de Castro’s survey of the Red Sea. The atmosphere was wonderful and excited and people who came to the seminars were very enthusiastic. I am looking forward to the talks next year!”

We are still keen to have more students present their work in the series in future terms, as well as College Fellows and Visitors, and would be interested in hearing from you if you would like to give a talk.

Contemporary Reading Group

Fiona Duncan, Senior Member

For the past four years the Wolfson Contemporary Reading Group has been meeting to discuss contemporary literature with no more preparation required than reading the work in question (and even then it is not unusual for busy individuals not to have quite made it to the end). The primary focus has been fiction though we have made occasional forays into biography, travel and the hard to classify. Our community, though small (new members are always welcome), is diverse. One member of the Group provides a brief introduction and offers some discussion points. This is a helpful, recent change but the core of the meeting remains a good-tempered but lively exchange of views. The most engaging meetings are those in which opinions are sharply divided.

The Group met six times during 2008-2009. We began with Lloyd Jones's *Mr Pip* which is a fascinating reworking of *Great Expectations* set in Papua New Guinea during the civil war of the 1990s and with a young girl as narrator. Our next choice was Kate Atkinson's *Behind the Scenes at the Museum* which centres on a family in York in the 1950s but leaps back to earlier generations. It is exuberant, funny and moving and has the distinction of being the only book this year which everyone enjoyed unreservedly. Thence to *The suspicions of Mr Whicher: or The Mystery at Road Hill House* by Kate Summerscale, an account of an horrific murder which occurred in Victorian Britain, charting the rise of the new occupation of detective and the mass popular press. Our next choice was Rose Tremain's *The Road Home*, viewing contemporary Britain to good comic effect through the eyes of an economic migrant from Eastern Europe. We followed with *Alfred and Emily* in which Doris Lessing describes the lives of her parents as they were and as they might have been if the First World War had not happened. The final book was Primo Levi's *The Periodic Table*, mixing short stories with autobiographical episodes from the chemist noted for his writings on the Nazi concentration camps. The format is unusual with each chapter themed under a different chemical element.

The Group already has some intriguing works lined up for 2009-2010, beginning with Italo Calvino's *Invisible Cities*. Do join us if you would like to refresh your reading habits and explore authors who are new to you.

Music at Wolfson 2008-2009

Lyn Alcántara, Fellow and Director of Music

“The choir of 200 exquisitely tuned and superbly focused young voices...” thus was the praise from Richard Morrison in *The Times* after the Cambridge 800th Anniversary BBC Prom Concert at the Royal Albert Hall. Ten Wolfson Choir members successfully auditioned to join the ranks of the combined colleges Choir which performed Sir David Willcocks’s arrangement of *God Save the Queen* in the presence of Prince Charles. Sixteen Cambridge choirs were represented in this combined choir. “The outstanding performance of the evening came in Vaughan Williams’s *Five Mystical Songs*, eloquently sung by baritone Simon Keenlyside and attaining a memorable aura in the luminous blend of the combined Cambridge choirs and the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Andrew Davis”. Richard Fairman, *Financial Times*



Performers from Wolfson Choir before the Cambridge 800 Prom at the Royal Albert Hall: Dr Jason Brown, Nathan Thomas, Dr Rupert Curwen, Dr Lucy Wilson, Nicola Morton. Singers absent from the photo include Dr James Bendall, Victoria Hickman, Rebecca Moulton, Michelle Phillips and Dr Matthew Woolhouse

This performance topped off a busy musical summer which also included a memorable visit from the Utrecht String Quartet, who performed at our June concert. They gave exquisite performances of a rarely heard quartet by Dutch composer De Roos, and quartets by Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky.

The College Choir made their annual pilgrimage to Rome singing Fauré's *Requiem* with the superb Orchestra Tiburtina conducted by Maestro Sergio La Stella from Rome Opera. I enjoyed singing Duruflé's moving *Pie Jesu* with such a lovely group of instrumentalists. Additional cultural highlights enjoyed by the Choir included a private tour of the Vatican Gardens, visits to Pompeii, the gardens at Tivoli and the Villa Borghese. We were warmly welcomed by our hosts, Coro Amici in Musica.



Wolfson Choir members in San Lorenzo in Lucina, Rome
 Front row: Dr Rupert Curwen, Dr Joanna Womack, Lyn Alcántara;
 second row: Chris Tong, Revd Carrie Pemberton; third row: Dr Jason
 Brown (Photo Victoria Hickman)

Throughout the year we were treated to a wide range of inspiring concerts. The highlight for me was November's Music and Madeira where tenor Andrew Kennedy gave a moving recital for Remembrance Day with songs by Gurney, Finzi and Poulenc, and excerpts from Butterworth's *A Shropshire Lad*. Andrew was sensitively accompanied by Henry Parkes. Other Music and Madeira performers included The Spheres Quartet and Ensemble Inégale. I celebrated my tenth anniversary as Director of Music by performing

at the May Music and Madeira. 'The Pains of Love' was a tribute to Haydn, commemorating 200 years since his death, and included Haydn's dramatic scena *Arianna a Naxos*, which is a joy to sing. My accompanist was Douglas Hollick, who played his 1811 Clementi square piano.

More informal concerts included the Saturday Lunchtime Recital Series which continued under the administrative wand of Music Society President, Ghofur Woodruff. The College garden party saw performances of works by Research Fellow Dr Matthew Woolhouse, whose incredibly moving *Elegy for Violin and Piano* was premiered; the elegy was written in memory of Rosie Wright who was killed whilst riding her bicycle in London in 2007. Rosie was 26. The College Choir also performed some of Matthew's song cycle *Leaves of Grass*, and Flanders and Swann's *Ill Wind* featuring an extemporised solo by the Bursar, Christopher Lawrence, on tuba.



Wolfson Choir at the College Garden Party on 14 June (Photo Lucy Wilson)

To end my tour of the year's music making I must congratulate the College Choir on an excellent year's singing. The circa forty-fifty voice College Choir commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Ralph Vaughan Williams at the Michaelmas concert, and presented a glittering night at the opera 'Verdissimo' for the Lent term concert. Pianist Fusae Takahashi accompanied the choir which was joined by sopranos Natalie Mayer-Hutchings and Rebecca Moulton, myself – mezzo soprano, tenor Matthew Woolhouse and baritone Charles Jones. Whilst I was busy singing arias from Carmen and Dido & Aeneas, the choir were ably conducted by Senior Member, Roger Briscoe. One of the highlights of 'Verdissimo' was the 'Brindisi Duet' from *La Traviata* passionately sung by Rebecca Moulton and Matthew Woolhouse. We are so fortunate to have such able soloists within the ranks of the choir.



Director of Music, Lyn Alcántara, performs an aria from Carmen at the Lent Term Concert (Photo Daniel Oi)

Red Hot – June Event 2009

Just like the sun-scorched desert and the sizzling Moulin Rouge, Wolfson became RED HOT! on 19 June.

An exclusive exhilarating performance incorporating fire spinning with martial arts and dance was given by the Cambridge University Fire Troupe. There was live music from funk band Hoss, East Anglia's premier covers band Macca, Oxford-based rock band Stroblight and South Sandwich Fracture Zone. Fairground attractions included dodgems, ferris wheel and side shows, alongside comedy, casino, DJs and much more. The night ended with breakfast and a survivors' photo at 6am.



(Photos Daniel Murrell)

Wolfson Howler

Sam Thomas, Student



Attending a Wolfson Howler Stand-up night, I should imagine, is very much like swimming with sharks. A bizarre comparison, one may think. Bold, even. Outright wrong and blatantly exaggerated, other, more critical readers may feel. To an extent, yes, this is true. However, much like a saunter with the razor-toothed ocean dwellers, a night at the Howler is a wonderful and gleeful experience...yet, it is very much done at your own risk.

Sit at the front. You'll soon find out.

Regular Cambridge comic talents do a wonderful job in bringing something of the humorously obscure to real-life scenarios, warming the crowd into hearty giddiness before the main act graces the stage, usually renowned belly-shakers from comedic circles (such as Robin Ince, close pal and writing buddy of Ricky Gervais) or popular TV funny-folk (Isy Suttie, of *Peep Show* fame).

Over the course of the last year, I've been lucky enough to attend the great majority of Wolfson's most treasured event, and one of the most enjoyable elements of that has been to see the development of our very own young Cambridge-based comedians. Many made debut appearances at the Howler, and it's been wonderful to watch their acts develop and their comic-timing mature as more and more rib-tickling deliveries have been notched onto their metaphorical comedic bedposts.

The main acts, of course, make a great night a perfect one. There's something truly incredible about laughing till it hurts, taking the brunt of a barrage of wit that has probably seen past delivery at prestigious events like the Edinburgh Fringe. Or knowing that the guy at the front (who does have a rather big head, or does do the most pointless degree) is at the mercy of jaw-dropping improvisation and milli-second perfect timing.

As the night ends, there's only ever one thing left to do: pen next months' event.



Wolfson Sport

Blues and other Outstanding Achievements

Vojtech Olle, Student and WCSA Sports Officer

Periklis Akritidis participated in the **Tsurugi Bashi Kendo Kai** team that won the varsity competition.

After two years of rowing for the Wolfson College Men's first boat, **Werner Bäumker** was invited to train and race with the Cambridge University **Boat Club's** development squad during the 2009 Easter term and summer break and trialled in September for the heavyweight Cambridge Blue Boat race team of 2010.

Christopher Craggs played **Ice Hockey** with the Cambridge University Blues team.

Agnes Föglein won a Half Blue in **Fencing**.

Last year **Lisa Grimes** captained the University Women's **Association Football** team to a successful Varsity victory but this season she played for Cambridge City Ladies FC in the higher South East Combination League.

Kunal Gupta was selected as a member of the Cambridge University **Dancesport** Team representing the University in inter-varsity competitions.

Richard Hendron has progressed his **Kayaking** from club to national level and represents the Republic of Ireland internationally in two disciplines: white water racing and long distance marathon. At Easter he competed in the 125-mile Devizes to Westminster race and came second in the Senior Doubles category. In June he represented Ireland in the European white water championships in Italy.

Lorna Moore earned Team Colours in **Lacrosse**.

Darryl Paterson played for the Cambridge University **Ice Hockey** Club in this year's varsity match.

Daniel Pennington was a defenseman for the University Men's **Lacrosse** team that had 16 wins and only 4 losses this year and finished second in Division 1 East of the South of England Men's Lacrosse Association league.

Sarah Scholtz won Team Colours in **Fencing**.

Clare Watkinson received her fourth half-blue in as many years, and played her fourth and final varsity match for the Women's University **Ice Hockey** Club this March. The team won this 10-2, the first two consecutive wins ever recorded for Cambridge, and Clare scored her first ever Varsity goal. Clare was selected for the Great Britain Women's University Ice Hockey and will go through to the training camps in preparation for the Student Winter Olympics in 2009.

Hang Kit Wong has been playing on the Cambridge Blues **Ice Hockey** Club team since October 2008, and participated in the varsity match on 7 March 2009.

Geraldo Zahran joined the University's 2nd **Basketball** team, the Lions, and played for Cambridge in the 2008-2009 season.

Wolfson College Boat Club

Quinton Goddard, Student and Captain

Novice Rowing in Michaelmas Term

Michaelmas or ‘Novice’ term as it is known within the rowing fraternity is by far the most hectic of all three. This season saw an extremely strong group of new talent arrive at the doors of Wolfson College. WCBC quickly sought new coaches for the novice boats, and Harry Stephenson, a new addition to the College, was keen to coach and share responsibility for the novice men’s first boat with Quinton. Jurgen Van Gael assumed overall control of the remaining novices with some help from Kunal Vyas. Massimo Barbagallo and Kimberly St John-Green headed up the women’s Novice squad. A tantalising battle soon emerged in the boat with nine novices competing for only eight precious spots and several candidates battling for the prestigious ‘stroke’ seat. Competition was rife around the erg machines as the infamous ‘Queens’ Ergs’ competition grew closer. After a night of shouted encouragement and lost voices the novice M1 crew finished a respectable 12th.

As the temperature began to drop in November the spirits of the novice crews began to rise. Alas only the first men’s novice crew were ready to enter the first regatta of the season, Emma Sprints. Rain lashed down and high winds buffeted the Cam on race day. Several crews simply failed to brave the elements but the hardy boys of Novice M1 made it to the



Novice M1 crew

start line! Their first round opponents, Trinity Hall MI were easily dispatched and in the second round the novices destroyed Clare MI by over two boat lengths. The regatta was then officially cancelled due to high winds but later on at the cocktail event the crew learnt they had been awarded overall victory for finishing the course in the fastest time of the day. The first university regatta WCBC had won and a fine start to the season.

WCBC fielded all three novice men's crews as well as our novice women for the much more competitive Clare Novice Regatta. Novice M2 had a solid regatta seeing off St Edmund's MII with a comfortable victory only to fall to a surprisingly fast Pembroke MII. Wolfson M3 blew Magdalene MII out of the water on day one but in the quarter-finals M3 saw Clare MIII disappear up the river. The Novice women were rather unlucky in being drawn against a strong Pembroke crew in the first round, losing by only half a length. The novice M1 crew decimated Sidney Sussex MI in the first round by over five boat lengths and in the second round the lads quickly gained one length over Pembroke and held the same distance for the length of the course. The third round saw Wolfson drawn against a behemoth of college rowing, Trinity College. The Trinity coaches were confident of an easy win and it looked as if they would be proved right as Sam Thomas sitting at bow caught an almighty crab in the first few strokes. In the stern Noam Sprizo continued to set an almost metronomic rhythm despite the chaos behind him. As Sam recovered Trinity had a length on Wolfson, but then Wolfson clawed their way back into the race, drew level under the railway bridge and finished ahead of Trinity by one and a half boat lengths. The quarter-finals were another battle with a well trained Magdalene crew, and sadly Wolfson lost by a canvas.

Novice term always comes down to the Novice Fairbairn Race, a gruelling 2,700m race downstream, under bridges and through the narrowest parts of the river. It is a true test of power, endurance and the coxes' ability to steer a good line. Overall the novice results were excellent, with M1 just missing the ten-minute mark and finishing 7th out of all crews. M2 and M3 reversed their implied standing, finishing 51st and 46th respectively. The women rowed home in a creditable 44th. Overall the 2008 Novice term was the most successful Novice term in the history of the College Boat Club, a true measure of the huge effort put in by all the coaches, coxes and most notably the Lower Boat Captains, Jurgen Van Gael and Kimberly St John-Green.

Senior Rowing in Michaelmas Term

With Kunal Vyas organising the Men's crews we were sure of some interesting results. The rather large number of new senior rowers enabled WCBC to field two men's VIIIs and one women's IV, surely a new record for Michaelmas.

The first men decided to brave the frozen waters of the Cam and entered the infamous Winter Head; with snow on the bank it certainly lived up to its name. The cold must have got to the lads as the power was lacking and the result was average. The real test was to come in the Senior Fairbairn Race, when a usually impressive alumni crew return to shatter the dreams of the current seniors. The alumni boat raced in an early division posting a time of 16 minutes and 1 second over the 4.3km course, a time the seniors were determined to beat.

With a strong Downing crew behind the 1st boat knew they had a boat to push off and so they did. Under Chesterton footbridge all noise from the cox suddenly disappeared: the cable connecting the microphone to the cox box was left flapping in the wind! As the cox frantically repaired the malfunction, all thought of steering the last part of the corner was forgotten and the boat eventually ground to a halt with one set of blades resting on the grass. Upset and with a descending Downing crew upon them the men pushed off again and got right back on it watching as their chasers slowly receded. They managed to draw tantalisingly close to the Caius MII boat which had set off a minute earlier. With a new cox, the Caius boat had no idea of how to let the Wolfson crew pass safely through the very narrow and winding section of the river named 'the gut' and forced the lads into the bank twice more, each time initiating another game of cat and mouse. All too soon the race was over and any hope of a real time was lost with such a run of bad luck. Wolfson M2 had a much smoother race finishing in 16 minutes and 23 seconds, shockingly the recorded time for M1 was only one second slower.

As dusk drew in and the time for black ties and speeches drew closer the seniors grudgingly conceded defeat to the alumni. Who knows what might have been had lady luck not turned her head in so violent a fashion.

Lent Term and Bumps

Lent term all comes down to bumps in the end and I shall not bore you with the details of the warm-up races WCBC entered, for they pale in comparison to the tale that is bumps! This year WCBC managed to capture the best moments from all the bumps campaigns on video and you can see what happened on the Wolfson College Boat Club channel on YouTube.

M2 – Men's 4th Division (up 2)

On Tuesday the M2 boat looked ominously out of time as Kings MII closed to about a length but suddenly M2 found their composure and overran the Clare Hall boat ahead of them. On day two M2 started in second place in the 4th division with only Queens III in front for whom this was race number 6 at the top of the division; M2 were very keen on making it their last one. Although Queens III put up more of a fight than Clare Hall, M2 had it in the bag by the entrance to grassy corner. Having gained the top spot of Division 4, M2 then had to row all the way back to the lock to start afresh at the bottom of Division 3. M2 also had to bump into the Third Division in order to earn the right to move up. Catz in front kept M2 at bay but eventually Catz was bumped at the exit to grassy corner. Having rowed from the lock, this was the longest bumps race M2 have had in years and also perhaps the most satisfying. On Friday Wolfson M2 were keen on securing a permanent position in the third division and by the railway bridge came within a boat length of Caius III but in the end did not catch them. On the final day after much valiant effort, M2 was bumped by Kings II after first post corner. On reflection M2 had a very good bumps campaign with three bumps, one row over and a final position of first in Division 4, up two places.



M1 – Men’s 2nd Division (down 1)

M1 got off to a good start holding off the much bigger Corpus crew who lacked fitness and began to recede into the distance, eventually succumbing to a speedy Catz boat behind them. With Jesus II ahead M1 expected them to take out Caius II early on but even closing to within three quarters of a length, Jesus always managed to pull away before the lads could close the gap. M1 knew the score for Thursday: try to hit Jesus II before Catz got the drop on them. After an average start M1 eventually gained on Jesus II but Catz could not be dropped that easily and they pursued. On Ditton corner cox Nush Patchava pulled off one of the greatest coxing manoeuvres of all time by sticking to the tight line and denying Catz the bump. Although M1 were gaining on Jesus II time was running out: Catz made the bump on M1 just after the railway bridge, and Jesus were let off the hook being only quarter of a length ahead of Wolfson. Having been bumped, M1 knew catching Catz would be a big task, and they also had to think about an improved Sidney Sussex crew behind, with whom Wolfson share a boathouse. Indeed, off the start Sidney clung on to M1 like a baby koala clinging to its mother! On grassy corner, M1 decided to drop the unruly koala and almost effortlessly upped the rating and moved steadily away from Sidney. M1 were only one length off Catz who could make no headway on Jesus II. Closing to within three quarters of a length on Catz but in the end running out of time and rowed over. Rowing over can be tough on motivation but fortunately on Saturday the banks were packed with support from the College. As M1 came on to the plough reach the pack of fans erupted and lifted the boat. At that point M1 were into a nice rhythm but the Catz crew were rowing a much stronger race keeping M1 on station whilst slowly grinding down Jesus II. By the time M1 found some more power Catz had gained too much on Jesus and they bumped out before the railway bridge. M1 finished a comfortable five lengths ahead of Sidney, with a final position of 8th, down one place, in Division 2.

Lent Bumps Crew Lists

M1

Coaches: Vicki Marsh and Tom Davies

Cox: Anushka Patchava

S: Quinton Goddard

7: Sam Thomas

6: Werner Baumker

5: Luke Knowles

4: Noam Sprizo

3: Gijs Kragt

2: Chris Craggs

B: Sam Foster

M2

Coach: Tom Davies

Cox: Jesse Morton

S: Juanma Vaquerizas

7: Jurgen Van Gael

6: Richard Bourgon

5: Adrian Torres

4: Mikkel Schmidt / Tim Wittenberg

3: Bobby Yeh

2: Dennis Wang

B: Kunal Vyas

Easter Term

After such an exhausting campaign in Lent term WCBC were worried that May Bumps might never live up to expectation but they did excite and also disappoint.

Wolfson Men's 2nd Boat (up 4, winning University Blades)

On day one M2 felt confident surrounded by some weak competition but they knew the week was a matter of avoiding the fast Kings II boat which was only two spots behind them. M2 put us off to a flyer right from the start rapidly chasing down a rather dysfunctional St Catz III crew, the bump occurring just before first post corner, something of a habit now for this crew. On day two. Downing III produced much stiffer competition and rapidly closed in on Emma III; for a time it looked like Wolfson M2 might miss their chance. Just when M2 needed it Downing III went fishing and caught a crab letting Emma III slip from their grasp; meanwhile Wolfson shot past Downing and bumped them. On the third day M2 moved up rapidly on



Emma III and bumped just before first post corner. With the promise of blades M2 had a fantastic start on the final day and although Selwyn put up a sterling fight, they finally yielded the bump on the plough reach. Another fantastic May Bumps from M2 and another set of blades. Fortunately they avoided Kings' II who might cause them some problems next year.

Wolfson Men's 1st Boat (down 4)

Unfortunately M1 started with two of the fastest crews on the whole river behind them, and the two days saw two quick bumps. The bad luck continued on day three with Jesus II ploughing in to our brave M1 boat pretty quickly. With the spectre of spoons hanging over them M1 really had to fight on day four. It was Homerton who were chasing and we all thought that St Ed's behind them might help out Wolfson. However, despite having six blues rowers St Ed's were unable to get Homerton before they bumped our M1 boys. Sad times indeed but there were signs of some potential from rowers staying on for next year.

May Bumps Crew Lists

M1

Coaches: Vicki Marsh and Tom Davies

Cox: Kunal Vyas

S: Quinton Goddard

7: Sam Thomas

6: Werner Baumker

5: Sam Foster

4: Noam Sprizo

3: Gijs Kragt

2: Chris Craggs

B: Harry Stephenson

M2

Coach: Tom Davies

Cox: Rebecca Simmons

S: Juanma Vaquerizas

7: Jurgen Van Gael

6: Richard Bourgon

5: Daniel Murrell

4: Dennis Wang

3: Daniel Lam

2: Ivailo Zhekov

B: Adrian Torres

Summer Rowing

Peterborough Summer Regatta

First crew on the water was the Wolfson/Cambridge '99 IV's qualification race with Sam Foster on stroke, then Vincent Bourret ('99s), Sam Thomas, and Juanma Vaquerizas.

What made this IV extra special/handicapped is that they had never actually rowed in this combination before but within the first 200m they had a lead of one boat length on all other crews! They held the lead easily and ended first over the finish line. This result gave them automatic progression to the Novice IV final but unfortunately, other crews were simply too strong and our IV came fourth, a close fourth mind.

In singles racing Richard Bourgon represented Wolfson, having started sculling only a few months ago. For the first half of the race the others were simply much faster but during the second half Richard pulled things back. As this was a 500m race the distance was too short to overtake them all, and Richard eventually finished third.

Finally, there was the double consisting of Gijs and Dan, using the beautiful Custis Wright in their first ever race. The objective of the first qualifying race was clear: don't come last and



Peterborough Summer Regatta

you're in the final. Luck was on their side as one of their competitors was fairly slow, which gave them direct access to the final! They even held on to first position for the middle couple of hundred meters but the other crews took up the rating and Wolfson finished in third place.

Oxford Summer Regatta

In the fourth round of the novice 1X event, Foster started against an individual from Thames RC and the two were still neck and neck after the first quarter of the course. Cries from the marshals warned both, 'Wolfson' and 'Thames', to stick to their lines as they struggled to sprint down a course neither one had ever rowed before. Shortly after the halfway mark, and with nothing to separate them, the course took a steep turn to Foster's advantage. Unfortunately he went too far and ended up having to correct himself, which led to a clash of blades with the Thames RC sculler with only the last couple of hundred metres to go. Foster came out worse with his lack of experience and lost by 1.5 lengths. Not the best start to the weekend, but the first race nerves had been overcome.

In his second race Foster had a clean start and was able to hold his own against his competitor but his rhythm was shattered shortly after the 500m mark as he underestimated the bend in the river. With the useful words from the marshal of "I tried to warn you" echoing in his ears, Foster turned his head, just in time, before he careered into the bank and was able to pull the sculler's equivalent of a hand brake turn. He came to an almost complete stop and allowed the Vesta RC sculler to finally get some clear water although his push over

the last few hundred metres reduced the gap to only two thirds of a length. On the second day, Foster won the first race of the day against a local from Falcon RC and the first semi against a City of Oxford opponent. In the final he had held the lead off the start, gained clear water quickly and rowed to a comfortable victory. Growing experience of the course helped to completely reverse the previous day's misfortune: he had won the Novice 1X event, earning himself both his first ARA point and his first winner's pot.

Women's Rowing in 2008-2009

Rhiannan Williams, Junior Research Fellow

'Women rowing at Wolfson?' you say? Oh, but indeed – and what a squad they turned out to be! In October 2008, WCBC seniors encouraged, moulded and enticed any woman brave enough to inquire about rowing for the College. Eventually they formed a composite squad of rather slender but eager women. Successive outings on the Cam, daily octopus imitations and the usual gripes of 'set the boat!' were commonplace. However, out of this novice, ill-formed rowing action formed a competitive, gritty spirit and fun-loving crew. Introduction to the usual land training known as 'ergs' came in the form of the 'Queens' Erg' competition – an unconventional way of inducting rowers that proved very entertaining for spectators!

After frantic coordination by Martina Mangold and Heide Holi, seven prospective 'ergers' were found, before chaotic recruitment for the final place ensued. An eighth competitor stepped in (literally on the final minute) to help the team compete. Let's just say it was a sign of the drama and epic battles that would follow the Wolfson women's squad throughout the year. The year 2008-2009 was going to be interesting!



A newly found ambition to make Wolfson a serious contender in the collegiate rowing arena was developed on the water. After last minute seat substitutions, a Fairbairns boat was formed that managed to row the whole way down the Cam, in a coordinated fashion (more or less), with novice cox Jaya Kanoria at the helm. We weren't the fastest, but the shared grunts and pulls further cemented the bond between rowers. We wanted more: more training to improve our fitness so it wouldn't hurt so much, more water time to perfect our techniques, and more races, so we could really put our energy down! This was, of course, discussed with much fervour and wine at the Boat Club Dinner.

The onset of Lent term re-ignited the training passion: the 1st VIII worked hard, fitting in extra morning outings and coordinating with the complexities of graduate study late night homework sessions. Louise Westerlind brought a whole new meaning to the word 'all-nighter'! With the help of numerous coaches, including Nick Laugier, and cox Dave Shirley, the speed and coordination of the boat progressed. This put us in good stead for the impending Lent bumps – an unknown phenomenon to us newbies that was spoken about in hushed voices with a sense of trepidation, anxiety and excitement. Then disaster struck, a Sainsbury's cycle run ended up with one broken elbow and one Sophie-Luise Goerl short! Luckily for us, super subs stepped up to the footplate. The girls did remarkably well against older crews, and although we didn't bump, we learnt how-not-to-take final corners, and the pain of finding out we conceded on the finishing line: two great lessons not to be repeated at Mays!

May bumps approached quickly – we had lost old team members but gained new rowers and yet the common goal remained: to achieve a position in bumps we were working so hard to attain. Nevertheless, the squad faced further challenges, including the loss of our coaches



The Mays Team

and coxes, a broken foot, numerous placement courses and illness, to keep the Women's squad on their toes. Thankfully for us though, our luck changed due to the success of the Easter event and help from Vicki Marsh – we found new coaches (ex blues rower no less) in the form of Chiara Ferrara and sculling-master Tom Davies, and a (completely) novice but brilliant cox Beth Parker from Sidney Sussex.

Most astonishingly, on the first day of Mays, the Wolfson women pulled out a stunningly 'epic' row-over, followed by another on day two, before finally conceding a bump on day three. Day four had a super-fly start, only to be scuppered by a sudden and very detrimental cox box failure and hence a second bump conceded. Nevertheless, what a positional rowing fight!

Overall Wolfson women made the squad their own and each person left their mark. The commitment the ladies have shown was second to none, with even one of us, Martina Mangold, going forth into the University development squad. I was proud to have a part in this boat and to show that although we may have had six novices in our 1st VIII, Wolfson are a club to be watched carefully, never to be underestimated and sure to give a sterling performance on the day. So, overall, 'the girls done good'!



Women's Rowing: the Mays

Football

Christoph Himmel, Student and Captain

Wolfson College Football Club made a promising start to the 2008-2009 season. Winning the Deloitte Graduate Football Tournament at the beginning of the season, the team managed to bring the first of the three winnable trophies in Cambridge MCR football to Wolfson and was expected to be a major contender to win the MCR 1st division. However, this endeavour proved to be too difficult as luck was not on Wolfson's side in the league matches. Due to many injuries, the team was never able to show its full strength and the league title remained out of reach. Nevertheless, Wolfson secured a respectable fifth place in the MCR 1st division.

After Christmas, many of the players returned from their injuries and a stronger Wolfson side started the chase for the last available trophy, the MCR Football Cup. The team gave many strong performances and showed great determination throughout the competition. Particularly noteworthy was our 3-1 win against Robinson/Selwyn, as the Wolfson team played for a full 90 minutes with only ten players. Wolfson finished top of their group dismissing MCR league runner-up Churchill into second place. In the semi-final, an old acquaintance was waiting: Darwin against Wolfson had also been the semi-final line-up in the 2006-2007 cup competition that was won by Darwin. Many members of our team of that year were still in this year's squad and burning to turn fortunes around in this match. As expected it was a well-contested semi-final with chances on both sides but no goals after 90 minutes. Wolfson fought on until the very end and scored over Darwin in the last minute of injury time, securing a place in the final. Trinity Hall was the clear favourite in the final, having beaten Wolfson 4-1 in the league. After



Top row: Lan Tao, Oliver Roche-Newton, Mark Addley, Ben Hunter, Thomas Ash, Michael Bigg; Middle row: Samuel Dewhurst, Omar Souidi, Lino Scelsi, Miguel Medina Abellan, Jeremy Abraham, Francois Crucifix, Liang Zhang; Bottom row: Neil Casey, Seyi Latunde-Dada, Denis Martinez-Criado, Christoph Himmel, Vesal Naseri, Robert Cashmore, Adam Courtenay

30 minutes the score was still 0-0 with Trinity Hall being the slightly stronger team. What happened next was the turning point of the match. With a brave challenge, our goalkeeper prevented a Trinity Hall striker from scoring. Unfortunately, the striker didn't jump over him, but instead stepped on his arm, breaking it! This accident stirred up the determination which had brought Wolfson into the final, and the team proceeded to defeat Trinity Hall in a most impressive manner, with a final score of 4-0.

Other Sport Reports

Basketball

Geraldo Zahran, Student and Captain

The 2008-2009 season was a time of ups-and-downs for the Wolfson basketball team. Wolfson had a terrible start losing its first two matches in the College League, albeit against two of the strongest teams in town – Downing College and the Hellenic Society. But the team persevered and gathered momentum with two easy wins against Darwin College, and the Homerton/Pembroke team. The highlight of the season before the Christmas break was our magnificent victory, after a tough battle, against the joint team of Queens' and Christ Colleges, in which Wolfson faced no fewer than six Cambridge University players.

The new year was not so kind to the Wolfson squad: with many players injured or out of town, Wolfson suffered three defeats in a row, against Anglia Ruskin University, Trinity College and Fitzwilliam College. The regular season ended on a happier note though, with a final victory over Hughes Hall. Overall, Wolfson finished the College League in sixth place, with four victories and five defeats. Considering the victorious tradition of Wolfson basketball, this was a modest record, but still enough to qualify us for the Cuppers.

With our players regrouped and refocused, Wolfson advanced through the first round of Cuppers with a solid victory against Jesus College, and with the quarter-finals came the rematch against Trinity. Trinity had finished the League in second place, but even with a depleted squad of only six players – and missing co-captain Florian Karreth – Wolfson dominated the game with a two-digit lead right until the last quarter. Then Wolfson's starting forward Shunyi Tan, who had suffered a leg injury earlier in the game, had to sacrifice himself and come back to the court to replace an even more seriously injured Zichen Zhang (Ken). Trinity seized the moment, started to cut down the difference, and with a miraculous three-point shot within seconds of the end of the game, tied the score and sent the game into overtime. However, Wolfson finally prevailed, winning by a tight 2-point margin. The victory against Trinity sent Wolfson to the semi-finals but came at great cost. Ken's injury was a serious rupture of his ankle tendon; he was forced to go back home to China for surgery and had to interrupt his PhD for a few months. We can only thank Ken for all the effort and energy he put into playing for Wolfson, and are very glad that he is now back and well again. With Ken incapacitated, captain Florian out due to a nasty flu, Wolfson's very own Blues player Paschalis Paschali missing-in-action for the last two matches of the Cuppers, and Tan playing with an injured leg, the Wolfson team had only 24 hours to regroup for the decisive semifinal match against the Hellenic Society. Unfortunately, the season finished just as it had started, with a defeat by the Hellenic Society.

On a final note, the College had something to do with the Cuppers champions as Giannis Giannopoulos, the captain and leader of the Hellenic Society team, is also a Wolfsonian. Ever since Giannis joined the Greek team three years ago, Wolfson has not beaten them but had our squad been complete and healthy last year, the story might well have been different. For now we cannot but congratulate Giannis and his team for gaining the title after defeating Anglia Ruskin University in the final. That victory also left Wolfson with a proud third place in the Cuppers; not bad at all and a very good starting point for the next season.

Wolfson Rugby Sevens Team up and running

Chris Tong, Student and Captain

The first outing of the Wolfson rugby kit came this March as a joint venture with Emmanuel College at the Cuppers Intercollegiate Sevens tournament. Having conceded only one try in the group stages and scoring 14 times as many in the process, the Wolfson-Emma team dominated the play with skill, fluidity and resilience, making their way to the semi-final of the competition. In a thrilling game against a strong opposition, we lost by one score to the eventual winners, Sydney Sussex, in a match that could have gone either way. All in all a fantastic day for rugby and hopefully the start of many more Wolfson Rugby Club matches to come.



The Wolfson-Emmanuel Rugby Sevens Team 2009

Wolfson Squash Club

Jan van Dieck, Student and Captain

All members of Wolfson College are entitled to play squash at the Churchill College squash courts free of charge and I am happy to say that many of us took the opportunity and played there quite frequently. The Wolfson squash club also deposited some squash racquets and balls in the WCSA room that every Wolfson member can borrow, and beginners are especially welcome to use our facilities to get to know squash.

The Wolfson Squash team participated in the intercollegiate squash league (Men's IV), but it was very hard going since our two best players of the previous year, Oliver Jardine (who was captain for several years and also started the club) and Rick Mukherjee, had left College and could not play this season. Nevertheless, we all gave our best trying to fill their gap. I would like to say thank you to all of the squash team members (Sebastian Albert-Seifried, Denis Martinez-Criado, Frank Schoofs and Mark DeLessio) for playing this season and supporting the team. I especially want to thank Derek Cheng for joining our team and his strong performance: Derek won all his matches this year and did not even lose a single set. In addition, I want to thank Miguel Medina-Abellan, who is completing his PhD course soon, for his continuous support of the team over the past few years. We will surely miss him next season.

I hope that the Squash Club will continue as a very lively College club and would like to encourage beginners as well as advanced players to give it a try by joining the Club and the team to represent Wolfson in competitions with other colleges.

Table Tennis

Jon Buggins, Alumnus and Captain

Table tennis has clearly been a passion at Wolfson for many years – and judging by its condition, by October 2008 the equipment that remained had certainly endured a lot of love. A small contingent of players decided that it would be worthwhile starting something more formal than just knocking around on broken tables. An email went out, and over 10% of the College's residents expressed interest, so we worked with sports officer Vojtech Olle and the then outgoing WCSA treasurer Nathan Thomas to get a budget together and buy some new equipment. Meetings have been held since January 2009, usually on Thursdays in the Seminar room. There have been discussions about having the meetings in Lee Hall, where the light is better, but there is currently nowhere to store the tables. Since then, the equipment has been available to all Wolfson members and staff, and there is often someone using the tables – I think a substantial proportion of the College's residents have had a go. Most haven't played since their teenage years, which is a longer time for some than for others. The only hiccups so far have been damage to some of the equipment and some light fittings in the Lee Room (I would have loved to see that rally!!) and the tendency of several Wolfsonians to keep bats in their rooms: we once had no bats for a meeting!

The great difficulty with running a sports society in Wolfson is that everyone is so busy: there are few people who are prepared to make the time to run them. The table tennis society began this year almost with no-one to run it. This was the main challenge in running the

club last year, there was a lot that its treasurer Chris Wilkinson and I would have liked to have done that we were unable to do because the two of us constituted the entire committee. Fortunately we do have a new captain, Wilson Au, who is an enthusiastic player and can often be seen in the Seminar room training with a number of others. I'm very glad that someone with so much commitment has taken over the society and if Wilson is well supported by other Wolfsonians, we could soon see Wolfson Table Tennis teams competing outside of the College.

Cross-country Running

Joe Stevick, Alumnus

In recent years Wolfson College has been silently churning out athletes in a historically significant, but mostly unsung competitive sport known as cross-country running. At Cambridge, long distance running and its competitions are overseen by the Hare & Hounds, a sports society under whose umbrella Wolfson proudly runs its team.

The 2008-2009 season was an inspiring continuation of previous success spearheaded by the swift paces of ultra-marathoner, Blues Team runner, and now PhD holder Dr Ulrich Paquet. Once teamed with the equally obsessed pavement pounder Joseph Stevick from across the pond, it was clear to perhaps younger and spryer college athletes around Cambridge that Wolfson was a force to be reckoned with.

College League success, however, is a test of team strength, and only became reality when several more brave Wolfson souls put their mettle to the test and trainers to the trails. Dr Mark Coley, Lisa Ehrenfried, Oliver Jardine, and Dave Wright became the staunchest of harrier representatives in wind, rain, snow, and possibly even some sunshine.



Left to right: Dan Hodson, Oliver Jardine, Mark Coley, Lisa Ehrenfried, David Wright, Ulrich Paquet

Unmistakable in their Wolfson colours, proudly displayed for the first time, the team rocketed from the lower ranks of the second division, to second place in the first division in a single season, and through sheer gutsy determination has maintained first division honours this past season, falling only a single peg on the ladder to a very admirable Clare College at the close of the final 2009 fixture, the Robinson Relays.

Chariots of Fire

Majid Al-Sadoon, Student



Left to right: Mark Kelly, Anika Oellrich, Sally Church, Roy Jones, Majid Al-Sadoon and Joseph Callaghan

One could not have hoped for better weather on Sunday 20 September 2009; the sky was clear, the sun was warm, and there was a slight but refreshing breeze. It was warm enough for comfort but cool enough so as not to worry too much about over-heating; perfect weather for running!

The town was literally buzzing with runners. Some could be seen warming up hours before the race and as the start time approached, hundreds of runners poured out of Cambridge's alleyways and roads to congregate at the starting line on the backs. Around 2,500 runners took part in the race. Some were veteran runners hoping to leave their mark; some were amateurs doing it just for fun; there were runners dressed as waiters, batmen, scoobydoos, and even a moose; but everyone was in high spirits for the event.

The Chariots of Fire race takes its inspiration from the film of the same title, which tells the story of Cambridge University runner Harold Abrahams' bid to win a gold medal in the 1924 Olympics. The event has raised over £750,000 since it was first held in 1992. This year's benefiting charity is Cam-mind, Cambridge's oldest mental health charity, which has provided support to people with mental health problems since 1908.

Team Wolfson had a great line up this year. In order of the relay we were: Joseph Callaghan, Sally Church, Mark Kelly, Anika Oellrich, Roy Jones, and me. We came in at 1:17:13, ranking 189th out of 363 participating teams. We are proud to have raised over £500 so far! Our thanks go to everybody who sponsored Team Wolfson, including College administration which paid our entry fee and the College for allowing us to represent Wolfson. Finally, a big cheer to Joseph Callaghan for organising and putting together our team.

If you'd like to sponsor Team Wolfson you still can; check how much we've raised so far and add your donation until December 2009 at www.justgiving.com/team-wolfson.

Ballroom Dancing

Susie Hoelgaard, Senior Member and Society Organiser

Of the various forms of dancing on offer at Wolfson, ballroom probably has the longest tradition, almost as old as the College itself. It remains a popular source of entertainment among students and visitors, and every year scores of newcomers from across the globe sign up for the weekly lessons. At the start of term this year we had nearly 70 new members joining, so the floor was crowded even in the spacious Lee Hall.

The novices soon discover the joys – and unexpected complications – of learning to dance in hold and in sync with a partner. As they strive to control their feet and body movements and get into step with the music, they tread on a lot of toes and laugh at their first clumsy attempts to master the art. In this atmosphere of camaraderie and under the skilful guidance of our instructor Rachel Glen, their awkwardness is soon overcome and they quickly make progress.

Belying her youth and recent qualification, Rachel is one of the most professional teachers we have had. Her knowledge of the routines and techniques in all the main modern and Latin dances is second to none. As she patiently takes beginners through the paces and variations in each dance, she brings out the best in her pupils. Though many struggle at first to follow her lead and demonstrations of how to coordinate footwork with the rhythm, proper hold, posture, leg and hip action in the different dances, they all appreciate Rachel's training. She insists that they try to get it right from the start so they will not fall into bad habits which are hard to undo. Before long she has the couples happily cha-chaing and jiving and sweeping in tandem around the floor to the strains of the waltz, foxtrot and tango. Even the most timid, slow learners, initially at pains to tell their left from their right



Demonstration at the 2009 June Event

feet, often pick up after a few sessions and marvel at their unsuspected talents.

Thanks to films and TV shows like ‘Strictly Come Dancing’, ballroom has taken hold in many schools as a method of teaching young people self-discipline and confidence and averting obesity. As a fitness strategy, it can easily compete with any sport, indeed it is recognized as ‘dance sport’ by the University. Dancing not only gives book-learners a chance to stretch their legs, hearts and minds, but is much more socially friendly than working out in the gym. This social aspect is particularly valuable in an international environment such as Wolfson. In bringing together people from all sorts of backgrounds, dancing enables them to communicate through sound and motion across cultural barriers, and to become at ease with each other.



Wolfson can rightly be proud of its dancing traditions and the many fine ballroom dancers who have come its way over the years. The best of them have represented the College at Varsity and Cuppers’ matches and entertained us at June events. Some, having taken their first ballroom steps at our lessons, have moved on to ever more advanced, gold and even professional standards, and with their baggage of newfound skills have set up clubs in their home countries.

Whatever their level, those who have passed through our sessions retain fond memories of their experiences here. This excerpt from a letter sent by a former student, now a marine biologist abroad, says it all: ‘remembering the days I was learning to dance, some of the nice memories I will keep from Cambridge . . . so happy while dancing . . . dancing fulfilled part of my life while I was doing my PhD, I miss it terribly.’

Wolfson Salsa Fiesta

Yiannis Philippou, Student

Wolfson has been characterized as the most cosmopolitan college in Cambridge. Rightfully so, as it not only has students from about 70 different nationalities but also offers to its students activities of an international background, one of these being salsa. The beginning of salsa in Wolfson dates back to 1998. In its 11 years of life, the Wolfson Salsa Fiesta has become one of the most attractive salsa venues in Cambridge and is not only popular amongst the students of Wolfson but equally so among the whole Cambridge student population.

Salsa in Wolfson takes place every Wednesday at 9pm in the Club Rroom. The event starts off with a salsa class, which aims to teach salsa beginners the basic steps of the dance. It is then followed by a salsa party where students have the chance to dance to the lively and beautiful rhythm of salsa tunes. The Wolfson Club Room does indeed spring to life on a Wednesday night with the dance floor packed with salseros and salseras together with the music which fills our ears and makes us wonder whether we have magically travelled to Cuba and Puerto Rico. And if you think I am exaggerating all you have to do is come to the bar on a Wednesday night to see for yourselves...

University Inter-Collegiate Paintball Tournament

Simon Wongsuwarn, Student



The paintball team line-up (as seen in the original WCSA photo from left to right) is as follows: Cristoph Himmel, Preeta Datta, Lukasz Magiera, Daniel Wakeman, Simon Wongsuwarn, Martin Monti, Ashley Winslow, Saman Fahimi, Alex Kwong and Joana Borlido (Photo Saman Fahimi)

On the first Saturday morning of May 2009, a team of thirteen representatives from almost every Cambridge College met at the Backs on Grange Road for the University Inter-Collegiate Paintball Tournament. Each team was given a set of distinctively coloured T-Shirts to be worn for the day that served to distinguish friend from foe on (and off) ‘the battlefield’. Darwin was in a dark blue and Trinity, the eventual winners, a bright yellow. Wolfson waited amongst the collective blocks of colour in an understated pale sand (later renamed desert storm) that disguised the vibrancy of the team, before boarding one of the fleet of coaches to a remote outdoor paintballing site in Oakwood, 80 miles south-west of Cambridge.

On the whole, Delta Force, the site proprietor, delivers a well-designed entertainment package. We entered through a forest into an area with the vague feel of an army base camp. The ‘marshals’ (Delta Force staff) immediately issued full overalls and protective gear, as well as paintballs of course, and the option to purchase additional ‘aides’ such as smoke bombs or paint grenades. Once the safety gear was approved, paintball machine guns were handed out and teams were designated a marshal who guided them to begin play in one of a variety of impressively themed arenas (each individually decorated with wooden houses, old military

vehicles etc.) where they faced off against one another in an untidy, but undeniably fun, war of wills, words and paint. A brief period was taken on arrival at each arena to discuss tactics, which definitely constituted time well spent, as not only did the given objectives vary by arena, but so too did the challenging (natural) contours of the terrain, visibility, ammunition remaining and so on. Brief breaks were allowed before moving on to the next arena, sufficient to recuperate and wipe the splattered paint from your steamed visor but insufficient, thankfully, for the adrenaline rush to fully subside.

The contests themselves were often harsh (one paintball hit ended participation), intensive and could be as physically challenging as desired. The surrounding forest meant that it was not uncommon in certain arenas, especially if you found yourself advancing low and alone, to be unaware of the exact number of people remaining on either the opposing team or your own. One of the most satisfying things to experience on the day, therefore, was to hear confirmation from the Delta Force marshal that the game had ended and then, as the remaining players rose from crouching on the flanks and hiding behind trees, to discover that the few survivors were mostly, if not all, wearing the same coloured shirts as you. It's funny what a little team spirit mixed in paint can do.

A special mention must go to Wolfson team member Lukasz Magiera who managed to stay to the very end of a crazy 180-player final 'free-for-all' arena. The whole Wolfson team, though, were truly exceptional; not only was the ratio of females to males above average (a peculiarity for anything Wolfson-related) but, more importantly, the team, most of whom had never met each other, played really well together and secured some memorable victories as well as making new friendships.

Opposite: Lee Library on a crisp winter morning



News

Members' News

1968

Professor Barbara Harriss-White is Director of the Contemporary South Asian Studies Programme at the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, Oxford University. In 2008 she chaired the RAE subpanel in Development Studies, launched the MSc in Contemporary India at Oxford University, and was awarded an Oxford University Fell Fund grant to create a research centre around the degree. She also co-organised the Golden Jubilee conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics with its first ever Panel Session on Dalits.

1970

Mr Allan King is a partner with the law firm Littler Mendelson, P.C. in Dallas, Texas and Head of the Class Action Section.

1971

Dr Graham Betton has retired from AstraZeneca and is now working as a consultant in pharmaceutical safety evaluation.

1973

Dr Hamdi el-Sakkout retired in 2008 from the Center for Arabic Studies, American University, Cairo.

1974

Mr Carlos Aramburu Lopez de Romana is Principal Professor of Anthropology at the Catholic University of Peru in Lima and also works as an advisor to the Minister of Agriculture on rural development.

1975

Professor Dr Rüdiger Ahrens OBE, honorary member of the German Association of University Professors of English at Würzburg University, gave a key-note lecture on 'Ethical Norms and Ethnic Frictions in the Novels of J M Coetzee' at the International Conference on Racism, Slavery and Literature at Innsbruck University in December 2008.

Mr Jose Gonzalez Norris is now working with the Ministry of Environment of Peru.

1976

Professor Roger Middleton was appointed Head of the School of Humanities at the University of Bristol.

1977

Dr Herbert Meister retires from his post of Senior Legal Counsellor in the European Union Office for Harmonisation (OHIM, Alicante, Spain) by 1 November 2009. He now lives in Alicante, Majorca and near Cologne, Germany as a political consultant and author.

1978

Professor Tom McGinn is winding up a three-year term as the Andrew W Mellon Professor-in-Charge of the School of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome.

Dr Sonia Rivero Torres is an archaeologist and researcher at INAH. She is currently working on an excavation project at Lagartero, Chiapas, Mexico, close to the Guatemala border, analysing ceramic and lithic materials and the consolidation of the main pyramids and structures of this ceremonial centre.

1979

Dr Julia Poole will retire from The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge on 31 December 2009 where she holds the position of Keeper of Applied Art.

Dr Zenon Stavrinos is currently employed as Tutor in Philosophy at the University of Leeds, teaching Applied Philosophy, Political Theory and Medical Ethics. He is a Member of Council of the Philosophical Society of England, and Deputy Editor of its journal *The Philosopher*. He is also General Secretary, Association for Cypriot, Greek and Turkish Affairs.

Ms Janet Ulph was awarded a Leverhulme Research Fellowship during the academic year 2008-2009 to undertake research into strategic measures to combat the illicit trade in cultural property.

Dr Martin Walsh was granted the title of Affiliated Lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology, University of Cambridge, from 1 October 2008 for a further two years.

1980

Mr Geoffrey Crompton has now retired from active voluntary youth work, having set up the Moulton Adventure Group which has been running for 40 years.

1983

Professor Alfred Aman Jr is Roscoe C O'Byrne Professor of Law at Indiana University in Bloomington, USA.

Professor John Hughes has been elected as an Honorary Fellow of the British Pharmacological Society and awarded an Honorary DSc by the University of Aberdeen.

Dr Alexander Knapp was formerly Joe Loss Lecturer in Jewish Music at School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, before taking early retirement in September 2006. He is now a Senior Teaching Fellow in the Music Department at SOAS. He undertook a month-long lecture tour of Oregon, USA during June and July 2009 giving presentations on Jewish music, mainly at Portland State University, and on the music of Ernest Bloch at the Oregon Shakespeare Festival.

Mr Witold Tulasiewicz has been pursuing research in Interculturality with colleagues in Germany, Poland and Greece and has been giving talks on 'From Language Awareness to Intercultural Practice' in seminars and conferences in Poland (Universities of Bialystok and Warsaw), the USA (University of Michigan), China (Canton and Hong Kong) and Germany (Universities of Frankfurt and Mainz).

1984

Commodore Thomas Wittich OBE RN has retired from the EDS Corporation.

1986

Professor John Cummings was awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours, June 2008 and the British Nutrition Foundation Annual Prize in November 2008.

Mr Yanrui Qiao gained his PhD from North Carolina State University in 2001 and now lives in China, working for an agricultural company in Nanchang, Jiangxia province.

1987

Dr Danuta Stasik is Professor and Head of the Department of South Asian Studies of the University of Warsaw. She received the Dr G A Grierson award for a foreign Hindi scholar (Videshi Hindi Sevi Samman) from the President of India, Mrs Pratibha Devisingh Patel, on 16 March 2009.

1988

Professor Alberto Cadoppi is Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Parma, Director of the Department of Criminal Sciences, and Faculty delegate to International Affairs and Erasmus Programme.

Dr Karim Ismaili is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Ryerson University in Toronto. Prior to joining Ryerson in 2006, Dr Ismaili taught criminal justice at St John's University in New York City (1997-2006) and at Radford University in Virginia (1996-1997).

Mr Gordon Pitts won the National Business Book Award for his book *Stampede! The Rise of the West and Canada's new Power Elite*, at an award luncheon in Toronto on 7 May 2009.

Professor Stefan Talmon, who has been made Professor of Public International Law at Oxford University, joined 20 Essex Street Chambers in London, a set of barristers specializing in international law, and most importantly got married to Bettina in May 2008.

Mr Edmund Wee, Managing Director of Epigram Pte Ltd, was one of three awardees of the Designer of the Year Award in 2008 at the President's Design Award, which follows many international design awards from AR100, Red Dot, Graphis and HKDA.

1989

Mr Colin Greenhalgh CBE DL, has begun his final year as Vice-Chairman and Senior Independent Director of Cambridge University Hospitals. He steps down from the Board of Directors on 31 October 2010.

Dr Venkat Iyer was appointed Law Commissioner for Northern Ireland by HM Government in September 2008.

Dr Nancy Loucks has taken up the post of Chief Executive of Families Outside, a national Scottish charity that advocates for families affected by imprisonment.

1990

Professor Thomas Fischer was appointed Senior Scholar at the Center for Global Justice, School of Law at the University of Seattle on 1 January 2009.

1991

Dr John Dawson has retired after 35 years as Manager of the University Literary and Linguistic Computing Centre, and is now running his own genealogy and family history business, Abacus Genealogy Research.

Dr Julie Thomson and her husband Brian are delighted to announce the birth of their second son Alasdair David on 21 September 2008.

Professor Patrick Waddington is working on a day-to-day chronology of the life of the singer and composer Pauline Viardot-Garcia (1821-1910), as well as her collected correspondence.

1992

Dr Christopher Johnson, a former Press Fellow (1992), recently self-published *British Caribbean Enterprises*, a publication that examines the organisation and performance of small firms over the past century. Dr Johnson is a Business Management Consultant and Founder of Global Enterprise Development Services – a network research group involved in advocating quality enterprise support and the formulation of business excellence models for the Small and Medium-sized Enterprise sector.

Mr Dave Raval has taken up the post of Head of Business Incubation at The Carbon Trust, responsible for helping early stage low carbon businesses to commercialise their products and services. He is also the Liberal Democrat candidate for Hackney South and Shoreditch, where the Liberal Democrats are in second place behind Labour.

Mr Dick Shervington has become president for the Royal British Legion in Essex, the Essex Regiment Association, a minor political party locally (no guesses), the village tennis club and also vice-president of the Cambridgeshire Regiment Association.

1993

Dr Roger Bate was married 30 August 2008 to Dana Greenspon, a TV producer with PBS in Washington DC. Roger was recently appointed the Legatum Fellow in Global Prosperity at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington DC. Roger and Dana are currently in London assisting the Legatum Institute with the launch of their Prosperity Index. Roger is also writing a book on the counterfeit drug trade and how to stop it.

Dr Will Sweetman is Smuts Fellow, and Visiting Fellow of the College, in 2009-2010.

1994

Dr Steven Hand (Fellow) has been appointed as a Reader in Computer Systems at the University of Cambridge from 1 October 2009. His main research interests are in the areas of operating systems and networking.

The Rt Hon John Henry, Distinguished Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit, has been redesignated as The Rt Hon Sir John Henry, a Knight of the New Zealand Order of Merit.

Dr Gordon Johnson has been elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society, for a three-year term from May 2009.

Professor Masaru Kosako retired from Okayama University on 31 March 2009, and now has the title Professor Emeritus.

1995

Mr Chieng Ning Chen has become the managing partner of Messrs Chen Chieng Ning and Azizi Advocates in Kuching, East Malaysia. He married Miss Lisa Wong Chee Ping in November 2007 and they have a daughter, Rayna Chen Yi Jun born on 6 December 2008.

Dr Thomas Grant is Co-founder and Associate Editor of the forthcoming *Journal of International Dispute Settlement* (OUP) whilst on leave.

Dr Edward Kessler delivered the Kennedy Lecture in Charlotte, North Carolina in January 2009, on the subject of 'Challenges in Jewish-Christian Relations'.

Mr Chi Hin Lau married Miss Michelle Cheung in Hong Kong on 1 March 2009.

Mr Alexander Marshall became Chief Constable of Hampshire Constabulary in October 2008 and was awarded The Queen's Police Medal in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

Dr Anatole Menon-Johansson became a Consultant in GUM/HIV at Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London in March 2009.

Dr Charles Schencking was appointed Associate Professor of Hong Kong University in May 2009. He looks forward to sharing his passion for Japanese history, natural disasters and environmental history, and the history of war, empire, and remembrance, with students at all levels of study.

1996

Ms Lynette Alcántara was appointed as singing teacher to the choristers of the Choir of King's College, Cambridge from September 2008.



The wedding of Monique Chu and Guillaume Bascoul. Left to right: Philip Goyal (Senior Member), Yiton Fu, Petra Langebroek, Stijn De Schepper, Monique Chu (student 1996-1998; 2003-) and Guillaume Bascoul (alumnus 2001), João Baptista (alumnus 2001), Swati Ogale (alumna 1999), Julien Vincent (Junior Research Fellow 2006-2009), Fanny Madeline

Monique Chu and Guillaume Bascoul (2001) met at Wolfson in March 2004. They were married in Cambridge on 15 November 2008. The photograph was taken on 16 May 2009 at their wedding celebration in Montpellier, France. Their third and final wedding celebration took place in Taoyuan, Taiwan, on 26 July.

Mr John and Ms Monica Crawley, who met at Wolfson College in 1996 on ACDMM, are delighted to announce the birth of their first child; a daughter, Ellie on 7 April 2009.

Miss Sofia Dermataki is currently employed at a private law office in Athens dealing with general legal practice, company, commercial and civil law.

Dr John Harding finished his PhD in Religious Studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 2003 and later moved to an academic position (East Asian Religions and Buddhism) at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta, Canada. In 2008 he and his wife spent a semester in Japan under a faculty exchange with Hokkai Gakuen University in Sapporo. John received tenure and promotion to Associate Professor in spring 2009 and will be in France on study leave (sabbatical) in early 2010 and plans to visit Cambridge in June 2010.

Dr Nadim Karim is the Chief Operating Officer of the Karim Psychology Corporation, a company involved in psychological evaluations and assessments in the forensic and clinical realms. Dr Karim is a licensed clinical and forensic psychologist in the State of California.

1997

Dr Joanne Cribb completed her doctorate in public management at Victoria University of Wellington in 2005. Her thesis was published as a book *Being Accountable: Voluntary Organisations, Government Agencies and Contracted Social Services in New Zealand* in 2006.

Dr Lawrence Hamilton was the recent recipient of the South African National Research Foundation's President's Award. He was also recently elected Editor-in-chief of *Theoria*, a journal of social and political theory.

Mrs Fleur Knowles and her husband Daniel are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Isabella Daisy Susannah, born on 12 September 2008.

Dr Evelyn Lord published *The Hell-Fire Clubs*; she also founded a publishing firm, EAH Press, for the publication of local history monographs. The first book, published in December 2008 is *Brewers and Brewing in Huntingdonshire*.

Dr Nahal Mavaddat was awarded the post of NIHR Walport Clinical Lecturer in Primary Care at the Department of Public Health and Primary Care in March 2009 for a period of four years.

Dr Timothy Mead was appointed Honorary Director of the Cambridge European Trust on 1 October 2008, for two years in the first instance.

Mr Benson Tusasirwe was elected Secretary of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Uganda.

Mr Peter Vickery is now Regional Director, Wales and West of England at Barclays Bank PLC.

1998

Dr Jürgen Harter and Dr Catherine Harter (2002) are delighted to announce the birth of a son, Sebastian Matthias Obi Harter, on 1 September 2008.

Dr Sandra Leaton-Gray has been made a Fellow of the College of Teachers; her third son, Felix David Gordon Leaton-Gray, was born on 6 April 2009.

Dr Koo Woong Park is currently working at Incheon City College as a Lecturer in the Department of International Trade.

The Revd Dr Keith Riglin has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. He has also become engaged to the Revd Dr Jennifer Smith; they plan to marry in April 2010.

Dr Peter Sewell has recently been awarded a 5-year EPSRC Leadership Fellowship, to develop semantic foundations for multiprocessor systems.

1999

Dr Alessio Ciulli has this year spent five months at Yale University on a short-term post-doctoral Fellowship funded by the Human Frontier Science Program. He has been awarded a BBSRC David Phillips Fellowship and joins the Faculty of Chemistry in Cambridge where he will build up his own research group.

Mrs Anne Jarvis was appointed University Librarian at Cambridge University Library on 1 April 2009. She is the first woman to hold the post.

Professor Karl Riesenhuber was appointed Professor at Ruhr-Universität Bochum in 2006 where he holds a Chair in Private Law, German and European Commercial and Economic Law.

Professor George Salmond was elected Vice-President of the British Society for Plant Pathology in January 2009.

2000

Mr Simon Box was appointed Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain, at Honeywell ECC Americas in Minnesota.

Dr David Bray left Cambridge in 2005 to take up a position in Chinese Studies at the University of Sydney. In 2008 he was promoted to Senior Lecturer and transferred to the Department of Sociology and Social Policy in the newly created School of Social and Political Sciences.

Dr John Clark has been appointed Associate Clinical Dean in the Clinical School and since April 2009 has responsibility for running the Cambridge Graduate Course in Medicine. He is also an examiner for the Royal College of Physicians (London).

Revd Sonia Falaschi-Ray has completed her Curacy in the United Benefice of Fowlmere, Foxton, Thriplow and Shepreth; she is now assisting the Priest-in-charge in the United Benefice of Barkway, Barley, Reed and Buckland in the Diocese of St Albans.

Dr Axel Gelfert took up an Assistant Professorship in the Department of Philosophy and Science, Technology and Society Research cluster at the National University of Singapore.

Professor William Marslen-Wilson (Fellow) was awarded a European Research Council Advanced Grant of €2.4 million over 5 years from September 2009, for the Neurolex project, which will use brain-imaging techniques to investigate the neuro-cognitive foundations for human spoken language comprehension.

Mrs Karen Pearce is now Assistant Director of Physical Education at the University of Cambridge Sports Syndicate.

Miss Giovanna Reda is currently working as Country Coordinator for World Vision Italia Onlus, a non-profit humanitarian organisation in Rome, Italy.

Dr Jo Ann Saunders was awarded her PhD in December 2008 from the Institute of Education, University of London on music education, with a focus on musical identity and pupil engagement in learning.

Mr Paul Sutton has been writing the authorised biography of Ken Russell since the publication of his books *Lindsay Anderson, The Diaries* (Methuen, 2005) and *If... A British Film Guide* (I B Tauris, 2005).

Professor Wang Gungwu received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Cambridge on 12 June 2009.

2001

Mr Sajeev Asok married Sunitha Krishnakumar on 11 September 2008.

Mr Philippe Chalon married Anna-Katrin Vilhjalmsdottir in August 2008.

Dr Nicholas Cutler was awarded his PhD from the University of Edinburgh in June 2008. He was appointed Research Fellow and Tutor in Geography, Keble College, Oxford in October 2009.

Dr Louis Gyoh is CEO/Managing Director of Iceberg Group in Nigeria, developing affordable housing for the public and private sectors. He is also heavily involved with

renewable energy projects and participates in a think tank developing policies to accelerate the up-take of solar photovoltaic technology in Nigeria and West Africa. On a part time basis, he is involved in supervising MSc projects and PhD theses in Nigerian and UK universities.

Dr Trevor Lee was promoted to Associate Professor of Anesthesia at the University of Manitoba and has been admitted as an affiliated scientist at the National Research Council Institute for Biodiagnostics in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr S Mosbach married Y Lu in 2008.

Mrs Lynne Owens, Temporary Deputy Chief Constable for Surrey Police, was awarded The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service in the 2008 New Year's Honours list. Aged 39, Lynne is the youngest Deputy Chief Constable in the country.

2002

Dr William Billingsley and his wife Fiona are delighted to announce the birth of a son, Euan, born on 12 December 2008.

Mr Peter Donovan gained an Open University MA in the History of Art in 2008.

Miss Jehann Jack has taken study leave with a Fulbright Scholarship from the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in August 2008 in New York.

Dr Susan Oosthuizen has been elected to a Fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

2003

Dr Elton Barker has recently been appointed Lecturer in Classical Studies at The Open University. He is currently running, as its Principal Investigator, an Arts and Humanities Research Council sponsored project exploring representations of space in Herodotus.

Professor Jon Crowcroft, Marconi Professor of Communication Systems at the University of Cambridge, has been awarded the 2009 SIGCOMM Award for "his pioneering contributions to multimedia and group communications, for his endless enthusiasm and energy, for all of the creative ideas he has so freely shared with so many in the networking community, and for always being outside the box."

Dr Aldo Faisal has taken up a lectureship at Imperial College, London with effect from 1 October 2009.

Dr David Jarvis was appointed Senior Tutor of Murray Edwards College, University of Cambridge, in July 2009.

Mr Mauricio Lazala is Head of Latin America and Middle East at the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, London.

Professor Reuben Mondejar has been appointed Director of the Global Business Management Programme at the Department of Management, City University of Hong Kong.

Mr Peter Wedlake was recently promoted to Tactical Operations with Kent Police and is currently completing the final stages of a teaching diploma.

2004

Dr David Adams has been elected to the Munby Fellowship in the University Library, Cambridge for the academic year 2009-2010.

Professor Robin Alexander's final report to the UK government on Primary Education, *Children, their world, their education: Final report and recommendations of the Cambridge Primary Review* was published on 16 October 2009.

Mr Ryan Costella has been appointed Asia Sales Specialist for Click Bond Inc in Carson City, Nevada.

Dr Jeremy Webb has recently completed an MA in Medical Education and is now the Academic Lead in Staff Development for the Clinical School in Cambridge.

2005

Emeritus Professor David Barker AM was elected President of the City of Sydney Law Society for 2009.

Mr Samuel Carter is currently working as Business Development Manager for Matrix Group and continues to do a lot of competitive sailing.

Dr Glenn Cartwright was appointed the tenth Principal and Vice Chancellor of Renison University College, Waterloo on 1 August 2009.

Mr Colin Cowan, former Wolfson Course member, was promoted to Detective Superintendent in November 2008, following the successful completion of his MSt in Criminology at Fitzwilliam College earlier in 2008.

Dr Timothy Duff was a Research Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in the Institut für Griechische und Lateinische Philologie at the Freie Universität Berlin for 2007-2009.

Mr Karan Gokani has been conferred the title Advocate by the Bar Council of Maharashtra and is eligible to practice in Mumbai. He is now based in London.

The Revd Canon Margaret Guite was elected to the office of Proctor for the academic year 2008-2009, and was admitted to that office by the Vice Chancellor.

Miss Liang Zong, a University of Hertfordshire Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) Associate, was awarded the accolade of KTP Business Leader of Tomorrow in March for her capability in leading business development and for her role in making major cost savings through re-engineering business processes.

2006

Dr Dick Fenner and Joan Ko (Arup) have been awarded the James Watt Medal for 2009 by the Papers Panel of the Institution of Civil Engineers for their paper entitled 'Adoption of energy efficiency innovations in new UK housing' which was recently published in the Institution Proceedings Energy Journal.

Dr Peter Kjærgaard's article on creationism in Europe published in *New Humanist* was selected by Eurozine as one of the most important articles on European Culture and Politics in May 2008.

Dr Sebastian Macmillan wrote 'Sustainable buildings need integrated teams', a report from the Integration & Sustainability Working Group of the Specialist Engineering Alliance, representing professional institutions and trade associations in the construction sector. The working group was chaired by Lord O'Neill, and the report was launched in the House of Commons on 17 March 2009.

Miss Lynnette Peterson won the oldest Blind Wine Tasting competition in the world, the Cambridge-Oxford Varsity match.

Mr Andrew Robinson (currently Visiting Fellow), was awarded a grant by the John Templeton Foundation to research and write a study of exceptional creativity in the arts and sciences during 2007-2009, to be published by Oxford University Press.

2007

Dr Jennifer Dean was appointed Executive Director for the Cambridge Centre for Health Leadership and Enterprise at the Judge Business School in September 2009.

Mr Alejandro Vicente Grabovetsky won second prize in the Independent/Bosch Technology Horizons Awards 2009 after being awarded a Highly Commended prize in 2008 in the aged 19-24 category for his essay on Ecology and Technology. He also won the Symbian Essay Contest 2008 for his essay, 'The smartphone of the future: A Powerhouse or a mere terminal?'

Dr Rex Hughes was named an Associate Fellow at The Royal Institute of International Affairs in London in October 2009. His first Chatham House report 'Cyberspace and the National Security of the United Kingdom', co-authored with Carrington Professor and former Wolfson Fellow, Dr Paul Cornish, was presented to the Prime Minister at the June 2009 public launch of the UK Office of Cyber Security.

Professor Tshilidzi Marwala was appointed Executive Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment at the University of Johannesburg on 1 January 2009.

2008

Dr Michael Hrebieniak's first book, *Action Writing: Jack Kerouac's Wild Form*, was published by Southern Illinois University Press in a revised paperback edition.



Professor Stephen Oliver is Professor of Systems Biology and Biochemistry and Director of the Cambridge Centre for Systems Biology. His research involves both experimental and computational approaches to understanding the workings of the eukaryotic cell, using yeast as his experimental system.

Dr Sanjay Pandey was Charles Wallace India Trust Fellow at the Centre of South Asian Studies, University of Cambridge, working on the topic “Politics of Identity and Self-determination: Comparing Naga and Mizo Movements in India” from April to July 2009.

Ms Karen Stephenson and Mr Will Miller were married on 5 May 2009 at Shire Hall and St Peter’s Church, Cambridge.

2009

Mr Allan Brigham has accepted Senior Membership of the College following his receipt of an Honorary MA Degree as part of the University’s 800th Anniversary celebrations.

Mr Joshua Hordern has been appointed Research Associate, Kirby Laing Institute for Christian Ethics, Cambridge.

Sir Miles Hunt-Davis KCVO CBE has accepted Senior Membership of the College following his receipt of an Honorary MA Degree as part of the University’s 800th Anniversary celebrations.

Dr Stefanie Reichelt started ArtCell Gallery in the Cancer Research UK Cambridge Research Institute in 2007. The exhibitions at ArtCell aim to bring art into the Institute for Stefanie’s colleagues, patients at Addenbrookes Hospital, and the general public.

Dr Tomás Ryan recently published a review on Synapse Evolution in an issue of *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Origin of Species.

Dr Jessica Sharkey was awarded the Sir John Neale Prize in Tudor History for 2009, from the Institute of Historical Research. Dr Sharkey joined Wolfson as a Research Fellow in October 2009 from Clare College.

Emeritus Fellows in Action

Bill Kirkman, Emeritus Fellow

Emeritus Fellows do not simply fade away! Indeed many of them continue to play an active role.

Here are some examples. Lawrence Collins, formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal, has become a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and becomes a Justice of the (new) United Kingdom Supreme Court from 1 October 2009.

Professor Rudolf Hanka, on retirement in 2004 from his University post, became Professor of Healthcare Management at the Faculty of Management, Czech Economic University in Prague. Since January 2008 he has been an adviser on tertiary education to the Czech Prime Minister and then, when the PM resigned, an adviser in the Czech Cabinet Office.

The secretary of the Emeritus Fellows Society, Dr Evelyn Lord, published two books last year, one of which, *The Hell-Fire Clubs*, was widely covered in newspapers and by radio and (American) television.

Professor Malcolm Warner is co-editor of *Management Training and Development in China* and had *Educating Managers in a Globalized Economy* published in the Routledge Contemporary China Series.

Dr Owen Edwards is still working as a consultant, and Professor Lawson Soulsby is active in the House of Lords. And, of course, Dr Brian Cox continues to present students of Wolfson for their degrees, in his role as Praelector.



Brian Cox (double bass) and Mac Dowdy (drums), with student Brendon Bates (trumpet) and friend Rod Halls (keyboard), entertaining guests at the College Garden Party on 14 June 2009

Recent Books by College Members

The books listed below are among works published recently by members of the College. Some were written during periods of residence in Wolfson.

- Havovi Anklesaria: *Nissim Ezekiel Remembered*. Published by Sahitya Akademi, 2008 (assisted by Santan Rodrigues).
- Elton Barker: *Entering the Agon: Dissent and Authority in Homer, Historiography, and Tragedy*. Published by Oxford University Press, 2009.
- Adrian Barlow: *World and Time: Teaching Literature in Context*. Published by Cambridge University Press, 2009.
- David A Barrowclough: *Prehistoric Lancashire*. Published by History Press, 2008.
- Conor Bowman: *The Last Estate/The Redemption of George Baxter Henry*. A double novel published by Clockwork Press, 2008.
- Fabrizio Marongiu Buonaiuti: *Litispendenza e Connessione Internazionale*. Published by Jovene Editore, Naples, 2008.
- Filipe Carreira da Silva: *Social Theory in the Twentieth Century and Beyond* (with Patrick Baert). Published by Polity Press, Cambridge, 2009.
- Geoffrey Crompton: *30 Years of Camping with the Moulton Adventure Group*. Published in May 2008.
- Ruth Dudley Edwards: *Aftermath: the Omagh bombing and the families' pursuit of justice*. Published by Harvill & Secker, 2009.
- Thomas Fischer: *What's Wrong with 'Globalization'!?* Published by Carolina Academic Press, 2009 and *Sum and Substance of Conflict of Laws (Private International Law)*, 4th edition. Published by Thomson/West, 2009.
- Erol Gelenbe and Jean-Pierre Kahane (eds): *Fundamental Concepts in Computer Science*. Published by Imperial College Press, 2009.
- Thomas D Grant: *Admission to the United Nations: Charter Article 4 and the Rise of Universal Organization*. Published by Nijhoff, 2009.
- John Harding Mahayana Phoenix: *Japan's Buddhists at the 1893 World's Parliament of Religions*. Published by Peter Lang Publishing, New York, 2008.
- Barbara Harriss-White: *Rural Commercial Capital: Agricultural Markets in West Bengal*. Published by Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Nicholas Hemingford: *Successive Journeys: A Family in Four Continents*. Published by Bright Pen, 2008.

- Roland Huntford: *Two Planks and a Passion*. Published by Continuum International Publishing Group, 2008.
- Christopher Johnson: *British Caribbean Enterprises*. Published by Dr Christopher A Johnson, 2009.
- Peter Kjærgaard, Helge Kragh, Henry Nielsen and Kristian Hvidtfeldt Nielsen: *Science in Denmark: A Thousand Years History*. Published by Aarhus University Press, 2008.
- Peter Kjærgaard (ed): *History and Ideas: Science, Politics, Philosophy*. Published by Cambridge Scholars Press, 2008.
- Nicholas de Lange: *An Introduction to Judaism, Second Edition*. Published by Cambridge University Press, 2009.
- Nicholas de Lange, Julia G Krivoruchko and Cameron Boyd-Taylor (eds): *Jewish Reception of Greek Bible Versions: Studies in Their Use in Late Antiquity & the Middle Ages*. Published by Mohr Siebeck, 2009.
- Antony Lentin: *The Last Political Law Lord: Lord Sumner (1859-1934)*. Published by Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2008.
- Paul Magdalino, Robert Nelson, Nicholas de Lange, and James Miller: *The Old Testament in Byzantium*. Published by Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2009.
- John McClenahan: *Not Only Explorers*. Published by Global Authors Publishers, June 2009. A collection of poetry.
- Tom McGinn: *Widows and Patriarchy: Ancient and Modern*. Published by Duckworth, 2008.
- Celia Nyamweru and Michael Sheridan (eds): *African Sacred Groves*. Published by James Currey (Oxford) and Ohio University Press, 2008.
- Suzanne Ogden: *Global Studies: China, 12th edition*. Published by McGraw Hill, 2007.
- William Stuart Frederick Pickering and Massimo Rosati (eds): *Suffering and Evil. The Durkheimian Legacy*. Published by Durkheim Press/Berghahn Books, Oxford and New York, 2008.
- Hélène Pignot: *Christians under the Ottoman Turks: French and English Travellers in Greece and Anatolia (1615-1694)*. Published by Gorgias Press, 2009.
- Andrew Robinson: *Lost Languages: The Enigma of the World's Undeciphered Scripts*. Published by Thames & Hudson, 2009. Also, *Writing and Script: A Very Short Introduction*. Published by Oxford University Press, 2009.
- Hillary Rodrigues and John Harding: *Introduction to the Study of Religion*. Published by Taylor & Francis, 2008.
- Stella Soulioti: *Fettered Independence: Cyprus, 1878-1964. Volume One: The Narrative. Volume Two: The Documents*. Published by Modern Greek Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, 2006.
- Frank Wedekind: *Mine-Haha*. Published by Hesperus Press, 2009. Translated with an introduction by Philip Ward (Senior Member).
- Malcolm Warner and Keith Goodall (eds): *Management Training and Development in China: Educating Managers in a Globalized Economy*. Published by Routledge, 2009.

Pei Wen: *Cambridge Notes on Linguistics*. Published by World Books Publishing Co. 2008; also Pei, Wen: *On Sanskrit*. Published by The People's Press, Beijing. 2007; and Pei, Wen: *Cambridge Noted*. Published by East Press, Beijing. 2006. This book is mainly about members of Wolfson and professors of Cambridge. It is very popular among Chinese readers.

Howard Wolf: *Far-Away Places: Lessons in Exile*. Published by Artzy Books, 2007.

Seng-Guan Yeoh (ed): *Penang and its region: The story of an Asian entrepot*. Published by National University of Singapore Press, 2009. Another edited volume, *Mediating Malaysia: Media, society and culture in a developmentalist state* will be published by Routledge in the last quarter of 2009.

Recent University Appointments

These elections, appointments, reappointments and Grants of Title 2008-2009 are reproduced as they originally appeared in *The Reporter*.

Elections

The Right Hon. Sir Robin Auld, LL.B., *King's College London*, Ph.D., *Yale Law School*, LL.D., *Hertfordshire*, Justice of Court of Appeal, Bermuda, elected Arthur Goodhart Visiting Professor in Legal Science from 1 September 2009 to 31 August 2010, assigned to the Faculty of Law.

Mrs Anne Jarvis, M.A., W, B.A., *Trinity College Dublin*, M.A., *Dublin City University*, Deputy Librarian, elected Librarian with effect from 1 April 2009.

Professor Alun Williams, Ph.D., W, B.V.M.S., *Glasgow*, Professor of Pathology and Infectious Diseases, Royal Veterinary College, University of London, elected Professor of Veterinary Diagnostic Pathology with effect from 1 October 2009.

Appointments and Re-appointments

Heads of Department

Veterinary Medicine. Professor Duncan Maskell, reappointed from 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2014.

University Lecturer

Medicine. Dr James Harvey Fitzgerald Rudd, Ph.D., W, M.B., B.Ch., *Birmingham*, MRCP, appointed from 1 April 2009 until the retiring age and subject to a probationary period of five years.

Clinical Lecturer

Public Health and Primary Care. Dr Nahal Mavaddat, Ph.D, W, M.B.B.S., *Western Australia*, appointed from 1 March 2009 for four years and subject to a probationary period of twelve months.

Readership

School of Technology. Dr Steven Michael Hand, W, appointed Reader in Computer Systems in the Computer Laboratory with effect from 1 October 2009.

Pro-Proctor

Margaret Ann Guite, M.A., of Girton College, appointed Additional Pro-Proctor for the academical year 2009-2010.

Administrative Officer

University Offices (Academic Division). Dr Lisa Marlow, Ph.D., W, M.A., *Edinburgh*, M.Sc., *Liverpool*, appointed from 13 August 2008 until the retiring age, with duties in the Department of Archaeology.

Departmental Secretary

Pharmacology. Dr Joanna Dekkers, B.Sc., Ph.D., *London*, appointed from 8 September 2008 until the retiring age.

Grants of Title

Asian and Middle Eastern Studies. Dr James Farwell Coakley has been granted the title of Affiliated Lecturer from 1 August 2008 for two years.

Divinity. Dr James Farwell Coakley has been granted the title of Affiliated Lecturer from 1 August 2008 for two years.

Divinity. Ms Jane D. McLarty, *LC*, has been granted the title of Affiliated Lecturer from 1 October 2008 for a further two years.

Land Economy. Dr Maria Ruiz-Tagle, has been granted the title of Affiliated Lecturer from 1 October 2008 for a further year.

Social Anthropology. Dr Martin Timothy Walsh has been granted the title of Affiliated Lecturer from 1 October 2008 for a further two years.

Honorary MAs

As part of the 800th Anniversary celebrations the University conferred Honorary MA Degrees on Allan Brigham and Brigadier Sir Miles Hunt-Davis. We are delighted that both have accepted Senior Membership of Wolfson College.



Allan Brigham (Photo Philip Mynott)



Miles Hunt-Davis

Donations to the College

We are grateful to the following, as well as those who made donations anonymously during 2008-2009.

Professor Jonathan Aldrich (1989)
Professor Robin Alexander (2003)
Mrs Lenore C Alexander (2008)
Mr Graham Allen (1999)
Mr Robert Amundsen (1979)
Mrs Olayemi Anyanechi (2002)
Professor Yuko Asaka (1993)
Professor Jonathan Ashley-Smith (1994)
Mr Mirza Baig (1996)
Dr Promoderanjan Bandyopadhyay (1975)
Emeritus Professor David Barker (2005)
Mr Romijn Basters (2007)
Dr Peter Beaumont (1990)
Mrs Sheila Betts (2002)
Dr Samuel Bieber (1975)
Mr Michael Bienias (1996)
Professor William Block (1966)
Professor R H A Blum (1984)
Miss Tamsin Blyth (2002)
Mr Ernest Bonyhadi (1986)
Dr Richard Bourgon (2006) and
Ms Julia Trujillo
Mrs Susan Bowring (1972)
Mr Stephen Bragg (1982)
Mr Jonathan Brown (1981)
Mr David Buck (2002)
Mr Jonathan Buggins (2008)
Professor Edward Bullmore (2001)
Dr Colin Byrne (1985)
Cambridge University Press
Professor Charles Carlton (1981)
Dr Michael Carrel (2007)
Professor Owen Chadwick (1977)
Mr Man-Wai Cheng (1995)
Miss Nadezda Chernenko (2008)
Mr Uven Chong (2008)
Dr Cyrus Chothia (2002)
Dr Sally Church (1998)
Mr Andrew Clarke (2001)
Professor Richard Clymo (1996)
Dr James (Chip) Coakley (2007)
Professor Robert Conti (1990)
Dr Brian Cox (1996)
Mr Michael Craik (1987)
Dr Anthony Cullen (2007)
Dr Nicholas Cutler (2001)
Dr Penelope Darbyshire (2005) and
Mr Stuart McLachlan
Dr Margaret Joy Dauncey (1970)
Dr Thomas Davies (1996)
Mr Mark De Lessio (2007)
Mr Michael DeFrank (1973)
Dr Jonathan Di John (1986)
Mrs Lesley Dingle (2001)
Mr Philip Down (2002)
Mr Adrian du Plessis (1976)
Mr Hugh Duberly (2005)
Dr Owen Edwards (1977)
Dr Hannah Elson (1970)
Mrs Susan Eltringham (2005)
The Fairleigh S Dickinson Jr Foundation
Dr Fereydoun Faridian (1994)
Dr John Firth (2000)
Mr David Fisher (1981)
Mr Richard Fisher (2003)
Mr Aidan Foster (2000)

Mr Samuel Foster (2007)
 Dr John Fowler (2000)
 Dr David Frost (2000)
 Professor Charles Glassick (2002)
 Dr Thomas Grant (1995)
 Mr Colin Greenhalgh (1990)
 Mrs Margaret Greeves (2006)
 Dr Conrad Guettler (1995)
 Dr Hannelore Hägele (1998)
 Mr Cary Haggard (1994)
 Mr David Hall (1999)
 Professor Michael Hall (1983)
 Mr Barry Haylock (2008)
 Dr Peter Heaney (1990)
 Mr Randolph Henry (1968)
 Professor Mary Hesse (1965)
 Mrs Lynn Hieatt (2000)
 Mr Rick Holman (1979)
 Mr Anthony Hopkinson (2007) and
 Mrs Sylvia Hopkinson (2007)
 Mr Mark Howdle (2002)
 Mr Rocco Huang (2002)
 Dr Wolfgang Huber (2006)
 Mr Roland Huntford (1992)
 Professor Misao Iida (2001)
 Professor Tadahiro Ikegami (1970)
 Dr David Jarvis (2003)
 Mrs Anne Jarvis (1999)
 Ms Mary Jennings (1992)
 Dr Gordon Johnson (1993)
 Mrs Faith Johnson (1993)
 Dr Roy Jones (2003)
 Mr Allan King (1970)
 Mr James Kinnier Wilson (1968)
 Mr William Kirkman (1967)
 Professor Gordon Klein (1970)
 Professor Seiei Kobayashi (2002)
 Mr Gijs Kragt (2008)
 Dr Yin-Lok Lai (1968)
 Mr Nicholas Laugier (2005)
 Mr Christopher Lawrence (2007)
 Dr Ho Joon Lee (1998)
 Professor Antony Lentin (1981)
 Professor Kevin Lewis (1998) and
 Dr Becky Lewis (1998)
 Mr George Liebmann (1996)
 Professor George Lindbeck (1975)
 Lloyds TSB Bank plc
 Professor Friedrich Lösel (2006)
 Mr David Luhrs (2007)
 Mr Robert Lyford (1976)
 Dr Donald MacDonald (1994)
 Mr Daniel Magill (2005)
 Ms Martina Mangold (2007)
 Mrs Charlotte Marr (1980)
 Mr Fraser Mashiter (2007)
 Professor Duncan Maskell (1998)
 Dr R S McGregor (1980)
 Dr Timothy Mead (1997)
 Mr Richard Meade (1999)
 Dr Karyn Mégy (2008)
 Mr Steven Miller (2004)
 Mrs Ann Miller Watkins (1969)
 Dr Louise Mirrer (1975)
 Mr Richard Morgan (1970)
 G M Morrison Charitable Trust
 (Mr Gordon Morrison (1996))
 Mr Matthew Moss (2004)
 Dr Carrie Mowatt (2002)
 Ms Iris Müller (2007)
 Mrs Lesley Murdin (2005) and
 Dr Paul Murdin (1990)
 Professor Celia Nyamweru (2003)
 Professor Stephen Oliver (2008)
 Lady Oliver (1976)
 Dr Susan Oliver (1998)
 Mr Vojtech Olle (2007)
 Professor Steven Olswang (1994)
 Dr Ian O'Neill (1995)
 Professor Christine Oppong (2006)
 Dr Philip Otterness (1977)
 Mrs Allison Paech-Ujejski (1985)
 and Mr Tomasz Ujejski (1985)
 Mr Ray Palmer (1975)
 Dr Carole Perry (1983) and
 Mr Putnam Perry (1984)
 Professor Rolly Phillips (1974)
 Dr William Pickering (1979)

Professor James Poivan (1975)
 Mrs Olive Polge (2007)
 Dr Julia Poole (1979)
 Mr Christian Popp (2005)
 Dr Jocelyn Probert (1998)
 Mrs Ruth Quadling (1967)
 Professor Michael Redhead (1987) and
 Mrs Jennifer Redhead (2007)
 Dr John Rees (1989)
 Mr Andrew Reid (2000)
 Dr Helen Reynolds (1984)
 Professor Alison Richard (2002) and
 Professor Robert Dewar Jr (2003)
 Dr Sandy Richards (1969) and
 Dr Wyn Richards (1968)
 Mr Henry Rogers (1974)
 Mrs Ursula Sainsbury (2007)
 Mr Sumio Saito (1995)
 Professor Mercedes Salvador-Bello (2008)
 Sansom-Eligator Foundation
 (Dr Robert Sansom (2002))
 Mr Shuji Sato (1989)
 Mr Susumu Satomi (1990)
 Professor William Schaefer (1969)
 Mr Henrik Schoenefeldt (2006) and
 Ms Stacey Rand
 Mr Robert Shaw (2008)
 Dr Margaret Shepherd (1985) and
 Dr John Shepherd (2008)
 Mr Richard Shervington (1992)
 Miss Alison Shipley (2002)
 Dr Neville Silverston (2004)
 Professor Andrew Simester (2002)
 The Hon Robert Smellie (1990)
 Professor George Smith II (1992)
 Professor Richard Snedden (1994)
 The Rt Hon the Lord Soulsby of Swaffham
 Prior (1978)
 The Estate of Professor Karen Spärck
 Jones (1999)
 Sir John Sparrow (1987)
 Mr Michael Sprong (2006)
 Miss Kimberley St John-Green (2006)
 Ms Karen Stephenson (2008)
 Professor Daniel Sutherland (2005)
 Reverend Margaret Sweet (1998)
 Mr Noam Szpiro (2008)
 Professor James Tattersall (1994)
 Professor Richard Taylor (2004)
 Mr Christopher Taylor (2007)
 John Templeton Foundation
 Mr Sam Thomas (2008)
 Mr Keith Tibbenham (1974)
 Dr Christopher Town (2005)
 Dr Andrew Troup (2002)
 Dr Gee Tsang (1986)
 Mr Witold Tulasiewicz (1983)
 Air Vice-Marshal Peter Turner (1979)
 Mr Jurgen Van Gael (2007)
 Dr Juanma Vaquerizas (2006)
 Mr Kunal Vyas (2007)
 Professor Malcolm Warner (1987)
 Dr Ellis Wasson (2003)
 Dr W J S Webb (2003)
 Dr Peter Webster (1997)
 Mr Robin Weyell (1993)
 Professor Victor Whittaker (1967)
 Professor Sir David and Lady Williams (1980)
 Dr Olwen Williams (2001)
 Dr Rhiannan Williams (2007) and
 Mr Daniel Lam
 Professor Catherine Wilson (1980)
 Mr Anthony Wilson (1993)
 Dr Alexander Wilson (2001)
 Lord Wilson of Tillyorn
 Mrs Sue Wiseman (2002)
 Mr Tae Joon Won (2005)
 Mrs Eleanor Wright (2000)
 Miss Hai Li Wu (2003)
 Professor Toshiki Yamamoto (1974)
 Dr Kevin Xiaoyu Yang (2006)
 Dr Elias Zahar (1996)
 Professor Horst Zimmermann (1985)
 Professor Leo Zrudlo (1990)

Obituaries

David Glyndwr Tudor Williams President 1980-1992, Honorary Fellow since 1992
Born 22 October 1930 – Died 6 September 2009

Sir Bob Hepple



As Cambridge's first full-time Vice-Chancellor, David Williams, who has died aged 78, gave outstanding leadership both in modernising the governance of the University, and in laying the foundations for its development campaigns. He was also a path-breaking legal scholar and teacher in the field of public law. He served on many public bodies, including the Council on Tribunals and the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

As a scholar, Williams brought a radical approach to the study of civil liberties, administrative law and environmental law in a style accessible to a much wider public than the legal profession. He explained and criticised legislation and case law in a historical context.

His first book, *Not in the Public Interest: The Problem of Security in Democracy* (1965), exposed the extension of official secrecy during the first half of the 20th century, including the use of non-statutory instruments such as D notices (guiding the media on issues of national security), and the absence of independent scrutiny of the security services. His contributions in this and later writings provided the arguments for the sweeping changes of the late 20th century, including the repeal of section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, the adoption of the Freedom of Information Act, and greater regulation of the security services, although he believed that much still remained to be done to ensure full democratic accountability.

His second book, *Keeping the Peace: The Police and Public Order* (1967), also broke away from the traditional analyses by lawyers. Against the background of events such as the Red Lion Square disorders, the anti-Vietnam war and anti-apartheid protests and the miners' strikes, he demonstrated that the ambiguous definitions of public order offences meant that freedom of speech and assembly depend critically on the way in which police and prosecutorial discretions are exercised.

He argued persuasively that preventive action should always be a last resort, but his historical approach led him to recognise that prior control had overtaken sensible, traditional British policing methods, a trend that continues to this day to undermine freedom of speech

and assembly. His contributions also ranged across subjects such as police accountability, the scope of judicial review, the role of tribunals and inquiries, and devolution.

As Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University from 1989 to 1996, Williams provided a smooth transition during a period of change. Since 1587, the Vice-Chancellor had been head of one of the constituent colleges of the University, normally holding office for two years. Williams had been elected under that system, while President of Wolfson College and the Rouse Ball Professor of English Law. Under the new system, introduced in 1992, the administrative head of the University could not hold any other office and was to be appointed for a period of up to seven years. Williams gave up his more congenial offices to become full-time Vice-Chancellor. He managed to reassert the democratic character of the University as a self-governing institution, while at the same time enabling the University to respond more swiftly and decisively to growing government pressures on universities to manage their affairs more efficiently and find new sources of funding. He did so by persuasion rather than direction, using his instinctive charm and tact.

As an administrator, Williams displayed the best values of the modern system of public administration and law which, as a legal scholar, he had helped to create: integrity, fairness, openness, and deep respect for the democratic rights of individuals. When he retired as Vice-Chancellor in 1996 he resumed an active career as a legal scholar and travelled abroad extensively as a lecturer and fundraiser for the University.

Williams was born in Carmarthen and was a pupil at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, where his father was headmaster for 26 years. His passion for Wales stayed with him, particularly during rugby internationals, and in 2007 he was delighted to be appointed the first Chancellor of Swansea University, having been President of the former University of Wales, Swansea, since 2001.

After national service in the RAF, Williams achieved firsts in History and Law at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and won a Harkness Fellowship to Berkeley and Harvard Universities in the USA.

His first teaching post, from 1958 to 1963, was at Nottingham University. After four years as a Fellow and Tutor at Keble College, Oxford, he returned to Cambridge in 1967 as a Law teacher and Fellow of Emmanuel College. His pastoral talents soon resulted in his election as Senior Tutor of Emmanuel, a position he had to give up on being promoted in 1976 to a Readership in Public Law. In 1983 he succeeded Sir William Wade as the Rouse Ball Professor.

In 1980, Williams was elected President of Wolfson College. He and Sally (née Cole), his wife for almost 50 years, created a warm and lively environment there, without the traditional hierarchies of older colleges. He put Wolfson on the map, bringing together scholars and lawyers from many countries, and forging close links with the USA, Hong Kong and Commonwealth countries.

His distinction was recognised by Honorary Degrees and Fellowships from more than a dozen institutions, and by the annual Sir David Williams Lectures. He was knighted in 1991 and appointed an Honorary QC in 1994.

He is survived by Sally, two daughters and a son, and seven grandchildren.

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Ralph Brown Fellow since 1965, Emeritus Fellow since 1978

Born 5 June 1911 – Died 27 July 2009



At 98 Ralph Brown was our oldest Fellow and his election dated back to the foundation of the College in 1965. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin where he obtained a first class degree in Zoology and Paleontology in 1933 and then a PhD in Cytology in 1937. During the last year of his doctoral studies at TCD he was admitted as a visiting student to Cambridge, where among other things he learnt to fly a sailplane. Towards the end of his stay, he decided to do a second PhD, at King's College, Cambridge, on the flight of birds, under the supervision of Professor Gray. This was completed in 1940 and Ralph was then seconded to the Admiralty as a civilian

scientist, working first on anti-submarine systems and then on the development of radar. On his return to Cambridge he was appointed Assistant Director of Research in the Department of Zoology and resumed his study of the aerodynamics of bird flight. To do this he designed and built (out of 'war-surplus bits and pieces' as he later recalled) a high-speed cine camera with synchronised micro-second flash illumination giving the high resolution necessary to analyse the wing-movements of birds.

As a founding Fellow of the College he played a significant role on the Buildings Committee, recording that he never missed a meeting and that the Committee 'occupied most of my free time happily until I retired'.

Ralph was keen on helping research students; took pleasure in the design and construction of apparatus; and was a keen dinghy sailor.

His first wife, Kathleen, died in 1973; he is survived by his wife Pat.

Marilyn Moysa Press Fellow Michaelmas 1992

Born 5 May 1953 – Died 7 June 2009

Bill Kirkman



Marilyn Moysa, who died on 8 June 2009 at the age of 56, came from Canada as a Press Fellow in 1992. She was on the staff of the *Edmonton Journal*. Her project was to study the changing legal climate around assisted human reproductive technology. She used her time here to good advantage, and on return, wrote a series of articles on the subject for the *Journal*, that led to a book contract.

When she came to Wolfson she had already established a reputation as a campaigner for journalistic rights, while working as the Labour reporter on her newspaper. To protect

her sources, she had refused to testify at a Labour Relations Board hearing, risking the possibility of a prison sentence. She had taken her case to the Supreme Court. In its obituary of her, the *Edmonton Journal* wrote that ‘her stand for journalistic principles continues to shield her colleagues from being dragged into court to reveal their sources . . . she left a template for courage and determination, both in life and in her work’.

At about the time of her return to Canada from Cambridge, she developed cancer, which eventually killed her, after a long, courageously fought, fight against the disease. A friend of hers, Satya Das (also a former Press Fellow) wrote: ‘it is an absolute marvel that she bore her travails with such grace and good humour’. Satya adds: ‘As you know, Marilyn and I both shared the sentiment that the time at Wolfson was the peak experience in our professional development’.

Marilyn made a great impact during her time at Wolfson, not just because she was manifestly a superb journalist, but because of her warm personality and her enthusiastic participation in the life of the College. John Naughton sums it up well, recalling: ‘I remember Marilyn as a passionate, warm, funny and intelligent journalist . . . one of the best and toughest reporters I’ve known’.

Richard Sutton Visiting Fellow Lent 2001

Born 23 September 1938 – Died 17 April 2009

Gordon Johnson



Richard and his wife Kensie made an immediate impact by coming straight from Heathrow to our student lunch in the President’s Lodge on New Year’s Day 2001 and they both contributed enormously to the social life of the College while they were with us. Richard was a distinguished lawyer. He’d taught at Auckland University for fifteen years before becoming Professor at Otago in 1980. His main interests were in private law, particularly the principle of ‘unjust enrichment’. He served as one of New Zealand’s Law Commissioners from 1992-1997, being deputy President of the Commission in 1996-1997. Richard also worked with the Te Matahauriki project at Waikato University (chairing the advisory panel from 1996-2007), an initiative that looked at fundamentals of law from a Maori perspective and aimed to work towards a genuinely bicultural set of laws.

Richard was a great chess-player, being New Zealand champion in 1963, 1971 and 1972. He represented New Zealand at the Chess Olympics in Yugoslavia in 1972. He was also an active member of the Anglican Church’s General Synod and followed his Visiting Fellowship at Wolfson with a subsequent Visiting Fellowship at Merton College Oxford.

Peter Whittlestone Fellow since 1975, Emeritus Fellow since 1994
Born 6 December 1926 – Died 16 September 2009



Peter Whittlestone was educated at Queen Elizabeth School Wakefield and the Royal College of Veterinary Science. On graduation from the University of London he went into practice with a firm in Norfolk and was then given an award by the Agricultural Research Council to study disease in pigs. He completed a Cambridge PhD (Enzootic Pneumonia of Pigs and Related Conditions) in 1958, combining research with an appointment as Demonstrator in Animal Pathology. He became a Lecturer in 1960 and, following Departmental re-organisation moved to the Veterinary School as Lecturer in Microbiology and Virology in 1965, a post he held until retirement.

He published over sixty papers on animal health and served on a number of professional bodies outside the University. He was elected a Fellow of Wolfson in 1975 and remained a loyal and active member of the Emeritus Fellows Society after his retirement in 1994.

Malcolm Richard Wilkey Honorary Fellow
Born 6 December 1918 – Died 15 August 2009



Malcolm Wilkey came to Wolfson as a Visiting Fellow in the Easter and Michaelmas Terms 1985 and again in the Michaelmas Term 1989.

Following a distinguished career as a practising lawyer, culminating in his appointment in 1970 as a judge on the United States Federal Court of Appeals for the Washington DC Circuit, he served as the United States Ambassador to Uruguay from 1985 to 1990. In retirement he played a significant role mediating between the Chilean government and the family of Orlando Letelier, critic of the Pinochet regime, who was killed

The Wolfson Colours are carried with pride in far and high places.

in a car bombing in Washington in 1976; and in 1992 he undertook an enquiry into financial improprieties relating to members of the House of Representatives which resulted in some prosecutions and 77 members resigning their seats or failing to win re-election.

As a Judge on the Court of Appeals, Malcolm had a special interest in administrative law, anti-trust law, and issues relating to freedom of information. He spoke and wrote widely on the academic aspects of his judicial work, and Cambridge appealed to him as a place where he could 'spend some time sitting at the feet of a learned Englishman learning things about American history and English literature, which I never had the opportunity to pursue earlier'. He and his wife Emma entered fully into the social life of the College, and Malcolm was particularly glad to enhance his wine-tasting skills while at Wolfson.

He was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1990 and continued to visit the College whenever he was in the UK. He was a regular and generous benefactor, making an annual donation through Cambridge in America in support of the College library.

The College has also been informed of the following deaths:

Dr Jette Elizabeth Ashlee – notified by her husband Bernie Betzema of her death on
28 March 2009

Mrs Joan Barker – notified by her daughter Kate Foster of her death in 2007

Mr George Wandira Byekwaso – notified by his daughter Joanita Grace Nabbanja Byekwaso
of his death on 31 August 1980

Mr Eric C Chamberlain – notified of his death

Dr Modhusree Chatterjee – notified by her husband Deepak Sinha (also an alumnus of
the College) of her death on 15 February 2009 after a long battle with breast cancer

Dr Dion Murray Crosbie Dale – notified of his death

Mrs Jane Emma Dodd – notified by Andrew Dodd of her death in November 2008

Mr J Edmondston – notified by Dr John Mitchell CBE (also an alumnus of the College)
of his death some years ago

Mr William Edward Fearnley – notified by his father Mr A Fearnley of his death on
3 July 2008 aged 29

Mr Barry Froggatt – notified by his widow Jean of his death on 15 April 2007

Mr John Given – notified by his son-in-law, Professor Peter Vergo, of his death on
18 November 2008

Mr Steven Richard Greenhaff – notified by the Vice Chancellor's office of his death on
17 March 2009

Dr Edward David Herbert – notified by his widow Diane of his death on 29 September 2008

Judge Brinsley Donald Inglis – notified by his widow of his death on 26 April 2008

Ms Darien Kerkin – notified by Hugh Button of her death

Rabbi Leon Klenicki – notified by his widow Myra Cohen of his death on 25 January 2009 at 78

Dr Ann Kussmaul – notified of her death by Marilyn Fraser at Leonard Cheshire Disability,
Oxfordshire

Professor Jack Alan Mabbutt – notified by his widow Elaine of his death after a short illness on 24 May 2008

Professor John W Miles – notified of his death by his assistant Deni Menegus at the University of California San Diego

Professor Paul J Mishkin – notified of his death on 26 June 2009

Professor Robin James Moore – notified of his death

Mr Frank A Morrison – notified of his death by Cambridge in America

Mr Kenneth S Murray – notified of his death

Mr William Hugh Dewar Paton – notified by Michael Pembroke (also an alumnus of the College) of his death in a light plane crash in July 2001

Mr Jone Filipe Radrodro – notified by his friend and colleague Dr Charles Kick III of his death in April 2006

Dr Wayne Thomas Shaw – notified by Norah Gibson of his death in March 1988

Mrs Jacqueline M Sheldon (widow of Charles Sheldon, Fellow) – notified of her death on 17 July 2009

Professor John G Sproat – notified by Ruth Sproat of his death on 14 March 2008

Mr Mon-Bill Tong – notified by Nigel Langdon (also an alumnus of the College) of his death around 1990

Professor Karl P Warden – notified by his son of his death

Mr Hamar David Williamson – notified of his death

Mr James Wine – notified by Cambridge in America of his death on 23 August 1990

Dr Geoffrey N Woodruff – notified by Dr Gillian Hinks (also an alumna of the College) of his death in summer 2007

Mr John Young – notified of his death

Opposite: Reception for Junior Research Fellows, July 2009



Fellowship, Membership and Staff

Fellowship in Order of Seniority

as at 1 October 2009

Title A = Professorial

Title B = Research

Title C = Official (University or College post holders)

Title D = Extraordinary

Dr Marie Lovatt (C) Tutor, Wolfson College

Mr Edward Johnson (D) Director, ProLingua Limited

Professor Anthony Minson (A) Professor of Virology, Dept of Pathology and Chairman of the Press Syndicate

Professor Marguerite Dupree (D) Centre for the History of Medicine, University of Glasgow

Professor Brian Moore (A) Professor of Auditory Perception, Dept of Experimental Psychology

Dr Joan Whitehead (C) University Lecturer in Psychology, Faculty of Education

Dr Sheelagh Lloyd (C) Senior Lecturer in Parasitology, Dept of Veterinary Medicine

Professor Nicholas de Lange (A) Professor of Hebrew and Jewish Studies, Faculty of Divinity

Professor John Henderson (D) Professor of Italian Renaissance History and Wellcome Trust University Award Holder in History of Medicine, Birkbeck, University of London

Mr Duncan McCallum (C) Deputy Academic Secretary, Academic Division

Dr John Seagrave (D) formerly Bursar, Wolfson College

Dr Peter Beaumont (C) Reader in Materials Engineering, Dept of Engineering

Dr John Brackenbury (C) University Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy, Dept Physiology, Development and Neuroscience

Dr Ivor Day (B) Rolls-Royce Research Fellow, Whittle Laboratory, Dept of Engineering

Professor Malcolm Burrows (A) Professor of Zoology and Head of Department of Zoology

Professor John Naughton (D) Professor of the Public Understanding of Technology, Open University and Director, Wolfson College Press Fellowship Programme

Professor Peter Weissberg (D) Medical Director, British Heart Foundation

Professor Ian Goodyer (A) Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Dept of Psychiatry

Dr Donald MacDonald (C) University Senior Lecturer and Director of Medical and Veterinary Education in the Faculty of Biology, Dept of Genetics and Vice-President, Wolfson College

Dr Ian Cross (C) Reader in Music and Science, Faculty of Music

Professor Geoffrey Khan (A) Professor of Semitic Philology, Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

Dr Norbert Peabody (B) Senior Research Fellow in Anthropology, Wolfson College

Dr Jennifer Davis (C) College Lecturer in Law and Graduate Admissions Tutor,
Wolfson College

Dr Richard Barker (C) University Senior Lecturer and Director of the MBA Course,
Judge Business School

Dr John Flowerdew (D) Research Fellow, Dept of Zoology

Dr Timothy Mead (D) formerly Registrary, University of Cambridge

Dr Nadia Stelmashenko (C) Technical Officer, Dept of Materials Science and Metallurgy

Professor Duncan Maskell (A) Marks and Spencer Professor of Farm Animal Health, Food
Science and Food Safety and Head of Department, Dept of Veterinary Medicine

Professor Koen Steemers (A) Professor of Sustainable Design, Dept of Architecture

Mr Thomas Ridgman (C) University Lecturer, Dept of Engineering

Dr Sally Church (C) Tutor and International Student Liaison Officer, Wolfson College and
Substitute Lecturer, Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

Dr Peter Sewell (C) Reader in Computer Science, Computer Laboratory

Dr Steven Hand (C) Reader in Computer Systems, Computer Laboratory

Professor John Sinclair (A) Professor of Molecular Virology, Dept of Medicine

Dr Raymond Bujdoso (C) Senior Lecturer in Molecular Immunology, Dept of Veterinary
Medicine

Mr Michael Bienias (C) Director, Estate Management and Building Service

Dr Charles Jones (C) Reader and Director, Centre of International Studies and Centre of
Latin-American Studies

Mrs Susan Bowring (C) University Draftsman, Secretariat

Ms Christine Counsell (C) Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Education

Mr David Hall (D) Retired, formerly Deputy Librarian, Cambridge University Library

Mr Graham Allen (C) Academic Secretary, Academic Division

Mrs Anne Jarvis (A) University Librarian, Cambridge University Library

Dr Peter D'Eath (C) University Lecturer, Dept of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics

Professor George Salmond (A) Professor of Molecular Biology, Dept of Biochemistry

Professor William Marslen-Wilson (B) Director, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

Dr John Clark (C) Associate Dean, Clinical School and Consultant Physician, West Suffolk
Hospital NHS Trust

Mrs Karen Pearce (C) Assistant Director of Physical Education, Sports Syndicate

Professor Andrew Pollard (D) Director, ESRC's Teaching and Learning Research
Programme, Institute of Education, University of London

Professor Simon Thompson (B) Director, MRC Biostatistics Unit

Dr John Firth (C) Consultant Physician and Nephrologist, Addenbrooke's NHS Trust

Dr David Frost (C) Senior Lecturer in Educational Leadership and School Improvement,
Faculty of Education and Tutor, Wolfson College

Dr Andrew Herbert (D) Distinguished Engineer and Managing Director, Microsoft Research
Laboratory, Cambridge

Dr Ann Copestake (C) Reader in Computational Linguistics, Computer Laboratory

Dr Markus Kuhn (C) University Lecturer in Computer Science, Computer Laboratory

Professor Andrew Bradley (A) Professor of Surgery and Head of Department of Surgery
 Mr Timothy Winter (C) Sheikh Zayed Lecturer in Islamic Studies, Faculty of Divinity, and
 Chair of Trustees, The Cambridge Muslim College
 Dr Nigel Kettley (C) University Lecturer in Social Science, Institute of Continuing Education
 Ms Lynette Alcántara (C) Director of Music, Wolfson College and member of BBC Singers
 Mr Andrew Reid (C) Director of Finance, Finance Division
 Dr Jin Zhang (C) University Lecturer in International Business, Judge Business School
 Dr Thomas D'Andrea (B) Senior Research Fellow in Philosophy, CRASSH
 Dr Thomas Grant (B) Research Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University
 of Cambridge
 Dr Margaret Joy Dauncey (D) Senior Scientist and Adviser in Nutritional and Biomedical
 Sciences
 Dr Adrian Kent (C) Reader in Quantum Physics, Dept of Applied Mathematics and
 Theoretical Physics
 Dr Susan Oosthuizen (C) University Senior Lecturer for Landscape and Field Archaeology,
 Institute of Continuing Education
 Professor Nicholas Wareham (B) Director, MRC Epidemiology Unit, Institute of Metabolic
 Science and Honorary Consultant, Addenbrooke's Hospital
 Professor Jonathan Crowcroft (A) Professor of Communications Systems, Computer
 Laboratory
 Professor Gillian Murphy (A) Professor of Cancer Cell Biology, Dept of Oncology and
 Deputy Head, Cambridge Institute for Medical Research
 Dr Peter Bennett (B) Senior Research Associate, Schofield Centre, Dept of Engineering
 Dr Friedemann Pulvermüller (B) MRC Programme Leader in the Cognitive Neuroscience of
 Language and Head of MEG, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit
 Professor Peter Jones (A) Professor of Psychiatry, Dept of Psychiatry
 Professor Robert Dewar Jr (B) Research Fellow, McDonald Institute for Archaeological
 Research
 Dr Ingo Greger (B) Group Leader, MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology
 Professor Vassilis Koronakis (A) Professor of Molecular Biology, Dept of Pathology
 Revd Dr Chad Van Dixhoorn (B) Associate Minister, Cambridge Presbyterian Church
 Professor Richard Taylor (B) formerly Director of Continuing Education and Lifelong
 Learning, Institute of Continuing Education
 Dr Lesley MacVinish (C) Senior Teaching Associate, Dept of Pharmacology and Deputy
 Senior Tutor, Wolfson College
 Dr Felipe Garcia (C) Research Associate, Dept of Chemistry
 Dr Jonathan Ingham (C) Research Associate, Centre for Photonic Systems, Dept of
 Engineering
 Dr Zhi-Yong Li (C) Senior Research Fellow, Dept of Radiology
 Dr Christopher Town (B) Research Fellow in Computer Science
 Dr Christina Granroth Skott (C) Director of Studies in History and Tutor, Wolfson College
 and College Lecturer and Director of Studies in History, Magdalene College

Dr Nicholas Luscombe (B) Group Leader, EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

Dr Jonathan Oppenheim (B) Research Fellow, Dept of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics

Dr David Baguley (C) Director of Audiology, Depts of Audiology and Otolaryngology, Addenbrooke's Hospital

Dr Berry Groisman (B) Research Associate, Dept of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics

Dr Jin-Chong Tan (B) Postdoctoral Research Associate, Dept of Materials Science and Metallurgy

Dr Oksana Trushkevych (B) Research Associate, Photonics Research Group, Dept of Engineering

Dr George Vogiatzis (B) Senior Research Scientist, Toshiba Cambridge Research Laboratory

Dr Kevin Greenbank (C) Archivist and Administrator, Centre of South Asian Studies

Dr Wolfgang Huber (B) Group Leader EMBL, Heidelberg

Dr Jeremy Webb (C) Tutor, Graduate Course in Medicine, Clinical School and GP

Dr Richard Fenner (C) University Senior Lecturer and Course Director, Dept of Engineering

Professor Nicholas Jeffery (A) Professor in Veterinary Clinical Studies, Dept of Veterinary Medicine

Mr Simon Pattinson (C) Course Director, ISMM Course, Dept of Engineering

Professor Friedrich Lösel (A) Director of the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge and Professor of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

Mr Christopher Lawrence (C) Bursar, Wolfson College

Mrs Margaret Greeves (C) Director, Renaissance Projects, The Fitzwilliam Museum

Professor Andrew Simester (D) Professor of Law, National University of Singapore

Dr David Barrowclough (C) Postdoctoral Researcher, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Dept of Archaeology and Tutor, Wolfson College

Dr Richard Bourgon (B) Staff Scientist, EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

Dr Christian Füllgrabe (B) Research Associate, Dept of Experimental Psychology

Dr Shang-Te Danny Hsu (B) Human Frontier Science Program Long-term Fellow, Dept of Chemistry

Dr Meena Murthy (B) Senior Research Associate, Clinical Pharmacology Unit, Dept of Medicine

Dr Daniela Sahlender (B) Research Associate, Cambridge Institute for Medical Research

Dr Rebecca Simmons (B) Career Development Fellow, Wolfson College

Dr Juanma Vaquerizas (B) Marie Curie Fellow, EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

Dr Matthew Woolhouse (B) Research Fellow, Faculty of Music

Miss Felicia Mei Ling Yap (B) Scouloudi Research Fellow, Institute of Historical Research, London

Mrs Alice Benton (C) Head of the Education Section, Academic Division

Dr Vincenzo Vergiani (C) Lecturer in Sanskrit, Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

Professor Linda Wicker (A) Professor of Immunogenetics, Cambridge Institute for Medical Research

Dr Anthony Short (B) Royal Society Research Fellow, Dept of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics

Dr Catherine Maxwell (C) Secretary of the Board of Graduate Studies and Head of Graduate Administration, Board of Graduate Studies

Professor Gordon Dougan (B) Head of Pathogen Research and Management Board
 Member, The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute

Dr Viji Draviam-Sastry (B) Postdoctoral Fellow, Dept of Genetics

Ms Karen Stephenson (C) Development Director, Wolfson College

Dr James Coakley (B) Manuscript Specialist and Affiliated Lecturer on Syriac, Cambridge
 University Library

Sir Anthony Brenton (D) formerly British Ambassador to Russia

Mr Michael O’Sullivan (C) Director, Cambridge Commonwealth and Overseas Trusts

Dr Gertrude Abbink (B) Postdoctoral Research Associate, Dept of Medicine

Dr Isabel DiVanna (B) Visiting Research Associate, Centre for Portuguese and Brazilian
 Studies, King’s College London

Dr David Gange (B) Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Victorian Studies Group, Faculty
 of History

Dr Massimiliano Garagnani (B) Research Fellow in Speech and Language, MRC
 Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

Dr Lucas Goehring (B) Postdoctoral Research Associate, BP Institute for Multiphase
 Flow, University of Cambridge

Dr Eric Yu-En Lu (B) Research Associate, Computer Laboratory

Dr Virginia Newcombe (B) Specialty Registrar, Addenbrooke’s Hospital

Dr Maria Okumura Martinez (B) Research Curator, Leverhulme Centre for
 Evolutionary Studies

Dr Niketas Siniossoglou (B) Research Assistant, Dept of Philosophy and History of Science

Dr Mamta Thangaraj (B) Research Associate, Cavendish Laboratory

Dr Rhïannan Williams (B) Research Fellow in Neurophysiology and Pharmacology,
 Dept of Pharmacology

Dr Martin Wolf (B) Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Dept of Applied Mathematics and
 Theoretical Physics

Dr Michael Hrebeniak (C) College Lecturer and Director of Studies in English, Tutor and
 Undergraduate Admissions Tutor (Arts), Wolfson College

Professor James Wood (A) Alborada Professor of Equine and Farm Animal Science and
 Director, Cambridge Infectious Diseases Consortium, Dept of Veterinary Medicine

Dr Sergey Nejentsev (B) Royal Society Research Fellow, Dept of Medicine

Professor Stephen Oliver (A) Professor of Systems Biology and Biochemistry and Director,
 Cambridge Systems Biology Centre

Mr Nicholas Butler (D) Chairman, Cambridge Centre for Energy Studies, Judge
 Business School

Dr Mark Wills (C) Senior Research Associate, Dept of Medicine

Dr Nicholas Long (C) Consultant, Affiliated Scholar in Archaeology and Lecturer, Institute
 of Continuing Education

Dr Jing Chen (B) Postdoctoral Researcher, Dept of Experimental Psychology

Ms Jane McLarty (C) Senior Tutor, Wolfson College and Affiliated Lecturer, Faculty
 of Divinity

Dr Meredith Hale (B) Speelman Fellow in Dutch and Flemish Art, Wolfson College
Dr Joanna Dekkers (C) Departmental Secretary, Dept of Pharmacology and Tutor,
Wolfson College
Mrs Anna Jones (C) Tutor and Lee Librarian, Wolfson College
Dr Giles See How Yeo (C) Senior Research Associate, Cambridge Institute of Medical
Research and Tutor, Wolfson College
Dr Bonnie Auyeung (B) Research Associate, Dept of Psychiatry
Miss Elizabeth Blake (B) PhD Student, Wolfson College and Dept of Archaeology
Dr Yann Colin (B) Research Associate, Whittle Laboratory
Miss Elisa De Ranieri (B) PhD Student, Churchill College and Research Fellow in
Physics, Cavendish Laboratory
Mr Joshua Hordern (B) Postdoctoral Research Associate, Tindell House
Dr Anand Jeyasekharan (B) MRC Clinical Career Development Fellow, Hutchison-MRC
Research Centre
Dr Joanna Kostylo (B) Buckley Fellow and Programme Co-ordinator, CRASSH
Dr Simon Lacoste-Julien (B) Research Associate, Machine Learning Group, Dept
of Engineering
Ms Ella McPherson (B) PhD Student, Pembroke College and Research Fellow in
Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Dr Diego Miranda-Saavedra (B) Research Associate, Dept of Haematology, Cambridge
Institute of Medical Research
Dr Xavier Moya (B) Research Associate, Dept of Materials Science and Metallurgy
Dr Tomás Ryan (B) PhD Student, Darwin College and Research Fellow in Neuroscience,
Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute
Dr Yoichi Sekita (B) Research Fellow, Dept of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Dr Jessica Sharkey (B) Research Fellow, Wolfson College and Visiting Lecturer, University
of Hertfordshire
Dr Christian Wozny (B) Marie Curie Fellow, MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology
Mr Timothy Justin (C) Consultant Colorectal Surgeon, West Suffolk Hospital and Graduate
Course in Medicine Tutor, Dept of Medicine
Professor Alun Williams (A) Professor of Veterinary Diagnostic Pathology, Dept of
Veterinary Medicine

Honorary Fellowship in Order of Seniority

as at 1 October 2009

Lord Wolfson of Marylebone
The Revd Professor Owen Chadwick
Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne
Dr Lee Seng Tee
Sir John Sparrow
Sir Christopher Benson
Sir Hans Kornberg
Professor Hugh Bevan
The Revd Professor Ernest Nicholson
Professor Mary Hesse
Professor Leslie Zines
The Rt Hon Sir Michael Hardie Boys
Dame Kiri Te Kanawa
Baroness Scotland of Asthal
Professor Suzanne Cory
Lord Stevens of Kirkwhelpington
Professor William Brown

The Rt Revd Anthony Russell
Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz
Professor Andrew von Hirsch
Professor Alison Richard
General Sir Michael Jackson
Lord Soulsby of Swaffham Prior
Professor David Crystal
Professor Neil Gorman
Dr David Grant
Mr Tharman Shanmugaratnam
The Hon Justice Susan Kiefel
Dr Judy McGregor
Dr Louise Mirrer
Mr William Gates Sr
Ms Kirsten Rausing
Professor Wang Gungwu
Lord Collins of Mapesbury

Emeritus Fellowship in Order of Seniority

as at 1 October 2009

Mr Frederick Algate
Professor Mary Hesse
Dr Alan Burgess
Dr David Franks
Dr Bridget Allchin
Professor John Hughes
Dr Arthur Jennings
Colonel Peter Storie-Pugh
Dr Hsiau-Pin Henry Chu
Mr William Kirkman
Mr Richard Nicholls
Mr James Kinnier Wilson
Dr Donald Wilson
Mr William Ridgman
Professor Paul Hirst
Dr Henry West
Mr Roger Akester
Lord Collins of Mapesbury
Dr Cecil Treip
Dr David Briggs
Dr Owen Edwards
Lord Soulsby of Swaffham Prior
Dr Henry Tribe
Air Vice-Marshal Peter Turner
Dr Stuart McGregor
Dr Eric Miller
Dr John Cathie
Mr Stephen Bragg
Mr Mike Sharman
Professor Rudolf Hanka
Dr Iain Wilkinson
Dr James Garlick
Dr Roger Connan
Mr Witold Tulasiewicz

Dr Roy Switsur
Professor William Blakemore
Dr David Bostock
Revd John Snaith
Mr Colin Gill
Dr David Clode
Mac Dowdy
Dr Jeremy Mynott
Professor Malcolm Warner
Dr Stephen Large
Dr Rex Walford
Professor Michael Redhead
Professor David Hargreaves
Dr Alexander Tait
Dr John Rees
Dr Abraham Karpas
Professor Barry Kemp
Dr Janet West
Mr Michael Richardson
Miss Patricia Hyndman
Dr Margaret Shepherd
Mr Anthony Wilson
Dr Norma Emerton
Professor Stewart Lee
Dr Tyrell Smith
Dr Brian Cox
Dr Thomas Davies
Dr Evelyn Lord
Professor Martin Bobrow
Dr Cyrus Chothia
Professor Philip Arestis
Professor Robin Alexander

Senior Members

As at 1 October 2009

Our Senior Members contribute to the College in many ways. The list comprises those who are postdoctoral researchers in Faculties and Departments, holders of University offices, Wolfson graduates who continue to live and work in and around Cambridge, and, in a long-standing Wolfson tradition, distinguished non-academic members of the local community who have been invited to join the College as Senior Members.

Dr Lawrence Abeln	Dr Cameron Boyd-Taylor
Dr David Adams	Dr Kathleen Breed
Mr Peter Agar	Mrs Kay Bridge
Dr Ismael Al-Amoudi	Mr Allan Brigham
Mrs Lenore Alexander	Dr Roger Briscoe
Mrs Kim Allen	Dr Luis Briseno-Roa
Dr Martin Allen	Dr Frederick Bukachi
Dr Alvaro Angeriz	Mrs Doreen Burgin
Dr Dawn Arda	Dr Rafael Castrejón-Pita
Professor Jonathan Ashley-Smith	Dr Emma Cavell
Dr Zoltan Asztalos	Mr Wing-Kee Chan
Dr Anna Bagnoli	Mr Paul Chapman
Mr Mirza Baig	Dr Alessio Ciulli
Dr Pedro Ballester	Mr Andrew Clarke
Mr Adrian Barlow	Dr Nicholas Clemons
Miss Jane Batchelor	Mr Richard Collet-Fenson
Dr Nicholas Baylis	Dr Lorenzo Corti
Mr Jonathan Beart	Mrs Sherry Coutu
Dr Laura Beers	Mrs Johanna Crighton
Revd Professor Jeremy Begbie	Mrs Sally Cullen
Dr James Bendall	Dr Rupert Curwen
Mr David Bennett	Dr Michael Dales
Mrs Doreen Bennett	Dr Alinda Damsma
Mr Ronald Bennett	Dr Pamela Davis
Mrs Sheila Betts	Ms Penelope Davison
Mrs Mary Bevan	Dr John Dawson
Mrs Pamela Black	Mrs Barbara de Smith
Professor William Block	Mr Paul Deal
Dr Elisabetta Boeri Erba	Dr Jennifer Deegan

Mr Peter Deer
Dr MariaLaura Di Domenico
Mrs Lesley Dingle
Mr Michael Diplock
Councillor Michael Dixon
Mr Peter Donovan
Mr Adrian du Plessis
Mr Hugh Duberly
Dr Timothy Duff
Miss Fiona Duncan
Mr Anthony Dye
Professor John Edwards
Mrs Josephine Edwards
Mrs Susan Eltringham
Dr Anton Enright
Dr Marie Ericsson
Mrs Sonia Falaschi-Ray
Miss Elizabeth Falconer
Mr Jan Filochowski
Mr Richard Fisher
Sir Ronnie Flanagan
Dr Derek Ford
Dr Anne Forde
Dr Matthew Forrest
Mr Aidan Foster
Dr John Fowler
Mr Daniel Fung
Mrs Brieger Gardner
Professor Conor Gearty
Mr Joerg Geier
Dr Andreas Georgiou
Dr Siddhartha Ghose
Ms Janet Gibson
Dr Enrico Gili
Dr Isabel Gonzalez
Dr Jane Goodall
Dr Gareth Goodier
Dr Philip Goyal
Dr Thore Graepel
Ms Lesley Gray
Mr Colin Greenhalgh
Dr Emmanouela Grypeou
Dr Conrad Guettler
Revd Canon Margaret Guite

Mr Ben Gunn
Dr Hannelore Hägele
Mrs Carol Handley
Dr Mila Hanka
Ms Binney Hare
Mr Roger Harrabin
Mr David Harris
Mr Kim Harris
Dr Catherine Harter
Dr Jürgen Harter
Dr Ralph Hawtrey
Mr Gregory Hayman
Lord (Nicholas) Hemingford
The Revd Christian Heycocks
Mrs Lynn Hieatt
Dr Grant Hill-Cawthorne
Dr Karen Hills
Dr Sarah Hodge
Dr Suzanne Hoelgaard
Dr Mark Hogarth
Miss Amanda Hollands
Dr Theodore Hong
Mr Anthony Hopkinson
Mrs Sylvia Hopkinson
Mrs Beverley Housden
Professor James Hughes
Dr Rex Hughes
Sir Miles Hunt-Davis
Mr Roland Huntford
Dr Stacey Hynd
Mr Derek Ingram
Ms Mary Jennings
Dr Christopher Johnson
Mrs Faith Johnson
Mr Ieuan Jones
Dr Roy Jones
Dr Christopher Jones
Professor Brian Josephson
Ms Valentine Kang
Dr Kriti Kapila
Dr Annabel Keeler
Mrs Ruth King
Dr Wendy Kneissl
Dr Jennifer Koenig

Dr Julia Krivoruchko
Mallam Abba Kyari
Dr András Lakatos
The Hon Justice Bruce Lander
Professor Peter Landrock
Dr Ulrich Lang
Mrs Janet Lash
Dr Sandra Leaton Gray
Ms Dawn Leeder
Dr Alison Lennox
Professor Antony Lentin
Dr Scott Levy
Mr Chris Lewis
Mr Edwin Lewis
Dr Eric Li
Dr David Li
Mr David Tai-chong Lie
Mrs Pamela Lister
Dr Janet Littlewood
Dr Yinglin Liu
Mrs Judy Lowe
Miss Yunzhi Connie Lu
Mrs Angela Lucas
Professor Peter Lucas
Dr Carlos Ludlow-Palafox
Mr David Luhrs
Dr Mary MacDonald
Dr Sebastian Macmillan
Dr Isobel Maddison
Dr Anil Madhavapeddy
Dr Annette Mahon
Mr Paul Malpas
Dr Ferial Mansour
Professor Ivana Markova
Dr Lisa Marlow
Mr Michael Marshall
Dr Nahal Mavaddat
Mr Louis McCagg
Mr Alexander McCarthy-Best
Councillor Russell McPherson
Mr Richard Meade
Dr Karyn Mégy
Dr Anthea Messent
Mr Adrian Miller

Mr Steven Miller
Dr Sarah Monk
Dr Francesco Montomoli
Dr Raquel Morales
Mr Kenneth Morgan
Mr Roger Morgan
Mrs Alexandra Morris
Mr Gordon Morrison
Dr Sebastian Mosbach
Mr Matthew Moss
Mrs Marilyn Motley
Mr John Mott
Dr Carrie Mowatt
Dr Dawn Muddyman
Mrs Lesley Murdin
Dr Paul Murdin
Mr Simon Murray
Dr Ana Narvaez
Dr Dmitry Nerukh
Mrs Linda Newbold
Dr Jonathan Nicholls
Dr Christine Nicoll
Dr Claire O'Brien
Lady (Sally) Oliver
Dr Susan Oliver
Mrs Beryl O'May
Dr Ian O'Neill
Professor Christine Oppong
Dr Scott Owens
Mr Ray Palmer
Dr William Paterson
Dr Elinor Payne
Mrs Hilary Pennington
Dr Fabien Petitcolas
Dr Matthew Piccaver
Dr William Pickering
Dr Anabela Pinto-Poulton
Dr Anthony Podberscek
Mrs Olive Polge
Dr Julia Poole
Dr Jocelyn Probert
Mr Ian Purdy
Mrs Ruth Quadling
Dr Dietrich Rebolz-Schuhmann

Mrs Jennifer Redhead
Mrs Gwyneth Rees Evans
Dr Stefanie Reichelt
Dr Sandra Richards
Dr Wyn Richards
Mr David Riches
Dr Alan Rickard
Dr Hauke Riesch
The Revd Dr Keith Riglin
Lady (Joan) Riley
Mr David Roberts
Dr Leendert Rookmaaker
Mrs Susan Round
Dr Maria Ruiz-Tagle
Dr Alasdair Russell
Mr Manas Saikia
Mrs Ursula Sainsbury
Mr Sumio Saito
Dr Jennifer Sambrook
Dr Robert Sansom
Mr Bob Satchwell
Dr Alexander Schekochihin
Dr Jochen Schenk
Professor Kevin Schürer
Mrs Michelle Searle
Dr Nick Segal
Miss Anupama Sen
Mr Andrew Shaw
Miss Rachel Shaw
Dr John Shepherd
Mr Richard Shervington
Miss Alison Shipley
Dr Yury Shtyrov
Dr Lara Silvers
Dr Neville Silverston
Mrs Françoise Simmons
Mr Michael Simmons
Mr James Smith
Dr Laurence Smith
Mr Maurice Smith
Dr Anna Snowdon
Professor Rosanna Sornicola

Dr Bill Squire
Mr Neville Stack
Dr Thomas Stainsby
Dr Christoph Steinbeck
Mr Thomas Stevens
Mr Richard Synge
Dr Charles Tahan
Mr David Tang
Mr Christopher Taylor
Mr Donald Taylor
Professor Göran Therborn
Mr James Thompson
Mr Nicholas Tippler
Dr Andrew Troup
Dr Tri Tuladhar
Ms Rachael Tuley
Mrs Rosemary Turner
Dr Olga Ulturgasheva
Professor Alberto Varvaro
Dr Saroj Velamakanni
Dr Martin Vestergaard
Dr Maria-Elena Villamil
Dr Shailendra Vyakarnam
Dr Philip Ward
Miss Ruth Webb
Dr Peter Webster
Mr Robin Weyell
Dr Margaret Whichelow
Professor John White
Dr Frank Whitford
Professor Victor Whittaker
Dr Olwen Williams
Dr Richard Williams
Lady (Sally) Williams
Dr Lucy Wilson
Mrs Sue Wiseman
Dr Rosanna Yick-Ming Wong
Mrs Custis Wright
Professor Toshiki Yamamoto
Dr Kevin Xiaoyu Yang
Dr Elie Zahar

Academic Visitors 2008-2009

Mr Keita Abe	Railway Technical Research Institute, Tokyo
Mr Ahmed Aboulenien	Ministry of Petroleum, Egypt
Dr Adekeye Adebajo	University of Cape Town, South Africa
Professor Seema Alavi	Jamia Millia Islamia Central University, New Delhi
Dr Kojo Amanor	Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana
Mr Robert Amundsen	Agder University College, Norway
Miss Margaret Angucia	Institute of Ethics and Development Studies, Uganda Martyrs University
Professor Amiya Bagchi	Institute of Development Studies, Calcutta University
Dr Kadriye Bakirci	Management Faculty, Istanbul Technical University
Dr Rita Banerjee	Shyam Lal College, Delhi University
The Hon Sir Ian Barker	Bankside Chambers, Auckland
Professor Allan Barton	Australian National University, Canberra
Mr Qamar Beg	Retired Pakistani Ambassador to Italy and Rome-based UN agencies
Dr Holly Bell	Center for Social Work Research, University of Texas, Austin
Dr Heather Benbow	School of Languages and Linguistics, University of Melbourne
Dr Emily Bernhard Jackson	University of Arkansas
Dr David Berry	University of Évora, Portugal
Professor Enrique Bocardo-Crespo	University of Seville, Spain
Dr Tatiana Bochkareva	Philological Faculty, Moscow State University
Dr Vladimir Boyko	Center for Regional Studies, Barnaul State Pedagogical University, Russian Federation
Professor Charles Carlton	North Carolina State University, Raleigh
Dr Michael Carrel	Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge
Dr Javier Carrillo	Instituto de Empresa Business School, Madrid
Dr Glenn Cartwright	McGill University, Montreal
Mr Ashok Chakraborty	Carbon Management Group, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, India
Dr Martha Cheo	Centre for Foundation Education, Bells University of Technology, Nigeria

Professor Mario Citroni	Dept Scienze dell'antichità, Università di Firenze, Italy
Professor Roger Collins	Graduate School of Management, Macquarie University, Sydney
Mr Kody Cooper	University of Texas, Austin
Professor Luisa Corrado	University of Rome Tor Vergata
Professor Adrienne Cox	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Dr Anthony Cullen	Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge
Mr Brandon Dahm	Southern Evangelical Seminary, Charlotte, North Carolina
Ms Valeria De Lucca	Princeton University
Dr Raquel DeMarco de Hormaeche	Dept of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge
Professor Channing Der	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Dr Anatol Dutta	Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, Hamburg
Ms Elizabeth Edwards-Waller	Cambridge University Library
Professor Ed Elbers	Dept of Pedagogical and Educational Sciences, Utrecht University
Mrs Andreia Fanzeres	Home Office Chapada dos Guimarães, State of Mato Grosso, Brazil
Professor Akira Fujimaki	Dept of English and American Literature, Rikkyo University
Professor Juan Gelabert	University of Cantabria, Spain
Professor Erol Gelenbe	Imperial College, London
Mr Jalal Ghiassi-Razavi	University of Cape Town, South Africa
Dr Ajit Ghose	Institute for Human Development, New Delhi
Ms Padmaparna Ghosh	Hindustan Times Media Ltd, India
Dr John Gibbins	Retired Independent Researcher
Professor John Gillroy	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Dr Nicola Gilmour	Victoria University of Wellington
Professor Shmuel Glick	The Schocken Institute for Jewish Research, Jerusalem
Dr Raúl González-Salineró	Spanish National University for Distance Education (UNED), Madrid
Professor Christopher Grey	Warwick Business School, University of Warwick
Professor Jacques-Michel Grossen	Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland
Dr Derya Gürses Tarbuck	University of Mersin, Turkey
HDoz Dr Stefan Heidemann	Institute of Languages and Cultures of the Middle East, Jena University, Germany
Dr David Hendy	Communication and Media Research Institute, University of Westminster

Professor Richard Hill	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
Professor Alice Hills	University of Leeds
Professor Thomas Hodgson	North Carolina State University, Raleigh
Mrs Meredith Hooper	Freelance Writer and Historian
Ms Wenhang Huang	Ministry of Finance, Beijing
Ms Stefanie Hundsberger	John Rylands University Library, Manchester
Dr Yutaka Iwami	Dept of Politics, Kokushikan University, Japan
Mr Huw Jones	Cambridge University Library
Dr Harm Kaal	Faculty of Arts, VU University Amsterdam
Dr Walima Kalusa	University of Zambia
Professor Menahem Kister	Institute of Jewish Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Mr Phil Kitchin	The Dominion Post, New Zealand
Dr Peter Kjærgaard	University of Aarhus, Denmark
Dr Terry Kleeman	Asian Languages and Civilisations, University of Colorado, Boulder
Professor Arnold Koslow	City University of New York
Mr Suresh Kulaveerasingham	National Environment Agency, Government of Singapore
Dr Christoph Kumpan	Max Planck Institute for Foreign Private Law and Private International Law, Hamburg
Miss Vuyelwa Kuuya	Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge
Professor Marcia Langton	University of Melbourne
Professor Christopher Lee	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Dr Becky Lewis	University of South Carolina, Columbia
Professor Kevin Lewis	University of South Carolina, Columbia
Mr George Liebmann	Liebmann and Shively PA, Maryland
Dr Zane Ma Rhea	Monash University, Australia
Professor Margaret Malamud	New Mexico State University, Las Cruces
Professor Sandra Marchetti	Dept Scienze dell'antichità, Università di Firenze, Italy
Col Mazlan Abas	Royal Malaysian Air Force
Dr Tara McGee	School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology
Professor Michael McKenzie	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Dr Michael McLure	University of Western Australia
Professor Stan Metcalfe	University of Manchester and Centre for Business Research, Judge Business School
Miss Keren Mills	Library and Learning Resources Centre, The Open University
Dr Steven Morrison	School of Music, University of Washington

Dr Georgia Mouroutsou	Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge
Ms Iris Müller	Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge
Professor Mwelwa Musambachime	University of Zambia
Dr Aderoju Oyefusi	Dept of Economics and Statistics, University of Benin, Nigeria
Mr Bradley Page	Energy Supply Association of Australia
Dr Sanjay Pandey	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Mr Sergio Parenzee	University of Cape Town, South Africa
Professor Jordan Peccia	Dept of Chemical Engineering, Yale University
Professor Petra Pohlmann	University of Münster, Germany
Professor Pier Luigi Porta	University of Milan
Professor Anthony Potts	La Trobe University, Australia
Mr Aaron Ralby	Cornell University
Miss Marisol Rivera-Planter	Instituto Nacional de Ecologica, Mexico
Mr Andrew Robinson	Independent Researcher
Dr Mark Salter	School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
Dr Jordi Sánchez Martí	Dept of English Philology, University of Alicante
Mr Andy Schwartz	California Public Utilities Commission, USA
Professor Aleksander Şek	Institute of Acoustics, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Hon EBS Martin Shikuku	Retired Kenyan Politician
The Hon Robert Smellie	Court of Appeal of the Cook Islands
Miss Beatriz Soares da Silva	Ministry of Finance, Brazil
Mr Kevin Stuart	University of Texas, Austin
Mr Ali Sungkar	Dept of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
Dr Gregory Sutton	Case Western Reserve University, Ohio
Mr Peter Swanson	Southern Evangelical Seminary, Charlotte, North Carolina
Dr Charlene Hwee Phio Tan	National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Dr J Thompson	Lamar University, Texas
Professor Christos Vassilicos	Dept of Aeronautics and Institute of Mathematical Science, Imperial College, London
Dr Richard Vernon	The University of Western Ontario
Professor Kyoko Wakimoto	Graduate School of Education, Okayama University
Mr Brandon Wall	Southern Evangelical Seminary, Charlotte, North Carolina
Professor Junren Wan	School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University
Professor Hui Wang	School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University

Dr Jun Wang	Financial Services, Chongqing Municipal Government
Dr Christopher Wan-Ling Wee	National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Dr Amanda Weltman	Centre for Theoretical Cosmology, DAMTP, University of Cambridge
Mr Matt Wenham	Cambridge Institute for Medical Research, University of Cambridge
Dr Simon Werrett	Dept of History, University of Washington
Ms Jessica Woolard	Ontario Centres of Excellence, Canada
Professor Rachel Worth	The Arts Institute at Bournemouth
Dr Terence Wright	University of Ulster
Professor Kazufumi Yamane	Nutrition Faculty, Nakamura Gakuen University, Japan
Ms Lihua Zhu	Cambridge University Library
Mr Chengetai Zvauya	Associated Press, Zimbabwe

Omission from the 1999-2000 issue of the Magazine

Mr Gilbert Kuan Yang Tan	Singapore Numismatic Association
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College Administration

as at 1 October 2009

Accommodation & Functions

Accommodation & Functions Officer
Accommodation Assistant
Housekeeper

Mrs Marilyn Motley
Mrs Katia Averina
Mrs Ann Saunders

Alumni & Development Office

Alumni Assistant

Miss Kate Hampson

Catering

Executive Chef
Butler

Mr Ray Palmer
Mr David Buck

College Office

Accountant
Accounts Assistants

Mr Jonathan Beart
Miss Barbara Aloï
Miss Katerina Gargaroni
Mrs Elizabeth Paterson
Mrs Natalia Ponomarchouk
Mrs Sally Cullen

Payroll & Personnel Officer

College Secretary and Registrar

College Secretary and President's Assistant
Registrar

Mrs Sheila Betts
Mrs Michelle Searle

IT Office

IT Manager
IT Officer

Mr Mirza Baig
Mr Barry Haylock

Maintenance and Gardens

Clerk of Works
Head Gardener

Mr Paul Chapman
Mr Philip Stigwood

Porters' Lodge

Head Porter
Deputy Head Porter

Mr David Luhrs
Mr Mike Wignall

Press Fellowship Office

Director
Administrator

Professor John Naughton
Ms Michelle Heydon

Tutorial Office

Tutorial Office Manager
Postgraduate Administrator
Undergraduate Administrator
Tutorial Office Administrator (Part-time Students)
Student Finance Officer

Mrs Kim Allen
Mrs Gillian Sanders
Miss India Darsley
Mrs Janet Smith
Mrs Sue Sang

