Downing College

Association Newsletter and College Record
2005

Contents

Mr Michael Gibbons MA
President 2004-2005

Downing College Association

Founded 1922

Officers and Committee 2004-2005

PRESIDENT

M J S Gibbons MA

VICE PRESIDENT

C W Hill MA

PRESIDENT ELECT

A R Farmer MA PhD

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President
The Immediate Past President (M J Mays MA PhD)
The Honorary Secretary & Editor (J G Hicks MA FREng)

Assistant Secretaries

W J Hall MA
R J Stibbs MA (College Record)

The Honorary Treasurer

P Thomson MA

Committee Members

D Bailey MA
S Coates MA PhD
C Howes MA
I Redding BA
C Clarke MA

Ex-officio Committee Members

T Sadiq BA (Durham) MSc(LSE) (Development Director)
R J Stibbs MA (Fellows' Steward)

Honorary Auditors

D A Blackadder MA DPhil(Oxon)
S G Fleet MA PhD

President's Foreword

Many readers of this publication will be unaware that it is organised by the Downing Association for its members and in fact everybody interested in having this annual account of life in Downing. The visibility, activity and indeed the fundamental purpose(s) of the Downing Association have been issues we have reviewed this year and on which we have reached clear conclusions. Following a process of challenge, the Executive Committee and I strongly believe that the Downing Association has an important role to play, working in close co-operation with the College Development Office, in enabling members to meet, to keep in contact with each other, to be informed of Downing life and to help the college. This year members of the Committee have developed new proposals, e.g. for putting Association pages on the College website, putting the sale of College memorabilia on a more robust basis, increasing the number of members attending the annual dinner, and to provide tangible support to members of the College where needed. We are all much indebted to Colin Howes, Roy Farmer, Peter Thomson and John Hicks amongst others for work beyond the call of duty on these issues; the plans will, I trust, be discussed at the Association AGM this September. My Presidency also coincided with the launch and promotion of the Mays Wild appeal, and as a natural scientist myself with connections to both Martin and Frank it was a privilege to support John Hawkins and his committee in this project. You will be able to read of its success elsewhere in this Newsletter. As a consequence of such commitment and work it has been a particular pleasure and privilege for me to serve as President this year. The President is always fortunate to have so many opportunities to be closer to Downing people and College life and I have attended as many as I could. At these events all those I spoke to – without exception – seem to have hugely enjoyed themselves, as did I (though it has to be said that over-enthusiasm for my first tomato tasting did have its disadvantages). Such closer acquaintances with Downing people, with the way the college is developing and with its plans for the future have only increased my respect for those responsible and my appreciation of how much the Master and Fellows do to build the college community and grow its achievements. It has therefore been a special pleasure to play a very small part in contributing to the evolution of this fine institution. I do encourage those who feel they might like to engage more fully with Association events to do so – they will be made very welcome and on the evidence they will much enjoy the experience. I certainly have.

Association News

140 members and their guests attended the Annual Dinner on September 26th 2004.

The Master reviewed the academic, sporting and social standing of the College; the Association President Dr Martin Mays replied and then invested the incoming President, Mr Michael Gibbons, with the badge of office. At the AGM preceding the dinner the Treasurer reported increased income, partly due to increased sale of goods for which new arrangements had been made with a view to acquiring more custom from conferences as well as members and students. He invited ideas as to how the Association might use some of its reserves to give help to appropriate students. This would be considered by the Executive Committee. Steps would be taken to establish an Association website to afford better communication with members. Some 2500 members have given the College their e-mail address and it would be helpful if more would do so as it offers a cheaper and much quicker means of communication. It would enable notices to be sent out at any time instead of the current few times a year with the Newsletter and through Dow @ Cam and the Association Alumni Day notice. Members will no doubt be aware of the College Website **www.dow.cam.ac.uk**

Barrie Jones (1965) and **Mike Smith (1965)** gave a piano duet and two piano recital – *Music from Vienna and Paris* - in the Howard Building on April 29th. They played works by Beethoven, Brahms, Fauré, Ravel and Milhaud. The event was organised jointly by the Association and the College Music Society. Andrew Bamber, Jon Lewis and David Pipe, officers of the Society assisted, with Andrew and David acting as page turners in Beethoven's Sonata in F minor and in Milhaud's Scaramouche, no mean task with music of such complexity.

The Secretary's Diary

I started this regular piece as a view of the College as seen by a returning former undergraduate; a reader's eye view as one might say. Such is the hospitality of the Fellowship that after some six years I wonder if I am still able to see the College from the outside. After giving this some thought I conclude that I can because the College is a continuously changing organism. The overall pattern of the year remains the same but the events and the people change. Unlike perhaps the period of the third Master, Thomas Worsley, who reigned for 49 years, disliking dissent so much that he agreed to everything the Fellows wanted! Over that period his own work comprised a treatise attempting to find a coded message conveyed by the first letters of each book in the Bible.

This year has seen the retirement of both the Senior Fellow and the Vice-master, namely John Hopkins and Martin Mays. Both have held numerous other offices within the College and the University and as Presidents of the Association. They were seen off with celebratory dinners in Hall. On the student front the news of the clubs and societies shows how active and in some cases how successful in competition they have been this year. The Advent carol service at the end of the Michaelmas Term saw the Chapel full to capacity, with seats in the ante-chapel and the gallery above. Those of some earlier generations would have been surprised not only by the majority of students in casual dress but also without gowns. The music recitals in the Master's Lodge have continued, a delightful event open to all in which students and their friends display enormous talents, instrumental and vocal, in the intimate atmosphere of the drawing room and occasionally, when organ music was offered, in the Chapel. There was an additional treat this year when for the first time the event was grown into a Leavers' Concert in the Chapel; voices, piano, organ and strings were heard in a glorious miscellany followed by wine and strawberries in the Master's Garden.

Next year's President

Prof. Roy Farmer has been our President Elect for this year. Before coming up to Downing in 1958, Roy completed National Service as an RAF Ground Wireless Instructor, an experience that whetted his life-long interest in electronics and computers. Although a regular attendee at Grange Road, his own rugby playing ambitions were confined to the Squirts, the so-called gentleman's XV, which he captained in 59/60. At other times he was to be found in the Engineering Department, a short walk from Downing via the old Addenbrookes outpatients department (now Brown's restaurant), or socialising with the 'Blackbirds'. Faced with the prospect of married life as a postgraduate in Cambridge or starting real work in Stafford, unsurprisingly he stayed on to take a PhD in electrical engineering. After a relatively late start in industry, he worked on automation projects for English Electric/GEC and Brown Boveri Kent, and eventually became Research Director at BICC, where he was closely involved with a number of IT business start-ups. His last year with BICC was spent on secondment to the DTI, which proved a good launching pad for setting up a business in management consultancy. In 1991, he became a Royal Academy of Engineering Visiting Professor and found himself back in the Engineering Department – but on the other side of the 'counter', so to speak. This placement involved both teaching and research and his frequent visits to Cambridge made the role of Year Representative much easier. Nowadays, he and his wife spend a substantial amount of time overseas, particularly in Indonesia and Australia where their sons' families live.

Forthcoming events

The Association's AGM and Annual Dinner will be held on Saturday 24th September 2005. Many members will know that some years ago this Association Weekend was augmented by the College's introduction of an Alumni Weekend. This year the events such as lectures and wine tasting will take place on the Saturday only. By the time this Newsletter is published members should have received a notice and application form. A form is also included with the Newsletter.

The Master writes -

As another academic year draws to a close, I find myself bewildered that a year can pass so rapidly, that I am now at the end of my second year as Master and another cohort of students has graduated. I thought that my life as Master, while fulfilling my research and teaching roles as a Professor in the University, would be busy and demanding. At least I was not deluding myself!

It is a challenging time for the College in every domain. The provision of an excellent educational environment, maintaining the Domus and trying to do so in a hostile financial climate, place huge demands on everybody involved. It is fortunate that there is so much commitment from so many to help Downing to thrive; not least from members of the Association.

There have been substantial changes in the Fellowship during the year. For the first time in forty years, the year began without Martin Mays and John Hopkins, who both retired and began their lives as Emeritus Fellows. I am happy to say that both remain actively involved with the College. We welcomed Marc Richards (Research Fellow, Linguistics), Guy Williams (Mathematics and Natural Sciences) and Dave White (Engineering) as Fellows at the start of the year. Jay Stock (Archaeology and Anthropology) joined the Fellowship in June, and we will admit four new Fellows on 30 September: Penelope Neville (Law), Rachel O'Reilly (Research Fellow in Chemistry and holder of a Royal Society Dorothy Hodgkin Fellowship), Natalia Mora-Sitja (History) and Kathleen Liddell (Law). I am delighted that we have been able to elect such a talented group of Fellows in such important subjects over such a short time. Very sadly Phyllis Lee has left the College to take up a post at Stirling University. Phyllis has been a devoted member of the Fellowship for 12 years and was Director of Studies, Tutor, Dean, and is a dear friend. She will take Stirling by storm. Daniel Beer (Research Fellow in Social and Political Sciences) leaves in September to take up a lectureship in History at Royal Holloway, London. Professor Sir John Pendry FRS, a most

distinguished scientist, was elected to an Honorary Fellowship. Neville Tait and Chris Bartram (Chair of the Campaign Board) were elected to Associate Fellowships; both are doing an enormous amount to help the College.

Several Fellows have been honoured during the year: Trevor Robbins was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; Bill Adams was awarded the Busk Medal for research on conservation and sustainable development in Africa; Philip Rubery received a Pilkington Award for teaching excellence; David Wales and I were awarded the degree of Sc.D. Honorary Fellow Quentin Blake was awarded the CBE.

Downing is very fortunate to have strong links with overseas universities and we have again been delighted to host visiting Fellows from Keio University in Tokyo (Professor Yoshihisa Hagiwara), the University of Virginia (Tom Hutchinson, whose exciting work on measuring eye movements in children with autism was featured in Dow @ Cam), and from Pomona College in California (Brian Penprase). Jude Browne was the Downing visiting Fellow at Pomona in September 2004. The biennial Oon International Award in Preventive Medicine was made to the distinguished neurobiologist and neurological genetics researcher Professor Peter St George-Hyslop FRS (University of Toronto) who delivered an exceptional lecture on the occasion of the award.

On another note, literally, a wonderful occasion marked the 90th birthday of our distinguished Honorary Fellow, Wilfrid Mellers. Wilfrid is a renowned composer and also a pioneering influence on the music curriculum at not only York, where he was Head of Department, but also in many other universities in the UK. A wonderful concert was held in his honour with original music composed by Wilfrid, or by other contemporary and distinguished composers for Wilfrid, many of them attending the occasion. A CD of the music played at the concert is being recorded in September under the guiding hand of John Turner who did so much to bring the concert to fruition, encouraged by Paul Millett (our Fellow in Classics).

Music continues to be a strong force in the College. We have many talented musicians who have been willing to give their time to perform at recitals in the Master's Lodge and at larger concerts, including an especially memorable Leavers' Concert in June. The choir, presently on tour in Stockholm and Helsinki, has been outstanding again and our organ scholar, David Pipe, who has just graduated, is to be congratulated for his enormous contribution to music in the College.

I have again enjoyed immensely my interaction with the undergraduates and graduate students this year. They are at the heart of everything we do. And our main objective as a Fellowship is to provide the best possible environment for our students in which to study, excel and fulfil their very considerable potential. The Senior Tutor, Graham Virgo, writes in detail about our admissions and results. But I would like to record here my great appreciation of the superb work that he does in this role. I am truly fortunate to be able to work with someone of such clearness of purpose and ability.

The students continue to push the boundaries; all of them. They know they are here primarily to study, but it is increasingly difficult for many of them to make the transition from school to undergraduate modes of study because of the gap that has opened between A level and degree courses and, in my view, the over burdening assessment (especially at AS Level). And of course there are so many other things to do! Music I have mentioned. The drama society continues to thrive with several productions during the year, including a Greek play in May week. Many of our undergraduates are involved in sport and there have been notable successes this year. The women's 1st VIII stayed Head in the Lents, though the Mays were less successful. The building blocks for next year's DCBC look very encouraging though. The rugby club were runners up for the Cupper Plate and finished 2nd in the league, losing only once. The newly formed lacrosse team (2004) produced three players for the University team. The cricket and tennis teams also had a very good year.

As you will see later in this volume, many of our students represented the University in a variety of sports. The Segreants, with new President, Dominic Reid, and the Griffins, with Senior President, Phil Boulding, are thriving and I strongly encourage members of these societies to attend their annual events here at Downing.

An aspect of Downing that present and Old Members seem to cherish is its special warmth, friendliness and social cohesion and this was cemented even more by a very successful Spring Ball, 'Bohème', in March. Despite the sub-zero temperature, the ball was a great success and plans are afoot for another next spring, and the Ball Committee is very enthusiastic about attracting members back to Downing to attend.

I have had several opportunities to meet with many Old Members during the year, both at Association and reunion events at Downing, and further afield. There was a memorable evening co-ordinated by Colin Cohen and Bob Bunker with many Hong Kong alumni in December, and another in New York in the spring, energetically organised by Flemming Heilmann. The New York reunion followed my brief stay at Albany as the Sterling Visiting Professor, which my wife, Jane Sterling, finds very amusing. There was a reunion in Edinburgh, hosted by Andrew Hajducki, and we plan another reunion in the midlands in the autumn. It is both very enjoyable and immensely reassuring to meet so many Old Members who remember fondly their time at Downing and who are so ready to give their support and help to the College.

The reality of that support in terms of the generosity of Old Members is everywhere to be seen. For example, the Hopkins Parry Fellowship appeal reached its £1,000,000 target, and the first Fellow will be appointed in the near future. The Mays Wild Fellowships appeal, chaired by John Hawkins, launched in the presence of Sir David King FRS at the London event last November, is already well on its way to reaching its first target, which is to support a Fellow in

Natural Sciences in perpetuity. These Fellowships will greatly enhance our ability to deliver excellent teaching and support to our students by attracting and appointing outstanding scholars. Such support for our educational activities, including bursaries for students applying to Downing, is critical.

One of the reasons that Downing is so special is because of its beautiful domus, but it also provides one of our greatest challenges, namely performing our educational activities in Grade 1 listed buildings which are exceptionally costly to maintain. Our kitchens are 20 years past their predicted maximum life expectancy and near to collapse, and so we have taken the momentous decision to rebuild and refurbish them, while providing proper disabled access to the West Range. This is a major and expensive project that will disrupt life in the College for 9 months. The Hall is in a dilapidated state with rapidly failing services, but we have a wonderful architectural scheme to restore this beautiful space in empathy with Wilkins' design. Completing this restoration will not only emphasise the Hall as the heart of our social cohesion, but provide a highly desirable venue for outside functions, thereby providing much needed revenue. We must also provide more accommodation for graduate students in order to attract them to Downing and, indeed, to retain our own graduates through their postgraduate years. The challenges are great, but I am confident that we can meet them with hard work and your support.

So as this year draws to a close, I am conscious of the enormity of the tasks ahead, but I am also optimistic. Much of that optimism stems from the excellence of those within the College who work devotedly to achieve our goals. I have already mentioned the Senior Tutor, but I refer also to our Bursar, Susan Lintott, Admissions Tutors, Paul Millett and Philip Rubery, the Secretary to the Governing Body and Fellows' Steward, Richard Stibbs, and many others – Tutors, Directors of Studies, Fellows and a wonderful College Staff. We are all committed to providing the best possible environment for our students and their education: that is what counts. That is why I am delighted to be Master, even during such difficult times.

Finally, to all Members of the Association, do please stay in touch. I hope to see many of you during the coming year.

The Senior Tutor writes –

It is the lot of the Senior Tutor throughout the year to collate and analyse statistics. This year the statistics for the College have been mixed. As regards admissions, the number of applications again increased to over 750 for about 124 places. The administration of the admissions process is a mammoth task and I am very grateful to the Admissions Tutors and the Tutorial and Admissions

Office staff in organising it so well. The interview period lasts for nearly three weeks and during that period nearly all the Fellowship are involved in interviewing. All are committed to choosing the students with the best potential for success in their chosen subject. At the end of the academic year, the key statistics relate to performance in examinations. At the end of June the Governing Body considers the results of all the students. It is fair to say that, this year, the general impression of the Governing Body was that the results were disappointing, with evidence of underperformance in some subjects, and in the second year in particular. However, it is generally considered that the first year results are very good indeed. Some performances of particular year groups within individual subjects are especially pleasing, notably the third year results in Economics and Geography; the results of the first year medics, where nearly half of the candidates obtained firsts; and the first year lawyers where Downing candidates obtained over 25% of the first class results awarded within the University. Overall, 68 candidates obtained firsts or distinctions in their examinations, which is slightly lower than last year. However, fewer candidates obtained thirds or lower seconds.

But these bare statistics do not reveal what has really happened in the College over the last year. They do not indicate the impressive individual academic achievement of many of our students. This year the Governing Body rewarded the exceptional academic distinction of some of our students by awarding 12 special prizes. Of these, certain performances are especially noteworthy. In Part IA of the Medical and Veterinary Sciences Lakshmi Harihar obtained the top first out of about 330 candidates. In Part IA of the Law Tripos Emily Haystead was ranked second out of 222 candidates. Matthew Kissane was placed top in Russian in Part IA of the MML Tripos. In Part IB of the Law Tripos, Paul Davies was awarded a starred first and was ranked first out of 252 candidates. In Part IB of the Natural Sciences Tripos Alex Silver was ranked second out of 580 candidates. Hoong Kok obtained the top first in Part II Chemistry and James McKenna got the top first in Part IIB of the Chemical Engineering Tripos.

But this academic distinction is not confined to the undergraduate community. The graduate community, consisting of over 180 students, has also brought great distinction to the College. This is sometimes evident in performances in performance in examinations. For example, Sarah Cowey, a Downing Law graduate, was ranked top in the LL.M. out of 134 candidates and she was awarded the Chancellor's Medal in English Law; a prize which is rarely awarded and was last awarded to a Downing lawyer in the late 1970s. Three clinical medics obtained marks of distinction in their Pathology examinations. The academic distinction of other graduate students who engage in research is sometimes more difficult to measure statistically. But this year we have circulated a questionnaire amongst the graduate students to identify what they have done, with a view to finding some way of recognising their academic contribution both financially and publicly.

The returns we have received already indicate that many of our graduate students are engaged in cutting edge research and are regularly invited to attend conferences or write papers to disseminate their findings. The Fellowship is aware that it is important to encourage graduate participation within the College community as a whole and, to that end, next year seminars will be organised which will provide an opportunity for graduate students to discuss their research with fellow graduate students and the Fellowship.

Of course, there has been a great deal more occurring with in the College. We have a number of societies, many subject-related, which have organised a wide variety of academic and social events during the year. The radical decision was taken to hold a Ball at the end of Lent Term, to avoid competition with other Colleges in May week. Bohème, as it was called, proved to be a great success, being very well organised and well attended. Equally, Downing students continue to participate in societies, groups and teams within the University and beyond.

The College is in good heart. The Fellowship is expanding slightly and we are working hard to ensure that we encourage the best teachers to supervise our students, either through election to the Fellowship or by the recent decision of the Governing Body to resurrect Bye-Fellowships. We have many challenges in front of us over the next few years and it is vital that we ensure that we protect and maintain what makes Cambridge special. The University has recently organised two general admissions days for Faculties, Departments and Colleges. Over 4,500 people attended and I spoke to a fair number of them. I was often asked, by potential applicants who were trying to decide whether or not to apply here, 'what makes Cambridge special?' There are many answers to that. But I emphasised the importance of the Colleges generally and the supervision system particularly. The College provides the community and the foundation for the Cambridge experience and the supervision system enables students to be taught by and engage with experts in their field. Together, both the College and supervisions ensure that our students reach their potential, or, to use a phrase which I normally avoid, 'add value'. For that is more important than any statistic; the satisfaction that we have added value to enrich the experience of all our students, both undergraduate and graduate. That is why we are here and that is what we will continue to strive to do.

Development Director's report

2004-05 saw important changes on the Development front. The Development Campaign, launched in 1996, was brought to a successful close having achieved its objective of raising £12m. The Hopkins Parry Law Fellowship appeal also reached a successful conclusion with the completion of the £1m

effort. However, as some things ended, other initiatives were born. The Mays Wild Fellowship was formally launched in November 2004 at Salter's Hall in London and at the time of writing stood at £300,000 achieved through the generosity of many former Natscis. The aim is to raise up to £500,000 to endow a fellowship in the Natural Sciences and support undergraduate and postgraduate research through research associateships and PhD studentships.

The College undertook a review of its fundraising objectives and identified the restoration of the Hall and the building of new graduate accommodation as major capital priorities. A whole series of naming opportunities have been developed under the umbrella of the 'Downing Development Programme' which will help us raise the substantial funds needed over the next few years. There are also very important ongoing needs particularly for student hardship funds, bursaries, and vacation grants which the Development Office will be encouraging alumni to support. The College will be working with the University in the context of the forthcoming 800th Anniversary Campaign to be launched in September 2005 which aims to raise money for Collegiate Cambridge. To support these activities the Campaign Board, a group of alumni who advise and assist the College in its fundraising efforts, elected a new Chairman after Julian Darley stepped down upon the completion of the Development Campaign. Chris Bartram (1968, Land Economy) took over the responsibility and is working very closely with the Master and the Development Director.

The College began to look at new ways of actively engaging alumni including a project to encourage entrepreneurialism amongst Downing students by bringing together a small group of Old Members from the world of business and enterprise to fund and judge a business competition. The winning students will be given seed capital to get their business ideas off the ground. The aim is to launch this formally in October 2005 and to run it on an annual basis.

The Master and the Development Director met alumni in Hong Kong in December 2004 and discussed ideas for supporting graduate students from the region. A dinner was also held in New York in April 2005 with American alumni and new regional events were introduced for the UK. A reception was held in Edinburgh in May 2005 as well as an informal get together with alumni in the Cambridge region in June when Richard Stibbs gave an amusing talk on being a University Proctor. An event in the Midlands is planned and will hopefully become a regular feature in the annual events calendar. Of course, in addition to these we held the annual London event at Salter's Hall, the Alumni Weekend in September, the Year Reps meeting and dinner in March, the Annual Reunion dinner in April, the Donors' Garden Party in June, and numerous ad hoc year group lunches and dinners.

Finally, as many of you will already be aware, the College said goodbye to Mary Evans who retired after nine years of organising alumni events. In that time she made a tremendous contribution to establishing and maintaining warm relationships between the College and its Old Members and we will all miss her.

Around the College

Changes in the College buildings and their surroundings take place all the time, some obvious and some subtle. When your editor was an undergraduate the Regent Street main gates were shut in the evening well before the pedestrian gate was locked at 11pm to be opened only by the porter; woe betide anyone asking to be let in then without an exeat or other tutorial authority. A fine of 6/8 (for those of more tender years this was six shillings and eight pence, namely one third of a pound and equivalent to about £8 in today's money) would be recorded. Avoiding this by climbing over the wall in Tennis Court Road was considered a heinous crime to the extent that a friend of mine who was caught at this and who had a room in College for all three years by dint of being a scholar had that privilege summarily removed and had to take lodgings outside. In more recent times the gates have been left open but recent awareness of security has resulted in the gates being closed from the evening onwards. However those driving out of College after dinner need not respond with panic when they find the gates shut and no porter apparently in attendance. The gates are now opened by a hidden mechanism which operates when you drive over the hump – don't go too far past the hump or the gates will hit you as they are opened by an unseen hand! They then close behind you, one hopes not until one has been able to emerge into the street clear of the closing gates. We show the gates on the back cover of this issue of the Newsletter not only to illustrate that their appearance has not changed but to display the College heraldic shields which are the subject of an article elsewhere in this Newsletter.

The Domestic Bursar, Dick Taplin, reminds us that, for those on foot, the other major change over the last few months has been the opening of the area between Nos 34 and 36 Lensfield Road shown on the front cover of this Newsletter. Previously an expanse of nondescript boarding between these two buildings, a new pedestrian gate and access path has now been provided, leading directly onto the axis of the College grounds. In the winter, with few leaves on the trees, this walk - equivalent to the Jesus College Chimney - gives a clear view towards the neo-classical grace of the Chapel. Come summertime, it leads into a sylvan copse, hiding Lensfield Road from the Paddock. This is allied with new stabilised gravel pathways, matching Downing's traditional Court, but meeting modern requirements for easier disabled access for wheelchairs.

Visiting Cambridge

Visiting Downing

People who have been undergraduates or graduates at Downing are now known as members out of residence and are most welcome to visit Downing at any time when it is open. Limited parking is available and to make arrangements please telephone the Porter's Lodge on 01223 334800.

Business meetings in Downing

The College makes its facilities available for conferences and meetings; for Members out of Residence the College offers rooms, subject to availability, for meetings during term time. For further information contact the Conference Office on 01223 334860 or fax 01223 467934.

High Table Dining Rights

Members out of residence in the categories below are welcome to dine at High Table twice per full term, the first occasion being free of charge. Appropriate gowns can be obtained on loan from the College on the evening, but you may wish to bring your own.

You are eligible for dining rights if you have one of the following:

- a Cambridge BA and 19 terms have passed since you matriculated at Cambridge.
- a Cambridge MA or higher Cambridge degree.
- any other Cambridge postgraduate degree, and 19 terms have passed since you
- began your first degree.

For further information please telephone the Conference Office on 01223 334860 or e-mail: jr279@ cam.ac.uk. (Unfortunately members may not bring guests to High Table.)

Visiting other Colleges

As a graduate of the University you are entitled to a Cambridge University "Camcard" which permits you and four guests to free entry into all of the Colleges of the University when they are open. For further information telephone or write to the University Development Office, 1 Quayside, Cambridge, CB5 8AB. Tel. 01223 332288.

News of members

Richard Bingham (1959) is working part time in Particle Physics at Oxford designing optics for the International Linear Collider.

Barrie Jones(1965) and **Mike Smith(1965)** gave a piano recital in the Howard Building on April 29th 2005. Barrie Jones was organ scholar and read music at Downing from 1965-8, remaining for a further four years to take a Mus.B in 1969, and a PhD three years later on the piano and chamber music of Fauré. He was appointed Research Assistant in Music at the Open University in 1972, and subsequently became Research Fellow and Lecturer, taking early retirement in October 2003. He has produced numerous Open University teaching units on subjects ranging from the history of notation to reception theory, but mostly on classical and romantic keyboard music. He has published numerous articles on nineteenth-century music as well as translating and editing a large number of letters from and to Fauré. He was also general editor of the Hutchinson Concise Dictionary of Music, reprinted in 1998. His latest publication is a translation of the complete correspondence of Saint-Saëns and Fauré. His leisure interests include languages, foreign travel (especially in France), and cookery. He is also 1965 Year Representative.

Mike Smith studied the piano and composition with Christopher Edmunds in Birmingham, before reading English and Music at Downing. After taking a PhD on the relationship between words and music in Elizabethan and Jacobean madrigals and consort music, he worked in both local government and bibliographic studies, before joining the staff of King Edward VI College, Stourbridge, in 1987, becoming Director of Music there ten years later. Since his retirement in 2000 Mike has worked as a freelance pianist, teacher, writer on music, and composer. His research interests centre on British music, especially Byrd and Elgar and, as his PhD reflects, on the relationship between words and music in song. He has published many articles and reviews in *Early Music* and *Tempo*, and as a performer he particularly enjoys chamber music, accompanying, and piano duets. Any time to spare away from music is devoted to botany, railways, and the exploration of the countryside.

David Parr (1959) has been in touch with **John Meddemmen (1959)** who holds a chair in the Dipartimento di Lingue e Letterature Straniere Moderne at the Università degli Studi di Pavia in Italy. John lives in Ghisleri, a 16th century College on the Campus and tells us that this year is the 500th anniversary of the birth of its founder, Pius V, who - amongst his other exploits – excommunicated Elizabeth I. His recent publications are listed in this Newsletter. He says he has

had the good fortune to collaborate with some of the best Italian literary critics, Maria Corti and Cesare Segare in particular. He writes only in Italian and offers to send offprints to whoever at Downing might be interested in them.

Mike Stary (1952) has lived by the Thames at Weybridge since 1957, with a narrow boat moored at the bottom of the garden. His hobbies are family, travel, opera, and very occasional OBs cricket match. He came up from Gordonstoun via the Royal Navy, being commissioned in the RNVR. He saw service in one of the last battleships, then MTBs. He read Natural Sciences Pt. 1 and Law Pt.2. Rugby Colours, Rugger Boat, 2nd string discus and XI Club President. Frank Wild said that he was not clever enough to be a scientist so he went into heavy engineering, nuclear power and industrial boilers. He became a Chartered Engineer and a Fellow of the Energy Institute as well as being co-owner of small building company and small property company. He set up Stary Engineering. He played rugger for United Services (Portsmouth), various ships, Wolverhampton and Harlequins. He married Phyl in1956 and was widowed in 1970. He married Erica, now a judge, in 1971. His daughter Philippa was at Gordonstoun, then Manchester and London Universities and is now in the Department for Constitutional Affairs.

John Wilkinson (1934) celebrated his 90th birthday on May 22nd along with some 100 friends in the Village Hall in his home village of Kingston, Cambridgeshire.

Bohème - Downing Ball 11th March 2005

March saw Downing transformed as we show on the cover of this issue of the Newsletter; lights of all colours played over the buildings and grounds, the North Range was lit in Downing magenta and the word 'Bohème' projected onto the chapel portico. Marquees and attractions appeared over the lawns. Rooms and staircases became Fin de Siècle Paris for one night. The Downing Ball was back, stronger than ever. After many months of planning and preparation, Bohème finally happened with Cambridge enjoying one of the best nights that Downing has put on. Early evening the doors opened and Downing students (who had priority access) were greeted with a sparkling wine reception in a heated marquee on Main Court. Soon after, the guests from other colleges entered and the Ball was in full swing. The Ball Committee started, very slightly, to relax! All the anxious work and frantic final week of preparations seemed to be paying-off; it looked like Downing had a successful Ball. West Lodge and the

Music room housed the Patisserie, Games Room and Casino where it is rumoured that the Master spent much time earning a small fortune, alas only in toy money! In West Lodge Garden there was a dance tent with DJs from the finest local club and in the Howard Building the 'Sin Room', so called because of the huge amounts of chocolate, coffees and liqueurs available! Upstairs in the Howard Building provided a fantastic setting for Cabaret, with round tables and soft red lighting. The Fellows garden and SCR patio provided the perfect setting for a Paris pavement café with wandering performers, including an accordion player. With dancing to local Cambridge bands in the Hall, doing battle with laser quest on the Paddock, listening to great upcoming bands in the marquee on the main lawn, the Ball offered a mix of music and entertainments to suit everyone – not forgetting excellent food and drink. I hope Bohème restarts the fine tradition of balls in Downing which of course you are all invited to be a part of (do visit our website). If you have any questions or feel you are in a position to help the Ball, Will Owen, Ball President 2005/2006, would love to hear from you. wto20@cam.ac.uk www.downingball.com

Memories

A I Doyle (1942) recalls wartime life in Downing.

At High Table in November 2004 I was pressed to offer some memories of my time as an arts undergraduate during the Second World War, which are very hum-drum and may be contradicted or capped by others, even though every year in these pages I am sad to see obituaries of my contemporaries as well as of older and younger Downing men.

I had sat a scholarship entrance examination for English in December in 1941 (swotting through the Blitz on Liverpool) and took the Higher School Certificate in July 1942. I came up in October 1942, aged just under 17, which entitled me for a few weeks to bananas, only one that I can remember. At the time of the scholarship exam I think the College was still partly occupied by the RAF but that it had gone before my arrival. (In the Second World War the service used Colleges for training officer cadets. Ed.) The College held one's ration book in term, but one got a small issue of butter or margarine and sugar, kept in jars, to use in Hall and one's rooms (which continued after the war was over for several years). We shared, two to a set, in my first year with a man from my own school, in the second with another companion in English, and the third with him in approved lodgings nearby in Fitzwilliam Street. There were a fair number of us reading English in each first year, before those over 18 were called up for

national service. And I was one of the very few men in the arts subjects exempt on medical grounds and so able to continue our courses throughout the war, while engineers, medicals and scientists were exempt on grounds of national necessity. Women continued at Girton and Newnham, and also from Bedford College, evacuated from London, they pursuing their own courses with their own teachers but participating in social and extracurricular activities such as meetings of the University English Society, of which I was on the committee. Their visits to College were subject to gate-rules regarding time, as were our own returns, though the Downing campus is of course only part-protected by railings and walls. Gowns had to be worn in the evenings in the town, at dinner in Hall and at supervisions, lectures and calling on College officers. The proctors and bulldogs were supposed to patrol the town but I saw them only once, unmenaced.

I think the College kitchens did a remarkable job of feeding us under all the restrictions of rationing and supply, and the perennial dissatisfaction of compulsory customers. An experiment with jugged hare (which I now esteem) was hardly enjoyed by men who had never met it before, and officially caught whale meat (which I found not unpleasant grilled with onions) was mostly unwelcome. We could make ourselves tea and supper in our rooms with bread and scrambled egg from egg powder bought on battels from the buttery. Outside there was at least one British Restaurant, the hotels requiring ration coupons, a few frugal cafes and foodless pubs. There were no licensed college bars, not owing to the war but because they were then unthinkable in the ethos of good student discipline.

The only bombs on Cambridge had been before I came up, near the Union Society, killing several people. [There were other sites. Ed]. There was of course an effective black-out of external lighting. In my third year (1944-1945) we had "buzz bombs" (V1) straying into the county and falling within hearing, but without loss of life or damage that we ever heard of, while the unheralded V2 rockets never came so far. Some men before enlistment did part-time training and one from my staircase killed himself with a grenade. On VE (Victory in Europe) Day, 8th May 1945, after a Te Deum sung at Fisher House (the Catholic Chaplaincy) I was told by a Benedictine monk, who had heard from a friend, that the allies now had a weapon of unprecedented force: this was three months before atom bombs were dropped on Japan.

Ian Doyle spent most of his career as a librarian at the University of Durham where he still lives.

Publications

Hennesey, R A S (1958) *The Transcaucasian Railway and The Royal Engineers*, Trackside Publications. 2004.

Kemp, James (1992). *Naked with joy*. 128pp paperback. £6-99. Deffo Publishing. 2004. http://www.deffo.net/nakedwithjoy

Meddemmen, John (1959) has published in the last three years.

Fenoglio's Binoculars, Johnny's Eyes: History, Language, and Narrative Technique in Fenoglio's "Il partigiano Johnny". di Philip COOKE. (book review) *Modern Language Review,* 97.4, 2002, pp.998-l000.

Beppe Fenoglio e "la meglio gioventù". *I1 Confronto letterario,* 37, XIX, 2002, I, pp.253-259.

L'estro comico della lingua inglese in italiano. A proposito di Alan Bennett. S*trumenti critici,101,* N.S., XVIII, 1, January 2003, pp.91-122.

Tenth national congress of the history of the English language. The Standardizing of English, Pavia, 13-15 September 2001 edited and with an Introduction by John Meddemmen, Mauro Baroni Editore, Viareggio-Lucca, 2003.

Il mito dell a traduzione definitiva. Ricezione passiva e rielaborazione attiva. «Acts of the International Symposium *Le varianti del traduttore,* Pavia, 9 January 2003», Supplement to *11 confronto letterario,* 41, 2004 - I, XXI, pp.21-48.

Tolkien's Twin Towers: aspettando che le luci si spengano. Acts of the Congress *Eroi di carta e celluloide. I1 medioevo germanico nelle forme espressive moderne,* Pavia, 12-13 December 2002, Supplement to *11 confronto letterario,* 42, 2004 - I, XXII, pp.157-179.

Harry Potter Lives! OK? *Inchiostro,* number 9, 23, October 2004, p.3

Beppe Fenoglio. Il tirocinio inglese di uno scrittore italiano. *trumenti critic,* 106, N.S., XIX, September 2004,3, pp. 455-475.

Pinocchio albionico. Somiglianze e differenze. (forthcoming). *I1 giro di Pinocchio in due giornate.* International Congress at the Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, 1-2 October 2004

Harrison, Bernard T (1958) *True North* (poetry collection). University of Melbourne:Five Islands Press. 2004. 91pp ISBN 1 74128 075 3.
Publisher's e-mail contact:rpretty@unimelb.edu.au
This book was selected to be sponsored by the Commonwealth Government, through the Literature Board of the Australia Council.

Jonathan Deverill (1988) Editor (with Charles Romaine). "Financial Assistance for Acquisition of Shares" in *Tolley's Company Law* . LexisNexis Butterworths. February 2005.

Appointments, retirements and distinctions.

Michael Denham (1954) has been awarded a PhD on the History of Medicine at University College, London. The title of his thesis is *The history of geriatric medicine and hospital care of the elderly in England between 1929 and the 1970's.* Michael says it was great fun and he strongly believes in further education in retirement. Following this he has received the title of Honorary Research Fellow in the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London.

Marriages

Adrian Hird (1997) and Helen Baker (1997) have married. Helen is now known as Helen Faye Baker Hird, where Baker is a middle name... i.e. Mrs HFB Hird.

The College Heraldry

Whilst discussing Association memorabilia in the Executive Committee Colin Howes observed that there are two forms of the Downing shield in use. The one with which we are familiar has the conventional shield shape, as on the front cover of this publication, the other has straight sides and the bottom edge constructed of two straight lines as on the back cover. Our immediate reaction was that the latter was a recent stylised version. However some time ago the Development Office was given a Wills cigarette card (c1930's) showing the stylised version. To our disgrace we have only just noticed that this version is on the College main gates and yet other versions appear on other gates! There is a circular version in Hall set in a rather grandiose carving but we suspect that this

is a one-off especially commissioned for the Hall. To illuminate this matter we asked for an opinion from the Cambridge University Heraldry and Genealogy Society and we are indebted to Dr John Horton of that body for this commentary:

When logo designers take tens of thousands of pounds of your money, they give you the logo itself plus a set of rules concerning its use: the exact colours, the size and shape, the font of any lettering included, whether or not it can appear in monochrome and so on. You then propagate these rules through your organisation and discipline anyone who has the nerve to break them. This is all done - so I'm told - for the sake of corporate identity. Heraldry is different. A coat of arms is defined in a special language called *blazon*. Here is its description of the Downing College coat of arms:

> "Barry of eight argent and vert, a griffin segreant or within a bordure azure charged with eight roses of the first seeded and barbed proper."

Which means:

> "On eight bars alternately white and green, a yellow griffin standing on one hind leg with the other three in the air and the whole thing within a blue border decorated with white roses that (otherwise) have natural colouring."

As you can see, much of blazon is derived from French; furthermore, adjectives follow nouns rather than vice versa. More fundamentally though, the description is very brief. This is because only certain aspects are necessary. How many feathers there are in the griffin's wing, for instance, is entirely up to the artist. The exact shades of the colours used are not specified. (Logos almost always come with numerical prescriptions for the colours.) Put another way, any representation of the arms that obeys the blazon is correct. Clearly, there is an infinite number of such representations. It is usual for the arms of men to be shown on shields and those of women on lozenges (i.e. diamonds). In this context, corporations are normally taken to be men. As you have discovered (and even ignoring the circle), there is more than one shape that a shield can take. In fact, the style of the shield can often date the drawing (or carving or whatever it is). The plain heater shield, for instance, is once again popular. However, in Victorian times, shields with very fancy shapes were fashionable. Oddities like circles do occur occasionally, especially for corporations.

Thus, none of the three forms you have observed is wrong as such (though the circle is unusual). Indeed, if you commission an heraldic artist for a drawing of your college arms, you will get something else again. This is the joy of heraldry - and thus it renews itself generation after generation (... unlike those nasty little logos!).

Glynn Jones Scholarships for Business and Management Education

Members of the Downing Association are reminded that they are eligible to apply for Glynn Jones Scholarships. These valuable scholarships are for those wishing to further their education for careers in the business and management fields. Any who have already embarked on such careers are welcome to apply if they consider that further education and training are likely to improve their career prospects. Typically, Scholarships have been awarded to help fund MBA or equivalent courses in this country or abroad, but the awards are not restricted to such courses. Scholarships of up to £10,000 per annum, for courses of up to two years' duration, have been made in the recent past. Further information about the awards and application forms are available from the Tutorial and Admissions Office. (email: senior-tutor@dow.cam.ac.uk).

Obituaries

Peter Runham Akroyd (1935)

The Rev Professor Peter Ackroyd, distinguished Old Testament scholar, died on 23 January 2005 aged 87. He came up to Downing from Harrow County School for Boys as an exhibitioner, and took a first in modern and medieval languages to which he added a London first in theology. He was later awarded a London MTh and a Cambridge PhD. A Congregational minister from 1943 to 1948 in Roydon, Essex and Balham, he became Lecturer in Old Testament and Biblical Hebrew at Leeds University. From 1952 to 1961 he held a lectureship in Divinity at Cambridge, where he served on the council of the Senate and became an honorary curate at Holy Trinity Church. From 1961 until his retirement in 1982 he held the Samuel Davidson chair of Old Testament Studies at London University, where he was also Dean of the Faculty of Theology and a member of the Senate, and became in 1969 a Fellow of King's College. He was a visiting professor at many American universities, and became chairman of both the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the Palestine Exploration Fund. President of the Society for Old Testament Study in 1972, he was also made an honorary member of the Society of Biblical Literature in 1982. Ackroyd's many publications included *Exile and Restoration*, *The People of the Old Testament, Israel under Babylon and Persia,* and

Studies in the Religious Tradition of the Old Testament. He translated several works of German scholars, and was editor of various publications including the *Cambridge History of the Bible.* His contribution to Old Testament studies was thus immense, and accompanied by inspirational teaching and active university administration. Peter Ackroyd's first wife Evelyn died in 1990. He is survived by his second wife Ann, and by the two sons and three daughters of his first marriage.

George Baxter (1933)

His son, Ian, tells us that George Baxter died on January 5th 2005 at the age of 91. He came up from Sir Thomas Rich's Grammar School, Gloucester and read Natural Sciences. He followed a career in education, teaching at Mill Hill and University College School then becoming Headmaster of Farnham Grammar School in Surrey in 1953 until his retirement in 1970. He was made MBE in 2004 for services to the community in Farnham.

Ewart Booth (1944)

His widow gives us these reminiscences of the life of Ewart Booth who died on 15th March 2005. Ewart was the son of a Methodist minister and so had a peripatetic childhood. From Alderman Newton Boys' School, Leicester he came up to Downing to read geography and where his time was divided by National Service which he elected to do as a Bevin Boy working in the coal mines. He became a schoolteacher eventually as Head of the Five Oaks Secondary School newly established in Caddington, near Luton, Bedfordshire. In 1970 he joined the Nottinghamshire LEA as a Secondary Schools Adviser for all fifty schools. He was later appointed District Adviser leading a team of twelve advisers representing different subject specialisms. This developed into the post of Senior Inspector with a more formal programme of inspection and development. Mr Jack Quebec, a former colleague and close friend says "Ewart carried out his duties with care and concern, and was regarded as a loyal and committed colleague. He had a sharp wit and an excellent sense of humour which never deserted him.".

Geoffrey Leonard Burton 1958

Geoffrey Burton died on June 14th 2005. He read History.

Stanley Philip (Peter) Chapman (1935)

Stanley Chapman died in November 2004. He came up from Ilminster Grammar School and read English and Medieval and Modern Languages. He took a Certificate in Education in 1939. He saw service in the Royal Artillery and the Intelligence Corps from 1940 to 1946 in the United Kingdom and in the Far East

where he conducted interrogations in Urdu and Burmese. He became Modern Languages master at Crewkerne School.

Peter Joseph Collingwood (1948)

The Rev Peter Joseph Collingwood, a former Methodist minister in Wells, Norfolk, who spent many years in Africa, has died at the age of 75. Mr Collingwood served on the Wells Methodist Circuit from 1997 and continued for a year after his retirement. His widow, Della, said that one of her husband's characteristics was that he accepted everyone, whatever their religious denomination. "All people were his flock and his friends", she said. He was at Wesley House. He served as chaplain for 10 years at the Uzuakoli College in Nigeria and then was principal for several years at the Biribi Memorial Grammar School. He returned to this country and spent a year at the Leys School in Cambridge. He then spent two years at the Methodist Missionary Society College, where he met his wife. They went out to Rhodesia, where he served as principal of the Tegwani High School, then to the Epworth Theological College in Harare. Two of the couple's sons were born in Rhodesia. On returning to this country, Mr Collingwood became a circuit minister at Torrington, north Devon, where he stayed for nine years. He was at Portland in Dorset for 12 years before moving to Wells. The couple had sons Stephen, Matthew, who died when a student, and Christopher.

The Revd. Laurence Gordon Davies (1949)

Laurence Davies was born in 1928 in Wallasey, Cheshire, but spent most of his boyhood in Norwich, where his father was the Chief Architect at Reckitt and Colman. Laurence attended schools in Norwich, including Norwich School, and during the war was evacuated for a year to Yorkshire where he benefitted from attending Bradford Grammar School. He played the organ at St. Giles, Norwich, during his teens, and it was partly this that led to his confirmation in the Church of England (diverging from a Methodist upbringing). A deep interest in church music and church history was to continue throughout his life. On leaving school, Laurence did his National Service with the RAF, mostly on the wilds of Dartmoor as a radar transmitter operator. In 1949, he came up to Downing to read Natural Sciences (especially Chemistry); with a developing vocation to Christian ministry, he changed to reading Theology for Part II of the Tripos. He was also College Organist and trained the College Chapel Choir. After graduating, he attended Lincoln Theological College. He was ordained deacon on 13th June 1954, in Southwark Cathedral, was ordained priest a year later, and took up his first curacy at St. John's, East Dulwich. There he met Ruth Ellis (whose father Bernard Ellis by coincidence had also read Natural Sciences at Downing); they

married in 1958 and moved to Maidenhead, where Laurence's second curacy was at All Saints, Boyne Hill. In 1961, Laurence was appointed Vicar of Brigstock and Stanion, Northamptonshire. He enjoyed participating in village life, built up the church choir, wrote a history of Brigstock parish church and started a flower festival. In 1969 he became Rector of Great with Little Billing, on the edge of Northampton; over the next fourteen years he steered the parish ably through the challenges and opportunities arising from a tenfold increase in its population. His daughter, Clare, was born at Brigstock; a son, Aidan, was born in 1970 but tragically died from asthma at the age of two. In 1983 the family moved back to rural Northamptonshire, with Laurence spending five years at Welton and Ashby-St-Ledgers. In 1988, ill-health led to Laurence's early retirement and a move to Watlington, Oxfordshire. He continued to take services and play the organ for nearby parishes, as well as becoming his wife's devoted carer as her health deteriorated. His enthusiasm for meeting and talking to people remained undimmed, and he was especially happy to exchange seeds and cuttings with those who shared his lifelong love of gardening. He and his wife together compiled puzzles for publication, including a long series of weekly cryptic crosswords for Amateur Gardening. He died on 19th June 2004 and is survived by his widow Ruth, daughter Clare (1982), and one granddaughter.

Michael John Preston Furniss (1946)

John Furniss died on 11th February 2005, aged 76. He was born in Derbyshire, and, after attending Chesterfield Grammar School, he was educated at Worksop College. In 1946 he came up to Downing, like his father, Frank Webster Furniss before him in 1918. He had been torn between a career in medicine and farming. All the doctors and farmers he knew had been consulted; the doctors strongly advised farming, the farmers; medicine. Knowing more farmers, he resolved upon medicine. He enjoyed his time at College immensely, playing rugby and football and continued to support College and attend Reunion Dinners periodically until late in life. When his daughter, Penny was asked for interview in 1980 he recalled his own; 'Which sort of pillars do we have in College, young man?' he had been asked, and pressed into her hand a crib note reading, 'Doric columns. Ionic capitals.' When she went up the following year, his central advice, apart from how to scale the back wall by the Howard Building, was to keep uppermost in her mind that the most important people in College were those in the Porter's Lodge. After Cambridge and National Service, he continued his medical training at The Middlesex Hospital Medical School in London, qualifying in 1957. He began a career as a General Practitioner in Ashford, Middlesex, where he was a great favourite with patients, to whom he was dedicated. He was a keen and knowledgable grower of fruit and vegetables and someone who shared his knowledge kindly and generously with others. Patients began to arrive

in surgery, when word got out, with ailing plants in need of a cure. He was an active member of the Royal Horticultural Society and patients suffering from depression would find themselves prescribed a day at Wisley Gardens, given his ticket and advised that a visit would prove more efficacious than a course of anti-depressants. In 1976 he joined H.M. Prison Service with Ashford Remand Centre and Feltham Young Offenders' Institution under his medical care, until his retirement in 1992. He was extremely popular with the inmates, who marked his kindness to them with gifts of artwork produced in the prison studios. He was an expert fly-fisherman and fished with the naturalist Colin Willock, who made the 'Survival' programmes. He tied all his own flies, including his own invention, a magnificent magenta and black construction - 'The Downing' – which he maintained could entrap all but the most deviant of trout. In 1999, he received a telephone call from the BBC asking if he was still interested in 'Gardener's Question Time' visiting the Ashford Horticultural Society of which he was President. His letter of invitation had been written 38 years earlier in 1961, and was perfectly preserved apart from the legend, scrawled across the top by unknown hand, 'No chance.' 'Good Lord, yes' he was reported as saying, when interviewed by The Telegraph as the programme was broadcast. 'It only goes to show what you can do if you persevere.' He is greatly missed and survived by his wife Valerie, daughters Penny and Judy and four grandchildren.

John Connington Gates (1948)

John Gates died on 9th April 2005. He came up to Downing from Bedford Modern and read Agriculture after serving two years in the Royal Air Force.

Eric George (1938)

Died on 8th February 2005. He had started to read botany before the war but was posted to West Africa for a year. When he graduated he worked in the University where he became director of the culture collection of algae and protozoa. He leaves his wife Kay, a daughter and a son, and four grandchildren.

Donald Gray (1939)

Died on 23rd March 2005 at the age of 85. His widow, Mary, tells us that he was so very proud of his MA(Cantab) after his early struggles from a poor working class family and his ability to win awards and exhibitions. From 1940 to 1941 he was a seaman in the Western Approaches; he was commissioned in 1941 and commanded MGB's and MTB's. After the war he resumed reading Medieval and Modern Languages at Downing. He was a dedicated teacher at Taunton's School, Southampton, (later Richard Taunton College) where he became Senior Tutor in Modern Languages and eventually Head.

Philip Hobsbaum (1952)

Died on 28th June 2005. We will publish an obituary in next year's Newsletter.

George Demosthenes Klingopulos (1936)

George Klingopulos, who died in January 2005, was born in Newport, Monmouthshire. He won a scholarship to Downing in 1936 and read English under F.R. Leavis. He graduated with a double first. At the outbreak of war he joined the army, initially as a regular soldier and then in the Intelligence Corps where he achieved the rank of Captain. He served in the Middle East in Syria and the Lebanon and was mentioned in despatches for his work there. He met Joan in Athens in 1945 and they married that year. His first post was in the University College of South Wales in Swansea followed, in 1947, by a lectureship in Sheffield University. In 1956 he accepted a Senior lectureship in the University College of South Wales in Cardiff, where he taught until he retired in 1983. He wrote several essays for the Pelican Guide to English Literature including *The Spirit of the Age in Prose: from Blake to Byron* ,and *Notes on the Victorian Scene* and *The Literary Scene from Dickens to Hardy,* and *Mr Forster's Good Influence* from *The Modem Age*. He wrote for 'Scrutiny', *The Novel as Dramatic Poem: Wuthering Heights* in Volume XIV and also wrote a review of Henry Reeds' *A Map of Verona*. Since 1983 he has been retired and living near his family in Norfolk. His wife, Joan, died in 2000. He leaves three daughters and one granddaughter.

This obituary was prepared by his daughter, Sophie.

Henry Miles Milling (1954)

Miles Milling died on 27th February 2005. Without having known him it would be hard to understand the degree of genuine affection his many friends and Downing contemporaries felt for him. Writing now is therefore a sad experience but with many happy recalls. I had the privilege of rooming with him for two years. From Oundle Miles followed his father, Henry Robert Milling (1919), in reading engineering at Downing. An exhibitioner, he was acknowledged as much the brightest of us and appeared not to have to work hard to achieve a good degree (galling for his room-mate sweating for a poor degree!); he had plenty of time to row in the first boat for all three years and his social life took most evenings. Some ten of our Downing '54 set went down to London and continued to meet; my fiancée, Norma and I were delighted when Miles agreed to be our best man. Miles was already embarking on a highly successful career, specialising in turbine design: a further qualification at Imperial College, fast promotion to manager and three years as AEI's (later English Electric) man in Canada, senior

manager with International Combustion, Commercial Director of the Fairey Engineering Group and in 1985 founded Milling International Marketing. I will always remember with affection his slight hesitancy of speech at the start of a discussion, his blinking, his chuckle, of his absent mindedness which concealed his astute grasp of affairs. Miles married Ann in 1968 and in recalling Miles it gives me pleasure to use Ann's own words 'Gifted with a happy nature, a generosity of spirit, complete honesty, huge modesty and total optimism. Everyone loved him. Can't remember him ever losing his temper but with firm ideas and strong principles'. That was Miles all right.

Roger Blamey (1954)

Gerald Martin Price (1958)

Andrew Price tells us that his father, Gerald Price, passed away on April 6, 2005 peacefully at home, surrounded by his family after an eight year battle with cancer at the age of 64. He came up to Downing from John Fisher School, Purley to read English. After teaching in England he emigrated to Canada in 1965. Gerald's teaching career of 35 years encompassed both the classroom and the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation. Gerald is survived by his wife Audrey (DePodesta), son Andrew and wife Michelle and grandsons Colin Samuel, and Sam David of Whitby, and son Kevin and wife Katherine of Toronto.

For those who knew him, Remember now.
For those who called him friend, Remember often.
For those who loved him, Never forget.

September 20, 1940 - April 6, 2005
"I will not cure it, but I will beat it."

Malcolm Bruce Ronaldson (1949)

Bruce Ronaldson, who died on December 2nd 2004 at the age of 87, was at Downing in 1949-50 on a course from Tanganyika. He was born in South Africa and when the Second World War broke out he joined the King's Africa Rifles as a private but was commissioned after being wounded in Ethiopia and sent to India to train as a jungle warfare instructor. Soon after the war he joined the British Colonial Service. He was posted to Tanganyika as a District Commissioner, overseeing a huge area and dealing with everything from public works to healthcare. Ronaldson recognised the power of sport to unite people and trained a talented young athlete, John Stephen Akhwari, who entered the marathon at the Mexico Olympics. He fell during the race and finished hours after the rest of the field, becoming an overnight celebrity and symbol of the Olympic spirit when he told reporters: "My country did not send me 7,000 miles to start this race. They

sent me to finish it." Akhwari later founded the Tanzanian Olympic programme. Ronaldson's great sporting love was cricket and he represented Eastern Province, but was denied a place in the South African side by the outbreak of war. He later captained Tanganyika and East Africa. When Tanganyika gained independence he moved to Britain and became company secretary of Oxfam from which he retired in 1982. Six of his family became real tennis professionals and Bruce set up a publishing company which publishes books on that subject.

Jack Douglas Smith (1957)

Jack Smith came up to Downing from Ealing Grammar School for Boys and read French and Spanish. His national service was spent with the Royal Air Force and he received his teacher training at Liverpool University. He married Joan in 1962.After almost twenty years spent teaching languages at various schools in the South East he returned to Cambridge for theological training at Westcott House. He was ordained priest in Ely Cathedral in 1981. He was then firstly the Rector of the Norfolk parishes of Barton Bendish, Wereham, Beachamwell and Boughton and then of the Northamptonshire parishes of Silverstone, Slapton and Abthorpe. He died as the result of diabetic complications in 1994 leaving Rachel, now 36 and Andrew, 33.

John Sydney Stembridge (1947)

Died on 10th November 2004. He came up from The Manchester Grammar School after five years in the Royal Air Force Signals (mainly with the Central Mediterranean Forces, also with British Overseas Airways Corporation in Sicily). He read English under Dr F R Leavis before taking the Certificate of Education and teaching in Grammar Schools. *His widow tells us that* "..especially during a later illness he often thought with affection of the College and Cambridge, his friends, and many interests there including Chapel, sport and the Doughty Society".

Thomas Knowles Stretch (1932)

Knowles Stretch died on 29th December 2004 at the age of 91. His brother Lewis kindly sent us these details of his career. Knowles came up to Downing from Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby as an Exhibitioner. On graduation and after failing to gain entry into the Civil Service Knowles turned to teaching. After two years in Leicester he joined the Jerusalem and Near East Mission at St Luke's School, Haifa. After the Second World War he moved to their Bishop Gobet School, Jerusalem but when the Palestine Mandate collapsed he went with the School to Amman where he taught King Hussein sufficient English to go to Sandhurst. In 1957 after the breakdown in relations Knowles went to Lebanon and then when things got violent he moved to Cyprus teaching in the Melkonian (Armenian)

Institute. He then came to the United Kingdom to look after his parents; after they died he returned to Nicosia where he worked as a sub-editor on the Cyprus Times, the only English language newspaper on the Island. In 1992 he returned to live in Godmanchester until he had to move to a care home in 2001.

Keith Arthur Peace Smith (1947)

Keith Smith died on July 1st 2003. He came up to read English under F R Leavis after several years of active service in the Royal Tank Corps during the Second World War. He took the Certificate of Education in 1950. At College his main interests had included the Christian Union, the Doughty Society and squash. He played full back in the College soccer team. He taught English at Poole Grammar School and night school and in 1981 retired as Senior Lecturer in English at the Dorset Institute of Higher Education.. His widow tells us that they had two children and four grandchildren.

Acknowledgements

May we thank those who contribute to the preparation of this two-part publication - the *Association Newsletter* and the *College Record:*
Richard Stibbs, Assistant Secretary (College Record) still finds time amongst his roles as Fellow, Fellows' Steward, Secretary to the Governing Body, Praelector, Supervisor in Mathematics, and Senior University Computer Officer to solicit contributions from the College Club secretaries and the Fellowship. Our other Assistant Secretary, **John Hall (1955)** helps with drafting obituaries and other editorial matters. **Mary Evans** retired this year and we thank her for the help she has given over the years not only to the Newsletter but to the Association as a whole. **Helen Limbrick** and **Sarah Brinkley** of the Development Office give us titbits of news of members and help us through the database as well as providing a permanent foot on the ground in College. **Jane Perks**, Manager of the Admissions and Tutorial Office, supplies the lists of new admissions and the Tripos results and awards hot off the press. **Janet Wass**, College Secretary keeps us up to date with the Fellowship, a more fluid constituency than at one time. We thank also those of our members who send us pieces on a whole range of subjects which add spice, perspective and purpose to the whole.

Downing College

2004 -2005

Downing College 2004-2005

As at Octobeer 2004

The Patron

THE DUCHESS OF KENT, G.C.V.O.

The Master

BARRY JOHN EVERITT, B.Sc.(Hull), Ph.D. (Birmingham), Sc.D. Professor of Behavioural Neuroscience.

The Fellows (in order of admission)

PHILIP HUSON RUBERY, M.A., Sc.D. *(Tutor, Assistant Admissions Tutor)* University Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry.

CHARLES PORTER ELLINGTON, B.A. (Duke), M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S. Professor of Animal Mechanics.

BARRY CHARLES MOORE, M.A., M.Sc. University Reader in Economics.

PETER JAMES DUFFETT-SMITH, M.A., Ph.D. *(Acting Dean (Mich.Term))* University Reader in Physics.

PETER DAVID EVANS, Sc.D. *(Tutor)* Fellow in Physiology.

RICHARD JAMES STIBBS, M.A. *(Praelector, Secretary to the Governing Body and Fellows' Steward)* University Senior Computer Officer.

PAUL CHRISTOPHER MILLETT, M.A., Ph.D. *(Admissions Tutor)* Collins Fellow and Senior University Lecturer in Classics.

WILLIAM MARK ADAMS, M.A., M.Sc.(London), Ph.D. Professor of Geography Conservation and Development.

TREVOR WILLIAM CLYNE, M.A., Ph.D. Professor of Materials Science and Metallurgy.

CATHERINE LYNETTE PHILLIPS, B.A. (Queen's) M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. *(Tutor)* R J Owens Fellow in English.

GRAHAM JOHN VIRGO, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon) *(Senior Tutor)* University Reader in English Law.

JOHN STUART LANDRETH McCOMBIE, M.A., M.A. (McMaster), Ph.D. University Reader in Applied Economics.

DAVID JOHN WALES, M.A., Ph.D. University Reader in Chemistry.

PHYLLIS CHADWICK LEE, B.A. (Stanford), Ph.D. *(Dean and Gardens' Steward)* University Reader in Biological Anthropology.

TREVOR WILLIAM ROBBINS, M.A., Ph.D. Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience.

SARAH JANE BRAY, B.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. University Reader in Developmental Biology.

MARGERY ANN BARRAND, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London) *(Tutor for Graduates)* Senior University Lecturer in Pharmacology.

STAFFORD WITHINGTON, B.Eng. (Brad) Ph.D. (Manchester) University Reader in Physics.

CHRISTOPHER ALLIM HANIFF, M.A., Ph.D. University Reader in Physics.

RICHARD MICHAEL SMITH, B.A., (London), M.A. (Oxon), Ph.D., F.B.A. *(Vice Master)* Professor of Historical Geography and Demography.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Bristol), Ph.D. Verjee Fellow, Group Leader, Medical Research Council Cancer Cell Unit.

ADAM NOEL LEDGEWAY, B.A. (Salford), M.A. (Manchester), Ph.D. (Manchester) *(Tutor)* Senior University Lecturer in Linguistics.

IAN RICHARD JAMES, M.A., M.A. (Warwick), Ph.D. (Warwick) *(Tutor for Graduates, Fellow Librarian)* Fellow in Modern Languages.

ROGER CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Southampton) F.R.S. Professor of Physiology.

SUSAN ELIZABETH LINTOTT, M.A., Ph.D. (Kent at Canterbury) *(Bursar).*

ZOE HELEN BARBER, M.A., Ph.D. University Senior Lecturer in Materials Science.

IAIN DAVID JEFFREY DUPÈRE, M.A., Ph.D. *(Tutor and Praelector)* Research Associate in Acoustics.

SOPHIA DEMOULINI, Ph.D. (Minnesota) Fellow in Mathematics.

IAN GARETH ROBERTS, B.A. *(*Wales, Bangor*)* M.A. *(*Salford*),* Ph.D. (Southern California) Professor of Linguistics.

MICHAEL TREVOR BRAVO, B.Eng. (Carleton), M.Phil., Ph.D. *(Fine Arts Steward)* University Lecturer at the Scott Polar Research Institute.

DAVID ROBERT PRATT, M.A., Ph.D. *(Archivist)* Fellow in History.

JUDITH MARY BROWNE, B.A. (Anglia Polytechnic University), Ph.D. *(Tutor*) Fellow in Social and Political Sciences.

RICHARD DANIEL BEER, M.A., Ph.D. Research Fellow in Social and Political Sciences.

NEIL GEOFFREY TUROK, M.A., Ph.D. (Imperial College, London) Darley Fellow and Professor of Mathematical Physics.

MARIJN GERARD JOHANNES FORD, M.A., Ph.D. Lander Research Fellow in Molecular Biology.

DAVID JOHN FELDMAN, M.A. (Oxon), B.C.L. (Oxon) , F.R.S.A. Rouse Ball Professor of English Law.

LUDMILLA JANE JORDANOVA. M.A., Ph.D., F.R.H.S. Fellow in Cultural History.

LIPING XU, B.Sc. (Beijing), Ph.D. University Lecturer in Turbomachinery.

PAUL DEREK BARKER, B.Sc. *(Imperial College, London),* D.Phil. *(Oxon.)* University Lecturer in Chemistry.

MARC DAVID RICHARDS, B.A., M.A. *(University College, London)* Graham Robertson Research Fellow in Linguistics.

GUY BARNETT WILLIAMS, B.A., Ph.D., Senior Research Associate, Wolfson Brain Imaging Centre.

DAVID JOHN WHITE, M.A., M. Eng., Ph.D., University Lecturer in Engineering.

MARCUS TOMALIN, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., University Research Associate in Engineering

The Honorary Fellows

GILES SKEY BRINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S.
Formerly Professsor of Physiology, London

SIR FRANCIS GRAHAM SMITH, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Former Fellow. Formerly Professor of Radio Astronomy, Manchester.
Former Astronomer Royal

DAVID REES, ScD., F.R.S.
Former Fellow. Formerly Professor of Mathematics, Exeter.

SIR DEREK WILLIAM BOWETT, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.
Formerly President of Queens' College.
Formerly Whewell Professor of International Law

SIR ARNOLD STANLEY VINCENT BURGEN, M.A., F.R.S.
Former Fellow. Formerly Master of Darwin College.
Formerly Professor of Pharmacology

SIR ALAN BOWNESS, C.B.E., M.A.
Formerly Director of the Tate Gallery

WILLIAM AUSTYN MAIR, C.B.E., M.A.
Former Fellow.
Formerly Francis Mond Professor of Aeronautical Engineering.

ARTHUR TAYLOR VON MEHREN, B.S., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Juris (hon.)
Former Fellow. Formerly Arthur Goodhart Professor of Law.
Formerly Professor of the Conflict of Laws, Harvard Law School.

DAME JANET ABBOTT BAKER, D.B.E., M.A., Hon., Mus.D.
Opera, Concert and Lieder singer.

ALAN NORMAN HOWARD, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
Nutritionist and Philanthropist.

PETER MATHIAS, D.Litt., C.B.E., F.B.A.
Former Master. Formerly Professor of Economic History, Oxford

SIR TREVOR ROBERT NUNN, C.B.E., B.A.
Director of The National Theatre.
Director Emeritus, The Royal Shakespeare Company.
Formerly Chief Executive and Artistic Director, Royal Shakespeare Company

GODFREY MICHAEL BRADMAN, F.C.A.
Businessman and Philanthropist

COLIN BRIAN BLAKEMORE, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Former Fellow. Waynflete Professor of Physiology, Oxford.

ALAN CARRINGTON, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Former Fellow. Royal Society Professor of Chemistry, Southampton.

RICHARD LANGTON GREGORY, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Formerly Professor of Neuropsychology, Bristol.

MARTIN JOHN KEMP, M.A., F.B.A.
Professor of the History of Art, Oxford. Formerly Slade Professor of Fine Art.

SIR ARTHUR DESMOND WATTS, Q.C., M.A., LL.M.
Formerly The Legal Adviser , Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
RICHARD JOHN BOWRING, MA., Litt.D.
Master of Selwyn College, Professor of Japanese Studies
DAVID STANLEY INGRAM, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Master of St Catharine's College. Formerly Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and ex-officio Professor of Botany at Edinburgh and Glasgow.
QUENTIN SAXBY BLAKE, C.B.E., M.A., R.D.I., F.C.S.D.
Illustrator and author.
SIR LAWRENCE ANTONY COLLINS, LLD., F.B.A.
Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice
BARONESS PHYLLIS DOROTHY JAMES, O.B.E., J.P., F.R.S.L.
Lady of letters
DAVID ANTHONY KING, M.A. Sc.D., F.R.S.
1920 Professor of Chemistry. Chief Scientific Adviser to H M Government and Head of the Office of Science and Technology. Formerly Master.
WILFRID HOWARD MELLERS, O.B.E., M.A., D.Mus., F.G.S.M.
Composer. Emeritus Professor of Music at York.
RT REVD NICHOLAS THOMAS WRIGHT, D.Phil, D.D.
Former Fellow. Bishop of Durham.
STEPHEN GEORGE FLEET, M.A., Ph.D.
Formerly Master.

The Emeritus Fellows

JAMES NORMAN BIRCH, M.A.
DAVID KENNETH HOLBROOK, M.A.
ALFRED THOMAS GROVE, M.A.
DAVID ANDREW BLACKADDER, B.Sc.(Edin.), M.A., D.Phil (Oxon.)
IAN BONAR TOPPING, M.A.
ROBERT JOHN RICHARDS, Ph.D.
CHARLES HARPUM, M.A., LL.B., LL.D.
JOHN ALAN HOPKINS, M.A. LL.B.
MARTIN JOSHUA MAYS, M.A. Ph.D.

The Associate Fellows

JULIAN JEFFS, Q.C., M.A.
WILLIAM TUDOR-JOHN, M.A.
GEORGE FREDERICK PULMAN, Q.C., M.A.
JOHN FLETCHER HAWKINS, M.A.

The Wilkins Fellows

GODFREY MICHAEL BRADMAN, F.C.A.
JULIAN ROBIN DARLEY, M.A.
RICHARD ALEXANDER FRISCHMANN, B.A.
FLEMMING HEILMANN, M.A.
ALAN NORMAN HOWARD, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
JOANNA MAITLAND ROBINSON
RUMI VERJEE, M.A.

The Fellow Commoners

TIMOTHY RAWLE, M.A.
COLIN WILLIAM HILL, M.A.
JOHN HICKS, M.A. F.R.Eng.
RICHARD KEITH TAPLIN, M.B.E., B.Sc. (London School of Economics and Political Science)
MARTIN VINNELL, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Essex)
MICHAEL McEVOY, M.A, Ph.D.
KEITH JAMES EYEONS, M.A., M.A.(M.M.) (Nottingham), Chaplain
PETER THOMSON, M.A.
TARIQ SADIQ, B.A.(Durham), M.Sc.(London School of Economics)

The Directors of Studies

Archaeology and Anthropology	*Dr J Stock *(Mich. & Easter)*
	Dr P C Lee *(Lent)*
Architecture	Dr M McEvoy
Chemical Engineering	*Dr K Yunus Classics
	Dr P C Millett
Clinical Studies	Dr N Coleman
Computer Science	Mr R J Stibbs Economics
	*Dr N Allington
Education (PGCE etc)	*Mr J Raffan
Engineering	Dr I D J Dupère
English	Dr C L Phillips *(Mich. & Lent)*
	*Dr M Tomalin *(Easter)*
Geography (2nd and 3rd Years)	Dr W M Adams
Geography (1st Years)	Dr M T Bravo
History	Dr D R Pratt *(Mich. & Easter)*
	Professor R M Smith *(Lent)*
History of Art	*Professor D Watkin *(Mich.)*
	Dr L J Jordanova *(Lent & Easter)*

Land Economy	*Mrs M Gardiner
Law	Mr G J Virgo
Law (LLM)	Professor D J Feldman
Linguistics	Dr A N Ledgeway
Management Studies	Dr I D J Dupère
Mathematics	Dr G B Williams *(Mich.)*
	Dr S Demoulini *(Lent & Easter)*
Medical and Veterinary Sciences	Dr N Coleman
Modern Languages:	Dr I R James
Music	*Dr P Tregear
Natural Sciences (Biological)	Professor C P Ellington
Natural Sciences (Biological) - Assistant DOS	Dr S J Bray
Natural Sciences (Chemistry)	Dr D J Wales
Natural Sciences (Physical)	Dr Z H Barber
Natural Sciences (Physics)	Dr P J Duffett-Smith
Oriental Studies	*Mrs H Laurie
Philosophy	*Dr J Marenbon *(Mich.)*
	*Dr L Radoilska *(Lent & Easter)*
Social and Political Science	Dr J Browne
Theology and Religious Studies	*Dr F Watts *(Mich. & Easter)*
	*Dr R R Manning *(Lent)*

* External Director of Studies

College Lecturers

Architecture	Dr M McEvoy
Classics	Dr A Rogerson
Economics	Dr N J Allington
	Mr R G Bates
	Dr F V Comim
Engineering	Dr D J Ranansinghe
English	Dr M Tomalin
Law	Mrs C A Hopkins
Modern & Mediaeval Languages (Spanish)	Dr R C Clark
Modern & Mediaeval Languages (German)	Dr C Woodford
Music	Dr P J Tregear

College Lektor

German	Mr M P Rohde

News of the Fellowship

Prof. Quentin Blake (Honorary Fellow) was appointed CBE in the 2005 New Year's Honours for services to children's literature. He gave a public talk on his work at the Union Society on March 1st 2005.

Prof. Charlie Ellington (Fellow) spoke on the BBC Radio 4 programme *Designs on Nature* on March 30th 2005.

Prof. Sir David King (Honorary Fellow) was the guest on BBC Radio's *Desert Island Discs* in May.

The Rt Rev Tom Wright, Bishop of Durham (Honorary Fellow) explored the nature of evil in an hour-long programme, *Evil,* on Channel 4 Television broadcast on Easter Day.

Fellowship Research -

This year we have gathered together descriptions of the varied research interests of the Fellowship:

Barry Everitt

My research is in the general area of behavioural neuroscience and is concerned with the neural and psychological mechanisms underlying learning, memory motivation and reward. Much of my current research is concerned with the neuropsychology of drug addiction, especially drugs such as cocaine and heroin and is funded by the Medical Research Council. A major research theme is the impact of learning on drug addiction - both its development and its persistence. For example, taking drugs might begin as a voluntary, or goal-directed, action but may transform in time to become compulsive and a habit that is hard to relinquish. This transition from initial drug use to addiction may occur through the progressive engagement of different learning systems in the brain and we have growing evidence that this is so. Drug cues - stimuli that have become associated with the effects of self-administered drugs through Pavlovian conditioning (these include not only the paraphernalia used by drug addicts, but specific places and even people) - also exert a powerful control over addictive behaviour. These cues elicit drug craving and they can precipitate relapse to a drug-taking habit in otherwise abstinent individuals. We now know a great deal about the neural basis of this learning and have begun developing new drugs that prevent or diminish the impact of these drug-associated stimuli, thereby aiding relapse prevention which is a potentially powerful way to treat this chronic relapsing disorder.

Charlie Ellington

Although based in the Zoology Department, my general interests are in the fields of biomechanics and bioengineering, with a particular fascination for animal flight. Efforts were originally focused on insect flight, and we spent many frustrating years proving that bumblebees and other insects cannot fly, that is, according to theconventional laws of aerodynamics. We finally discovered their trick with a 1 metre robotic insect, the flapper, which revealed that their wings produce exceptional lift by a mechanism that was new to aerodynamics. Since then we have branched out, applying our knowledge to the design of flapping-wing micro air vehicles (MAVs) for inspection and surveillance. Vertebrate fliers present other problems, and we havecurrent studies on hummingbird wings and very large fruit bats in a captive zoo colony in Chester. One of the most challenging projects involves reconstructing the extinct pterosaurs: a group of reptiles, contemporaneous with the dinosaurs, which dominated the skies during the Mesozoic era. Models based on fossils have been tested in wind tunnels, and their excellent gliding performance has suggested improvements to the design of sails. Anything that flies is fair game to us.

Peter Duffett Smith

I am a physicist by training, and a radio astronomer by trade. A recent area of research has been measuring and investigating tiny fluctuations in the temperature of the cosmic microwave background radiation, which bathes us all with its feeble remnant echo of the fireball of the birth of the Universe. On another front I had also beenusing long-wavelength radio telescopes to study the older parts of radio galaxies, gigantic structures much of which are only visible in the radio wavebands. One of the things you need to have in any instrument is an aperture size which is hugely bigger than the wavelength. I was using a wavelength of 12 feet so I needed an instrument a thousand miles or more across. The only solution was to build a radio telescope in two parts, a large antenna near Cambridge and a portable element packed onto a trailer and towed by a motor caravan. It was easy enough to set up the portable end in a farmer's field in the South of France, but now I needed to find its position within a precision of 2 feet. I devised a method based on measuring the signals from public broadcast radio stations, Radio Four and the like, and this in turn led to my setting up Cambridge Positioning Systems Ltd. in order to exploit the method commercially on mobile phones. I took leave of absence from the University for five years to devote myself to the company, but am now back in harness and turning once again to astrophysics.

Peter Evans

Cell surface receptors convey information about the extracellular environment of cells to intracellular pathways that can respond appropriately to messages, or changes, in this environment. My research is focussed on increasing knowledge

of the molecular basis of signalling through so-called 7-Transmembrane spanning G-protein coupledreceptors or GPCRs. Such receptors are target sites for the actions of many clinically important drugs and are also increasingly being recognised as the sites of genetic defects underlying diseases. My work combines studies on the expression of cloned human GPCRs, such as a-adrenergic receptors, together with work on the cloning and expression of related receptors from genetically tractable invertebrate model systems, such as the fruitfly Drosophila and the nematode worm, Caenorhabditis elegans. The complete sequences of both the Drosophila and C. elegans genomes, as well as those of the mouse and human, are now available and this has facilitated the identification of putative novel GPCRs. My research in recent years has focused on how signalling molecules of different structures can induce different conformations in the same receptor which have different signalling capabilities. This observation has important consequences since it suggests that the pharmacological profile of a receptor may depend upon which second messenger pathways are used to assess it. Also, it may be possible in the future to design drugs which have a high potency but less severe unwanted side effects. My research is currently concerned with characterizing a novel family of GPCRs that can be activated by both steroids and biogenic amines, such as dopamine. We have cloned and characterized one such receptor from Drosophila and genome mining studies, on both the mouse and human genomes, have identified homologous novel receptors. These receptors may represent a novel family of GPCRs that could account for many of the rapid nongenomic actions of steroids that are important in the control of development of the nervous system and in the modulation of neuronal signalling in adult nervous systems.

Paul Millett

Having read for both the Economics and Classical Triposes here at Cambridge, I suppose I am best described as an Ancient Economic Historian (of the Greek world). In fact, for the Classical world, it is impossible to separate off economy from society. So my work on money, banking, credit and debt in ancient Athens tries to demonstrate how lending and borrowing created connexions of reciprocity between friends, neighbours, and fellow-citizens in general. I have also worked on peasant communities in early Greece and the character of Athenian democracy. My interest in Athenian legal systems is about to result in a piece on the Trial of Socrates. A recent article on the Agora (town square) of Athens is planned to develop into a book on the ancient city of Athens. Of course, Classics is about far more than the ancient world itself. An ongoing project is the presentation of Classical themes in Punch magazine across its hundred-and-fifty-year history. This will include a chapter demonstrating Winston Churchill's manipulation through his life of his alleged antipathy towards the Classics.

Bill Adams

My research concerns relations between society and nature, particularly rural development and conservation. Much of his work focuses on Africa. I am a member of the Political Ecology of Development Group in the Department of Geography, where I have been teaching since 1984. (www-ped.geog.cam.ac.uk/). I worked for some years on water resources and sustainability in West Africa, studying the impacts of dams on people living in downstream floodplain wetlands (whose farming and fishing tend to be disrupted by changed flooding patterns) and the social impacts of new large-scale irrigation schemes. I also carried out research on indigenous irrigation systems in East Africa, looking in particular at how people collaborate to manage irrigation water as a common property resource. I also have a long-standing interest in the history of nature conservation, and in countryside conservation in the UK. Recently I have been studying the links between poverty and conservation, looking at community conservation programmes and at community-based natural resource management in Uganda and Zimbabwe. My most recent work has been on the ways ideas in conservation (and other areas of environmental policy) change over time.

Bill Clyne

The basic theme of my research is the study of the thermo-mechanical behaviour of a wide range of composite systems, including metal-based composite materials, layered systems, sandwich sheets, metallic foams and certain types of surface coating. This work has an emphasis on processing aspects and also on the development of analytical and numerical models - both for process simulation and for prediction of thermo-mechanical performance. Current activities include studies of residual stresses and interfacial adhesion, development of customised numerical process models and investigation of the failure characteristics of various composite materials and coating systems. There is also ongoing work on thermal barrier coatings and other systems for protection against various extreme environments. Recent innovations include the development of actuators based on magnetic and shape memory materials, with potential applications in the biomedical field.

Graham Virgo

My major area of research is in the fields of the Law of Restitution, Equity, Criminal Law and the Conflict of Laws. My work on the Law of Restitution covers all aspects of the subject, but especially the relationship between the law of property, the law of trusts and unjust enrichment. I am currently writing the second edition of my textbook on the subject. The research I undertake on the Criminal Law focuses on substantive developments in the criminal law, with particular reference to the law of homicide. I am also presently writing a book on the English law of homicide which is due to be published in 2005.

David Wales

The study of energy landscapes holds the key to resolving two of the most important contemporary problems in chemical physics, namely how a protein folds to its native state, and why structural glasses exhibit a wide range of puzzling behaviour. For small molecules it is often possible to map out a complete reaction graph containing every permutational isomer and the transition states that link them. For small water clusters, this approach has enabled us to predict and interpret the tunneling splittings observed in recent far-infra-red vibration-rotation tunneling spectra recorded by the Saykally group in Berkeley. A basic understanding of fundamental rearrangement mechanisms is also essential to explain the formation and behaviour of molecules ranging from fullerenes to borohydrides and carboranes. For larger systems we can only obtain partial samples of the complete set of minima and transition states. Nevertheless, it is still possible to construct accurate partition functions and gain insight into relaxation dynamics from these samples. In particular, we have recently identified three different kinds of energy landscape which give rise to radically different behaviour. Together with previous work, these results explain how some systems can locate their global minimum easily, while others are always trapped as glasses. A deeper understanding of the relation between thermodynamics, dynamics and the underlying potential energy surface has recently provided new insight into the global optimization problem. A simple transformation of the potential energy surface has led to the discovery of a number of new global minima for atomic and molecular clusters.

Trevor Robbins

We are pleased to record as we go to press that Trevor Robbins has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

My research interests span the areas of cognitive neuroscience, behavioural neuroscience and psychopharmacology. My main work focuses on the functions of the frontal lobes of the brain and their connections with other regions, including the so-called brain reward systems which have been discovered in other animals. These brain systems are relevant to such psychiatric and neurological disorders as Parkinsons and Huntingtons disease, dementia, schizophrenia, depression, drug addiction, obsessive-compulsive disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, as well as frontal lobe injury. A variety of methods is used for studying these systems, including sophisticated psychological paradigms for investigating cognitive functions such as planning, decision-making and self-control (impulsivity) in both normal subjects and patients; these include the computerised CANTAB battery, which I co-invented. I also employ functional brain imaging using brain scanners that operate via magnetic resonance imaging or positron emission tomography (PET) to determine where in the human brain

various cognitive operations are carried out. In addition, I am interested in establishing how drugs work to produce changes in brain chemistry, and how these affect behaviour. Two particular current interests are characterising beneficial effects of drugs on cognition, as may occur with cognitive enhancing drugs used clinically and deleterious effects of drugs of abuse, such as cocaine and amphetamine, which may lead to possible long-term intellectual impairment.

Sarah Bray

My field of research is developmental biology, which seeks to understand how the body is formed. All animals develop from a single cell that is the fertilized egg. Over the course of days weeks or months, depending on the animal, the cells multiply and acquire specialised characteristics to form the different tissues, such as muscles, nervous system, skin. How are the cells programmed to become the correct structures and how do they acquire the appropriate morphology? In the past few decades it has become clear that the genetic programming of development is in many respects quite similar between different types of animal, and so we can study a genetically tractable animal, such as the fruit-fly Drosophila melanogaster, and learn a lot about the mechanisms involved in human development too. The particular focus of the work in my laboratory, which is funded by the Medical Research Council and the Wellcome Trust, has been on a signalling pathway that is important for communication between cells during development. The Notch signalling pathway was first identified in Drosophila (the original Notch mutation was identified by Thomas Hunt Morgan in 1917!) but is highly conserved in mammals and its miss-function is associated with a number of diseases, including cancer. We have identified a number of key processes that require Notch activity, for example the ommatidia of the compound eye (see below) are disorganised and contain an incorrect neural complement if they lack Notch activity. Currently, one of the questions we are addressing, using Drosophila as a model, is what happens inside cells when the Notch receptor is activated. In particular we want to know what genes are turned on as a consequence of Notch activation and how this impacts on the behaviour of the cells. We know that the precise response varies according to the history of the cell and we aim to find out how this is programmed. Notch activity (red) in the developing Drosophila eye. Each blue hexagon consists of a group of cells that will form an ommatidium of the insects compound eye. Using a special reporter we can show that Notch becomes active in one cell per ommatidium that in turn affects the organisation and connections of the whole structure.

Margery Barrand

My field of study concerns the ways in which entry and exit of substances from the brain is controlled. The blood vessels perfusing the brain have the important task of supplying brain cells with vital nutrients but at the same time must protect them

against unwanted material circulating in the blood. This requires that the vessel walls provide a barrier to unrestricted movement of material. This is known as the blood-brain barrier. The vessels must possess special regulatory systems that recognise which substances are present and will, as needed, prevent or enhance their passage into and out of the brain. Some of these regulatory systems are transporters or carrying proteins capable of throwing out material from the brain. Identical carriers have been found on cancer cells in tumour tissue and it is believed that, by expelling anticancer drugs, these proteins provide protection to cancer cells, hence the frequently observed poor therapeutic effectiveness of anticancer chemotherapy. By no means all the transporters providing protection at the blood-brain barrier have yet been identified so the focus of my group is in exploring the nature of the transporters present, seeing how they are situated in the blood vessels and learning how they work to expel material from the brain. In particular we are interested to discover how these carrying proteins differ or become modified under conditions of stress, for example following stroke or in vessels perfusing brain tumour tissue. We wish to determine how such differences may impact on their normal function ie can they still sustain adequate protection to cells in the brain. Improving our understanding of the roles that these transporters play is of particular relevance also to certain diseases of the brain such as Alzheimers and Parkinsons disease where it is thought that abnormalities of brain vasculature play a part and in which there is a great need for alternative or novel treatment strategies.This work has been variously supported by grants from the Medical Research Council, the Wellcome Trust, Sir Jules Thorn Charitable Trust, Cancer Research UK and most recently the Biological and Biophysical Research Council and the Alzheimers Research Trust.

Stafford Withington

My work is concerned with the development of techniques for observing astronomical sources at wavelengths of between 1mm and 100 microns, or equivalently between the radio and far-infrared. This part of the electromagnetic spectrum, sometimes known as the THz region, is rich in information about the formation of stars in our own galaxy, the formation of galaxies in the very early Universe, and the nature of the exotic physical processes that were at work in the Big Bang itself. Recently, we were awarded a £5m grant by the Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council to develop an instrument that will search for gravity waves in the earliest moments of the Big Bang. We will attempt to find structure in the polarisation state of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation that was established when the Universe was only 1x10-35 sec old. The instrument will be sited either at Dome C in Antarctica, or on a high plateau in the Atacama Desert in Chile. To construct extremely sensitive instruments for THz frequencies, it is necessary to develop many new kinds of technology. Recently, a large grant from the Government allowed us to establish a superconducting detector and microcircuit fabrication laboratory, which will be used for developing the advanced

devices we need for our work. This award was enhanced greatly by a major donation of equipment, staff, and intellectual property by Oxford Instruments PLC. In addition to superconducting device physics, it is important to understand precisely how to extract the required astronomical information from the incoming radiation field, and for this reason I work extensively on theoretical THz optics

Chris Haniff

My research is in the general area of optics for very high spatial astronomical imaging and has mainly been focused on applying interferometric techniques, first developed for use at radio wavelengths, to imaging at much shorter optical and near-infrared wavelengths. The basic idea of this method, known as aperture synthesis, is to link together optically a number of small telescopes, which themselves are distributed over a very large area. This creates an array with two major attractions: (i) it allows the user to take pictures of astronomical sources with the same detail as would have been delivered using a telescope as large as the whole array (ii) it allows these images to be obtained without being affected by turbulent instabilities in the Earth's atmosphere. Interest in this approach to imaging has grown considerably over the past 10 years, since it offers the prospect of studying many classes of astronomical objects at levels of detail 100s of times finer than can be discerned with, for example, the Hubble Space Telescope. My own research is both in the optical, mechanical and sub-system design of such interferometric arrays as well as their use for studying evolved stars during the final stages of their evolution.At this stage of their life, most stars pass through a phase of violent and poorly understood mass loss, whereby they shed large amounts of material some of which ends up in us through powerful stellar winds or via convective instabilities of their whole atmospheres. Imaging at high angular resolution is the most direct method to study this phase, and offers a unique opportunity to test currently favoured theoretical models directly.

Richard Smith

My research forms part of the larger programme of investigations that are pursued by the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure which I have directed since 1994. My research currently focuses on issues to do with determinants of longevity and the demographic correlates of welfare systems. Work on longevity determinants (undertaken collaboratively with Jim Oeppen) employs data sets that have been constructed from parish registers and genealogies for English, French, German, Swedish and Chinese populations. We have discovered that in Western Europe adult mortality began to improve from some point in the late seventeenth century and female adult life expectancy has moved upwards linearly in an unbroken fashion for three centuries for many populations with varying living standards. For males mortality

has improved although progress was slowed in the early nineteenth century when populations urbanized very rapidly. Similarity of trends across all income groups during the eighteenth century suggests that the improvements had their roots in macro-epidemiological changes and were initially upstream rather than downstream of the Industrial Revolution. Another strand of research is concerned with measuring the demographic effects flowing from the English Old Poor Law which was based upon progressive taxation with welfare allocated principally to women, children and the elderly in their own homes. The advantages that these allocations had for infant mortality, subsistence migration and the care of the elderly are investigated comparatively with reference to other societies both in historic Europe and contemporary developing economies. My research benefits from funding provided by ESRC, Leverhulme and Wellcome Trusts

Nick Coleman

My research is in novel approaches to cancer diagnosis. Improved understanding of cell biology is suggesting new ways to manage patients with cancer. Our group aims to identify genes of potential importance in the biology of malignancy, particularly cancer of the cervix and solid tumours of children. We are also testing the value of specific genes in diagnostic pathology, with the aim of improving screening for cancer and predicting how cancers will behave. Chromosome translocations are common in cancers of children. We have used high resolution molecular cytogenetic techniques to identify commonly occurring yet previously unrecognised chromosomal abnormalities. We are presently mapping selected translocation breakpoints, using a chromosome microdissection technique that incorporates fluorescent paints for easier identification of candidate translocations. We are also investigating mechanisms of progression of neoplasia in the cervix, with particular reference to integration of high-risk human papillomavirus into the host genome. In collaboration with Professor Margaret Stanley, we are undertaking detailed analysis of the cervical keratinocyte cell line W12, which serves as an excellent in vitro model of cervical neoplastic progression. Finally, we are testing the clinical value of markers such as the minichromosome maintenance (MCM) proteins, which are essential for DNA replication in eukaryotic cells. They are present throughout the cell cycle but are lost rapidly following differentiation and more slowly in quiescence. Antibodies against MCMs enable ready identification of malignant and pre-malignant cells in a variety of samples, including cervical smears, sputum and stool and are strong independent markers of outcome for patients with cancer.

Adam Ledgeway

My research is focused on the history and structure of the Romance languages, in particular Italian and the dialects of Italy. More specifically, my research is channelled towards bringing together traditional Romance philological scholarship

with the insights of recent generative syntactic theory (especially Minimalism). To this end, I have sought to bring to light a number of significant and hitherto unexplored syntactic phenomena from a number of little known Romance varieties (e.g. distribution of HAVE/BE auxiliaries, object marking, complementation, infinitival usage, cliticisation, deictic systems) in order to highlight their significance for issues in general linguistic theory. The merits of such an approach are essentially twofold. On the one hand, the results of such investigations make a significant contribution towards cataloguing the typology of dialect syntax within Romnia and, at the same time, towards bridging the gap between the familiar data of standard Romance and those of lesser-known Romance varieties. On the other, the Romance dialect data present the linguist with a fertile test-bed in which to investigate new ideas about language structure, language change and micro-variation in the syntax of a relatively homogeneous group of dialects.

Ian James

My research work is focused on twentieth-century and contemporary French literature and philosophy. My principle interest is in the interplay between thought and literature in writing of this period and specifically in the French reception of German philosophy. My doctoral work and the book which emerged from it were centred on the writing of novelist and literary-philosophical essayist Pierre Klossowski, whose interpretation of the work of Friedrich Nietzsche played a decisive role in the emergence (in the late 1960s and early 1970s) of what became known as post-structuralism. More recently I have focused my attention on the reception of German phenomenology in France (specifically the thought of Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger). This has led to a second book project, an introductory volume on the contemporary French philosopher Jean-Luc Nancy. The book in question is now close to completion and focuses on Nancy's reworking of key phenomenological ideas, for instance specific conceptions of spatiality and of embodied subjectivity. It also highlights the important contribution Nancy makes in the areas of aesthetics and of political thought. I now wish to investigate the way in which Nancy's thinking about art can open up new and different critical perspectives on certain aspects of contemporary French film. In the longer term my future research will interrogate the manner in which a number of recent French thinkers have addressed the question of technology and the impact of technological innovation on perceptions of space, on social and political organization and on aesthetic experience.

Roger Thomas

My research is concerned with the way nerve cells control the calcium and acid-base balance in their interiors. The differences in these values between the inside and outside of all cells, but especially nerve cells, are very important in their

function. Intracellular pH has profound effects on protein structure and function, so must be tightly regulated. The calcium level inside is normally very low, so an increase can be achieved with a small inflow. Intracellular calcium levels can act as an important signal for switching on intracellular processes, probably including those related to memory. My speciality is measuring calcium and pH levels, and studying their changes, using special ion-sensitive microelectrodes which have tips about one millionth of a metre in diameter. These have to be pushed across the cell membrane deep into the interior. I do most experiments on the large nerve cells of the common garden snail. Interestingly, nerve cells have intracellular stores of calcium, so a small inflow from outside can trigger a release from stores to amplify the effect. I am now working on the interactions between the calcium stores and intracellular pH, since the mechanism that expels excess calcium from the cell also imports hydrogen ions, making the cell interior more acid.

Zoe Barber

My research interests are principally based around thin film deposition, using techniques which include magnetron sputtering, ionised sputter deposition, pulsed laser ablation and sol gel fabrication. As a member of the Device Materials Group in the Materials Science & Metallurgy Department, I am involved with many different thin film device materials (which may be amorphous, polycrystalline or single crystal): magnetic alloys and compounds (and the new field of spintronics), ferroelectrics, dielectrics, superconductors and novel materials such as ferromagnetic semiconductors, as well as tunnel barriers, buffer layers (e.g. for wide band-gap semiconductor applications), contacts and encapsulation layers. However, I also particularly enjoy working on a wider range of thin film applications, which includes ultra-hard coatings (nano-composites and epitaxial nitride multilayers); biomedical coatings (doped hydroxyapatite for the promotion of bone growth on joint implants); shape memory metals and precise free-standing structures for nanotechnology applications; coatings for chemically specific atomic force microscopy tips; the growth of extremely smooth hetero-structures for use in the development of new ion-based characterisation methods; and multilayers for X-ray mirrors and for studies of interdiffusion. I also work on the development of film growth techniques to further improve the control of film structure (e.g. ion enhanced deposition), and am using optical emission spectroscopy and plasma probes for detailed diagnostics of the film growth environment.

Iain Dupère

My research interests begin with the study of the acoustic behaviour of foams. Metal, ceramic and polymer foams often consist of a number of cylindrical elements in a variety of orientations, with spherical or spheroidal joints. These are of interest to engineers because of their attractive mix of properties since they are lightweight,

rigid and have acoustical absorbing properties. We model and measure the properties of these foams. The modelling consists of two parts: the modelling of the cylinders, and the modelling of the joints. In both cases a mathematical model is developed which is valid in the limit of very low Reynolds number so that the inertial terms in the momentum equation can be neglected, retaining the unsteady terms. For the experimental comparison a new post-processing technique, in which the fundamental acoustic properties are extracted directly from measurements, was developed. A second interest is in combustion oscillations. The drive to reduce emissions has led to legislation which restricts the amount of NOX which can be produced by power plants and aircraft engines. NOX is produced when the gas temperature is locally high and so the most common way to reduce emissions is to burn lean and premixed. Unfortunately, this has proved to be a very unstable environment in which the oscillations can be so great that they cause damage to the engine. My research has considered both the fundamental instability, through CFD analysis of a generic burner, and, more lately, ways to control this through passive dampers such as Helmholtz resonators. The research has considered the linear and the non-linear absorption processes and mean flows which are either through the neck, tangential to the neck or a combination of the two. The application to real combustors has also been considered. Finally I am working on computational aero-acoustics. The small amplitudes of acoustic waves has meant that the challenges inherent in a numerical calculation are rather different from the challenges inherent in calculating the flow field. The research aims to combine the analytical field of aero-acoustics with the well developed numerical methods used for CFD.

Sophia Demoulini

I work on partial differential equations (pde's), primarily non-linear evolution equations. One area of interest is the study of evolutionary pde's connected with a non-convex energy in which I have proved the existence of various types of weak solutions, an example of interest being the equations of dynamic viscoelasticity. Another research topic is the analysis of soliton motion in nonlinear field equations such as those arising in Ginzburg-Landau theory, global existence in a Chern-Simons Schrodinger system and more recently in adiabatic limits. A further interest involves regularity of weak solutions of generalised nonlocal harmonic map equations of Skyrme type.

Ian Roberts

My research is in theoretical linguistics, more specifically in comparative syntax. My work is set against the background assumptions argued for by Noam Chomsky: that there exists a specific human cognitive capacity for language which is present at birth and requires simple environmental stimulation in order for linguistic competence in the mother tongue to develop during the early years

of life. The theory of this capacity is known as Universal Grammar. Accepting this nativist approach to language raises the challenge of accounting for the existence of seemingly very diverse grammatical structures in the languages of the world. My work, along with that of a very active worldwide community of linguists, is concerned with showing how these grammatical systems differ along relatively simple lines in such a way that the central distinguishing features are accessible to children acquiring language on the basis of primary linguistic data. To this end, I have worked on the comparative and historical syntax of many of the Germanic, Romance and Celtic languages. I currently hold an AHRB grant, jointly with a colleague at the University of Durham, to look at aspects of the syntax of subjects in a range of European and other languages.

Michael Bravo

My research is carried out in the Social Sciences research group at the Scott Polar Research Institute. With my team of postdoctoral and postgraduate students, I study the polar regions both in terms of their histories and present-day issues confronting them. Historically the role of science, exploration, religion, and indigenous ways of life have interacted in complex ways with the result that the polar regions are socially, economically and politically diverse regions. As a result it is difficult to make broad generalisations about the social life of the polar worlds as a whole; increasingly we look at particular peoples and institutions. However there is a need to cross national boundaries and work in a circumpolar context to bring living conditions up to the standards expected by urban dwellers in the same countries, and to take a collaborative approach to global problems like contaminants. In my research, I study firsthand how the field sciences create new knowledge, I try to show how both poles have come to be seen as natural laboratories for the sciences, places where the indicators of the health of the globe can be reliably judged. Yet what kinds of knowledge and certainty can the field sciences legitimately promise to policymakers and their publics? And how can research be undertaken in collaboration with northern peoples and in ways that they also benefit? To that end I am currently investigating how the field sciences affect present-day debates about governance of the human and natural environments.

Jude Browne

My background and original training lies in social policy and sociology, although my work now spans various areas in the social sciences. My current research brings together empirical work in the social sciences with issues in contemporary jurisprudence and political philosophy. In particular I examine the lack of fit between normative theory and practice in terms of egalitarian social justice and reform. Whilst many political and legal theorists argue that equality occupies the core of any desirable account of social justice there is much disagreement as to

precisely what should be equalized and to what extent. This has led to a vibrant debate between competing groups of resource egalitarians, welfare egalitarians and capability egalitarians. In investigating the practical implications of this debate my own research employs the example of gender equality and examines various attempts at the translation of normative egalitarian theories into institutional norms and practices, policies and laws.

Dan Beer

My research is a cultural history of the impact of psychiatry and criminology on the public understanding of society, politics, policing and deviance in Russia from 1880 until 1930. It examines debates with these disciplines but moves well beyond their institutional parameters to examine their role in the medicalisation of public discourse in revolutionary Russia. Bio-psychological theories of moral and mental deviance were first developed in scientific literature and subsequently popularised in literary journals, plays, novels, political pamphlets, popular press and church literature. As a result, they came powerfully to shape the public representation of the nature of the social order and threats to it throughout the revolutionary period. Before 1917, discussions of the plague of the insane, murderers, suicides and hooligans laying siege to society, became a powerful indictment of the pathologies of the autocracy itself and thereby provided a theoretical impulse for revolution. After 1917, psychiatric theories of deviance continued to frame political discourse and practice. In particular, they underpinned the Bolshevik's uncomfortable and ambiguous compromise with the forces of small-scale capitalism and the pre-revolutionary classes during the 1920s. My research challenges the straight-forward equation of Bolshevik ideology with Marxism, arguing that while Marxism clearly provided the basic epistemological platform for the Party's programme of social transformation and modernisation in the 1920s, it serves as a poor guide to the Party's understanding of the threats posed to that programme by representatives of the old order, rich peasants, political dissenters etc. Beyond the language of class struggle, the Bolsheviks invoked medical theories of deviance to justify draconian policing measures and the savage repression of the regime's political opponents. I am currently working on the completion of my monograph, Curing the Body Social: Degeneration Theory, Moral Contagion and the Medicalisation of Politics in Revolutionary Russia, 1880-1930.

Marijn Ford

Clathrin-mediated endocytosis is a well-characterised process which allows eukaryotic cells to internalise extracellular nutrients and components of the cell's membrane in a highly regulated manner. In nerve cells, a specialised version of this pathway operates in the recycling of synaptic vesicles. Many protein and lipid

components are now known to be involved in this process. The pathway works by assembling a complex protein coat onto the cell's membrane which then invaginates and buds from the membrane to form a free coated vesicle. The coat is then removed. Our research aims to understand the detailed molecular mechanism of these steps, using structural and biochemical approaches. In particular, our research focuses on the earliest stages of the pathway, namely the mechanisms whereby proteins are recruited to the cell membrane and how the multicomponent coat complex is assembled. To this end, we use an X-ray crystallographic approach, which allows us to determine the structures and architectures of the proteins we study. This knowledge allows us to identify the functionally important parts of the proteins, such as binding surfaces, which can then be probed by biochemical and cell biological approaches. The pathway is of general interest as many viruses hijack the mechanism to gain malicious entry into the cell and a number of human diseases are now known where particular protein players in the pathway are defective. This work is carried out with Harvey McMahon in the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology.

David Feldman

My research interests cover a wide range of public law fields, including constitutional law (particularly in an international and comparative perspective), administrative law, civil liberties and human rights. I am currently examining the extent to which parliamentary processes and judicial proceedings are complementary in developing effective protection for human rights at the national level, and the complex relationship between judicial and legislative institutions which results from their common interest in rights from their different perspectives. The need to accommodate the work of both political and judicial arms of the state, taking account of the fact that decisions may have different kinds of legitimacy (political, moral, constitutional, and so on), is one of the great challenges facing modern public lawyers. The research also looks beyond the nation state to consider the effect of international law and international relations on the drafting and development of constitutions in new or transitional states, focusing particularly on the successor states to former Yugoslavia. The balance between national and international influences on constitutions through humanitarian law, the use of force, diplomatic channels and the United Nations is significant in the context of Iraq, but it can also cast light on the history and nature of other constitutions including that of the United Kingdom.

Ludmilla Jordanova

For several years now I have been doing research on the history of portraiture. This is a rich field; there are so many portraits, and they are absolutely central to individual, familial, professional and national identity. Hence we can examine

some important social, cultural, political and economic questions by undertaking careful research on portraits. For the past four years I have been thinking about self-portraits, an especially challenging example of professional portraiture. I am a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in London, which enables me to integrate my research and my wider professional life in a satisfying way. My background is in the natural sciences and in history and philosophy of science, hence my special interest in how scientists, doctors and technologists are portrayed, how they have used and valued images and objects. Mostly I have worked on the long eighteenth century, that is, roughly 1680 to 1820, although I have published on later periods. Now, thanks to a collaboration that was nurtured through being at Downing, I am involved with an AHRB-funded project on the second half of the seventeenth century. The practice of history interests me a great deal and I have written a general book about the discipline. I am now working on a second revised edition due to come out in 2005.

Li Ping Xu

My research, carried out in the Whittle Laboratory of Engineering Department, concerns the fluid flows in turbomachines, inparticular those in gas turbine engines for aeroplane propulsion and power generation, and in steam turbines for power generation. Although such machinery has been invented for many decades, there is still no reliable predictive tool for the flow and many aspects of the flow crucial to machine performance are still not well understood. It is essential to advance our fundamental understandings of the flow behaviours in order to provide the industry with the tools to develop better, more environmentally friendly and more reliable machines. One of my main research foci is the transonic unsteady flow in the fan of modern civil aero-engines, to understand how the shockwaves developed inside the fan blade passage due to supersonic flow speeds affect the fan's aerodynamic performance and its noise characteristics. The tools I use for my research are mainly Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) and I rely upon our industry partners for experimental validation and complementation. For this reason I work closely with companies like Rolls Royce, Siemens and Mitsubishi Heavy Industry. I am also part of the Cambridge-MIT Institute (CMI) Silent Aircraft Initiative (SAI) team. The recently launched Initiative is to develop the technologies required for developing a passenger airplane which would not be heard flying outside of the airport perimeters and we are responsible for the related propulsion system technologies. This is an extremely challenging and highly interdisciplinary project because for the first time noise criterion stands out as the prime design target for an airplane and requires not only high integration of internal aerodynamics (engine) and external aerodynamics (airframe) in technology, but also that of the technology and airplane operation.

Paul Barker

My research involves the molecular engineering of metalloproteins for electronic and photochemical devices. As our understanding of the fundamentals of biomolecular structure and function improves every year, the prospects for designing and constructing unnatural proteins and enzymes that will be useful technologically,become evermore tangible. We now know how nature organises metallic cofactors into conducting chains or wires, and therefore I aim to use similar principles for the construction of self-assembling, unnatural molecular electronic circuits that respond to a variety of chemical signals. My goals are to produce generic, transducer proteins that convert biochemical signals into electronic (current) signals, and vice-versa; something nature doesn't do. As such these will be protein-based transistors that could form the basis of a new generation of biosensors and, potentially, biochemical computers. My recent work has been directed at trying to understand how protein conformation reacts to charge transfer processes that occur at metal ions, which bound to the protein. This has improved our fundamental understanding of the interaction between protein folding and metal binding, in the particular context of iron porphyrin proteins. These fundamental advances are crucial to our current work on the construction of novel DNA binding cytochromes, haem binding antibodies and self-assembling arrays of porphyrins that will have applications in light harvesting devices and bio-fuel cells. This is a highly interdisciplinary field of chemistry and work in my lab uses molecular biology, protein chemistry, electrochemistry, organometallic synthesis, single molecule fluorescence spectroscopy and Scanning Probe Microscopies, in collaboration with other members of the Chemistry department, the Cavendish Laboratory and the Centre for Nanoscience.

Marc Richards

My research is in theoretical syntax. I work within the general framework of Noam Chomskys Minimalist Program, which seeks to minimize the amount of language-specific apparatus that we attribute to Universal Grammar, the innate faculty of language that is assumed by researchers in the Chomskyan tradition to constrain the range of possible grammatical systems and to underlie the ability of children to acquire language. Instead of enriching this genetic endowment with structures, rules and properties unique to the domain of human language, Minimalism seeks to explain linguistic phenomena and the properties of UG largely in terms of how the language faculty interacts with the language-external systems of thought and speech that enable language and the expressions it generates to be used (communicated, interpreted, etc.). A leading idea in current work by Chomsky and others is that these external systems interrupt the process of constructing a grammatical expression at various points, breaking it up into smaller, sub-clausal pieces called phases. My principal research interest is in developing and refining

the theory of phases. In particular, my doctoral dissertation explores the relation between phases and certain word-order effects pervasive across the Germanic languages, and I am currently investigating the further consequences of my analysis for the fundamental nature of phases: what they are and why they have the properties that they do. The aim is to show that a vast range of empirical phenomena can be reduced to the basic composition of phases and to the way in which phases interact with and constrain the primitive structure-building and dependency-forming operations, Merge and Agree.

David White

My primary area of research is foundation engineering, and I have spun-off into the development of image analysis techniques for deformation measurement. It is surprisingly difficult to predict the strength and stiffness of the foundations used to support large buildings and offshore platforms, due to the non-linear constitutive behaviour of soil, so design methods are largely empirical. My research examines at model-scale (often in a large geotechnical centrifuge) the behaviour of foundations during construction and loading. By identifying the governing mechanisms, design methods can be recast within a more robust framework. More usefully, the construction process can be modified to improve the foundation performance. I have given particular attention to foundation piles that are jacked into the ground. This recently-developed construction technique is particularly appropriate for urban areas, since it has a low environmental impact. It also appears to create surprisingly stiff foundations, and we are developing analyses to validate these observations and allow this performance to be exploited in design. One of the tools we have developed for model testing is image analysis software based on particle image velocimetry (PIV) and photogrammetry. Spin-off applications include the monitoring of building movements during tunnelling and the settlement of landfill capping layers. A digital camera is far cheaper than a theodolite, and automated analysis combined with web-based reporting allows real-time remote sensing of displacements.

Patrick Lea Carter

Pat Carter, Fellow Emeritus, died on 8th March 2004. At his funeral **Cameron Hawke-Smith (1974)** gave some reminiscences:

I first encountercd Pat Carter around 1965 when I was then living in Toft, where my father was rector. I often saw this deeply-tanned, athletic figure with a shock of black hair and a beard like a dagger pursuing a model aeroplane over the meadows beside Bourn Brook. It was my meeting with him about eight years later in his timber-framed cottage (which he disparagingly referred to as a 'rural slum') that set me on a course that took me to Downing to do archaeology.

As part of my course I had to study the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic, the several million years of human existence to which he thought the last 10,000 years was a minor footnote - at least that was sometimes my impression. He had learnt to make stone tools, though his hands would sometimes end up dripping with blood. In his teaching Pat Carter cut straight through to the heart of the matter, he had no patience with flim-flam, and he claimed to be more at home with people who worked with their hands, like the farm labourers in the Green Man at Toft, than academics. Though devoted to Downing and a conscientious Tutor, who was always very ambitious for his pupils, he was far from conforming to the conventional concept of a Cambridge don.

A few years later I worked for two years under Pat Carter's eye in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Whilst clearing out some of the deeper cupboards I found an unrecorded collection of tiny microliths from the earliest human settlement of N.E Scotland, about 8000 years ago. Pat, who had just married for the second time, set off with his bride and spent New Year's Eve at the site of these finds in a tent on a windswept beach in Aberdeenshire.

Something of a Romantic, Pat Carter got most excitement from identifying with some of the early pioneers of archaeology. Whether rummaging through the collections in the museum or out digging in the caves in Lesotho he identified with those men who had pitted themselves against the elements in unknown, hostile lands to add a detail to our knowledge of human prehistory. Perhaps he too should have belonged to a more heroic age.

At a memorial service held on Saturday 5th March 2005 the Chapel was filled to overflowing with a congregation which included six heads of houses. The service was conducted by the Chaplain, The Rev Keith Eyeons, assisted by the Rev Patrick Cotton, Chaplain from 1973 to 1978. The Chapel Choir, conducted by David Pipe, the Senior Organ Scholar, sang the Crucifixus from the Mass in B Minor by J S Bach, the organ was played by the Junior Organ Scholar, Ben Davis. The following addresses were given by former colleagues.

Dr Peter Mitchell. *St Hugh's College Oxford. University Lecturer in African Prehistory. Curator of African Archaeology:*

It is given to few archaeologists to pioneer the archaeology of a country, but Pat Carter was one such individual. Through his work in Lesotho and adjacent areas of South Africa he made an enduring contribution to our knowledge of the pre-colonial history of southern Africa, but his impact on the continent's archaeology was still wider than this, just as the impression that he made in person was always so much larger than life.

Pat first went to Africa in the early 1950s, returning for a much longer time in October 1955 when he began work as a technician in the Uganda Museum. He went on to assist Peter Shinnie in excavating the large second millennium AD earthwork complex at Bigo, and then moved to Ghana as chief technician in the newly established Department of Archaeology at Legon University. Pat spent over three years there, working in Ghana itself, but also participating in survey work in Mauritania and in the Ghanaian expedition to Sudan that excavated the medieval town of Debeira West ahead of the construction of the Aswan High Dam.

To reach Sudan, Pat - in typical fashion - chose the most direct, if not the easiest, route, opting for a Land Rover trip due north from Uganda. Going with him was South African rock art researcher Patricia Vinnicombe, whom he had first met in 1955 and whom he married, after a long courtship, in 1961. Following a short stay in Ghana, they moved to Cambridge in 1963, where Pat read Part II of the Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos. His work at this time with Eric Higgs, which included substantial excavation and survey experience in northwestern Greece and the opportunity to learn more about analysing archaeological faunal remains, later heavily influenced his own research in southern Africa. Before beginning that project, however, Pat first returned to Africa in another capacity, as Curator of the National Museum of Tanzania. He was instrumental in trying to establish that institution on a firm and viable footing, but resigned after two years, dissatisfied with the impact that government policy was having on its efficient running.

It was at this point that Pat turned south to initiate his own fieldwork programme in the Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains of Lesotho and KwaZulu-Natal. The fact that Patricia Vinnicombe had grown up there, and had already been tracing and recording rock art in the region for over a decade, made this an obvious locality to choose, and Pat himself had already briefly worked at the Natal Museum in the late 1950s. The potential for a holistic and synergistic study of rock art, 'dirt' archaeology and landscape change in the Drakensberg was another strong attraction, even though, as things turned out, this ambition was not wholly fulfilled in print. An initial period of survey was followed up by much further fieldwalking and by excavations on both sides of the international border between 1969 and 1974. Over 300 sites were located and recorded, and all six

sites at which he dug - Belleview, Good Hope, Ha Soloja, Melikane, Moshebi's Shelter and Sehonghong - are now cited as key sequences in the study of southern African hunter-gatherer archaeology.

Pat's principal interest in Lesotho and southern KwaZulu-Natal lay in investigating how past hunter-gatherers had exploited the regional landscape. As a necessary preliminary to this he established an outline cultural-strati graphic sequence for what was at that time, literally, an archaeologically unknown region, addressing both this and other issues in his doctoral thesis, completed in 1978, and in several papers, of which his 1970 article in the *South African Archaeological Bulletin* perhaps most succinctly expressed his key ideas. Here, in what was a first for southern African archaeology, he showed how people might have moved across his research area seasonally, his views on the scale of these movements being substantially more nuanced than some later critics allowed. In another innovation he made extensive use of site catchment analysis, then a newly Higgs-invented cutting edge concept, to investigate how the environs of individual sites might have been exploited. His overall pursuit of many different strands of evidence to develop and support models of seasonal mobility remains a key example of this kind of approach to the archaeological study of past hunter-gatherer societies. In addition, his suggestion that Bushmen would have concentrated their ritual and ceremonial activities, including rock-paintings, in the ecologically much more productive summer months pioneered ideas of seasonal and social aggregation and dispersal that only gained widespread interest in southern African archaeology from the late 1980s.

Although some of the material from his Lesotho excavations remains unanalysed, there can be no question that it was Pat's excavations and surveys, undertaken jointly with Patricia, that, for the first time, put Lesotho's archaeology on the map. Far from having been a remote, mountainous area first settled by people in the last few centuries, and then only under the pressure of agriculturalist incursions from elsewhere, their surveys and excavations demonstrated that hunter-gatherers had lived in the country for over 200,000 years. Pat's fieldwork, and the ideas that he developed in his thesis and elsewhere, firmly established the potential of the Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains for addressing many of the questions that remain at the forefront of archaeological concern, including the scale and impacts of past environmental change and the origins of modem human behaviour.

Pat's career in Africa encompassed much more than I can say here, including notable contributions to the study of the spread of pastoralism in Ghana and Niger and to the recording of rock art in Ethiopia. His own fieldwork, however, ended with the excavation of Melikane in 1974, although he was able to revisit old friends in South Africa after his retirement. He also maintained an abiding interest in the troubled history of that country as it slowly evolved from the misery of *apartheid.* I recall, for example, the delight with which he recounted his

enjoyment of the Free Mandela concert of the late 1980s, and, a few years later, the deep sense of satisfaction and pleasure with which he greeted South Africa's liberation. Despite not undertaking further fieldwork on the continent himself, Pat continued to contribute to African archaeology by other means, and I should like to single out two here for attention: First, the way in which he brought order to the Stone Age collections of the University Museum, thus enhancing their accessibility to scholars, while simultaneously devising new ways of presenting them effectively to the public. Second, his enthusiastic and unselfish interest - extending throughout his retirement - in supporting the work of others within his former research area. My own fieldwork in Lesotho, like that of Charles Cable in KwaZulu-Natal in the early 1980s, owed an enormous debt to his support and inspiration.

To end, I should like to recall the lunch that we had together here in Downing shortly before Pat's retirement in 1991. Over coffee, he pointed out that my job prospects, at that time very slender, might have been immeasurably improved had I opted to study Neolithic long barrows in Wessex over Lesotho's Later Stone Age. By way of an answer we agreed, however, that African archaeology was much more 'fun', and if there is one word that sums up Pat, and his enthusiasm for African archaeology, it would be that: a man who lived life to the full, someone who was relentlessly honest and clearspoken, a source of perceptive, insightful criticism, and an individual of great good humour, generosity and warm friendship. He continues to leave a large gap in the lives of those who knew him, and in words that Pat himself will have heard many times when working in Lesotho I should like to conclude by saluting him:

Rea leboha haholo Morena. Tsamaea hantle!

Professor Graham Chapman. Professor of Human Geography, Lancaster University. Former Fellow and Tutor:

In the spring of last year we buried Patrick Carter and mourned his loss. By contrast, today we are here together as friends and colleagues in the presence of his widow Jane and step-son Edmond to celebrate his life. "Too bloody right you are" – and you can hear that followed by a self-deprecatory chuckle.

At his funeral his friend Douglas Botting said that Patrick was something like an unguided missile. His remark reminded me of a bit of fun that Neville Shute and other boffins had during the war. They put rockets all the way round the rim of two giant wheels, and put an axle between them on which hung a big mine. The idea was that this would rush up the beaches of Normandy and blow a hole in the German defences. The Great Panjandrum, as it became known, proved fascinating and exciting, sometimes as dangerous to friend as to foe. You never knew, once the fuses had been lit, quite which route this fireball would take, or quite where or when it would blow up. I had the pleasure and privilege of sitting

next to Downing's own Great Panjandrum during many Governing Body meetings. Sometimes the fuse was not lit: generally if lit it came towards the end of an afternoon when business was subsiding. As Bill Adams and Barry Everitt have recalled he would start tugging at his goatee beard and there would be a rising crescendo of " But, but, but - Master..." as the rockets caught fire. Sometimes he spoke for the silent majority, and pushed into the open the real issues that might have been swept under the carpet. Sometimes the Great Panjandrum veered off, and no-one quite knew where it had gone.

Patrick was a young boy during the war, one of the sons of a powerful mother, who became quite a professional high-flyer, and a father of whom I have heard little. They parted company but I am not sure how old Patrick was when that happened. In his early teens he got something we used to hear about, but not so much any more – rheumatic fever. He had to go to a convalescent home for months, was denied sport, and it seems his heart was damaged. Knowing his vigour in his middle years, this seems difficult to appreciate – but he was never one to give in to his frailties – he fought them even as they multiplied towards the end of his life. He went to Reading University and flunked his degree in Geography. I am not sure if he was uninspired by the course, or was chasing women or beer too much. But it left a mark of failure on him; a something that had to be rectified. He went to Africa and followed his spirit. There he met Douglas, who is by profession an explorer. Douglas remembers two young white men stark naked and dancing and whoopeeing on the beach in Ghana, and sleeping in the old slave castles. Heavens knows what the locals must have thought peeping from behind the palm trees. This was Patrick in his happiest guise – something of Rousseau's noble savage. In Africa he found employment in the museum service, looking after the artefacts of the cultures around him – and suddenly he had found his metier, something to satisfy both his intellectual curiosity and his need for honesty in the way that life was expressed. He met his first wife Patricia Vinnecombe, an archaeologist, and together they took to the field as he helped her in her work on African Rock Art. They camped in Lesuthu in the bush, and cooked on ox-dung fires. When the two of them came to Cambridge they bought an almost ruined house that was in fact three cottages, by the brook in Toft. When two sitting tenants finally moved out, they were able to change it according to their own desires – which meant keeping it as much as possible in a state of permanent encampment. In winter the camp and camp fire were indoors – though you wouldn't always know it, given as Peter Duffet Smith observed, there seemed to be a lot of vegetation growing through the walls and much of the outside was on the inside. But as Judith Chisholm noted, there were careful professional standards observed in how this heritage was inhabited. He never put a new hole in the old oak beams: all shelving had to work with existing holes. She also observes that he lovingly grew radishes, which had to be eaten from a wooden platter. Whether this was subliminal, I do not know – were we all

supposed to give a collective raspberry to someone? Almost certainly. In summer the camp moved out into the orchard by the brook. It is a measure of Pat that he had so many interesting friends singing, talking and laughing through the night. Through him we have met and made so many new friends. Just before dawn one night he was squatting on one of his African stools alongside Tom Sharpe when he slowly fell backwards, and slid down into the darkness of the brook which was about six feet below. He was of course rather pie-eyed. His instincts took over, and the started scrabbling in the mud – we could hear but not see. When he finally climbed up the bank again, he said that actually it had been "very interesting, very interesting, archaeologically speaking". Judith recalls a night when he disapproved of the fact that some people had gone to bed early – say 3 a.m. – so he put on as loudly as possible his favourite recording of - a hippopotamus. The whole of Toft was shocked awake. She also recalls parties up the river on his punt, when in dry summers he would hunt with relish for dried cowpats with which to make an authentic fire. His forte was of course, not writing, but field archaeology. I remember once when we had canoed on a falling tide from Richmond to Greenwich he leapt out and started digging up the beach. He revelled in identifying the parts of the oxen that had been thrown into the river, and the probable dates of the feast by the style of the butchery marks.

He became a Fellow of Downing twice. Once he was elected to the Graham Robertson Research Fellowship for a fixed term – and he never, ever forgot this gift of academic trust and rehabilitation. The unsettled savage had found an institution where even he could be at home – and that tolerance bred a fierce devotion to what many would see as a conservative institution, and one not otherwise his natural home. He accepted the rules that went with what he knew to be a great privilege. But I must admit I am to this day surprised that he didn't just once go to a Governing Body meeting in shorts, and sockless.

He-Pat and She-Pat had a son – but sadly Pat found his role as father difficult. He and Patricia parted their ways. It was almost exactly when Patricia's great book on African Rock Art came out. He showed it to me with pride, and said that he thought that this was their child. Pat was by then Asst Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. So it was possible for Dick Grove to propose bringing Pat back into Downing, as full Fellow and as a College Tutor – responsible for the welfare of undergraduates. It wasn't just Africaness which allowed the two to communicate: deep inside Dick Grove there is a rebel too. We were inducted the same night in a clutch of six – at that time a college record. I had heard of Pat through John and Barbara Harriss, two friends who were newly married. With characteristic hospitality the two Pats had given them part of rambling Toft to live in. Pat had heard of me: he gave me a good mental sniffing. A few days later he turned up at our house in Chesterton, in khaki shorts, short-sleeved shirt and suede boots with no socks, walked through the house, relieved himself in a rose bed, came back in with mud on his shoes, and grunted at Anne

Gerd. I had said to my wife what an open and refreshing College Downing was: now Anne Gerd began to wonder just what I had joined. It *was* open. People talked and enthused across disciplines. Barry, Richard, Martin, Phillip, Patrick Cotton, and so many others, we all remember evenings with Pat when the talk flowed – sometimes passionately. He was generous too. Peter Duffet-Smith got very excited about some new radio location system he was developing. He needed some place to put a lot of trial antennae, and with typical thoughtfulness and curiosity Pat offered the key of the house at Toft. Peter later said he didn't need the key – the key for his house or any other house would have worked just as well. He rigged his kit, and then bumped into a colleague who lived nearby in Toft, who asked him what he was doing. When he explained what and where, his colleague spluttered, 'But you don't mean that tramp who lives down there?"

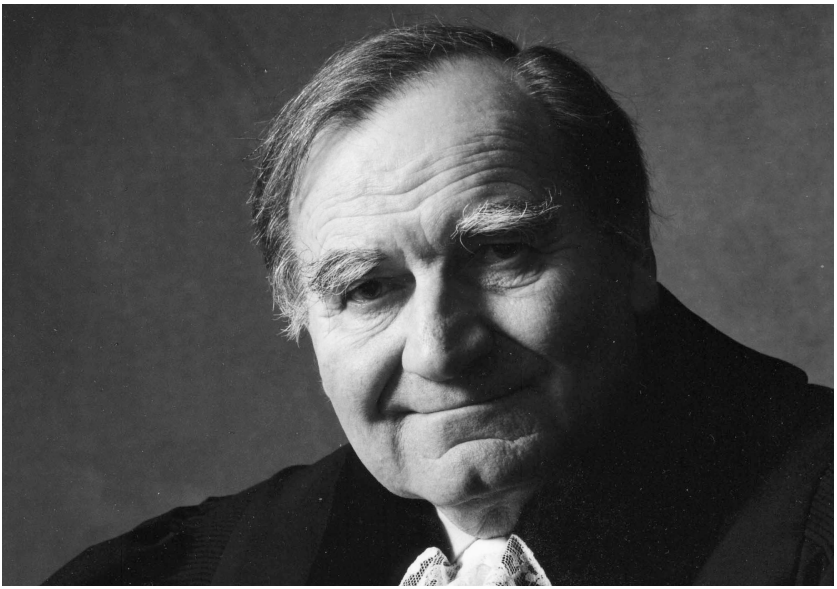
Douglas Botting observed that one of Pat's assets as a Tutor was that there was virtually nothing the students could get up to that he had not tried for himself, and that he could drink any of them under the bar. Bill Adams knew of his kindness and genuine concern for his charges. He would support them in any dire trouble, but not push himself on them. He greeted one with " Who on earth are you. Well, that's a good start then" and of course had to have another laugh at himself. One of his pupil's Leigh Turner wrote to me: " I was always impressed by the way Pat did not condescend to us pimply students. He did not crowd or bother us, but was there if we needed him. There were none of the usual pupil-master overtones; it was more like having a kind but scrupulously non-interventionist uncle about the place. - I remember particularly a discussion with Pat in my final year about possible career options. At the time, I was rather frustrated that he bent over backwards to avoid telling me what he thought I should do, instead taking pains to help me make my own mind up. Only years later did I realize just how skillfully he had ensured that it was I, and not he, who made the decision. At least... I think it was." Pat was an anti-hierarchist. Yet here he was in a hierarchical system. His egalitarian self showed itself quite naturally in his relations with college staff. He had nothing but admiration for Ron Wheeler and John Geldhart and others in the porter's lodge: he truly and genuinely enjoyed the repartee with Ken Foot, Roy Ellis and later Dennis Fawkes, and had a kindly relationship with Rosa. I think they and many others knew he was a Fellow who sincerely cared for all members of the community, and who knew who they were as people.

Pat taught courses for the Department, and as Jane remembers when she was a first year archaeology student, he terrified the lot of them. One on occasion she had the misfortune to drop and break the plaster mould of a special harpoon head. She confessed, fully expecting summary execution. Instead he told her: "Go down into the museum, through the glass cabinet, and open my desk." This Alice in wonderland statement was typical of his enigmatic tests. The glass cabinet was in fact mounted on a door in the paneling. Her next instruction was to find the glue in his desk, bring it back, and then they could mend the cast. After Pat's early

retirement, Jane and he married. The man who could sometimes be an ignoble savage as well as a noble one – we all saw the moment when the teeth bit rather than nipped – who could be pig-headed, became much mellower. His first wife complimented Jane on her good works – brought about by warm support for the old badger. In Worcestershire at the last campsite on this earth, there were still to be found cold rooms with African stools, and still a few summer nights by fires in the orchard. His legs failed him, so he could not walk far; his eyes failed him, so he could not drive, but he still made every effort to come back to the college whenever he could, the last time for Stephen Fleet's wedding. He followed college news with as much interest as when he had been in the centre of it. Deteriorating peripheral vision led to the revocation of his driving licence. Jane had from time to time to go back to library sources in Cambridge without him. But when she returned tired out, there would be a supper and a glass of wine – sometimes she said she might have wanted a cup of tea – but there it was, lovingly prepared for her. He fought his driving ban, and after more than a year he discovered that the ban was in breach of some aspect of European law, and he got his licence back – after another eye test I must add. Suddenly the prisoner could move again. He bought a new car – big enough to go and sleep out in – and made plans. On the day he died, he drove to Tenbury Wells, and went to Barclay's Bank. He came back for lunch with Jane, full of enthusiasm. He had had the most wonderful row with some young bank clerk in Tenbury Wells. After lunch Jane said she would leave painting in the hall till later, because it would be better to keep out of his way while he finished some wiring. "Too bloody right MacIntosh" . These were the last words he spoke to her. First he went to his chair for a nap, and Jane went out. When she came back he was dead, of a heart attack in his sleep. Usually talk about death and God occurs somewhere around or after 3 in the morning. I did once talk with him about it, but in the middle of the day. We were on a canoeing and camping trip down the river Severn and had passed through Iron Bridge. We had just agreed to stop at the next pub and have a beer, or two. I got there first, ordered two beers, one for each of us. I put them on the table, and faced upstream. No boat came, being late for a beer was unusual behaviour for Pat. So I drank my beer, then his, and began to wonder when I would see an upturned canoe float by, possibly a paddle, and finally a body. Which led me to compose some ironic funeral speech. Finally he did turn up: really excited. From his canoe he yelled that he had spotted a midden of Coalport pottery shards, and been excavating. He had also found in the river a perfect 1950s aluminium skillet – which he fished from between his legs in his canoe and waved with triumph. I told him that he had ruined my funeral ovation. He said: " I don't fear death, but I do intend to go on living to the end." To the end he was true to his bones and true to his word.

Patrick, otherwise known as Carter, we your colleagues, your friends, your widow and your step-son, thank you for being such a life-affirming spirit.

Robert Yewdall Jennings



On a warm and sunny afternoon in August 2004 was laid to rest in the churchyard at Granchester the body of Sir Robert Jennings, Honorary Fellow, who had died on August 4th. A memorial services was held in Great St Mary's Church on Saturday 11th December 2004 at which an address was given by HE Judge Rosalyn Higgins DBE QC, President of the International Court of Justice and published in the 2004 Volume of *The British Yearbook of International Law.* John Hopkins, Fellow Emeritus, gives us this obituary-

Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings QC, LLD, DCL, sometime scholar and latterly Honorary Fellow of the College, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, formerly Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, Judge and President of the International Court of Justice, President of the Institut de Droit International died in Cambridge on 4 August 2004 in his 91st year. He was, at the time of his death and for some time before that, probably our most distinguished member.

Born at Idle, Bradford on 19 October 1913 and educated at Belle Vue Secondary School Bradford (not Grammar School as he used gently to observe), Robbie Jennings came up to Downing as a scholar in 1931, the first person from his school ever to come to Cambridge. His father was the manager of a small factory manufacturing paper tubes and his mother worked at the local mill; his maternal grandfather was illiterate. He took "starred firsts" in both Parts of the Law Tripos and in the examination for the Lt B (now LL M) degree and the Whewell

Scholarship as well. He spent the year 1936 - 1937 at the Harvard Law School as Choate Fellow and was then appointed assistant lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He served in the Intelligence Corps throughout the war, became a major in it and, from his work in that Corps, acquired great expertise in interpreting maps, naval charts and aerial photographs, skills which he subsequently put to good use in the course of his professional career in the law. And then, after the war, he returned to Cambridge to a University lectureship in law and to the Fellowship of Jesus College to which he had been elected in 1939.

His devotion to Jesus College was at least equal to his devotion to Downing of which he was President of the Association 1994 - 1995 and for many years President of the Cranworth Law Society. (He was also a devoted member of Trinity College as Whewell Professor; on his retirement from that chair, Trinity "deemed him to have been a Fellow".) His attitude to all his Colleges is best summed up in his own words to the Cranworth:

"One of the most precious things in life is that of belonging to societies of people who have some important interests in common: in this case the law and an interest in our College. Such membership is a powerful aid to civilised living and is especially to be recommended at a time like the present which seems to be so good at cultivating loneliness."

Jennings remained a Fellow, latterly Fellow Emeritus and Honorary Fellow, of Jesus for the rest of his life. He became, successively, Jesus' Director of Studies in Law, Senior Tutor (when his tutorial pupils included the young Peter Mathias) and President. For the first ten years of his Fellowship, he was immersed in all aspects of College life and increasingly of the University, serving on its several central bodies and committees. And then, in 1955, at the remarkably young age of 41, doubly remarkably so in view of his six years of war service, he was appointed Whewell Professor of International Law in succession to Sir Hersch Lauterpacht upon Lauterpacht's appointment as Judge of the International Court of Justice. The Whewell Chair is the senior and most prestigious chair of international law in the United Kingdom and, very possibly, in the world. Its history and a list of its holders disclose a veritable pantheon of the greatest international lawyers of successive generations including amongst its holders Lassa Oppenheim, Sir Arnold (later Lord) McNair and Sir Hersch Lauterpacht. Whilst Lauterpacht had been raised in the continental tradition of legal scholarship, thought and style, McNair was the epitome of the English school of thought: pragmatic, analytical, precise of mind and concise in style. Jennings himself was of the McNair school. He had been McNair's pupil and acknowledged readily the intellectual debt which he owed to McNair, his "Master in the Law" as he himself put it, and this showed clearly in his own style as lecturer, author and, in due course, as Judge and President of the International Court of Justice. It should be added, however, that his potential had been spotted by Lauterpacht as well as by McNair himself; they, it is believed had influence in his appointment to the Whewell Chair.

His lectures were typical of the man both in substance and in style. Meticulously prepared, clear and deceptively simple in content, delivered in conversational style and interspersed with gentle humour and quiet wit, he held a large lecture audience, as it were, in the palm of his hand. He was a short man with a quiet voice but yet, almost miraculously, his voice carried perfectly to the back of the largest lecture room, never needing or receiving artificial amplification. His abilities in the lecture *room* became widely known; he had given an important course of lectures at the Hague Academy of International Law on the law of the air in 1949 and in 1965 gave there the principal course (the General Course) on International Law.

During his tenure of the Whewell Chair (1955-1981), less encumbered as he was by College responsibilities, Jennings' interests and activities significantly broadened. He had been called to the Bar of England and Wales by Lincoln's Inn in 1943, had been Casei Scholar of the Inn and had been a pupil at 13 Old Square (now Maitland Chambers). When Whewell Professor, he emerged as an active and distinguished practitioner of the law; unusually - and so much of his career was unusual, indeed unique - his practice was built up before international tribunals. Thus he was counsel for Argentina initially in its arbitration with Chile involving the Rio Encuentro and then in its arbitration with Chile involving the Beagle Channel; that dispute had taken the two States to the brink of war before they agreed to submit to arbitration. Further, he represented the United Kingdom in its arbitration with France concerning the boundary of the continental shelf in the English Channel and appeared in the Shmjah/Dubai and Tunisia/Libya Cases as well. All that led to his later becoming prominent in the English courts though his only earlier appearance before them had been in a County Court on a 6s 8d brief in 1945!

Thus, largely on the prompting of Lord Wilberforce, a senior Law Lord, he appeared, by now as Queen's Counsel, before the House of Lords in two cases on the then swiftly developing law of state or sovereign immunity and the related but distinct matter of "act of state". The cases were, first, that involving the ship, *The Congreso* and, second, that involving the Buttes Oil Company. These cases have proved to be of huge importance in singularly difficult and intractable areas of the law. At the same time, he continued with a heavy teaching load of candidates for the Law Tripos and, increasingly, of graduate students: supervision of individual graduate students, the weekly research seminar and the International Law Club ("our little Club"), founded by Lord McNair and continued by Jennings himself. Throughout most of this time, he was also Reader in International Law to the Council of Legal Education. Simultaneously, he published and edited steadily - but more of that below.

Jennings retired from the Whewell Chair in 1981. One might have expected after a long, distinguished and active career to that date, that he would have rested on his laurels as many would, and have led the life of a country gentleman in his lovely house in Grantchester. But, instead, there began at that point the

most fruitful stage of his career. For on the death in 1981 of Sir Humphrey Waldock, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Jennings was elected Judge of that Court by the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations and he assumed office in the following year.

Now the International Court of Justice is in many ways a pretty odd tribunal, first because it has jurisdiction only over states and has it only when the states parties to a given dispute voluntarily consent to its exercising jurisdiction and, second, because the international law which it applies is a pretty odd system of law. For international law has few central law-making processes and, for practical purposes, there are no obvious means of enforcing its rules against sovereign states. Some, including some lawyers, go so far as to say that "international law" is not really "law" at all. And, on occasion, in its 60 years' existence to date, the Court has, as it were, wanted for business. Perhaps that was the case at the date of Jennings' election as judge of the Court in 1981. It is a measure of his greatness and achievement that when he retired from the Court in 1995 (he had been elected its President by his fellow Judges in 1991), its standing and repute had never stood higher and the number and importance of the cases being referred to it had never been larger or greater. The International Court of Justice, which sits at the Hague, comprises 15 judges. After lengthy written submissions by the states involved in a case before it, oral submissions and arguments ensue; on their conclusion, discussion amongst the judges follows and then, crucially, a small drafting committee of the judges drafts a judgment for the whole Court which is then put into revised shape and final form by all the judges. It is testimony to Judge Jennings' drafting skills and to his accuracy, clarity and felicity of expression that he was much in demand as a member of that committee and, indeed, that he was almost always a member of it. His influence is apparent in many a judgment of the Court. But of course, any Judge may wish to enter a separate or dissenting opinion. Judge Jennings seldom did so; he sat in 26 cases and gave but three separate and four dissenting opinions. He did so most famously in the Nicaragua - United States Case (1986) where his superb - and superbly clear and concise - dissenting judgment is a model and in sharp contrast to the lengthy majority and other judgments in the case. It is frequently cited to this day. The librarian of the Court famously described him thus: "few judges carried their knowledge and wisdom, that rich harvest of a lifetime, so lightly and with such comfort and ease".

Whilst at the height of his powers, in 1995 at the age of 81, Jennings decided to step down from the Court - but still not to the gentle life of a retired country gentleman in Grantchester. For he was appointed, aged 83, President of the arbitral tribunal established to resolve bitter territorial disputes between Yemen and Eritrea; that tribunal concluded its business in 1999, still under his Presidency by which time he was 86. He returned to the International Court of Justice as judge *ad hoc* in the *Lockerbie Case* between the United Kingdom and Libya. And as

if all this was not enough, he wrote a series of brilliant opinions concerning investment disputes between Canadian companies and the United States.

His literary achievements were also enormous. He was, for some 20 years and more, co-editor first with Sir Humphrey Waldock and latterly with Professor Ian Brownlie, of the *British Year Book of International Law,* the primary publication in the United Kingdom on international law having previously been editor of the almost equally prestigious *International and Comparative Law Quarterly.* And, although in his earlier days, he published his own work relatively rarely, there came from his pen a steady flow of highly influential articles in the *British Year Book,* the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly,* and in the *American Journal of International Law.* In 1963, he published his *Acquisition of Territory in International Law,* based upon the Melland Schill lectures he had given at the University of Manchester. That slim volume quickly became a classic and is still cited in academic publications throughout the world and before international tribunals as well. The flow of articles from his pen increased in volume steadily throughout the rest of his life but, most importantly of all, in 1992 came the 9th edition of *Oppenheim's International Law,* edited by Jennings jointly with Sir Arthur Watts, also Honorary Fellow of the College. It is a massive piece of work, virtually a new book rather than a new edition, and is the classic work of scholarship and reference in the English language on international law.

To seek to evaluate Jennings the man, certain aspects of him and of his character should be remarked in addition to his command of and devotion to the law in so many contexts. First, he was a Yorkshireman, neither brash nor extrovert, but rooted in the sound commonsense and sagacity of his native county and upbringing. It is not surprising that he adored living in the Hague when Judge of the International Court of Justice; the quintessential Yorkshireman and the native Dutch perhaps have a good deal in common. As a Yorkshireman, he loved cricket with all the predictability of a Yorkshireman (but not when it was "played in pyjamas"!). And he never tired of recalling the chickens which he reared as a small boy - and of explaining the difference between "tea" and "high tea". He neither forgot nor outgrew the laughter and simple pleasures of his childhood days.

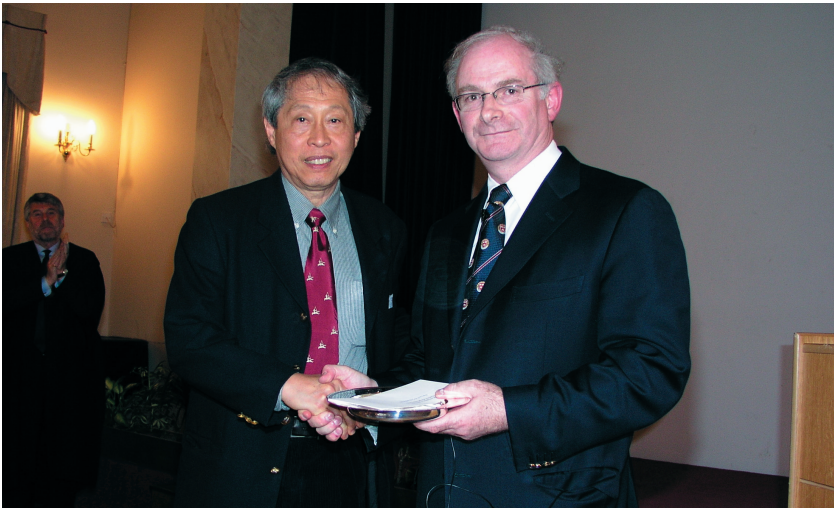
Second, he was in many ways a countryman at heart - witness not only his way of life at Grantchester but also his cottage in the Lake District, in Eskdale, where he and his family spent many happy times and where he was, at one time, literally a hewer of wood and a drawer of water and repairer of dry stone walls to boot. He was also a keen and experienced fell-walker and, indeed, at almost 70, climbed Scafell Pike and Scafell - no mean feat at any age. He continued to walk the fells until well into his 80s. Third, he came from sound Methodist stock; indeed, he was a local preacher in his student days though a less "preachy" person it is impossible to imagine. To the end of his days, he adored the hymns of John Wesley, provided that they had not been "improved" by lesser mortals. He also

venerated the Book of Common Prayer and the King James Bible and would have no truck with more up to date (sic) versions of either. He was a regular worshipper at the Parish Church at Grantchester.

Fourth, he loved music: Bach, Handel, Schubert - and, above all, Mozart. He affected to disapprove of romanticism in music, poking gentle fun at himself when he observed that "the rot set in with Beethoven. He often didn't know when or how to stop, just listen to the end of the 9th symphony and to the final chorus of Fidelio". But he did love the Beethoven piano sonatas and the string quartets and (most of) the operas of Benjamin Britten. It all came back to Mozart though - and to Glyndebourne in particular. He had started to go there 50 and more years ago and continued to do so until 2004. His study at Grantchester, a delightful room, was lined, most obviously, with recordings of his favourites - again, mainly Mozart, and also with Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack.

Above all there was his family. In 1955, he married Christine Bennett; they were married for almost 50 years and had a son and two daughters. Of all the many pleasures and joys of his life none gave to him such content and satisfaction as the love and devotion he received from and gave to Christine and their children and grandchildren. And he never tired of recounting his pleasure in introducing to the next two generations of Jennings the joys of Glyndebourne - and Mozart. Honours poured upon him; they included honorary doctorates from Cambridge and Oxford and elsewhere, the Manley O. Hudson Gold Medal, awarded by the American Society of International Law for "distinguished service to international law" and the highest posts and offices an international lawyer can ever dream of. The Sir Robert Jennings Chair of International Law is established at the University of Leicester and Cambridge boasts the Robert Jennings Close. His coffin was covered by the flag of the United Nations, sent in tribute to him by the present President of the International Court of Justice. He wore his learning and his honours lightly but was fully aware of them. He was a modest man; the modesty was deep and genuine and in no way false but he did know the measure of his achievements. He could and did "walk with kings nor lose the common touch". He accounted as his friends, as did they him, not only many of the good and the great, not only his colleagues in the law and at Cambridge but also those with whom he travelled on the bus from Grantchester to Cambridge and back (his preferred mode of travel for those journeys) and the landlord of the Blue Ball in Grantchester as well.

He was "a verray parfit gentil knight". We shall not look upon his like again.



Dr Oon Chong Teik presents the Oon International Award in Preventive Medicine to Dr Peter St George-Hyslop

The 1955 matriculands at the 2005 reunion.
John Glasswell John Dixon John Hall Clive Fennell Peter Fecher
Barrie Mencher Mike Foster Ian Nussey Adrian Smith Harry Hibberd Peter Mole
Ian (I C)Robinson Ian (J I)Robinson John Hicks John Drake-Lee John Hazelwood

The Oon International Award in Preventive Medicine

This two-yearly award is made under the formal title of the Ch'hia-Tsio (Bare Rock) Project established in 1976 by the generosity of Mr Oon Khye Beng (1927) who died in 1992. The 2004 award was made to Dr Peter St George-Hyslop FRS, Senior Scientist, Division of Genomic Medicine, Toronto Western Research Institute. His prize lecture - Genetics and Biology of Alzheimer's Disease: clues for therapies - was given to an audience of fellows, eminent guests and students on Wednesday 19th November 2004 in the Howard Building. Oon Khye Beng became an electrical and mining engineer in Malaya. Throughout his life he took a keen interest in the prevention of human disease. He had a special love for Downing since all three of his sons came up, C.T. (1957), C.J. (1958) and C.H. (1966) and all three took up careers in medicine. The eldest of the brothers Dr Oon Chong Teik, a specialist in tropical and infectious diseases, attended the lecture and presented the award to Dr St George-Hyslop in the form of a silver plate (see photograph on page 77.) The award is made to a recipient chosen from a list compiled by a body which includes the Oon family, the Master, the College Fellows in medical subjects and the Regius Professor of Physic.

Reunion

For many years the College has entertained its graduates in three-year groups. This year the College entertained 114 of its graduates on the weekend of Saturday 2nd April 2005. Instead of a three-year grouping this year those present were from matriculands of the years ending with a -5 together with any who matriculated prior to 1950. The event commenced with afternoon tea followed by a reception in the Howard Building except for the 1955 group who, to celebrate their fifty years, met separately in the Senior Combination Room (see photograph on page 77.) To keep tradition alive a number managed to visit The Fountain between tea and dinner! The Master spoke after dinner about the current performance of the College in academic, social and sporting achievements. Mr W J Hall (1955) formally thanked the Master and Fellows for their generous hospitality. Holy Communion was celebrated in Chapel on the Sunday morning.

College clubs and societies

Badminton

The year for the men started badly, with three of last year's top players declaring themselves unavailable for this year's matches due to various Blues commitments in various sports (though at least this goes to show just how talented our badminton players are!). Despite this, and a double promotion last year putting our team some way above its previous place, a good team spirit was forged and relegation was avoided in Michaelmas by the narrowest of margins, winning our final match 5-4 to ensure survival. Unfortunately Lent was not so kind, and early exits from all cuppers competitions was followed by a relegation on the final day (by a 5-4 loss no less!) to put us in the same division (taking into account league structure changes) we started last year in. A few good first year players show promise though, with Rich Turner a notable rising star, playing alongside the solid pair made up of Ian Couchman and Mark Lee (next year's captain) who will also remain playing next year, meaning we can hope for early promotion in Michaelmas.

The women's badminton was a much more cheerful tale. A newly formed team, taken largely from top performers in other racket sports, was put together and coached by Mark Lee, the women's team put in their first real competitive season in the league. Tash Close and Clare Leech starred as the women's firsts strode through their division in Michaelmas, easily achieving promotion from the bottom division they had languished in for some years previous. In Lent more joy followed, with yet another promotion and a good Cuppers run putting a good end to a most successful season. With talented first years as well as some excellent players in higher years the team looks set to go great guns again next year, under the tutelage of new Captain Tash Close. Overall a mixed year for badminton, but one giving hope for later years, with the women's going from strength to strength and the men's looking to expand next year on a team losing very little of its strength to graduation.

Chapel Choir

Senior Organ Scholar – David Pipe
Junior Organ Scholar – Ben Davis
Treasurer – Amy Froomberg

Downing College Chapel Choir has had another good year. We gained many new first-year members this year, as well as a new Organ Scholar. Though many will be leaving at the end of the year, we hope to recruit and maintain this level of membership for the future. The weekly music lists have continued to build on the Choir's growing repertoire. During the Michaelmas Term, the Choir visited

Coventry Cathedral where we sang for Evensong, performing Howells' Gloucester Service and Rachmaninov's Ave Maria. At the end of term, we presented a varied selection of hymns and carols at the Advent Carol service, including works by Gardiner and Batthishill, as well as a medieval Spanish carol. Towards the end of the Lent Term, we repeated our joint concert in the Chapel with the Rugby-based chamber choir Sine Nomine. As with last year, the evening finished with a massed-choir performance; this time it was William Harris' anthem Faire is the Heaven. We hope to maintain links with Sine Nomine for further concerts in the future. The Easter Term has, as usual, allowed for singers' exam leave, though we managed performances of some large-scale music at the annual Commemoration of Benefactors service. Following on from last year, the final choral service of the term was a Choir reunion Evensong at the start of June, for which we had nearly forty singers. Music included Handel's Zadok the Priest and Parry's I Was Glad. Once again, the service was a great success, so we hope to make this something of a tradition. The Choir will end the year with a tour to Sweden and Finland. We will be giving concerts in Stockholm and Uppsala Cathedral, as well as singing at the Lutheran cathedral and the Rock Church in Helsinki. Towards the end of the tour, we will be singing during the morning service at the Storkyrka, the cathedral in Stockholm. Thanks must go to those who have given so much time and commitment to the Choir during their time at Downing. We will gain a new Junior Organ Scholar next year and hope that the plans for a new organ will be able to come to fruition in the near future.

Chess

Following on from the chess team's success last year, and due to increased player interest, Downing entered a 2nd team into the league. This attracted many new players due to the much shorter matches, and allowed new players to gain some experience of competitive chess. The season was a great success with Downing finishing 2nd in the 3rd division, thereby gaining promotion for next year.

Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union Group

The year began with the annual house-party, when the group went to Letton Hall in Norfolk with the Christian Unions from Christ's and Jesus Colleges. Two breakfasts for freshers on Sunday mornings at the beginning of Michaelmas, and members of the group took freshers along to church in Cambridge. The group held a "Food for thought" event in Michaelmas term with a short talk entitled "Christianity: boring, irrelevant, untrue?" The second term was largely taken up with the University-wide Christian Union Mission, "Direction" and a well-attended pancake and pudding party with a talk entitled "Why all the fuss about Jesus?" was held in Downing. In May Week, the group invited the college to their "Taste and See" evangelistic garden party.

Danby Society

Chairman - Dan Reynolds

This year the Danby Society continued to arrange great events and bring in guest speakers to entertain and inspire students of the sciences at Downing. The Michaelmas term saw our traditional Freshers event ably organised by Kiran Basra and Catherine Smith, which no doubt helped convince the new intake they had made the right choice. Later on, our first guest speaker was Prof. Charles Tyler of the University of Exeter, who spoke about the disruptive action of common pollutants on the endocrine system. This is a very real hazard which has already rendered the fish in many British rivers infertile by interfering with their gender. In the Lent term, we had our popular antidote to finals in the form of the quiz night, questions written by Ed Morgan. Our next speaker was Prof. Jeremy Brockes of University College London, a world expert in the field of limb regeneration, who talked about the latest advances in understanding of how salamanders can regrow their legs and other organs. Having myself narrowly avoided an amputation a couple of weeks earlier I listened with great interest, and can only hope these findings can one day be applied to medicine. The Annual Dinner started the Easter term with a bang, one year's committee handed over to the next, and many old members came back for the fun. Next year Danby intends to readdress the recent bias towards biology with a talk from Colin Pillinger, architect of the recent Mars mission. In addition, we decided to offer a prize for undergraduates who do a bold and original project over the long vacation, so that they might present their work to the new intake in Freshers Week to show what can be done. We send our thanks to all who made this year's Danby events such a success, and wish the new committee the best of luck in making next year even better!

Football

Captain – Matt Ward

This season has been one of improvement but ultimately underachievement for the Downing Men's 1st football team. The side lost several key players from the previous year, but welcomed freshers Ashley Butcher and Matt Ackers-Johnson, who slotted into midfield and both had excellent seasons. Graduate Jonathan Haigh and new recruit Chris Lion both performed admirably on either defensive flank, while player of the season Brendan McCann worked tirelessly up-front, scoring several crucial goals. Goalkeeper Andy Williams, centre-backs Rich Grieveson and striker JP Miriuki all improved hugely from the previous season and cemented their positions in the 1st XI, while midfielders Ben Dewhirst and James Brown were typically tenacious in centre midfield. The season started and ended well, with a 5-2 win over St Catz in our opening fixture and an excellent 3-2 victory over a strong Jesus side in our last game. Despite a new kit courtesy of an extremely

generous sponsorship donation from Mills & Reeve, the side struggled to exert their authority in the top division of the Cambridge league and lost the intervening seven fixtures. The highlight of the season was a run in the Cuppers Plate that took the side to the semi-final, where we were beaten by a tough Gonville & Caius side, but relegation from Division 1 was a huge disappointment. Special mention should go to Dave Filtness, who was the team's top scorer from midfield and had an excellent season. Congratulations should also go to Steve Kemp, who represented the University 2nd team, and Rich Payne and Steve Bailey who both gained their first Blue; all three players showed their class when they were available to play for Downing. Rich Grieveson will captain the 1st XI next season, when hopefully the side can bounce back to the league's top division.

Hockey

Captain – Saleem Khoyratty
Vice-Captain – William Owen

The 2004/5 season was a very successful season for Downing College Men's Hockey team. Having managed to survive a relegation battle last season, the aim was to finish higher up the 1st division this year. The squad practiced hard and played with equal commitment, and were rewarded with a number of good victories over other strong sides within the division, including an exceptional performance against Jesus, a side who would go on to win Cuppers, a game we won 4-3. While there were losses to very strong sides such as St Catharine's College and St John's College, the side managed to finish fifth in the league with 6 wins during the season. There were exceptional performances throughout the year from the whole squad, but in particular Matt Dyson, Alun Rees, Will Owen, Chris Stevenson and Stu Robertson played supremely well. Special mention has to go to Alun Rees who managed to play for the Wanderers in his first year at Cambridge, and who also played a number of games for the Blues side. I would like to wish Will and his side next year, the best of luck, and hope that the success of the past couple of years, which has been continued this year, can carry on next year and for many years to come.

Lacrosse

Captain – Catherine Cucknell

2004 saw the founding of the Downing College Mixed Lacrosse Club. Though very few of the squad initially had any idea how to play, lots of enthusiasm and determination has made sure that the inaugural year of Downing Lacrosse has been one to remember. Our league matches were a learning experience: losing two, drawing three and winning two. However more success was to be found at the cuppers tournament where we jointly won our section, winning two

matches and drawing one. From there we proceeded to the semi finals where we lost to the eventual winner, Selwyn. Our success can perhaps be exemplified by our contributions to the University Mixed Lacrosse team: Mark Lee and Saleem Khoyratty, both beginners at the start of the year joined Catherine Cucknell (CUMLC Vice-Captain) in the Varsity match on Parker's Piece. With such a good foundation to build on the Downing Ducks look forward to further success in the 2005/2006 season to come.

Tennis

Having won the league last year, Downing had high expectations to live up to. A restructured league saw the introduction of a ladder tournament as opposed to the traditional pool matches. Downing dropped one place from 1st to 2nd over the course of the season to finish behind Jesus and ahead of thirty other teams. In the Cuppers competition, we suffered an early setback losing in the first round to Fitz, however managed to progress to the final of the Shield competition. In the final Girton narrowly won the encounter. Particular mention must go to new players Adam Lucy, and Jamie Pollard, who consistently performed well against strong opponents.

Whitby Medical Society

President – Saleem Khoyratty
Secretary – Shanika Nayagam

The Whitby Society had another successful year, with a great variety of talks from MSF and the MDU to the Clinical Dean of Cambridge University Clinical School. The year culminated in the Annual Dinner, where a plethora of Downing medics listened to Dr James Le Fanu talk to us about medicine in the new millennium. I would like to thank all of the society's members for their commitment throughout the year, and would like to especially thank Shanika for his help. I hope the society continues to support Shanika next year as much as they supported me, and with **this** support I have no doubt that next year will be another success for the Society.