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### Black Holes

In this issue of TW, Emeritus Research Fellow and former Tutor in Mathematics Paul Tod sets out the history and current state of research into black holes. Our cover shows an artist’s impression of an imaginary black hole, outlined in white, between us as observers and an actual image of the sky in the direction of the Large Magellanic Cloud, a nearby galaxy and satellite of the Milky Way. The imagined black hole, which is assumed to be quite close to us, bends the light from the LMC and distorts the image so that stars actually behind the hole are visible around it: the two brightest stars, at 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock are two images of the same star formed by light coming around the black hole from the left and right respectively, and other paired images can be picked out. The apparent ring is attributable to a source exactly behind the black hole and therefore visible in a whole circle of directions. [image: AlainR./Wikimedia Commons]
Don’t Panic

It was an extraordinary summer. Even the quiet waters of Oxford were rippled: messages from the Vice-Chancellor and the President reassured us that the world post-Brexit was not ending (I paraphrase). Stability seemed to have deserted us, and the future was, depending on your point of view, frightening or an exciting challenge.

This is one of those moments that makes us identify with those in the past who have faced enormous change, and reminds us that we are, here in Oxford at least, very lucky. Things may get rough, and there will be difficult choices to make for universities, but St John’s has seen off much greater threats than this. Financial difficulties at its foundation nearly snuffed it out before it had begun. The College’s loyalty to King Charles in the Civil War cost it a fortune and, when Parliament gained control, a good deal of its Fellowship as well. And, like all colleges, St John’s lost some of our youngest and finest in the world wars of the twentieth century. It can sound like a textbook until, that is, we read the story of Leonard Butler on pages 38–39: a life lost in the service of his country, and at an age when most people have only just graduated.

We have no image of Leonard Butler in the archives, but one of the photographs we do have is a touching and poignant reminder of the precursor to Butler’s story. In some ways, it is an everyday sort of picture (for Oxford, at least): a group shot, presumably before or after a dinner, where some of the men are stiff and formal in their white tie, others more relaxed in tweed suits, and where the presence of two men in fancy dress (we hope) as policemen add a Bertie Woosterish air. Touching, because, even through the oddity of old photography, the conviviality shines through: this isn’t so very different from the Sports dinner described on page 41, or from the many other events that our clubs and societies still hold. Poignant, because this is 1913, a meeting of the Anglo-German Club, one of a number of Anglo-German societies (some of them probably more highbrow than this one may have been, it has to be said) which thrived in Oxford at this time. The young men look out at us as though they think they will live forever, but we know where this pan-European fellowship found itself little more than a year later. How many of those in this photograph found themselves facing as enemies those they had sat with as friends? How many others lost their lives and are commemorated on the plaques in St John’s, and in other colleges and universities and on memorials across the continent?

This is the time to remind ourselves that the life of the mind does not observe national boundaries. It is what we do every day here—thinking, reading, talking, disputing, alone and together—that makes us members of St John’s, now as always. Our sense of community is not just shared with those we study alongside for a year, or three years, or more. What we do connects us to those across the years, decades and even centuries. Our tradition is a powerful one, both intellectual and social. We respect it, but a respect for tradition does not mean we cannot be flexible. In fact, it is our historical sense of what St John’s stands for that allows us to turn fear into opportunity.

John Pitcher
Spinning Repairs
Saving the world one molecule at a time

Readers of TW will recall Professor Fraser Armstrong’s article in the 2014 issue about energy technology (or, to the layman, how we can save the world). This year, another St John’s Chemist brings us a step closer to solving the world’s problems. Professor Angela Russell (below), who joined the College as Official Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry in 2011, is at the heart of an Oxford University spinout company, which is set to become a powerhouse in age-related regenerative medicine. Professor Russell is one of the three scientific co-founders of OxStem, which has raised a record £16.9 million to develop drugs that can treat cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, heart failure, macular degeneration and other age-related conditions.

It is work that has the potential to revolutionise healthcare

Professor Russell and her two scientific co-founders (Professor Steve Davies and Professor Dame Kay Davies) have been described as ‘serial entrepreneurs’, and will work with the backing of investors to develop small molecule drugs that can activate repair mechanisms that already exist within the body. It is work that has the potential to revolutionise healthcare, and Professor Russell is excited by its potential: ‘Using our novel approach to regenerative medicine we have the potential to change lives for the better. With some 80 collaborators across the university, this is an exciting venture for Oxford science.’

QC: An Alternative Identity
Interrogating power through artistic practice


Quilla Constance ‘QC’ is an ‘exotic’ militant punk persona created and deployed by Allen to interrogate category-driven capitalist networks and locate points of agency within systems of power. As QC, Allen stages and visibly inserts her artistic practice within pop culture, traversing music, forging protests and entering art galleries to emulato and critique the operations of these cultural zones. QC offers a raw and fresh frame through which Allen examines the negotiation of black female identities within contemporary British majority culture and high art.


QC: Performative Painting (2016). Documented by Simon Richardson

St John’s Stateside
The President, Founder’s Fellow and Director of Development and Alumni Relations Office in a short tour of North America and Canada in April 2016. Timed to coincide with the University’s gala event in New York, the tour took in Boston, Washington DC, New York and Toronto. Over 60 alumni attended a series of receptions and dinners, and the tour proved a splendid opportunity to meet and enjoy each other’s company and talk about St John’s. The College would like to thank, in particular, Professor Ekkehard Kasper (Clinical Medicine, 1969), Mr Heath Tarbert (Law, 2001) and Professor Lizzie Macaulay-Lewis (Classical Archaeology, 2003) for their generosity in hosting events on the tour. We hope to return to the US soon and extend our tour to the West Coast.
Diving into the Past

Warfare, weather and portable religion at the Ashmolean

Dr Alexandra Sofoniew, Stipendiary Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, co-ordinated 'Storms, War and Shipwrecks: Treasures from the Sicilian Seas' at the Ashmolean Museum. The exhibition explored the history of artefacts unearthed during the last sixty years of underwater exploration in Sicily, whose waters have seen the passage, battle and wrecking of Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arab and Norman ships.

Over two hundred objects were on display, including the bronze Roman battering rams, helmets and other debris which have enabled archaeologists to pinpoint the exact location of the Battle of the Egadi Islands in 241 BC. Rome’s victory in the battle (which visitors could imagine with the help of a digital re-enactment) enabled her to go on to dominate the Mediterranean.

One of the most fascinating objects was a Byzantine ‘flat-pack’ church found off the south-east coast of Sicily in the 1960s during the excavation of a shipwreck. Almost 600 prefabricated marble pieces of the basilica, including A8 columns and pieces of a pulpit, were brought to the surface. The church was one of many sent out by the Emperor Justinian in the attempt to regulate Christian worship throughout his empire. He has recorded sonic environments from subterranean geyser vibrations and empty rooms in Chernobyl to the otocoustic tones generated by the human inner ear and his work has been presented at galleries, museums, and concert spaces throughout the world, including MoMA in New York and the Mori Art Museum in Tokyo.

As part of his residency at St John’s, Kirkegaard gave a lecture on his sound art, and his otocoustic installation Fairisle Out was heard in the Barn from 8-24 January 2016. His residency ended with a remarkable performance in the College Chapel involving twenty students intoning the sounds generated by their own inner ears (forming an ‘archetra’), as Kirkegaard called it. The Wire, a major international magazine of experimental music and art, reviewed the performance, saying that ‘The very fragility of the voices underscored a distant poetic truth: something intimately human, a bodily function normally hidden away [inner-ear emissions], was being displayed for all to experience... with these delicate tunings and the exquisite trilling of Kirkegaard’s artful arrangement of notes designed to cause maximum juicy harmonic interference’.

Listening Brief

From inner ear to outer experience: Artist-in-residence forms College’s first ‘archetra’

Hilary Term 2016 saw the arrival of Jacob Kirkegaard, the College’s first Sound-Artist-in-Residence, thanks to the support of Official Fellow and Tutor in Ethnomusicology, Professor Jason Stanyer. Kirkegaard’s work presents listening as a means of experiencing the world. He has recorded sonic environments from subterranean geyser vibrations and empty rooms in Chernobyl to the otocoustic tones generated by the human inner ear and his work has been presented at galleries, museums, and concert spaces throughout the world, including MoMA in New York and the Mori Art Museum in Tokyo.

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Challenging Times

How to make sure you get to the final: Work hard, listen to your grandmother, and don’t forget the chocolate

This year’s St John’s University Challenge team repeated both the triumphs and the disappointment of 2010’s team, making it all the way to the final before losing to Peterhouse, Cambridge on 18 April 2016. Team Captain Angus Russell (History and Modern Languages, 2013) confessed that he and his fellow team members, Charlie Clegg (Theology, 2015), Dan Sowood (Chemistry, 2014) and Alex Harries (History, 2014) were unprepared for the pressure of the University Challenge. The team’s magnanimity was just one of the qualities that inspired support from across the College and the University (with alumni calling the Development and Alumni Relations Office at each stage, demanding to know if St John’s were through to the next round). One undergraduate (from another college, we should say) even confessed to betting a chunk of her student loan on St John’s to win. On Jeremy Paxman, the team report that he ‘is actually really nice—he comes across as quite brusque, but he’s really keen to make sure you’re fine during filming’. ‘We’re really grateful for all the support we’ve received from alumni and people connected with St John’s,’ said Angus. ‘We’re sorry we couldn’t bring the trophy back this year, but here’s hoping for the future!’

Bidding Farewell

Many people very important to St John’s have left us in person, though not in spirit, in the last year: Ruth Close, President’s Secretary; Clare Healy, Domestic Supervisor and Margaret Goodey, Cleaning Supervisor. Last but not least, are Rachel Grimes, Caitlin Tebbit, Caitlyn Lindsay, Lisa Cave and Emma Dearman from the Development and Alumni Relations Office. We know you will join us in thanking all these individuals for the invaluable contributions they have made to St John’s, and wishing them the very best in their new endeavours.
Black Holes without fear

On Thursday 2 June 2016, St John’s alumni gathered at the University’s dining hall. Prof. Christopher Thompson, from Erasmus Research Fellow and former Tutor in Mathematics, lectured on ‘Black Holes in General Relativity’. Professor Thompson, who is the father of the student, opened his talk with a challenge. “Do you think that it is possible to understand black holes in a way that is accessible to non-specialists?” he asked. The audience were ripe for the lecture, which was aimed at an audience of Oxford University students, faculty, and members of the public.

The lecture began with an introduction to the history of black holes, from the early work of J. J. Thomson to the more recent work of R. M. Wald. Professor Thompson explained that black holes are formed when massive stars collapse under the influence of gravity, creating regions of space from which nothing, not even light, can escape. The audience were captivated by the visual aids that accompanied the lecture, including images of black holes and their effects on the surrounding universe.

The lecture then turned to the exciting prospect of discovering black holes in our own galaxy. Professor Thompson discussed the recent discovery of a black hole at the center of the Milky Way, and the implications of this discovery for our understanding of the structure of the universe. He also spoke about the challenges involved in observing black holes, and the latest developments in this field.

The lecture concluded with a Q&A session, during which the audience had the opportunity to ask questions. The audience were impressed by Professor Thompson’s knowledge and enthusiasm, and by the clarity of his explanations.

The History of the Future

On 11 May 2016, Honorary Fellow Professor Sir Brian Harrison FBA, FRHistS returned to St John’s to give the third Lady White Lecture. His topic was ‘Conversion hysteria’. Adam, a psychotherapist and essayist, acknowledged that it was his literary education at school, at St John’s and beyond that had shaped his work, and he argued that psychoanalysis is a ‘kind of practical poetry’, of ‘a way of talking about the many different languages of literature’. Speaking to an audience of Fellows, students and alumni, Adam took as his focus the question of conversion and suspicions about conversion experiences (religious and other) and set the liberal approval of education against its fear of conversion, inviting us to think about whether our acceptance of the liberal project has itself been a conversion experience. Adam went on to look at Freud’s original use and development of the term ‘conversion hysteria’ to explain how affects may become bodily symptoms, displacing unbearable fears and forbidden desires into something that can be managed. In this context, he argued, conversion is a ‘cover story’, ‘a form of smuggling’ to maintain desires that we do not want to lose. Psychoanalysis recognises that in this kind of conversion, nothing has been lost, and that all conversions are linked to our original conversion experience in childhood. Then, what is the point of examining conversion? For those who undertake psychoanalysis, it is about finding out what their conversions ‘want or hide’. He ended with the question: ‘where is our real enjoyment and how do you know?’ Questions from the audience were welcomed, and Adam hosted a lively debate about the processes of education and analysis and how ideas of ‘conversion’ might do, or not should figure in the practice of psychoanalysis. In conclusion, Adam set out his challenge and his hope that psychoanalysis, done properly, should be ‘honest persuasion’ a way of converting people to better conversions through conversation.
Professor Sir David Clary, (formerly Professor Fellowjohn) has been appointed Knight Bachelor in the Queen’s Birthday Honours list for services to international science.

Keith Lindblom, (Modern History, 1975) and Nicholas Hamblyn (Jurisprudence, 1976) were appointed Lords Justice of Appeal in 2015.

Sir Paul Marshall, (Modern History & Modern Languages, 1977) has been appointed Knight Bachelor in the Queen’s Birthday Honours list for services to Education and Philanthropy.

Timothy Sawyer, (Modern History, 1981) has been appointed CBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours list for services to small businesses and entrepreneurs.

Sarah-Jane Bickmore, (Experimental Psychology, 1993), Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience at the Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London, has been awarded the 2015 Klaus Jacob Research Prize for her groundbreaking achievements in the field of understanding emotional and social brain development during adolescence.

Caroline Plumb, (Engineering, Economics and Management, 1996) has been awarded an OBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours list for services to business and charity.

Alexander Harries, (History, 2001), a History finalist in 2015, has won the 2016 Undergraduate Dissertation Prize, awarded by the Society for the Study of French History, for his undergraduate thesis ‘Faire le bordel. The Regulation of Urban Prostitution in Montréal’. In making the award, the panel noted that Alex’s was one of very few undergraduate dissertations to work with previously unseen primary sources and commended him for his ambitious topic and independent argument. Alex said, “I’m thrilled to see my work recognised like this” and emphasised that it was the College’s travel grant scheme which had allowed him to spend time for his research in both Morocco and France.

Anna Muszkevicz, (D.Phil. in Systems Biology, 2012) has won the Research Spotlight Speaker Prize at the 2016 London Rockefeller Colloquium.

Hedahah Buechner, (Biomedical Sciences, 2015) has been awarded £5,000 from the IT Innovation Challenge. She will lead a team of designers and developers in creating an app that will help those who self-harm to resist and manage their urges using evidence-based strategies.

ARRIVALS

Rory Coe (Professor Fellow in Population Health) holds the Nuffield Professorship of Population Health. He is an epidemiologist with a particular interest in cardiovascular disease. He studied Medicine at St Thomas’s Hospital, School, London and Statistics at George Washington University and Oxford. He came to Oxford in 1986 to work with Richard Peet and Peter Sloth on the ISIS (International Studies of Infarct Survival) ‘mega-trials’ of emergency treatment for heart attacks. Since the early 1990s, he has been conducting large randomized trials of the effects of modifying blood levels of cholesterol. In 2005, he became Principal Investigator of the UK Biobank study, recruiting 500,000 people from across the UK, collecting information and samples from them and linking these to their medical records to create the largest deepest characterized prospective epidemiological cohort in the world. In 2015 he set up the Nuffield Department of Population Health, which he currently leads. Lloyd Pratt (Professorial Fellow in American Literature) holds the Drue Heinz Professorship of American Literature. He taught undergraduate English at Harvard, Yale and Michigan State University before coming to Oxford, where he is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Rothemere American Institute. His research interests span American literature, African American literature, Literatures of the American South, The Novel, Theory and Criticism, Gender and Sexuality, History of the Book and Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Literatures in English. His 2016 work The Strangers Book: The Future of African American Literature examined how various nineteenth-century African American writers radically refashioned the terms of humanism by redefining what it meant to be a stranger. He is currently working on three books: a study of reading in Emerson’s America, a series of essays on locality in the American South, and a popular historical account of an early twentieth-century woman novelist who crossed the US-Canadian border.

Christopher Beam (Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics) specializes in the mathematics of quantum field theory and string theory. Christopher’s recent research is primarily concerned with the algebraic structures that underpin the dynamical quantum field theories at asymptotically long and short distance scales. His other research interests include ADS/CFT duality and the use of geometry and the study of strongly interacting quantum systems. Christopher received his undergraduate education at Stanford University, after which he completed his Ph.D. in Physics at the University of California, Berkeley. He then joined Princeton University as a Research Assistant Professor at the Simons Center for Geometry and Physics. He is currently an Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Princeton University.

Ian Klinka (Tutorial Fellow in Human Geography) joined the University of Oxford in 2017 as a postdoctoral research fellow. Situated in political geography, Ian’s current research focuses on two areas: the tradition of German geopolitical thought and the material landscapes of the Cold War. Posing both historical and contemporary questions, his work builds on critical social theory with multi-method empirical work, including archival research, interviews and interviews. He is based at Maastricht University and an MA and PhD from University College London, where he also gained his first teaching experience. More recently, he enjoyed teaching as a college lecturer at Jesus College.

Natalie Mrkovic (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law) held Lectureships in Law at Pembroke College, St Hugh’s College and the School of Government before coming to St John’s. Her research interests include the inter-relation of law, finance and economic development; the role of property rights in corporate law; and the interaction between ‘black letter’ law and law in practice. Her work focuses on the UK, US, Central and Eastern Europe and China and she has consulted for governments and non-governmental bodies in the area of Chinese law and Chinese economy.

Hannah Alfonsa (Junior Research Fellow in Physiology and Medicine) is a neuroscientist who is particularly interested in how inhibitory signalling between brain cells is regulated. She is currently studying how the strength of the inhibition in the brain is modulated differently during the day and night and how this could influence the brain capacity in performing memory tasks throughout the day. She previously studied how dysregulation of the inhibition system in the brain could lead to brain disorders such as epilepsy (many brain disorders including epilepsy show different magnitudes of disease manifestation during day and night). By studying the physiological modulation of inhibition during day and night, she expects to understand further what goes wrong in brain disorders. She studied medicine in Indonesia, before coming to the UK to do her PhD at Newcastle University, and then taking a postdoctoral position in the Department of Pharmacology, Oxford.

IlyaChevyrev (Junior Research Fellow in Mathematics) specialises in stochastic analysis, which aims to study systems which are subject to random and highly oscillatory noise. His doctoral studies were particularly focused on an area called rough path theory, and he has recently become further interested in stochastic partial differential equations and aspects of quantum field theory. He completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Sydney, after which he studied mathematics at Paris VI while on a scholarship from the Paris Graduate School of Mathematics, specialising in probability theory. He took up his DPhil studies in Oxford in 2012 supported by a Clarendon Scholarship. Before coming to Oxford, he held a postdoctoral research position at Technische Universität Berlin.

Sarah Hickmott (Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages) works in the area of contemporary French thought (usually post-1968). Her D Phil, which was undertaken at Merton College, Oxford, explored how contemporary French philosophers and theologians conjoin music with music; in particular, it probed at the way music is characterized in ontological, aesthetic, and ethical terms, as well as at the assumption that music usually means—implicitly or explicitly—Western canonical works. She proposed postdoctoral research explores—via the notion of the region (whether biological/physical/organizational/technological/prosthetic organs and instruments, or social forms of organization)—the relationship between contemporary French thought and ecological, environmental concerns, cognitive capitalism, affect, and (the end of) the anthropocene.

Jennifer Johnson (Junior Research Fellow in the History of Art) was a Visiting Lecturer in the History of Art Department and a Lecturer in English Literature and Literary Theory at Brasenose College before coming to St John’s. She was previously a Visiting Tutor in Modern Art and Theory at the Ruskin School of Art. Her research concerns the construction of meaning in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century painting, with particular interests in the notion of materiality: materiality and theatricality, reconfiguring the concept of narrative in visual art; and painting as critical, philosophical, and theological investigation. She is currently working on her first book, Materiality, Time and Narrative, which uses the painting and writings of the artist Georges Rouault as an interlocutor for these questions. Her future research plans are concerned with the influence of Alfred Jarry’s theatrical writing on avant-garde art.

LEAVERS

We take this opportunity to thank warmly those Fellows who are leaving St John’s or retiring this year. We congratulate them on their successes and look forward to welcoming them back whenever they visit College.

Paul Tad, Official Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics

Ian Soby, Official Fellow and Tutor in Engineering

Joel Ouzounine, Official Fellow and Tutor in Computer Science

Linda McDowell, Professorial Fellow in Human Geography

Jonathan Smicler, Supernumerary Fellow

Katherine Earnshaw, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Classical Language and Literature

Luke Rostill, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law

Simon Hay, Research Fellow in the Sciences

James Anderson, Junior Research Fellow in Engineering

Graham Barnett, Junior Research Fellow in Medieval History
There and Back Again

BLACK HOLES IN GENERAL RELATIVITY

From a theory of ‘dark stars’ in the eighteenth century, through Einstein’s theory of general relativity, to the most recent discoveries, black holes shine a light (or not) on how scientific research develops.

Here, Emeritus Research Fellow and former Tutor in Mathematics Paul Tod takes us through the history and the science.

Black holes were one of the most exciting developments in physics in the twentieth century. The idea of a black hole emerged in the late 1960s, and it is quite a simple idea in the context of theories of space and time. It has none of the complexities required to describe stars—atomic physics, nuclear fusion and so on—and it doesn’t need quantum theory which, in popular expositions, is always shrouded in vague metaphors. It can be straightforwardly described without misleading simplifications through a sequence of diagrams, and that will be my aim here. Questions of how black holes are formed and how they may be detected require a great deal more background but we’ll touch briefly on those to round out the story.
There was a false dawn of the theory as far back as 1783 when the polymath clergyman John Michell read a paper to the Royal Society on ‘dark stars’. Michell’s notion was as follows: given a body in space, such as a star or planet, there is a definition of escape velocity as the minimum vertical velocity an object needs to escape the gravitational field of the body—this is about 1 km/sec for the earth but 600 km/sec for the sun. Michell imagined a star of very substantial mass and rather small radius such that the escape velocity is greater than the speed of light: the conclusion would seem to be that the light which the star was seeking to emit could not escape from it, having velocity less than the escape velocity, and so the star would be dark. One might still be aware of its presence since it would have planets or another, visible, star orbiting it, but it would not be visible.

Michell’s argument is in fact fallacious: gravity, while it does influence light, does not do so by slowing it down—not be visible.

He said Michell’s argument was fallacious. To set off in the direction of a correct argument, the first thing we need to master is the space-time diagram—master this and everything else follows. This is a diagram with some axes, one or two representing space and one representing time, as here (fig. 1):

![Space-time diagrams: the royal road](image)

fig 1  Space-time diagrams: the royal road

On this diagram I’ve plotted two possible versions of my journey from Oxford to London, by car or by train. Oxford is at the origin of coordinates and remains there unmoving as time passes, as we know; London is elsewhere in the diagram but also unmoving, so Oxford and London are represented by lines parallel to the time axis. My alternative journeys are indicated by two curves, which we’ll call world lines, showing position changing as time passes, from Oxford at an earlier time to London at a later one. One can think of the diagram as representing successive frames of a film piled one above the other, or as a curtain, rising into the future. A crucial thing to note is that the diagram also encodes my speed: when the blue path is straight up then my position is unchanging with time so that I am at rest, say waiting for the train or on the train waiting for a signal. As the train speeds up, the world-line moves away from the vertical.

Now we need some input from special relativity, which was Einstein’s intermediate step on the way to general relativity. The first is, or should be, a surprise:

- The speed of light is the same for all observers.

This is the fact that we need to draw the light cone at every event, since all observers will agree on how to draw it, and it is also where Michell’s argument goes wrong—there can’t, at one event, be light going at a range of different speeds depending on how much gravity has slowed it down.

The second fact we need from special relativity is

- Nothing, in the sense of no material object, can travel faster than the speed of light.

The usual way to motivate this fact is to say that it takes more and more energy to accelerate an object possessing mass as its speed increases, and there is no limit—it would take infinity energy to get a massive object up to the speed of light. There are of course massless objects (which still have energy) and these all move actually at the speed of light. A proper justification of this needs more theory, but the two facts taken together imply the great significance of the light cone.
Now at each event we may imagine emitting a flash of light and, in the interest of symmetry, we’ll also imagine an incoming flash of light coming to a point at the event: this is the complete light cone (fig. 3). Suppose the event is on my world line. Because, by the second point above, my speed must be no greater than the speed of light, my world line must always remain inside the cone to the past and to the future. Thus events in the past cone are events at which I could have been present and events in the future cone are events at which, with suitable planning, I could yet be present. Similarly, events in the past cone are events of which I can be aware now and events in the future cone are events that I can visit in the past.

The significance of the first fact is that, independently of any choice of axes, the world of special relativity is a world of ordered and regimented light cones, all lined up (fig. 4). Light moves through this ordered world in straight lines, always lying along the cones. Similarly, massive bodies subject to no forces move through the ordered array of light cones also on straight lines but now lying within the cone at each event.

The next step is to bring in gravity. We remarked above that gravity does not slow light down, which would, after all, conflict with special relativity, so what does it do to light? The answer was predicted by Einstein in 1915 and confirmed in a celebrated expedition to Brazil to observe the solar eclipse of 1919: the path of light is bent out of a straight line if it passes close enough to a massive body. The effect is small, and to be detectable from the earth, light must pass very close to the most massive object in our vicinity, which is the sun. If one observes at a solar eclipse, the sun is masked by the moon and the effect appears in the observation of stars close to the sun which previous mapping has established should be actually behind the sun at that instant. They are visible due to the bending of light paths from them (fig. 5).

The way to put this effect into our ordered array of regimented light-cones is to say that the presence of a gravitational field is equivalent to a tipping of light cones, and this is the royal road to general relativity (fig. 6). In the presence of cones whose tipping varies, light may seek to move from event to event in the straightest possible route but that route will not in fact be straight. A useful metaphor for this is the progress of a small creature on the surface of an uneven object, say an ant on an orange. The ant may seek to walk continuously in a single direction but the unevenness of the orange forces its path not to be straight. This is the phenomenon of curvature, and it

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**More on light cones**

- A cone at every event
- All lined up
- A ray of light moves from event to event always along the cones
- In a straight line
- Etc.

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**The world according to special relativity:**

- A cone at every event
- All lined up
- A ray of light moves from event to event always along the cones
- In a straight line
- Etc.

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**The world according to general relativity:**

- The cones vary in space-time
- A ray of light moves on from cone to cone but must follow a curved path
- The universe of space-time (think of the ant on the orange)
Matter tells space how to curve; Space tells matter how to move. Less aphoristically, one needs an equation of the form
\[ (A \text{ measure of space-time curvature}) = G \times (A \text{ measure of matter present}) \]
and this is what Einstein provided.

If we draw a space-time picture of the region around the sun then we need to show the cones lined up as before far away from the sun but tipping more and more as the sun is approached (fig. 7). Imagine looking at this picture down the page from a viewpoint at the top of the page to see how this suffices to explain the bending of light.

Once we have this picture, and it has been experimentally verified since 1919, we can imagine going to an extreme in which the object at the centre has the same mass but a progressively decreasing radius. Then the tipping increases towards the centre and there comes a critical radius when the cones tip past the vertical (fig. 8). There is a last surface dividing the cones which tip less than this from those that tip more. Inside this surface, which is the event horizon, the tipping continues to grow. Now recall the significant features of the cone: a massive object can only move forward inside the future cone, so a massive object can only cross the event horizon going inwards—the event horizon has the character of a one-way membrane. As one crosses, one’s past is outside so one literally cannot see what is inside and in the future. Once one has crossed one is never again in the past of anybody outside and so one is never seen again. Since the matter making up the putative object whose radius we have shrunk to arrive at this pass is also constrained to travel within its future cones, it will all end up at the centre—there will be a place of infinite density (where, it is usually assumed, a new theory is needed) but up to or near to that point we can have confidence in general relativity, and this is what is meant by a black hole. It’s a hole because if you go in then you don’t come out, and it’s black because not even light comes out of it.

We’ve seen that the idea of a black hole is inescapable: once there is such a thing as light-bending in the world, but the next question is then how can they actually form? To answer that we need to know a little of how stars work. Essentially a star is a ball of hot gas held together by gravity so that the temperature and pressure near the centre are high enough for nuclear fusion to occur. Hydrogen, the largest component of the universe, is fused to helium and other elements, energy is released, rises to the surface and is emitted but along the way provides a pressure to resist the gravitational tendency to contract. The star can

- ‘burn’ like this for a very long time but when the hydrogen is exhausted, there is not enough pressure to balance the gravity and the star will contract. Now one of three things can happen, depending on the mass of the star:
  - If the mass of the star is less than about 1.4 times the mass of the sun (call this 1.4M\(_{\odot}\)) then the star settles down to form a white dwarf, about the size of the earth.
  - For masses between about 1.4 M\(_{\odot}\) and 3 M\(_{\odot}\) the star settles down to become a neutron star, about 20km across and as dense as an atomic nucleus.
  - For masses above this limit, and plenty of stars have masses above this limit, the star may collapse directly to become a black hole or may first become a supernova, losing mass and settling down to one of the three possibilities.

The third route, of gravitational collapse to a black hole is illustrated here (fig. 9).

Finally we get on to the question of detection: given that they are completely black, very small and millions and millions of miles away how can black holes be detected? The key is again binary stars:

- Suppose there is a binary system of two stars, one of which completes its life cycle and collapses to a black hole, while the partner continues to emit light and the pair continue to orbit around each other. The spectrum of light from the visible star will move periodically from red-shift to blue-shift and betray the presence of the so-called dark companion. Properties of the orbit may permit the mass of the dark companion to be calculated and if it is much above 3 M\(_{\odot}\) then it must be a black hole.

A variation of the previous occurs when one partner collapses to a black hole and then gas is drawn off the visible companion and towards the black hole. As it tries to spiral into the tiny hole, but while still outside, it heats up and emits x-rays which may then be detected by x-ray telescopes on satellites orbiting the earth. These x-ray binaries were detected by this means already in the 1970s.

- A property we haven’t so far mentioned is that black holes can merge but cannot divide. This becomes more plausible if one defines the event horizon as the boundary of the region from which escape to large
The details are complicated and unsuccessful attempts have been made since the 1960s to detect gravitational waves directly but there has now been a successful detection.
The last play that Shakespeare wrote by himself, in 1611, *The Tempest*’s remote island setting sees Prospero conjuring a storm (or is it an illusion?) to lure his enemies, especially his brother Antonio, ashore. Will he take revenge?

Two Magical Islands

*The Tempest*’s remote island setting sees Prospero conjuring a storm (or is it an illusion?) to lure his enemies, especially his brother Antonio, ashore. Will he take revenge?

Imagine a space shut off from the rest of the world, filled with self-created power, where you can do anything, where nothing is denied you, nothing is taboo: you can pay back your enemies, and force even those who love you to fear you. Shakespeare was not the first writer to imagine such a space, but in *The Tempest* he was perhaps the first to connect this cruel and alluring fantasy to the everyday beauty of things and to the sheer messiness and facticity of the world—filled with monsters who want to be human, and humans who want to be monsters.
Three men of sin is actually pretty terrifying. 'You three', course, what the Harpy says to the putting on an awful voice. Of a scary beak and feathers costume, devouring Harpy that descends conjuring he gives it away readily that these are just stage rea

In the course of The Tempest, there are plenty of illusions and magic shows—did the ship really sink and were the hounds that chased Caliban real dogs, flesh, blood and fangs?—but as with most of his conjuring he gives it away readily that these are just stage tricks and sleights of hand. The devouring Harpy that descends on the food in Act 3, bird-woman wings spread wide, is just Ariel in a scary beak and feathers costume, putting on an awful voice. Of course, what the Harpy says to the three men of sin is actually pretty terrifying. ‘You three’, the Harpy tells them

From Milan did supplant good Prospero; Exposed unto the sea, which hath requit it, Him and his innocent child, for which foul deed The powers, deposing, not forgetting, have Invoked the seas and shores, yea, all the creatures Against your peace.

Powerful stuff, yes—dredding up all the dirty muck sunk down in their guilty consciences—but we shouldn’t forget that Ariel is simply repeating Prospero’s words, mouthing what the conjurer had scripted for him. I confess I always find it hard at this point in the play to keep out of my mind the moment in The Wizard of Oz, when the Great Oz is shown to be no more than a grey-haired scattered brain professor hiding behind a green curtain at the end of the rainbow, puffing and puffing through a big microphone. And what does this pretend wizard say for himself? ‘Pay no attention to the man behind that curtain’, Oz tells Dorothy, and then, with more resignation, ‘I am a good man just a bad wizard’.

Prospero isn’t a bad wizard, in the sense of being a fraud. Quite the opposite: he does have serious powers, evident in the punishment he is able to inflict on his enemies—the convulsions and frenzy he induces in Alonso, Sebastian and Antonio are real enough, working on them like some ghostly electric shock treatment leaving their brains boiling in their skulls (it’s so terrible to see them like this that even Ariel would pity them)—if only, like the Tin Man in The Wizard of Oz, he had a heart. Prospero is able to put his daughter to sleep too with some kind of quick-acting spell, and he can go about in a special robe that makes him invisible as he moves among and above the other characters (literally above the stage). Elizabethan theatre audiences had seen this sort of stuff twenty years earlier in Marlowe’s tragedy, Doctor Faustus, where Faustus, among his other marvels, could magically fix antlers on one stupid courtier’s head, and travel to Rome to chase the Pope about the stage with firecrackers. Faustus was capable too of even greater magic shows—he conjured up Mephistopheles, then the spectres of Alexander the Great and his paramour, and then even (between two cupids) a vision of Helen of Troy from whom he thought he had the famous kiss, which might make him immortal.

Doctor Faustus was still being performed at the time that Shakespeare wrote The Tempest, although by then Marlowe’s play must have looked a bit old fashioned, at least in the anti-papal jokes and knockabout. But Prospero’s beautiful masque of classical goddesses (Juno, Ceres and Iris) in Act 5, which Ariel and the other servant spirits provide to celebrate Miranda’s betrothal to Ferdinand, is in the same vein as the earlier Faustus visions—that is, they are temporary manifestations or embodiments of what’s inside the characters’ souls and minds. Viewed this way, Prospero’s conjuring works, alarmingly, by turning mental activity or concealed feeling into, for a brief while, objects and beings of life. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up of life’.
thinking he is an agent in Providence’s Plan and becomes strangely sure that he himself is the Plan—hence he says he can even raise the dead. Sometimes in the latter part of the play Prospero glimpses what is happening to him, and the shock is palpable—his sudden startled interruption of the wedding masque is one instance, the completion of which can only end logically (and terribly) with his putting his enemies to death, so wholly is the vision an expression of authority he has forced on them all. If he lets the masque finish, the energia or besetting vividness of it—this was the term the Renaissance used—will become his talisman of perfected power. I’m not trying to take down Prospero a notch or two, or insist simply that we scrutinize him more carefully—I think Shakespeare by himself does this well enough—but I do want to urge that the magic in the play is not all invested in Prospero, or at least not in the way he thinks it is. The 1623 Folio text of The Tempest, at its close, describes the ‘Scene’ (that is, where the action happens) as ‘an uninhabited island’.

This phrase may or may not be Shakespeare’s own, but the notion that the island before Prospero is somehow a blank space, a tabula rasa, underlies much of the modern thinking about the play. Yes, there is a bit of earlier history—the witch Sycorax in all her grossness was abandoned on the island to wait for her turn, the second part-god part-human part-equally gross mutant child, where people get tested (Odysseus or Aeneas or Robinson Crusoe), or where gods resort because the place is so beautiful and comfortable (Sicily and Crete) or where humans have taken a strange and different course (flesh eaters, lotus eaters, amazons, scientists) or where what is impossible becomes possible (a flying island in Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels that operates by a magnetic field somewhere to the east of Japan).

Shakespeare comes into this because he deliberately has Prospero do so little real magic on his island—no heavy-duty transformations of any kind, just successful mind-control. No creating zones or palaces or tunnels or waterways or anything that lasts. Shakespeare is especially smart and prescient about this, from the perspective of someone writing the other side of the British Empire, that is, before it all kicked off. Prospero’s island is magical because at the end of the play everyone leaves it. The logic of staying on the island, indeed any island, is the logic that kept the English settlers going in America in the mid seventeenth century; it is the logic of Marvell’s famous poem ‘Bermudas’:

*What should we do but sing his praise That led us through the wat’ry maze Unto an isle so long unknown, And yet far hinder than our own?*

*…Thus sung they in the English boat* An holy and a cheerful note, And all the way, to guide their choice, With falling oars they kept the time.

This is the logic that does indeed end up in another magical island, in this case, Manhattan in New York, famously bought from the natives for a few beads, where nothing much is ever actually made, especially in the money market, except column after column of numbers, updates, calculations and fictions standing in for other fictions rather than real things. It’s a nice thought that the cleverest of minds, not just in Shakespeare, are so inclined and proficient at making magic shows to sell us short.
The Lost Island Civilisation of Atlantis

In Plato’s Timaeus and Critias, written around 360 B.C., Socrates, who has been speaking about Athens as the perfect state, asks his interlocutors to describe the dealings of Athens with other states. To do this, they trace the history of the universe as set out in Greek mythology. Timaeus talks of how the mighty Atlantis tried to conquer the perfectly ordered Athens, and Critias goes on to describe Atlantis in detail.

From Plato, Timaeus

A mighty power unprraviled made an expedition against the whole of Europe and Asia. This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean, for in those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are by you called the Pillars of Heracles; the island was larger than Libya and Asia put together, and was the way to other islands, and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean. Now in this island of Atlantis there was a great and wonderful empire which had rule over the whole island and several others, and over parts of the continent, and, furthermore, the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of Hercules as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Thrasya. This vast power, gathered into one, endeavoured to subdue at a blow our country and yours and the whole of the region within the straits...

From Plato, Critias

The gods distributed the whole earth into portions differing in extent, and made for themselves temples and instituted sacrifices. And Poseidon, receiving for his lot the island of Atlantis, begot children by a mortal woman, and settled them in a part of the island, which I will describe ... Looking towards the sea, but in the centre of the island, there was a plain which is said to have been the fairest of all plains and very fertile. Near the plain again, and also in the centre of the island at a distance of about fifty stadia, there was a mountain not very high on any side. In this mountain there dwelt one of the earth-born primeval men of that country, whose name was Euenor, and he had a wife named Leucippe, and they had an only daughter who was called Cleito ... Whatever fragrant things there now are in the earth, whether roots, or herbage, or woods, or essences which distil from fruit and flower, grew and thrived in that land. ... With such blessings the earth freely furnished them; meanwhile they went an constructing their temples and palaces and harbours and docks. And they arranged the whole country in the following manner: First of all they bridged over the zones of sea which surrounded the ancient metropolis, making a road to and from the royal palace. And at the very beginning they built the palace in the habitation of the god and of their ancestors, which they continued to ornament in successive generations, every king surpassing the one who went before him to the utmost of his power; until they made the building a marvel to behold for size and for beauty ... And beginning from the sea they bore a canal of three hundred feet in width and one hundred feet in depth and fifty stadia in length, which they carried through to the outermost zone, making a passage from the sea up to this, which become a harbour, and leaving an opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.
To most of us, heraldry is like reading a foreign language. And, of course, a good deal of it is a foreign language. The devices have a fairytale air, with animals rampant, chevrons, bordures, azure and argent. Coats of arms are part of Oxford’s look and its language, on everything from stonework to gaudy invitations to cufflinks. Behind them are the stories of founders and patrons, from the grandest of aristocrats to latecomers making their mark.

Arms and the Man

THE ARMS USED BY ST JOHN’S ARE THOSE OF ITS FOUNDER, SIR THOMAS WHITE, BUT THE VERSION MOST COMMONLY SEEN IS NOT THAT FIRST RECORDED BY THE COLLEGE. THIS FIRST VERSION, A FAR MORE ORNATE AND DECORATIVE RENDERING OF THE SAME BASIC DEVICES, CAN BE FOUND DRAWN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FIRST PAGE OF THE COLLEGE’S STATUTE BOOK FROM 1562. ALUMNI WILL HAVE BECOME USED TO SEEING IT IN TW AND, INDEED, ITS USE OF THE FOUNDER’S INITIALS INSPIRED THE TITLE OF OUR MAGAZINE. Here, we look at the College’s arms and the story of how they came into being (with special thanks to Emeritus Research Fellow and former Tutor in History Dr Malcolm Vale and to College Archivist Michael Riordan).

The shield in the wood-panelled dining room in the Senior Common Room (Image: Lee Atherton)

A contemporary portrait of Sir Thomas White

The shield in the wood-panelled dining room in the Senior Common Room (Image: Lee Atherton)
William Harvey, an English Officer of Arms in the sixteenth century, can grant armorial bearings, which must also be approved by warrant by the Earl Marshal. Modern letters patent granting armorial bearings will be signed and sealed by Garter (Garter King of Arms, effectively the President of the College of Arms) and at least one of the provincial kings of arms. The right to bear arms has never been legally defined, but the successful petitioner must be perceived to be a ‘gentleman’ and the kings of arms are authorized to grant arms to ‘eminent men’ (a definition which also includes women and corporate bodies).

Heralds had been closely involved with tournaments (carrying summonses, proclaiming tournaments—hence their association with trumpets) and one of their roles was to identify the participants, which was how they came to develop a genealogical expertise and gradually become responsible for the management of the allocation of coats of arms. They were first incorporated as a College of Arms in 1484, and were reincorporated in 1555 as ‘The Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of the Corporation of the Office of Arms, London’. The constitution of the College of Arms is not unlike that of an Oxford college—it has a ‘Governing Body’ of the thirteen Officers of Arms in Ordinary, presided over by Garter King of Arms, with the Earl Marshal (dukes of Norfolk since 1672) as visitor.

It is a coincidence that the College of Arms was reincorporated in the same year that St John’s was founded, but it is a coincidence that points to the importance of heraldry in the sixteenth century. There was a vast increase of men claiming grants of arms under Henry VIII as relatively newly-monied men, including the Founder, benefited from land purchases after the dissolution of the monasteries. Merchants were prominent amongst these. The fees payable for arms for laymen were £6 13s 6d for those with estates over 100 marks, and £6 for those with £1000 of moveable goods, and £5 for those with less. Reckoning equivalent values for early modern money is anything but an exact science, but £6 in 1555 would probably translate to the spending power that £2000 would have given you in 2005 (or to 200 days’ wages for a craftsman). As the definition of who might be called a ‘gentleman’ expanded more and more to include those of wealth as well as of lineage, the importance for

Coats of arms are part of Oxford’s look and its language...
The coat of arms as shown in the 1562 statute book

The armigerous (i.e., he bore arms) arms themselves are, in fact, relatively simple. They do not have ‘supporters’ (the lions, unicorns etc that flank the shield of the arms of some senior peers and corporations). Their ‘blazon’ (the written description from which a coat of arms can—by an expert!—be drawn) is still given in the annual Oxford University Calendar.

The placement of details can vary from version to version, although variations are almost certainly the result of freehand drawing and the attempts to draw the arms to different scales, rather than any attempt to vary the coat of arms itself. In the College shield, for example, different versions show the annulet in the ‘chief’ (the middle at the top) and in the fess (bang in the middle) and ‘base’ (in the middle at the bottom). The copy of the shield held in the archive and authenticated by Garter King of Arms clearly shows the annulet in the chief, while the drawing in the Statutes has it slightly off-centre (probably because of how much room the canton, or box, takes up in the drawing). The painted glass version of the shield in the Library window shows the annulet in the chief, and it is likely that this version (most similar to the one sung by Garter King of Arms) is the correct one.

The shift in details between versions showed that authenticity sometimes fell foul of the difficulty of reproducing the correct version to scale, and even the Heralds in their visitations could not police the differences easily. The Early History of St John’s College, published in 1939, spent a good deal of time worrying about the differences in detail between the coat of arms as shown in the Library window in 1956 and that shown on the picture of Sir Thomas White in the Town Hall in Nottingham, and noted that slips in language (not to mention the fading of colours, so that gold might accidentally end up looking silver) could wreak havoc with the accuracy that a blazon was supposed to provide.

The version in the statute book shows a tilting helm (used by knights and corporations in their coats of arms), mantling (the flowing cloth), wreath (the twisted rope) and the crest. It is a common misapprehension that the ‘crest’ refers to the whole coat of arms. In fact, the crest would originally have been physically attached to a helmet, so the ‘crest’ means only the emblem at the top of the helm above the shield itself. The practice of affixing objects to the helmet stopped in some cases (though not all) in the early modern period, with the result that the drawings of crests could become more and more elaborate (Sir Francis Drake’s crest showed a whole ship on top of his helmet). Sir Thomas White’s crest shows a bird, which may be an ostrich (sometimes a symbol of fidelity) or a stork (a symbol of filial piety and gratitude). Although mottos could be associated with coats of arms (especially from the seventeenth century onwards), we do not know of any motto connected with the College’s arms.

The coat of arms continued to be important to the College, not least, in the early days, as proof that those applying to it were entitled to do so. Those who claimed to be ‘Founder’s Kin’ had to prove that they were descended from one of White’s two grandfathers. To do this, they submitted pedigrees to the College (many of which are still held in the archive) which often included relevant coats of arms and were sometimes legitimated by a herald. The College’s coat of arms was usually engraved (alongside that of the donor if he had one) on the gifts of silver given by members of the College.

While its origins may be uncertain, and its details sometimes confusing even to those in the know, we are all familiar with the red, black and gold of the College’s coat of arms, used on everything from our offer letters to the sweatshirts beloved of today’s students. Recently, we have commissioned a professional designer to draw the arms of Sir Thomas White for us, using the original College statute book and taking great care to follow exactly the design there. The arms of Sir Thomas White, beautiful and intricate, are those we have chosen to adopt as a badge of the new Alumni House and of our communications with alumni more generally. This is not a logo, but a symbol of what the Founder did for all of us.
IN THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, WE REMEMBER LEONARD BUTLER, WHO BECAME A FELLOW OF ST JOHN’S IN 1914 AND WAS KILLED IN ACTION NEAR GUILLEMONT IN AUGUST 1916.

The son of a London barrister, and educated at Rugby, Leonard Gray Butler came up to New College as an Open Scholar in 1907, just short of his eighteenth birthday. He took a double First (in Literae Humaniores in 1911 and Modern History in 1912) and became a Fellow and Lecturer in History at St John’s in 1914.

When war broke out, he enlisted in the 3rd Rifle Brigade. He died during an attack on the village of Guillemont, probably on 21 August 1916. In some ways it is an unexceptional biography, the details almost interchangeable with those of others listed in the College’s Register. But the letter from the Battalion’s Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Pigot, written to Butler’s brother after his death and now held in the National Archives, vividly shows us Butler’s courage and strength of character in the most awful of situations. It hints, too, at the unheard stories of the bravery of the other men of St John’s who lost their lives in the conflict.

We are most grateful to Dr A.D. Harvey (Open Scholar in Modern History, 1966) for bringing this letter our attention. It is reproduced here by kind permission of The National Archives (ref. WO339/21676).

Guillemont

We are used to focusing on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916 and on the horrifying numbers of dead and wounded that the day witnessed. But the battle went on until November. The German-held village of Guillemont lay close to the boundary between the British and French armies, thus dividing the allied forces. The first failed attempt to capture Guillemont was made by the British on 8 August 1916. A second attempt followed but, despite some improvements in organisation, British tactics remained identical, and it was another failure. It was not until September that Guillemont was successfully taken.
Sport in College continues to thrive, with members of the College represented in University squads as well as in intercollegiate competitions. St John’s is very keen to support sport at all levels. Sports at the College level range from the traditional—Rowing, Badminton, Rugby, Football and Netball—to newer arrivals such as Ultimate Frisbee and Zumba, and members of the JCR and MCR are encouraged to start new clubs if the College does not already offer support for their chosen sport. The budget is controlled by the Secretary of the Amalgamated Trust Funds (elected by students) and approved by the Sports Officer and the Finance Bursar.

Our third annual Sports Dinner to celebrate achievement and participation in all sports was held on 6 May 2016. Ahead of the Sports Dinner, nominations for Sportsman and Sportswoman of the Year, and for Team of the Year (male and female) are considered by a committee consisting of the President, Sports Officer, JCR Sport Representative, President of the Amalgamated Clubs, Graduate Officer, SCR Butler and Hall Steward. The nominations were published on the College’s website. This year’s winners were: Sportsman of the Year—Jon Daly (Engineering Science, 2008); Sportswoman of the Year—Cecilia Peker (Music, 2014); Male Sports Team of the Year—Football; Female Sports Team of the Year—Netball. Our guest of honour and after-dinner speaker was former Junior Research Fellow Emily Troscianko, (World Drug Free Powerlifting Federation Champion for 2015). The Sports Officer would like to give special thanks to Valery Charachon (JCR Sports Rep) and Ruth Toureau (President’s Secretary) for their help with the organisation of the dinner and to Noreen Huffman for her administrative support throughout the year.

The selection of sports reports given here offers a sense of the range and achievements of our members, but we should also record other sporting achievements this year. Tennis reported Cuppers victory, St John’s/St Anne’s men’s Rugby team reached the Cuppers final, although just missing their chance to regain the heights of 2014.

Professor Zoltán Molnár, Sports Officer

A renewed space for sport

Work goes on to refurbish and modernize the College’s sports ground between Bainton Road and Woodstock Road (St John’s continues to help St Anne’s College by sharing these facilities with them). Architects Gray, Baynes + Shew have sensitively remodeled and extended the original Edwardian structure of the pavilion and since 2010 we have been able to double the size of changing space available and also refurbish the existing changing facilities and showers, as well as offering more room for functions to be held at the ground. The challenge is to recreate the friendly and warm atmosphere of the old pavilion with its splendid decoration and photographs of teams from past years.

The refurbished pavilion (photographs by Knowles)
Men’s Football

This season has been one of the most successful for the men’s football team in many years. We were greeted with an influx of hugely talented freshmen with a genuine passion for the sport. Outgoing captain Scott Oakley assembled a fantastic squad of skilled and enthusiastic players, and together we thoroughly surpassed expectations. Not only did our first team win the JCR Second Division, earning promotion! The team performed well at mixed and the B team smashed Division 5 and have been able to enter two teams in the league. Our A team players coming through in freshers’ week we were must go to Sta College, and drawing 2. Special mentions including an 8-1 demolition of Magdalen did so undefeated, winning 10 games, to win the JCR Second Division, earning to together we thoroughly surpassed passion for the sport. Outgoing captain of hugely talented freshers with a genuine year, but we were greeted with an influx University-level players at the start of the season, the team has pulled together exceptionally well, and performed strongly in the inter-collegiate league, in which we secured a respectable third place finish. Not bad for a side that has used the largest cricket squad by the College for several years. One particular fixture stands in the mind-a win over St Catz that was accomplished in the falling snow, a typical Oxford summer! While it is has been encouraging to see so many new and old players put in strong performances, special mention must be made of Alastair Graham, who has managed to turn himself from number 11 into the best all-rounder on the team and Rob Horrile and Brett Rosenberg, both of whom ensure that ourback four can hold a strong position to climb from, at the top of the team. Harry Reddish (History, 2014)

Volleyball

The St John’s Volleyball Team has again had a very successful season. Due to increased interest, we were able to form two teams, both of which competed in the Cuppers competition organised by the Oxford University Volleyball Club in Trinity 2015; the two teams achieved first and second place in the tournament. As previously, we also competed in the competitive intercollegiate league, where we achieved third place. We are currently training for the tournaments that are coming up this term.

Rita Nissim (Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, 2012)

Netball

Netball have had a great season. With lots of new players coming through in freshers’ week we were able to enter two teams in the league. Our A team performed well and normal cuppers, both times narrowly missing out on progressing through the knockout stages. We have been training regularly and there has been definite improvement which means next season looks promising.


Cricket

It has been an immensely enjoyable season for St John’s College Cricket club this year. Despite the loss of a number of established players at the start of the year, and the rain that fell for much of this season, the team has pulled together exceptionally well, and performed strongly in the inter-collegiate league, in which we secured a respectable third place finish. Not bad for a side that has used the largest cricket squad by the College for several years. One particular fixture stands out in the mind-a win over St Catz that was accomplished in the falling snow, a typical Oxford summer! While it is has been encouraging to see so many new and old players put in strong performances, special mention must be made of Alastair Graham, who has managed to turn himself from number 11 into the best all-rounder on the team and Rob Horrile and Brett Rosenberg, both of whom ensure that ourback four can hold a strong position to climb from, at the top of the team. Harry Reddish (History, 2014)

Rowing

St John’s College Boat Club saw one of its largest intakes in years of new rowers, both undergraduate and postgraduate. These rowers made up a large component of the crews entering into the main events of the season—Tours and Bumps Races. In Tours, the Men’s side finished 2nd in Torpids, staying level 4. ‘Sandwich boat’ at the top of Division 2. The 2nd Torpid overcame a tough third day of racing to bump into the Division 1. The 3rd and 4th 3rd and 4th Torpids battled it out in the lower divisions, both finishing in Division 6. The Women’s side were represented by two crews. The 1st Torpid managed to hold a position in Division 1, finishing 10th, and the 2nd Torpid fought against many years of bad luck to hold a strong position to climb from, at the top of the team. Harry Reddish (History, 2014)

Women’s Football

The newly-named SAINTS have had a fantastic season of football. St John’s College Women’s Football team have followed the very successful Saints Rugby Team and have joined forces with the St Anne’s College Women’s team. The marriage of John and Anne has reaped leg rewards, having reached the Quarter-Finals of Cuppers, to be beaten narrowly by Queen’s College, who we then went on to beat by a large margin the following week in the League. We won all of our league matches but one to the infamous Fosses and Bumps Boards since last season. All this has been achieved without a permanent goalie, so a big thanks to all the girls who have stepped in and saved us many goals. Our blues Harris and Claudia have been amazing throughout their four years with the team and we will miss them enormously, but the new Saints-duo have learnt so much from them and will continue to improve next season. A big thank you to the team for being so committed and amazing—see you next season! Frances Belsham (History, 2014)

Tennis

SJC Tennis has seen huge successes this year, the greatest of which has been winning the Mixed Cuppers tournament! This is the most competitive of inter-collegiate tennis as everyone is eligible to play, and after our narrow defeat in last year’s semi- final we were determined to come back with a vengeance and finally win that Cuppers trophy. We saw our fantastic tennis team consisting of five matches, defeating Wolfson, Exeter, LMH and Lincoln before eventually facing Queen’s in the final. Sporting our new SJC Tennis kit, we won the final 6-3 in style, and overall dropped only four sets throughout the entire tournament—a pretty spectacular result! We’ve also seen some great tennis in the Mixed League, with superb enthusiasm and commitment from the players throughout. This term also saw the exciting introduction of the OULTC Coaching Scheme, which increased the quality of training by bringing in coaching professionals. Along with the new college tennis rackets I’ve made available at the Fortress, has made many more students and beginners going down to the courts to play, which is always great to see.

All in all, it’s been a fantastic year for SJC Tennis, and I can’t wait to play on the team next year with Ben Towle as Captain to defend our title as Cuppers champions!

Emily Laciny (Biological Sciences, 2014).
IN MEMORIAM


William Thompson Cave [1939] 8 June 1922 – 19 December 2014


Thomas Routledge Headl [1924] 19 August 1913 – 12 October 2015


Martin Thomas Lindsay Hills [1959] 12 August 1941 – 19 September 2015


Alan Francis Mann [1924] 12 January 1933 – 22 September 2015


Richard Alan Hodgson Robinson [1959] 9 October 1940 – 1 November 2013


We learned as we were going to press of the sad news of the death of Dr Michael Hurst, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A. Dr Hurst was Fellow and Lecturer in Modern History and Politics from 1946 until 1972, Supernumerary Fellow from 1972 until 1998 and Emeritus Fellow thereafter. A full obituary for Dr Hurst will appear in the 2017 issue of this magazine.

ANTHONY BIRD

Anthony Bird was born in 1921 and came up to St John’s in 1950 to read Literae Humaniores. He died on 10th May 2016. We are grateful to Michael Moriarty (1950) for his appreciation.

Anthony Bird was born in 1921 into an Anglican clergy family in Shrewsbury. He was at St John’s Leatherhead School (then the school for the Sons of the Clergy) and after National Service in the REME came up to St John’s in 1950, well grounded in the classics, with an open scholarship to read Literae Humaniores. As an undergraduate he is remembered as a serious and hard-working student, already looking towards ordination into the Anglican priesthood. Ahead of many undergraduates of the period he possessed a portable radio, tuned to the Third Programme to minister to his deep love of the baroque composers, in particular J. S. Bach. He was outwardly reserved and almost austere in manner; better acquaintance disclosed a warm personality and a puckish sense of humour.

After classical Marks and Greats Anthony took after one year a further degree in Theology and then moved to Cuddesdon Theological College for ordination training. Ordained in 1957, after an initial curacy in Stafford he returned to Cuddesdon in 1960 as college chaplain and then Vice-Principal (Robert Runcie, later Archbishop of Canterbury, being by then the College Principal). In 1964, to the surprise of many who knew him, he left Cuddesdon for Birmingham to study medicine—perhaps a long-standing ambition, and no mean one, since he began with little if any schooldays science. Upon qualification in 1970 he joined a general practice in the King’s Norton area of Birmingham.

A further surprise for his friends came in 1974 when he was persuaded to accept the post of Principal of Queen’s College Birmingham (the ecumenical theological college in Edgbaston). He filled this post with distinction for five years; the College ran non-residential courses in addition to the standard residential courses, and Anthony’s gifts both in managing a diverse group of staff and students and in personal teaching and pastoral support are still remembered.

In 1977 while still at Queen’s Anthony set up an experimental general medical practice, initially in a terraced house, in the deprived Birmingham inner-city district of Balsall Heath. Two years later he left Queen’s and became a full-time GP there, in a partnership which developed a number of innovative features. Patients were encouraged to take responsibility for their own health, with access to their personal medical records—a move which led to a Freedom of Information Campaign award in 1986.

In 1988 Anthony joined a general practice in the King’s Norton area of Birmingham. He was the first GP to be recruited, trained and used as complementary therapists with their own skills. In a wider field of public service Anthony served on a Home Office Committee on Sexual Offences (1976-80) which led to changes in the law of rape, and the Parole Board (1977-80).

Anthony did not believe in retirement, and continued in a voluntary capacity to exercise both his vocations: in medical practice, and as a priest at the United Church of St Paul’s, Balsall Heath and elsewhere. He also found time to acquire a Diploma in Music from Birmingham University. There was ample evidence at his funeral of tributes medical and spiritual; and the music of his beloved Bach. A truly remarkable blossoming of talents in ways some of which might not have been predicted in 1950.

He is survived by his wife Andrea, and by a daughter and two sons from a previous marriage.

CLIFFORD BOULTON

Clifford Boulton was born in 1930 and came up to St John’s in 1950 to read Modern History. He died on 25 December 2015. We are grateful to Michael Moriarty (1950) for his help with this appreciation.

Clifford Boulton was born into a farming family in Staffordshire and educated at Newcastle-under-Lyme High
School, where he was Head Boy. He did National Service in the Royal Armoured Corps, serving as a tank commander at the outset of the Korean War. He came up to St John’s in 1952 as an exhibitioner to read Modern History and specialised in medieval history. He is remembered as a good companion with a wide circle of friends, a serious commitment to historical studies and an interest in political life, and some involvement in cross-country running and the activities of the Archery Club.

Clifford was successful in the competitions for both the Home Civil Service and the House of Commons Clerkship (the small body of expert Parliamentary officials who sustain the procedures of the House of Commons and its Committee), and chose the latter option, for which he was particularly well suited both academically and temperamentally. He rose steadily through the ranks of the Clerkship, acquiring a thorough knowledge of all aspects of the functions of the House. He was appointed principal clerk of the Table Office in 1979 and Clerk Assistant in 1983, and in 1987 reached the topmost position of Clerk of the Commons.

Clifford’s period in that post, spanning the premierships of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, was one of the longest in recent times, and a time of much change in the administration of the House and some political turbulence. His wide and deep knowledge of all aspects of Parliamentary procedure was greatly respected and widely called upon. Tam Dalylee MP recalled that Clifford was “extraordinarily swift to solve procedural difficulties in a commonsense manner”. Not the least of his tasks was to be available with help and advice to the Speaker, and he gave very strong support to both of those who were Speakers during his time as Clerk. Betty Boothroyd, the first female Speaker, said how immensely grateful she was to Clifford for his advice and support. At his retirement in 1994 tributes were paid to Clifford’s combination of intellectual ability with charm and humour and his personal qualities.

Ken was a wartime Chemistry undergraduate at St John’s who had a distinguished subsequent career, but who will be most fondly remembered for his many voluntary activities and his personal qualities.

Ken was born in Bristol in 1921, to a family with no history of higher education. He won a scholarship to Bristol Grammar School, followed by another scholarship to read Chemistry at St John’s, coming up in 1939. As a science student he was not called up for military service, and on graduating in 1943, worked initially for the oil company Trinidad Leaseholds, including a year in Trinidad, analysing the component parts of different petroils. On his return to the UK, he joined Monsanto Chemicals, enjoying developing new petroleum-based plastic products, such as Clingfilm. He stayed with Monsanto for the rest of his career; he would probably have been content to remain a practising Chemist, but his talents led to his inevitable rise through the ranks, onto the Board, along with a role on the Board of the Royal Society of Chemistry. He met his first wife Hilda in Watford in 1948, when she was headmistress of a school and Ken helped with the Youth Group she ran (shocking a visiting Education Officer by allowing the boys to address him as “Ken”).

After moving round the country, he finished by working in London, and they settled in Leatherhead in the 1960s with their three children. After Hilda died in 1981, Ken married Christine in 1986 (she had been at Oxford at the same time as Ken during the war, when Westfield College was evacuated there, though they never met), and they continued to live in and serve the community of Leatherhead. Wherever they lived, Ken was an inveterate volunteer, serving Leatherhead as Churchwarden twice, a volunteer with the then-new local branch of the Samaritans, member of the Victim Support team, and running a drama group. At his funeral, many of us learnt for the first time of some of his more impressive achievements, which he never trumpeted. But the things people spoke more movingly about were his other qualities: gentle, modest, unassuming, a lover of (and quoter from) Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde and Walter de la Mare among others, hospitable, always with a welcoming smile, impeccably well-mannered, qualities that persisted in the last few years through his developing Alzheimer’s. A true gentleman, and someone whose life embodied both his faith and the traditional virtues of an Oxford education.

ROGER CARDER

Roger William Carder was born on 1 November 1930 and came up to St John’s in 1950 to read Chemistry. He died on 8 July 2014. We are grateful to Ian Packer (1970) for this appreciation.

Roger William Carder had pluck, plagues of it. At the early age of five, this came from a significant brush with meningitis which left him with balance issues. As a teenager he developed Peroneal Muscular Atrophy, a muscle wasting disease. It shifted his goalsposts for life and, I surmise here, altered his values set forever. What it did not do was to dim his brain or spirit and he adapted to his changed circumstances with philosophical aplomb and an ability always to see the wider picture than we ordinary mortals who had not had to face such issues.

He had maturity and thoughtfulness beyond his years—a considered word from Roger punched above the weight of many people whose opinions I have valued and these traits garnered respect among his peers at St John’s. We honoured him with the deferential sobriquet ‘The Baron’ for his wisdom and the title stuck to the end of his days. In the later years of college, Roger and I both learned to glide at the Oxford Gliding Club at Weston on the Green. Roger loved his cars and built his Ginetta during one long vac when a car was just a dream to most of us, let alone owning such a gem. Roger married Judith on 23th March 1978. They produced Kathryn and Benjamin who in turn have provided grandchildren.

Roger was a good chemist but not a great one. Having decided that teaching and academia were not for him, he chose to become a Chartered Accountant. Following training with Price Waterhouse in London, Roger moved to the Birmingham office. He became a tax specialist and rose through the profession leaving Price Waterhouse for Robson Rhodes where he became a partner. He joined Coopers and Lybrand as a director of tax and continued in that role when the firm became PricewaterhouseCoopers. During retirement Roger used his skills working as a Non-executive Director with the North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust. Prior to this, he was instrumental in improving standards at Stafford Hospital. For this gutsy fellow, life had dealt some tough cards with which he had coped incredibly well but none was tougher than his cancer. He bore this with grit and good humour, despite the evident downturn and pain, and continued working as long as feasible until he was admitted to home. He remained positive in his attitude and was always willing to try the next thing. Roger thought much more about the effect it was having on others, particularly Judith. He knew that his writing was on the wall but his pluck never failed him. I am one of the many who had the luck and fortune to know this man and the real privilege to call him my friend. I shall remember him fondly as a great bloke and an inspiration to us all. He knew which way was up and how to tell you.
DAVID HARPER
David William Harper was born on 9 January 1938. He came up to St John’s in 1958 to read Physics. He died on 25 October 2015. We are grateful to Mr Harper’s wife, Margaret, for this appreciation.

David, who died recently after a short illness aged 77 years, worked in the field of glass technology. Following National Service in the RAF, he came up to St John’s, gaining First Class Honours in Physics. After university he joined Pilkington Research Laboratory in Lathom, Lancashire. Initially he worked on high power laser glass systems and was seconded by the company to the National Physical Laboratory in Teddington for nine months. His work soon developed into the whole Physics of special glasses used in high quality imaging systems such as television, zoom lenses and fine resolution aerial reconnaissance optics. Some of these glasses were notoriously difficult to manufacture and David made a major breakthrough in the technique to form these materials from molten glass at very high temperatures.

David was involved from the earliest days in the science and technology of optical fibres for application in high speed systems which were at their earliest conceptual stages in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Pilkington was approached by Standard Telecommunication Laboratories, the Ministry of Defence and a forerunner of British Telecom Research to become involved in the research and development of the manufacture of high transmission fibres, which laid the foundations for optical fibre communication technology. David moved to Pilkington Electro Optic division in North Wales to lead a new facility for production of these fibres, and he also became involved in the international marketing of these products, which led to a move away from Pilkington to a joint venture for optical cable manufacture in Deeside, North Wales between BICC (British Insulated Callender’s Cables) and Corning Glass manufacture in Deeside, North Wales between BICC and Forfar Yeomanry after a period in the Sherwood Rangers. Eventually he became involved in the research and development of the manufacture of high transmission fibres, which laid the foundations for optical fibre communication technology.

For the next 50 years he said very little about his war days in the science and technology of optical fibres for application in high speed systems which were at their earliest conceptual stages in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Pilkington was approached by Standard Telecommunication Laboratories, the Ministry of Defence and a forerunner of British Telecom Research to become involved in the research and development of the manufacture of high transmission fibres, which laid the foundations for optical fibre communication technology. David moved to Pilkington Electro Optic division in North Wales to lead a new facility for production of these fibres, and he also became involved in the international marketing of these products, which led to a move away from Pilkington to a joint venture for optical cable manufacture in Deeside, North Wales between BICC (British Insulated Callender’s Cables) and Corning Glass manufacture in Deeside, North Wales between BICC and Forfar Yeomanry after a period in the Sherwood Rangers.

In 1995 but promptly returned to work part-time for another three years, sitting at the smaller courts around Nottinghamshire. He was Chairman of the Notts Children and Families Mediation Service and Trustee of the Nottingham branch of the Catholic Children’s Society. He served on the Council of Nottingham University for 20 years (1974–93) and chaired the Law Advisory Committee at Trent Polytechnic (1979–84). Tom was a keen golfer (captaining Notts Golf Club and the Bar Golfing Society) and a bridge player at club and County level.

In 1950 Tom married Jean Henderson, an extrovert Australian dietician who had been at school in England when war broke out and who stayed thereafter. They had two sons and a daughter and then adopted a second daughter. He is survived by two sons and a daughter, and by nine grandchildren. His wife and his elder daughter pre-deceased him.

THOMAS DAVID KITE
Tom Kite was born on 27 July 1970 in Cheshire. Educated at Caterham School and Trinity School in Croydon, Tom came to St John’s to read Physics in 1988. He died on 5 September 2015.

In his early teens, Tom found his first love—a Commodore 64—and taught himself to program. He immersed himself in the world of engineering and amassed stereo equipment, an oscilloscope, old radios, and salvaged car parts, and made liberal use of a soldering iron. In his older brother James’ words, ‘Tom played the role of mad scientist,’ but he was more than a bookworm. He was a social teen who built deep friendships, and he continued bringing out the best in others while at St John’s.

In 1991, Tom’s insatiable curiosity took him to the United States, where he studied and taught electrical engineering at the University of Texas in Austin, earning an M.S.E.E. (specializing in acoustics) and Ph.D. (specializing in image processing). There, he made lifelong friends and won an engineering Ramsburl Award for his contributions in teaching and in the laboratory. In 1999, Tom joined Audio Precision (AP), a leading technology company headquartered in Oregon, and he continued his work at AP for sixteen years, becoming Vice President of Engineering in 2008. He was a major contributor in standards committees of the Audio Engineering Society (AES) and a noted contributor to the National Association of Broadcasters Engineering Handbook. He also held two patents and published numerous scholarly papers. Following his death, AES established a scholarship: Advancing Audio—The Tom Kite Scholarship, to honour Tom’s dedication to excellence in audio engineering and measurement.

As a close friend and former student observed: ‘Tom was a real engineer. He almost always knew how things worked, why they worked that way, and who invented or designed them. He usually had an anecdote about the time he took one of those things apart, simultaneously repaired it and improved it, and then put it back together, at which point it purred like a kitten and ran delightfully.’

Tom was passionate about more than work—he played the guitar; was an avid cyclist, swimmer, tennis player, and skier; volunteered at the local library, sang beautifully, and once even won a family Thanksgiving bake-off with an all-American apple pie.

In 2009, Tom was diagnosed with colorectal cancer. By 2011, his cancer had metastasized, and the same year, he married Renata Ramandran and became a stepfather to Gabriel and Stella. He persevered through years of gruelling treatments and surgeries but excelled professionally throughout. On 5 September 2015, Tom passed away at his Portland, Oregon home. He is survived by Banu, Gabriel, Stella, his brother James, and his nephews Adam, John, and Harry. His family, friends, and colleagues sorely miss his ineffable warmth, generosity, intelligence, musical talent, and raucous laugh, and remember him for...
his passion for learning, his eagerness to teach, and his unshakeable optimism in the face of adversity.

BRIAN A.A. KNIGHT
Brian Albert Alder Knight was born on 7 May 1930. He came up to St John’s in 1949 to read Modern History and Modern Languages. He died on 23 May 2015. We are grateful to Brian’s widow, Joan, for this appreciation, and for the help of Brian’s colleague Rob Rainbow.

Brian Knight went to Bancroft’s School and did National Service in Libya as an officer in the Royal Artillery before coming up to St John’s as an Exhibitor. After graduation, he married Joan. Brian taught for a year each in Canada and the USA and in two grammar schools before he was appointed Head of what was then Holyrood Secondary Modern School in Chard (at 33, he was the youngest secondary Head in the country at the time) in 1964.

Brian was an innovative, caring, creative and original educational thinker, and is remembered by his colleagues as an inspirational leader. As Head of Holyrood School, Brian oversaw its transition to comprehensive school status. The first few years were not always easy, but Brian handled the situation firmly and always had a sympathetic status. The first few years were not always easy, but Brian handled the situation firmly and always had a sympathetic perspective.

It was always assumed that Brian would leave Holyrood itself. After early retirement Brian continued to work in the field of education, writing seven books about school and activities and study from within and outside the traditional. Although ultimately the initiative proved impractical in a rural school because of the cost of additional buses to take pupils home, staff were nonetheless enthusiastic about the quality of learning that resulted. Brian also extended the school library to form a multi-media resource centre and the centre became well known nationally, hosting many teachers from other schools who came to learn about this new model for learning.

Determined to innovate still further, Brian wrote a submission for funding from the government’s five-year Technical Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) solely for Holyrood School. After much discussion, the project went ahead but in conjunction with the Comprehensive School at Burnham-on-Sea. Flexible learning formed an integral part of the scheme together with another cherished goal of Brian’s—a modular GCSE curriculum. Brian’s persuasive powers were once again put to the test when five South-West LEAs joined forces to develop modular A levels (the Wessex Project). Syllabuses in 16 subjects were created, each offering a menu of university-type coursework modules, supported by packages of student-centred learning materials. Examination results were very good but the Conservative government’s decision to reduce coursework, individualised learning and modularity eventually brought the scheme to an end.

It was always assumed that Brian would leave Holyrood and either take up an academic post in Higher Education or within a local authority. Instead he shunned these opportunities and remained at the school in order to demonstrate that individual schools can bring about profound change where it belongs—from within the school itself. After early retirement Brian continued to work in the field of education, writing seven books about school finance and lecturing in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia. He also did voluntary work in Pakistan and Bangladesh. He leaves behind his wife Joan, three children, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Christopher was born in India and educated at Downside. He came up to St John’s in 1950, after National Service in the Royal Artillery, to read Literae Humaniores. He was a colourful member of the College (not only in attire), with a wide circle of friends and range of interests. He was an enthusiastic actor with the College Mummers and (developed a lifelong love of the theatre), and a devoted member of the King Charles Club and of many other groupings; all this on top of a real (though at times idiosyncratic) devotion to classical studies. His scholarly future could have been foretold from his enthusiasm for a particularly austere set of lectures on the textual tradition of Cicero’s letters.

Upon leaving Oxford Christopher for a time taught classics at the Oratory School in London and then at the Hardye School in Dorchester. But the pull of serious (but not solemn) faith was strong. He was a devoted Catholic while an undergraduate, and before long left teaching to seek ordination and was sent by his bishop to the Saint-Sulpice Seminary in Paris. There he was taught by the Syriac Scholar François Graffin and began work on the Cathedral Homilies of Severus of Antioch. He also learned Hebrew, Coptic, Ethiopic and Armenian and became familiar with Church Slavonic. In Paris, Christopher was ordained deacon.

In 1974 he came back to Oxford to work with Professor James Barr on the Oxford Hebrew Dictionary. At this point the pull of the Orthodox faith (which may have been of long standing) became strong, and in 1976 he was received as a deacon into the Greek Orthodox Church. In 1979 he was ordained to the priesthood and given the name of Symeon. He had taken up a lectureship in Old Testament and Patristics at Newcastle University in 1978, but left this in 1984 and travelled to the Holy Mountain of Athos. There, he became a monk of Docheiariou and was given the name of Ephrem and the title of Archimandrite.

In 1986 Ephrem returned to England and became chaplain to the Monastery of the Assumption at Normanby in North Yorkshire. In 2006 he moved to London and served in an Orthodox parish (a former Welsh chapel) in Holloway.

It was also during this period that he served for many years as the Greek Orthodox representative on the General Synod of the Church of England. He entered fully into this role, contributing widely and enthusiastically to the Synod’s debates and life, and is remembered for the charm and courtesy of his style there.

Ephrem’s major contribution to the Orthodox Church was his work of translation, which included all the major liturgical texts. His liturgy, published in a bi-lingual edition, has been the authorised translation for use in the Archdiocese of Thyateira for the past 20 years. His bi-lingual prayer book is used in many Orthodox households, and his translations of the Baptist, Wedding and Funeral rites have been used by many Orthodox parishes. He was made an Archimandrite of the Ecumenical Throne of Constantine in 2004 in recognition of his translations, and was working at the time of his death on an edition of the funeral service for publication. This was used at his own funeral, where the cantors were able to alternate seamlessly between Greek and English.

Ephrem is remembered over many years as a friend and fellow priest who conversed with ease, incisiveness and generosity of spirit on all matters of church life and faith. A devoted priest, he was deeply loved by his parishioners, who responded to his straightforward affection and humility. Robust in exposition of his views, he rejoiced in dialogue; those unused to debate and less informed could be offended, but he was always willing to concede when a stronger case was made.

MICHAEL MCMANUS
Michael Thomas McManus was born on 3 September 1957. He came up to St John’s in 1978 to read for a D. Phil. in Botany. He died on 16 July 2015. We are grateful to Simon Hall (1983) and Professor McManus’s widow, Bronwyn, for their help with this appreciation.

Michael McManus was born in Triopli. His father was a radio control officer, and the family moved around various postings in the Middle East before settling in the suburbs of Wellington, New Zealand in 1966. At primary school,
Michael was quickly recognised as a bright boy and given work that was well in advance of the curriculum, and this pattern continued into secondary school (alongside his enthusiasm for rugby and cricket). Michael gained top marks in his Bursary examinations and went on to study Botany at the Victoria University of Wellington. It was at the end of his first degree that he married Bronwyn (whom he had first known at secondary school), and also at this time that he was encouraged to move to Oxford to take up D.Phil. study with Professor Daphne Osborne.

Michael’s doctoral research focussed on how the biochemical changes in the cells that comprise the abscission zone brought about cell wall remodelling. His work on this area with Daphne Osborne eventually led to a jointly authored book, 'Hormones, Signals and Target Cells in Plant Development' that was published in 2003, just a year before Osborne’s death. Michael stayed in Oxford after his D.Phil. as a Demonstrator in the Department of Biochemistry. He then moved to London to take up a Lectureship at what was then Royal Holloway and Bedford New College. He and Bronwyn returned to New Zealand so that Michael could take up a Research Scientist position, and in 1995 he became a Senior Lecturer in Institute of Molecular BioSciences on the campus of Massey University in Palmerston North. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 2003 and then to Professor of Plant Physiology in 2006, and he also served as Director of Massey University’s Centre for Plant Sciences.

Michael’s research into the understanding of metabolic pathways in plants continued to develop, and his studies of the regulation of ethylene biosynthesis during periods of water and nutrient stress were widely recognised. He also used his research to collaborate with others in improving the performance of agriculturally important plants during periods of drought. Alongside his own work, he was renowned for the support and leadership he offered to both individual students and organisations. One colleague recalls Michael’s help in setting up a new journal, while another looks back with gratitude to his work on the executive team of the Institute of Molecular BioSciences. Michael’s work was recognised internationally with the awards of a Royal Society of London Travel Fellowship and Visiting Research Fellowship in 2003, which enabled Michael to conduct research at the Open University.

Early in 2015, Michael was diagnosed with a serious illness and took the decision to retire. He died on 16 July 2015, leaving his wife Bronwyn and children, Catherine and William. He is much missed, and will be remembered for his wisdom, enthusiasm and wry sense of humour.

DOUGLAS NICOLL

Douglas Nicoll was born in 1920 and came up to St John’s in 1939 to read Literature and Humanities. He died on 29 September 2015. We are grateful to Alexander Nicoll (1971) for this appreciation.

Douglas Robertson Nicoll was born on 12 May 1920 in Wembly, and was brought up in Watford, where he attended Merchant Taylors’ School, Northwood. As the Second World War began, he came up to St John’s with a school-endoed Fish scholarship to read Classics. In 1941, the entire course of his future life was determined when he was recruited from Oxford to work at Bletchley Park on breaking German military codes. Until 1945, Douglas worked in Hut Six, decoding German army and air force communications. He was by no means unique in being plucked from university to carry out secret wartime work. But while many of the thousands of people who worked at Bletchley returned to their previous lives and occupations, Douglas and some other colleagues joined Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), the successor to Bletchley. After returning to St John’s to complete a shortened degree, he was posted to Washington DC in 1947.

So too was Winifred Campion, who had worked at Bletchley Park as a secretary, though it is not thought that she and Douglas met there. They were sent separately to the US to be part of a UK liaison team that was involved in setting up the UKUSA intelligence-sharing arrangements that exist to this day. They were married in Washington in April 1949, later moving to Harrow-on-the-Hill and on to Cheltenham when GCHQ relocated there in the 1950s.

Douglas held a series of senior GCHQ positions, including a posting to Australia in the 1960s. He retired as deputy director in 1980 and was appointed CB in that year. He was then commissioned by the Cabinet Office to write a report on the rationale and lessons from past failures of the Joint Intelligence Committee to predict major world events. This was approved by the JIC in March 1982, four weeks before Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands— which, in turn, prompted the Cabinet Office to commission a second report from Douglas. The Nicoll reports remain classified but important elements of the analysis have been published in excerpts as a result of academic research. Douglas and Winifred regularly attended St John’s events until her death in 1987. He lived in the Malvern Hills for most of his later years. In 1952 he married Cathryn Sansom, who survives him, as do his sons Alexander and James.

DUNCAN POORE

Martin Edward Duncan Poore was born on 25 May 1925. He came to St John’s in 1940 to take up a Professorship in association with the Chair in Forest Science. He died on 22 March 2016.

Duncan Poore was educated at Trinity College, Glemalmond, before going up to Clare College, Cambridge to read Classics. His first degree was interrupted by the war, and he spent time at Bletchley Park working on Japanese transmissions. When he returned to Cambridge in 1947, he changed his degree subject to Natural Sciences and specialised in Botany. He continued in Cambridge after his degree, working for his doctorate on the vegetation of Woodwalton Fen. Once he had completed his PhD, he travelled widely in the Middle East before taking up the position of Professor of Botany and Dean of Science at the University Malaya in 1959. Here, he began research on tropical rainforests. He was also active for environmental causes: he and his wife, Mary worked as part of a project to save leatherback turtle eggs from predators.

Poore returned to Oxford in 1965 as a Lecturer in Forestry and the following year was appointed Director of the Nature Conservancy, which worked to establish nature reserves and protect species in the UK. He held the post until 1973, when he became Senior Ecologist at the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Switzerland, helping to draft the World Conservation Strategy (he had been a member of the IUCN’s Executive Committee since the late 1960s). Poore then worked briefly at Unesco before returning to Oxford in 1979 and taking up the post of Professor of Forest Science and Director of the Commonwealth Forestry Institute in 1980. It was a regrettably short stay: Poore found himself unable to work under the ongoing pressure of decreasing funds for the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, and in 1985 he resigned his Chair in protest.

He continued to work for the cause of nature conservation, serving as a consultant for, among others,
Richard Alan Hodgson Robinson was born on 9 October 1940. He came up to St John’s in 1959 to read Modern History. He died on 1 November 2013. We are grateful to Michael Canning (1959) for his help with this appreciation.

Richard Robinson was one of the foremost British historians of the Iberian peninsula. He attended Rossall School in Inverness, aged 90. He is survived by his wife, Judy, and two sons.

James Steven
James (Jim) Horace Steven was born on 31 August 1927. He came up to St John’s in 1947 to read PPE. He died on 23 November 2015. We are grateful to Jim’s daughter, Jane, for this appreciation.

Jim was born in Rangoon, Burma to his American mother, Adele A. W. Steven, and Scottish father, Horace A. Steven, and spent most of his childhood in England. He attended Merchant Taylors’ School and came up to St John’s in 1947 to read

PPE. He went on to receive an MBA in Accounting from NYU, and became a Certified Public Accountant. He worked for American Express and Phipps Houses as an accountant and Treasurer/Vice President. He married Arlene and daughter, Jane, to Mawawan (Aberdeen), NJ. Jim and Arlene retired to Cape May, NJ where they enjoyed an active social life with their neighbours and birding excursions with the Cape May Bird Observatory. They moved to Concord, CA in 2002 to be near their daughter and family.

Jim’s volunteer work included being a Chairperson on the Shadeetree Advisory Board in Aberdeen, NJ, and on the Save Cape May Harbor Committee in Cape May, NJ; the latter led to the founding of the Nature Center of Cape May. Jim loved walking in the woods with his family and pointer dogs in search of wildflowers and birds. He was an extraordinary gardener and especially enjoyed his roses and vegetable garden. In addition to his love of the outdoors, he is remembered for his beautiful singing, recitation of poetry, and joyful laugh. He was an athlete who, in his early years, played rugby (including being on the St. John’s team) and cricket and ran cross country, and later played tennis, swam in the ocean, and rode his bicycle. Jim suffered for many years from Alzheimer’s disease. His beloved wife, Arlene Steven, died in 2010. Jim will be missed by friends and family, especially his daughter, Jane, and her husband, Edward Moler, and his grandchildren, Elizabeth and Joseph.

Robert Sussman Stewart
Robert Sussman Stewart was born in 1938 and came up to St John’s in 1959 to read English. He died on 22 November 2015.

Robert Sussman Stewart was born in New York City and raised in Queens, New York. Robert graduated from Stuyvesant High School before attending Dartmouth College from 1955 to 1959. At Dartmouth, Robert graduated Summa Cum Laude and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa academic honor society. He also wrote for the college newspaper, ultimately becoming editor-in-chief. He came up to St John’s in 1959 to read English. Robert’s years at Oxford were unquestionably among the happiest of his life, as he often spoke fondly of his time at St John’s. Indeed, on his initial voyage to England on the Queen Mary ocean liner, Robert met Marguerite Moloney, herself on the way to study at Oxford on a Fulbright Scholarship. The two would eventually marry in 1964.

After his studies at Oxford, he was admitted to Harvard University for a Ph.D. program, but he left before completing his studies to take a job as a writer at the Atlantic Monthly magazine in Boston, Massachusetts. Soon after his son was born, Robert was born in late 1967; he moved his family to New York City and a second son, Matthew, was born in 1970. Robert went on to have a distinguished career as an editor in several major publishing houses. From early on in his career, he developed a sharp eye for cutting edge material. A major early success was publishing Germaine Greer’s international best seller and famed feminist work, The Female Eunuch. Robert noted that Ms Greer’s manuscript had been rejected by numerous publishing houses before he recognized its explosive potential and purchased it. In addition, Robert’s other authors of note were conductor Marvin Hamlisch, director Fred Zinnemann, actor James Earl Jones, psychiatrist Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, President Jimmy Carter’s National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and President Ronald Reagan’s Secretary of State, George Schultz. In his last position at Scribner’s and Sons, Mr Stewart rose to have his own imprint, a rare honour given to few editors. Mr Stewart is survived by his sons Robert and Matthew, and by his brother Alan Sussman.

Unesco and the World Bank. His 2005 book on sustainable forest management, Changing Landscapes, looked at how external factors had shaped the history of forests. His values and interests were in many ways ahead of their time. In 1977, he wrote that ‘science should be the servant not the master of mankind. Our strategy must be firmly based in realism, but it must move ahead with vision. We should be the architects of guided change in the direction of increasing the well-being of mankind: not only the standard of living but the good life, but (and the but is all important) in such a way that the potential of the biosphere to support this good life is not diminished’. Poore had early on in his career published work on Scottish mountain vegetation, and he continued to enjoy walking in the Scottish mountains, whatever the weather, well into his 80s. Duncan Poore died on 22 March 2006 in Inverness, aged 90. He is survived by his wife, Judy, and two sons.

R.A.H. ROBINSON
Richard Alan Hodgson Robinson was born on 9 October 1940. He came up to St John’s in 1959 to read Modern History. He died on 1 November 2013. We are grateful to Michael Canning (1959) for his help with this appreciation.

Richard Robinson was one of the foremost British historians of the Iberian peninsula. He attended Rossall School before coming up to St John’s to read Modern History. Friends from that time remember his dry, wry one-liners, interjected judiciously at suitable moments in conversation, and always appreciated. After his degree, Robinson continued in Oxford, reading for a D.Phil. under the supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr.

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PPE. He went on to receive an MBA in Accounting from NYU, and became a Certified Public Accountant. He worked for American Express and Phipps Houses as an accountant and Treasurer/Vice President. He married Arlene Hughes in 1959. In 1964, he moved from NYC with Arlene and daughter, Jane, to Mawawan (Aberdeen), NJ. Jim and Arlene retired to Cape May, NJ where they enjoyed an active social life with their neighbours and birding excursions with the Cape May Bird Observatory. They moved to Concord, CA in 2002 to be near their daughter and family.

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RONALD SWASH

Ronald Peter Cranleigh Swash was born on the 31 July 1932. He came up to St John’s in 1952 to read Modern Languages, changing to Jurisprudence after his first term. He died on 12 October 2015. We are grateful to Allan Brown (1945) for this appreciation and would also like to thank H.S. (‘Tim’) Stringer (1949) and Peter Mayne (1952) and Mr Swash’s family for their help.

Ron Swash came up to St John’s from National Service in military Intelligence. His father, S.V. Swash (1935) M.C. and bar, and a brother, P.A. Cranleigh Swash (1939), had also been at St John’s. During National Service, Ron had served tea to the officers in a hideout in the Admiralty Arch, London, as part of his training. Later he was employed ‘under cover’ in Trieste, a territory first promised to Tito and later to Italy when that country joined the Allies as a ‘co-belligerent’.

Ron was a keen games player. He represented St John’s in six first team sports—rugby, soccer, cricket, athletics, lawn tennis and squash. He won his half-blue at Rugby Fives. Not surprisingly he was elected President of the Amalgamated Sports Clubs. He was popular, witty and clever (Mensa-tested).

Ron was a linguist. With tennis racket in hand and Tim Stringer at his side he conducted a second invasion of Europe. An alert immigration officer in Yugoslavia went through the visa applications and found a hidden star. Ron was invited to play in the newly revived national tennis tournament. A battered ex-Queen’s Flight charter plane conveyed the holidaymakers to Titograd military airport and onward to their hotel. On the first day of the competition, Ron was waved into the players’ entrance. Tim Stringer followed Ron closely and claimed to be his manager but had to pay to watch his partner gradually worn down by exhaustion. Other visits to Europe followed, but the ‘detail cover’ in Trieste, a territory first promised to Tito and later to Italy when that country joined the Allies as a ‘co-belligerent’. Ron had to have variety in his work. He handled training and organisational assignments for the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Royal Meteorological Society. What he did was valued. Only his natural modesty limited his range.

In later life increasing ill health cramped his activities. But we who knew him so long will always remember the fun, the cheerfulness, the hospitality and the loyalty of his friendship.

MICHAEL WIMSHURST

Michael (Mike) Alexander Wimshurst was born on July 24th 1933 and came up to St John’s in 1954 to read Literature and Humanities. He died on 18 January 2016. We are grateful to Ron Lowry (1954) for this appreciation.

Mike was born in Brenchley, Kent, the son of a hop farmer, and enjoyed life there in a small village environment. He was educated at Tonbridge School alongside Colin Cowdrey. After National Service he came up to study under Donald Russell and, later, under Mabbott, Grice and Sherwin-White.

After graduation, he decided to train for the Ministry and after completing his training he became a curate in Lewisham. After a further five years he answered a call to serve in India under the auspices of the United Society for Propagation of the Gospel, as a curate in the Anglican Cathedral in New Delhi. He was then involved in the foundation of a self-supporting co-educational church for secondary school in Ajmer, Rajasthan, which, after a slow beginning, is now the home for 1500 youngsters.

On returning to the United Kingdom, Mike became a much loved and hard-working parish priest at St Paul’s, Battersea. He remained there for twenty-seven years and was renowned for his unfailing assistance to any in need and for his hard work in establishing a permanent church for his flock. He was famous for taking groups of his parishioners out into the countryside in the rather dilapidated church minibus for strawberry-picking in Essex. He was the author of Earthly Christianity. The Life of Jesus Christ in its political context.

My abiding memory of Mike is when four of us from St John’s—Desmond Costa (1954), Tom Devonshire-Jones (1954), Mike and I—drove a small Standard 8 to Greece in 1955. On Mike’s 22nd birthday we celebrated in St Mark’s Square, Venice and I still have a photograph of him enjoying the ambience and reading The Observer!

Latterly, Mike suffered from increasing deafness which, coupled with failing eyesight, caused him further anxiety. He had also suffered and recovered from cancer some time ago. His quality of life deteriorated markedly and his wife Jenny and daughter Catharine saw him gradually drift away. His faithful parishioners never forgot him also and a small group of them even visited him in the care home on the day he died. Mike’s widow Jenny died in July 2016.

Requiescat.

WILLIAM WINGATE

William Jonathan Griffith Wingate was born on 1 January 1962. He came up to St John’s in 1980 to read Mathematics. He died on 25 July 2015. We are grateful to William’s brother, Richard, for this appreciation.

William received a scholarship to study Mathematics at St John’s but he was always an ‘honorary historian’ to his friends in College. After Oxford, he completed a thesis ‘Tilings and Amalgamations’ in fulfillment of a Masters in Philosophy supervised by Professor Robin Wilson at the Open University and subsequently studied for a Masters in Operational Research at the London School of Economics. William pursued a career as a transport strategist, first at British Rail and Network Rail, and subsequently establishing his own successful consultancy before finally working with Ove Arup and Partners.

William’s passion was music and he was an excellent flautist and keyboardist and moreover a fine amateur conductor, particularly of choral music. It is in this arena that William will be perhaps most fondly remembered by a large circle of friends as an accomplished singer in a number of different choirs in London.
## COLLEGE RECORD

**FIRST IN FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS 2016**

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<tr>
<th>Jack Myers, History</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander David James Manby, Mathematics and Statistics</td>
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<td>Leroy Shen Wing Lim, Engineering Science</td>
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<td>Stephen Lilico, Law</td>
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<td>Abigail Legge, Modern Languages</td>
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<td>Jamie Jackson, Oriental Studies</td>
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<td>Symeon Ellis Hunt, Philosophy, Politics and Linguistics</td>
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<td>Ella Gough, Modern Languages</td>
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<td>Blagovest Gospodinov, Mathematics and Computer Science</td>
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<td>Maria Emely Dance, Biological Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>DISTINCTION OR FIRST CLASS IN PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 2016</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Zebedee Nicholls, Physics</td>
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<td>Anna Oleriniyova, Cell and Systems Biology</td>
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<td>Natalia Perez-Campanero, Biological Sciences</td>
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<td>Jessica Katherine Reynolds, Chemistry</td>
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<td>Thomas George Salk, Mathematics</td>
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<td>Aidan Luke Robert Smith, Philosophy, Politics and Economics</td>
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<td>Canon Sun, Physics</td>
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<td>Angus William Holroyd Taylor, Mathematics and Computer Science</td>
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<td>Peter Alan Taylor, Mathematics</td>
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<td>David Eduardo Villalobos Paz, Mathematics</td>
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<td>Oliver Joseph Vipond, Mathematics</td>
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<td>Shin Mann Woo, Chemistry</td>
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| Amelia Wringle, English |
| Wonsuk Yang, Mathematics |
| Chui Yan Yeung, Law |

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<td>Yuki Kimura, Philosophy, Politics and Economics</td>
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<td>Rory Maclean, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History</td>
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Andrea Lupp, Gibbs Prize in Philosophy for best overall performance in Philosophy papers in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics; Gibbs Prize in Psychological Studies; best overall performance in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

Alexander Manby, Premire Accessit Gibbs Prize in Final Honour School of Geography

Bruno Marinic, Practical Prize in Physical Chemistry

Joseph Marshall, Law Faculty Prize in Constitutional Theory, Bachelor of Civil Law

Nyasha Mbewe, Gibbs Prize in Modern Languages, Preliminary Examination

Alexander Rice, Gibbs Prize in Mathematics and Computer Science, Preliminary Examination

Daniel Sowood, and Yeat Turbutt Prize for Practical Organic Chemistry

Angus Taylor, Houre Prize for best overall performance in Mathematics and Computer Science Honour School, Part C

Chris Williams, Wilma Cowther Prize for best Human Sciences Dissertation

UNIVERSITY COMMENDATION 2015/16
Andrea Lupp, Congratulatory First, for gaining an equivalent of 7 First Class marks out of a possible 8 in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

OTHER PRIZES 2015/16
Alexander Harries, awarded Undergraduate Dissertation Prize by the Society for the Study of French History

COLLEGE PRIZES 2015/16
Isabella Carrington, Hans Caspari UN Travel Grant

Cristal Chan, Peter Beardsmore, Christopher Little, Bruno Marinic and Daniel Sowood, jointly awarded Christopher Coley Prize for excellent performance in Trinity Term Chemistry collection papers

Louise Chegwidden and Caitlin Jones, jointly awarded the Nicholas Hanslin Prize in Modern Languages

Max Emmerich and Sam Hodgson, jointly awarded D.L. Davies Bursary

Thomas Gate, Dr Raymond Lloyd Williams Prize for collection papers in Biochemistry

David Keys, Sir Roy Goode Prize for best performance in Bachelor of Civil Law/Magister Juris

Bruno Marinic, Dr Raymond Lloyd Williams Prize for collection papers in Chemistry

Zenia Patel-Framroze, Burke Knapp Travel Scholarship

David Taylor, Ancient History Prize for general excellence in undergraduate work

Our publication schedule does not always allow us to publish the full list of prizes awarded during the previous academic year. Any prizes for 2015/16 not listed here will be published in the 2016 issue of TW.

CHORAL SCHOLARS 2015/16
Isabella Carrington
Sofia Kirwan-Baee
Emilie Finch
Jennifer Moulds
Anthony Joseph Payne
Cecilia Egg Peker
William Underwood

GRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED 2015/16
Doctor of Philosophy
Diane Catherine Rose Affi ‘Workers and Artisans, the Binders and the Bound: Craftsmen and Notions of Craftsmanship in Old English Literature’

Muneeba Ali Khalifa ‘Narratives of a Nation: Excluded Episodes in Bahrain’s Contemporary History’

Gauri Ang ‘Investigating the relationship between sleep, circadian rhythms, and cognition in mouse models of schizophrenia’

Andreas Sebastian Johann Leonhard Bachmeier ‘Metalloenzymes as inspirational electrocatalysts for artificial photosynthesis - from mechanism to model devices’

Adam Philip Baker ‘Temporal Dynamics of Resting State Brain Connectivity as Revealed by Magnetoencephalography’

Henry Bradford ‘Spectral Properties of Finite Groups’

Luke Brunning ‘Integration, Ambivalence, and Mental Conflict’

Ho Ki Kathryn Chung ‘Investigating the role of IASPP in skin homeostasis and tumourigenesis’

Min-Wen Chung ‘Inhibition of [NiFe]-hydrogenases with pi-acid ligands: electrochemical and in situ infrared spectroelectrochemical studies’

Gaelle Simone Louise Coulon ‘Investigating the effects of visual deprivation on subcortical and cortical structures using functional MRI and MR spectroscopy’

Annette Fayet ‘Long-distance movements in pelagic seabirds: at-sea behaviour and life-history consequences’

Felix Geyer ‘Improving Properties of Operators by Extensions and Reductions’

Edward Thomas Greening ‘Rare and Challenging Charm Decays at LHCb’

Kenji Hashimoto ‘Investigating a role of HER3 in anti-HER2 target therapy in breast cancer’

James Taylor Henderson ‘First observation of the electroweak production of a W-boson with two associated jets in a vector-boson fusion topology’

Amal Isaaq ‘A Behavioural Model of Bilateral Cochlear Implantation’

Madura Kelum Jayatunga ‘Modulation of the hypoxic response in cancer; inhibition of the HIF-1α/p300 protein-protein interaction’

Jennifer Jane Johnson ‘Georges Rouault’s Modernism and the Question of Materiality’

Aashik A. Kumar ‘Building Workers’ Power Against Globally Mobile Capital: Case studies from the transnational garment sector’

Tanya Kumar ‘Negotiating a Living: Working Children in Kolkata’

Richard Wei Kang Lau ‘SO(N) gauge theories in 2+1 dimensions’

Matt Lewis ‘Precise Verification of C Programs’

Robin Andrea Litt ‘On the Role of Paired Associate Learning in Reading Development’

David Conan Llewellyn ‘Assessment of anti-merozoite antibody function in the context of blood-stage malaria vaccine development’

Siran Lu ‘Single molecule kinetic isotope effect’

Daniel Thomas Lussier ‘Nanodroplet Impact onto Liquid and Solid Surfaces via Molecular Dynamics Simulation’

Struan Murray ‘A New Level of Gene Regulation. Establishing a Genome Wide Role for Antisense Transcription’

Catherine Leigh Paton ‘Analysis of novel pathways in neurodegeneration using mouse and fly model organisms’

Simon John Pope ‘Who else takes part? Admitting the more-than-human into participatory art’

Stefan Riedener ‘Maximising Expected Value Under Axiological Uncertainty: An Axiomatic Approach’

Marta Anna Sarzynska ‘Spatial community structure and epidemics’

Justine Oakley Schlunz ‘Tidal Turbine Array Modelling’

Neal Ethan Shasore ‘Architecture and the Public in Interwar Britain’

Heidi Therese Stella ‘Life is in the Manuscript. Virginia Woolf, Historiography, and the Mythical Method’

Eliana Maria Cristina Tacconi ‘Novel Approaches for Targeting BRCA1/2-Deficient Tumour Cells’

Klara Vanelik ‘Interactions between avian colonial social structure and disease dynamics’

Zeng Wang ‘Laser-Based Detection and Tracking of Dynamic Objects’

Philip John Wood ‘Foundation myths in late Antique Syria and Mesopotamia. The emergence of Miaphysite political thought (400-600 A.D.)’

Gregory Wyss ‘Co-evolutionary Adaptation in Mutualisms’

Victor Wei Ke Yang ‘Unleashing Power: Pathways to Inclusion and representation in U.S. AIDS Activist Organisations’

Farnysz Zaker ‘Legacies of the Veil’

Master of Science

Suzanna Marie Fritberg, Comparative Social Policy

Eileen Mackenzie Jacob, Archaeological Science

Vincent Tobias Jansen, Social Anthropology

Rahel Renee Kolb, Education (Higher Education)

Michael Lohse, Neuroscience

John George Mikhal, Neuroscience

Joseph Alexander Singh, Global Governance and Diplomacy

Joseph William Thiel, Education (Higher Education)

Meng Xue Wang, Environmental Change and Management

Master of Philosophy

Myrto Aspioti, Modern Languages

Justin Kawai Chock, International Relations

Robert Hortle, Development Studies

Dylan Andrew Smith, Economics

Miles William Unterreiner, Politics: Political Theory

Jing Men Jamie Wong, Social Anthropology

Master of Studies

Joseph Dodd, English (1900-present)

Adam Ruan Heardman, English (1900-present)

Avantska Kumar, Medieval Studies
Andrea Loesel, Modern Languages
Charlotte Lena Ward, History of Art and Visual Culture

Master of Business Administration
Laura Marie Petman

Master of Public Policy
Joanne Tonia Cave
Joseph Alexander Singh
Yan Yu

Bachelor of Civil Law
Isabella Buono
David Keys
Joseph Daniel Marshall

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor Of Surgery
Natalie Elizabeth Denneh
Killian Donovan
Max Emmerich
Sam Hodgson
Joseph Thomas Larvin

Bachelor of Philosophy
Joseph Bowen

GRADUATE SCHOLARS ELECTED IN 2016/17

North Senior Scholars
Jan Cosgrave
Sukanya Rasharma
Namratha Rao

Kendrew/Clarendon Scholars
Melis Anaturk
Dritero Demjaha

St John’s/Clarendon Scholars
Pablo Infante Amate
Asher Leeks
Hayley G. Ross

Lamb and Flag Scholars
Alexandra Hibble
Rosemary McMahon
Tomas Potter
Zack Grant

450th Anniversary Fund Scholars
Rose Hodgson
Francesco Bianchini
Myfanwy James
Krzysztof Ciosmak

St John’s Graduate Fund Scholars
Roman Stasinski
Kristyna Syrova
Joshua Calder-Travis

Elizabeth Fallaize Scholar
Lucy Welch

Yungtai Hsu Scholar
Jin Cui

Angus McLeod Scholar
Ivan Candido-Ferreria

Lester B. Pearson Scholar
Jonathan Goldner

Nicholas Bratt Scholar
Edward Love
MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODY


Malcolm Davies, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor and Associate Professor in Classics

John Charles Keith Batty, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., Tutor in English and Professor of English Literature

Charles James Keith Batty, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., Tutor in Classics and Professor of Experimental Psychology

Richard Guy Compton, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor in Chemistry, Professor of Chemistry and Aldrichian Preceptor in Chemistry

Simon John Whittaker, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., Tutor in Law and Professor of Comparative European Law, Steward of High Table

Alan Grafen, M.A., D.Phil., D.Phil., Tutor in Quantitative Biology and Professor of Theoretical Biology, Senior Tutor, Steward of Common Room

Anthony Rod Weidberg, M.A., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Lond.), Tutor in Physics and Professor of Particle Physics, I.T. Fellow

Andrew John Parker, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., Cantab., F.S.B., Tutor in Physiology and Professor of Physiology, Principal Bursar

Fraser Andrew Armstrong, M.A., (Ph.D., Ph.D. Lond.), F.R.S., Tutor in Inorganic Chemistry and Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Fellow for Research

Stephen John Elston, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. Exeter), Tutor in Engineering Science and Professor of Engineering Science

Catherine Whistler, M.A., (Ph.D. National University of Ireland), Supernumerary Fellow in Art History and Senior Curator of Western Art at the Ashmolean Museum


Paul Philip Craig, Hoc, Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., F.R.A., Professorial Fellow in English Law, Information Reviewer

Zoltán Molnár, M.A., D.Phil., (M.D. St. George), Tutor in Human Anatomy and Professor of Developmental Neurobiology, Sports Officer

Mark Cannon, M.A., M.Eng., D.Phil., (S.M. Mech., M.I.T.), Tutor and Associate Professor in Engineering, Establishment Bursar, Domestic Bursar

Kaz Anne Nanson, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. York), Tutor in Psychology and Professor of Experimental Psychology

Walter Matti, M.A., (B.A. University of Geneva, M.A. New York, Ph.D. Chicago), Tutor in Politics and Professor of International Political Economy, Estates Bursar, Deputy Bursar, Secretary to Governing Body

Philip Kumar Maini, M.A., D.Phil., Professorial Fellow in Mathematical Biology

Carolyne Ann Larrington, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor in English and Professor of Medieval European Literature

William Hadden Whyttrige, M.A., M.St., D.Phil., F.R.Hist., F.S.A., Tutor in Modern History and Professor of Social and Architectural History, Vice-President

Daria Mart, M.A., (B.A. Yale, M.F.A. California), Supernumerary Fellow and Associate Professor in Fine Art

Alison Mills, M.A., (B.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), Tutor in Philosophy and Professor of Moral Philosophy

Rosalind May Harding, M.A., (B.Sc. Brisbane, Ph.D. La Trobe), Tutor and Associate Professor in Human Sciences, Keeper of the Groves

Heather Bouman, M.A., (B.Sc. Guelph, M.Sc., Ph.D. Dalhousie), Supernumerary Fellow and Associate Professor in Biochemistry

Nicholas Paul Harberd, M.A., (Ph.D. Cantab.), F.R.S., Professorial Fellow and Sibleyhorn Professor of Plant Sciences, Keeper of Bagley Wood

Simon Myers, M.Math., D.Phil., Professorial Fellow in Bioinformatics

Alastair Ian Wright, M.A., (B.A. Cantab., M.A. Minnesota, Ph.D. Columbia), Tutor in History of Art, Fellow Librarian, Keeper of the Archives, Keeper of the Vestsments

Andrei Starinetz, M.A., (Cand. Sci., Dipl. Moscow, Ph.D. New York), Tutor and Associate Professor in Physics

Jason Schnell, (B.S. Minnesota, Ph.D. Scripps Institute, La Jolla), Tutor and Associate Professor in Biochemistry, Senior Dean

Theresa Dutt per Dehrac, D.Phil., (B.Sc. University of Wales), Tutor and Associate Professor in Zoology, Tutor for Women

Sally Jayne Layburn, M.A., F.C.A., Finance Bursar

Mohammed-Salah Omri, (Matrize Tunis, M.A. Ph.D. St. Louis, Missouri), Tutor and Associate Professor in Arabic Language and Literature

Hannah Skoda, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., (D.E.A. Paris), Tutor and Associate Professor in History, Keeper of the Silver

Nikolai d’Ornye Liebeck, (D.E.A. Paris, M.A. Copenhagen, Ph.D. Paris), Tutor and Associate Professor in French

Patrick Ronald Hayes, M.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., Tutor and Associate Professor in English

Angela Russell, M.Chem., D.Phil., Bernard Taylor Fellow, Tutor and Associate Professor in Chemistry, Safety Officer

Katherine Doornik, B.A., M.Phil. (Ph.D. Stanford), Supernumerary Fellow and Tutor in Economics, Equality Officer, Secretary of Fellows’ Housing

Charles Richard James Carruthers Newton, M.A., (B.M.Ch., M.D. Cape Town), M.B.C., London, F.R.C.P.C.H., Professorial Fellow and Cheryl and Reece Scott Professor of Psychiatry

Georg Gottlob, M.A., (M.Sc., Ph.D. Tu Wienie), F.R.S., Professorial Fellow in Informatics

Richard Edwin Edkins, B.C.L., M.Phil., D.Phil., (B.A., L.L.B., B.A. Auckland), Tutor and Associate Professor in Law, Data Protection Officer

Jan Krzysztof Obolj, (M.Sc., M.A. Warsaw, M.Sc. Paris VI, Ph.D. joint Paris VI and Warsaw), Tutor and Professor in Mathematics, Pinckersen

Georgy Kantor, M.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., (M.A. RSUH Moscow), Clarendon Fellow, Tutor and Associate Professor in Ancient History, Keeper of the Puxtures

Barry Murane, (B.A. Trinity, Dublin, Ph.D. Göttingen), Clarendon Fellow, Tutor and Associate Professor in German

Jason Stanyek, (B.M. City University of New York, M.A., Ph.D. University of San Diego), Tutor and Associate Professor in Ethnomusicology, Music and Visual Arts Officer

Julia Margaret Bray, M.A., D.Phil., Professorial Fellow and Laudian Professor of Arabic


Katherine Emma Southwood, M.St., D.Phil., (B.A. Durham), Tutor and Associate Professor in Theology and Religion


Zuzanna Maria Olszewska, M.St., D.Phil., (B.A., Harvard, Tutor in Anthropology and Associate Professor in Social Anthropology

Ian Thomas Klinka, (B.A. Maastrict, M.A., Ph.D. London), Tutor and Associate Professor in Geography

Sir Rory Edwards Kemp, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Zoology

John Stephen Kelly, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Dublin), formerly Tutor in English

John Langton, (M.A. Cantab., B.A. Ph. D. Wales), formerly Tutor in Geography


Clare Eliza Macfarlane, M.A., D.Phil., Chaplain

John Duncan, B.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., F.B.A., Professor of Experimental Psychology

Michelle Clewlow, M.A., (M.A. Lond., Ph.D. Open), Academic Dean


Supernumerary Teaching Fellows

Natalie Nair Quinn, M.Phil., (M.A. Ph.D. Cantab.), Economics

Emiricus Research Fellows

Marja Cordelia Mundell Mango, M.A., D.Phil., (B.A. Newton, Mass., M.A. Lond.), F.S.A., formerly Fellow by Special Election in Byzantian Archaeology and Art

Thomas Staniforth Kemp, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Zoology

John Langston, (M.A. Cantab., B.A. Ph. D. Wales), formerly Tutor in Geography


Clare Eliza Macfarlane, M.A., D.Phil., Chaplain

Career Development Fellow

Natalie Nair Quinn, M.Phil., (M.A. Ph.D. Cantab.), Economics

George William John Fleet, M.A., D.Phil., Leverhulme Emeritus Research Fellow, formerly Tutor in Chemistry

Mark Robert Freudenthal, M.A., D.Phil., (L.L.B Lond.), Hon. Q.C., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Law


Paul Kevin Dresch, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Fellow by Special Election in Social Anthropology

David Robert Stirzaker, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Mathematics

Kenneth Paul Tod, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Mathematics


Research Fellows

Sonia Jane Bishop, B.A., (M.Phil. Cantab, Ph.D. Lond.), Neuroscience


Chiara Cappellaro, M.Phil., D.Phil., (Laurea Trieste), Linguistics

Junior Research Fellows

Stephanie Simmons, D.Phil., (B.Math. Waterloo, Ontario, Materials Science

Antonia Fitzpatrick, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Medieval History, Assistant Dean of Degrees (interrim 2015-17)

Jennifer Rushworth, B.A., (M.A. St. D.Phil., Medieval and Modern Languages

Louise Esher, B.A., (M.Phil.), (M.A. Essor), Linguistics

Maria Bruna, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya), Mathematics

Thomas Woolley, M.Math., D.Phil., Mathematics

Lisa Pilar Eberle, B.A., (M.A., Ph.D UC Berkeley), Ancient History


Stephen Uphoff, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Göttingen), Biochemistry

Thomas Harty, M.Phil., Physics

Lucy Margaret Aplin, (B.L., B.Sc., Ph.D. Australian National University, Biology

Emily Mary Corran, B.A., (M.A. Lond.), History

Sneha Krishnan, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.A. Madras), Human Geography

Joshua William Makepeace, D.Phil., (B.Sc. Flinders), Chemistry

Hannah Alfonsa, (Ph.D. Newcastle), Physiology and Medicine


Sarah Hickmott, (B.A. Cantab., M.A. London), D.Phil., Modern Languages

Jennifer Johnson, (B.A. Cantab.), D.Phil., History of Art

Lecturers

Marie Elven, (D.E.A Paris II), French Language

John Charles Smith, M.A., French Linguistics

Emanuela Marie Cristina Tandello, M.Phil., D.Phil., (B.A. Padua), Italian

Paul Griffiths, (B.Sc., Ph.D. Liverpool), Quantitative Methods and Statistics

Georg Viehhauser, (Ph.D. Vienna), Physics

Devinjerit Svia, (B.A., D.Phil., Cantab.), Mathematics for the Sciences

Mark Whitstow, M.A., D.Phil., Early Medieval History

Claudia Kaiser, (M.A. Erlangen-Nurnberg, Dipl. Bamberg), German Language

Benjamin Alexander Francis Bollig, M.A., (B.A. Nottingham, M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Spanish

Alan Lieper Strathern, B.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Lond.), History

David John Cunungton, D.Phil., English

Thomas Edward Hills, M.Sc. (M.B. Ch B. Orato), Medicine

Samuel Bucheli, (Dipl. math., Dr. phil.-nat. Bern), Computing Science

Ben John Carridge, B.A., M.A. (Königsberg), Classics

Brian Michael McElwee, (M.A. Glasgow, M.Litt., Ph.D. St Andrews), Philosophy

Camille Suzanne Mathieu, (M.A. Williams College, M.A. New York, Ph.D. UC Berkeley), History of Art

Stephen Martin Kiefer, (Diploma Stuttgart, Ph.D. Technische Universität München), Computer Science

Alexandra Sofrion, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.A. Stanford), Archaeology

Corinna Jörres, (B.A. Bonn, M.Phil. Trinity College, Dublin), German Lektorin


Rafal Bogacz, (M.Eng. Wroclaw, Ph.D. Bristol), Medicine

Stuart Arthur Basten, M.A., B.A. M.Phil., D.Phil. Cantab.), Human Sciences

Antonia Fitzpatrick, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Medieval History

Aravind Ganesh, (B.Sc., M.D. Calgary), Clinical Teaching Associate

Karl Laird, B.C.L., L.L.B London), Law

Caroline Sarfacy, (B.A., Paris Ouest Nanterre), French Lecture

Ellisf Wasmuth, (B.A. Norwegian University of Science and Technology, M.Phil. London), Philosophy

Hannah Bailey, D.Phil., (B.A. Mt Holyoke, M.A. York), English

Priyanka Dhopade, (BEng. Yerevan, MEng. Monash, Ph.D. University of New South Wales), Engineering Science

Daniel Jam Mahendra Sickle, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., Classics

Emeritus Fellows

Sir Roy Goode, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., (LL.D. Lond.), F.R.A.S., formerly Tutor in Classics, Professor of Classical Literature

Iain John Sobey, M.A., (B.Sc. Adelaide, Ph.D. Cantab.), formerly Tutor in Engineering

Honorary Fellows

Sir Rex Richards, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.C.P., Hon. F.R.A.M., F.R.I.C., formerly Exhibitioner, sometime Fellow of Lincoln and Dr Lee’s Professor of Chemistry, sometime Warden of Merton College, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford

Sir Keith Vivian Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., formerly Professor in History, sometime President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, formerly President of the British Academy, formerly Fellow of All Souls College


Ellisf Wasmuth, (B.A. Norwegian University of Science and Technology, M.Phil. London), Philosophy

Hannah Bailey, D.Phil., (B.A. Mt Holyoke, M.A. York), English

Priyanka Dhopade, (BEng. Yerevan, MEng. Monash, Ph.D. University of New South Wales), Engineering Science

Daniel Jam Mahendra Sickle, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., Classics

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Sir Roy Goode, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., (LL.D. Lond.), F.R.A.S., formerly Tutor in Classics, Professor of Classical Literature

Wilfred Ferdinand Modelung, (Dr.Phil. Hamburg), F.B.A. formerly Laudian Professor of Arabic

Sir Anthony John Patrick Kenny, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., F.B.A., sometime Master of Balliol College, formerly President of the British Academy, formerly Chairman, British Library Board, sometime Warden of Rhodes House; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Development); formerly President of the University Development Office

Oliveir Louis Robert Jacobs, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), formerly Tutor in Engineering Science

Camille Suzanne Mathieu, (M.A. Williams College, M.A. New York, Ph.D. UC Berkeley), History of Art

Stephen Martin Kiefer, (Diploma Stuttgart, Ph.D. Technische Universität München), Computer Science

Alexandra Sofrion, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.A. Stanford), Archaeology

Corinna Jörres, (B.A. Bonn, M.Phil. Trinity College, Dublin), German Lektorin


Rafal Bogacz, (M.Eng. Wroclaw, Ph.D. Bristol), Medicine

Stuart Arthur Basten, M.A., B.A. M.Phil., D.Phil. Cantab.), Human Sciences

Antonia Fitzpatrick, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Medieval History

Aravind Ganesh, (B.Sc., M.D. Calgary), Clinical Teaching Associate

Karl Laird, B.C.L., L.L.B London), Law

Caroline Sarfacy, (B.A., Paris Ouest Nanterre), French Lecture

Ellisf Wasmuth, (B.A. Norwegian University of Science and Technology, M.Phil. London), Philosophy

Hannah Bailey, D.Phil., (B.A. Mt Holyoke, M.A. York), English

Priyanka Dhopade, (BEng. Yerevan, MEng. Monash, Ph.D. University of New South Wales), Engineering Science

Daniel Jam Mahendra Sickle, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., Classics

Emeritus Fellows

Sir Roy Goode, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., (LL.D. Lond.), F.R.A.S., formerly Tutor in Classics, Professor of Classical Literature

Iain John Sobey, M.A., (B.Sc. Adelaide, Ph.D. Cantab.), formerly Tutor in Engineering

Honorary Fellows


The Right Reverend Andrew Kenny Graham, M.A., (D.D. Lambeth), formerly Scholar; formerly Bishop of Newcastle, Hon. Assistant Bishop, Diocese of Carlisle

Sir Keith Vivian Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., formerly Professorial Tutor in History, sometime President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, formerly President of the British Academy, formerly Fellow of All Souls College
NEWS OF ALUMNI

G.H.L. Fridman (1945). Emeritus Professor of Law at Western University, has received the Honorary Degree of LL.D from Western University (formerly the University of Western Ontario).

Gregory Stevens Cox (1976) has founded the ‘Victor Hugo in Guernsey Society’, to promote the study and celebration of the life and works of Victor Hugo and his family during their years of exile in Guernsey. April 2016 saw the ‘Victor Hugo in Guernsey Festival’, commemorating 150 years since the publication of Hugo’s novel Les Travailleurs de la Mer (set in Guernsey and written during Hugo’s exile there). See victorhugoinguernsey.gg

Robert Pleming (1976) was awarded the Scott-Farrie Medal by the Air League for his work in leading the team that restored and then displayed the last Avro Vulcan bomber. The award was presented by the Air League’s Patron, HRH The Duke of Edinburgh.

D’Arcy Jonathan Dacre Boulton (1972) has been made Professor Emeritus of History and Medieval Studies at the University of Notre Dame, having retired after thirty years of teaching there. He is moving back to his native city of Toronto, having been elected to the Senior Common Room of Trinity College, his undergraduate college in the University of Toronto.

Mark Taylor (1977), formerly Dean of Warwick Business School, has been appointed Dean of the Olin Business School at Washington University in St Louis, Missouri.

Keith Jewitt (1978) has now retired from his tax role at Ernst & Young, and is pursuing other interests such as screenwriting and local history.

Stuart Driver (1981) was appointed to be a Circuit Judge in 2015.

Wendy Erber (1984) was admitted as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Health and Medical Sciences in October 2015. In December 2015, she became the first woman to hold the role of Dean of the Faculty of Health, Dentistry and Medical Sciences at the University of Western Australia.

Hugh Possingham (1984) has been elected a foreign associate of the US National Academy of Science.

Jacci Bulman (née Garside, 1987) has published her first collection of poetry, ‘a whole day through from wakening’ (www.cinnamonpress.com). Launched at Blackwell’s in Oxford in June 2016, the book covers some of Jacci’s experiences: of dealing with a brain tumour while studying at St John’s, the grief of losing a loved one to drug abuse, and the opportunity to set up a charity for disabled children from an orphanage in Vietnam (The Kianh Foundation). The book really is about love of all kinds, keeping a lightness through dark times, and an increasing spiritual faith.

Katie Gollop (1988) has been appointed Queen’s Counsel.

Susan Booth (1989) was married to Martin Guy Preston on 5 September 2013 in the College Chapel.

Gemma White (1994) has been appointed Queen’s Counsel.


Belinda Kirk (1999) launched Britain’s first national day of adventure ‘Wild Night Out’ this year, supported by Sir Ranulph Fiennes, to encourage friends and families to get outside and raise money for disadvantaged kids to do the same. Described as ‘one of the most inspiring contemporary female adventurers’ by The Guardian, the Guinness World Record holding Explorer, also runs ‘Explorers Connect’, a social enterprise linking people to adventures for a community of 25,000.

Laura Connell (2005), has been awarded a British Friends of Harvard Business School Fulbright Award to enable her to study for a two-year MBA at Harvard Business School. After graduation, Laura worked in Investment Banking at Goldman Sachs and is currently completing an MPhil at Imperial College, London in the Brain Science Division. She is active in fundraising for education and health related charities, including Room To Read, Breast Cancer Awareness and the Save the Children Syria Appeal. Most recently, she has launched the ‘Three Parks Challenge’ in London to raise disability awareness.

Laura Connell (2005), has been awarded a British Friends of Harvard Business School Fulbright Award to enable her to study for a two-year MBA at Harvard Business School. After graduation, Laura worked in Investment Banking at Goldman Sachs and is currently completing an MPhil at Imperial College, London in the Brain Science Division. She is active in fundraising for education and health related charities, including Room To Read, Breast Cancer Awareness and the Save the Children Syria Appeal. Most recently, she has launched the ‘Three Parks Challenge’ in London to raise disability awareness.

Katie Gollop (1988) has been appointed Queen’s Counsel.

Suzan Booth (1989) was married to Martin Guy Preston on 5 September 2013 in the College Chapel.

Gemma White (1994) has been appointed Queen’s Counsel.

Shaheed Fatima (1997) has been appointed Queen’s Counsel.

To update your details, please email alumni@sjc.ox.ac.uk

We currently hold two Gaudy Dinners and two Gaudy Lunches each year, inviting alumni by matriculation year. A ‘save the date’ email will go out around four months before each Gaudy. Gaudy invitations are sent out by email (or by post to those without email addresses) approximately two months before the date of the Gaudy. We now invite alumni to most events by email. To update your details, please email alumni@sp.ox.ac.uk