This issue of TW is devoted to the two years of College activity between 2012 and 2014
A nyone who has lived in St John’s for any length of time will know them, the four plaques that commemorate the young St John’s men who died in the world wars of the twentieth century. The plaques are set, two at each end, into the east and west walls of the Canterbury Quad, behind the colonnades, one either side of the neoclassical stone doorways into and out of the quad. In design, they are models of restraint and elegance, quietly impressive in the way they complement the shapes, hues and textures of the seventeenth century stone around them (see the photographs on pp. 74–75). Indeed, sometimes they can seem almost too good to look at, when you think of the untold stories of loss and grief they bear witness to. If you pause for a while, you can see how differently people react to them. Some simply ignore or are oblivious of them, others rush by them, not turning their heads, determined to be indifferent or at least unsentimental. Still others half-sidle up to them, look intently but then turn away, not wanting to believe that all these St John’s names were once living beings, young lives that ended abruptly at the Somme or Ypres, or in Burma or in the desert in North Africa or at Normandy – and behind every name, a million fold and incomprehensible, there are the war dead of the twentieth century, from every place on the planet.

The plaques tell us different things about the past and the present. In modern Britain we are perhaps overly preoccupied with anniversaries: 2015 will be two hundred years since Waterloo, six hundred since Agincourt, eight hundred since Magna Carta; then 2016 will be a hundred since the birth of Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins and four hundred since Shakespeare’s death, and so it goes on. It is as though we hope to find a greater meaning in the past when it has some chronological shape, which might then encourage us to buy a book about it or to watch a TV documentary or to visit an exhibition – this is the commodification of history that the culture critics talk about. But the anniversary in 2014, a hundred years on from the beginning of the Great War, and seventy-five since the war against Hitler, provokes bigger thoughts and feelings in us, which are more complicated and contradictory. The First World War (we say) was a confused, meaningless struggle between emperors, kings and czars, fought out by the lower orders, which left the British Empire tottering and class deference on the way to being destroyed. The Second War finished off old Europe altogether, but this time (we say) it was a necessary fight to save civilisation. As the inscription on the plaque to the dead of 1939–45 puts it, patriae salutem libertatem omnium defendentes vitam redditerunt, ‘they gave their lives in defence of the safety of their country and the liberty of all mankind’. When on 11 November 2014 the war dead of St John’s are remembered, it will be hard not to weigh the losses of the First War against those of the Second in these terms.

Not that everyone has agreed that we should be continuing with Remembrance commemorations – poppies, wreaths at the Cenotaph, the bugle call and the stone memorials in every village, town and city and in colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. One St John’s modern alumnus, the poet Philip Larkin, had some pretty damning things to say about Remembrance Day in his short poem ‘Naturally the Foundation will bear your Expenses’. Flying out of London to Bombay to give a lecture, Larkin has quite forgotten what date it is until he’s already airborne,

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST

The day when Queen and Minister
And Band of Guards and all
Still act their solemn-sinister
Wreath-rubbish in Whitehall.
It used to make me throw up,
These mawkish, nursery games:
O When will England grow up?

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The poem is as much a subtle lampoon on the poet himself and his lecture-giving persona as it is about leaving England behind, with its ceremonies for the dead, but still it points up how Larkin for decades was spokesman for the disenchanted, gloomily intelligent younger generation of the 1950s, and their heirs. In the phrase Larkin used as a title for his first collection of poems, this was the ‘less deceived’ generation, many of whom had serious doubts about the ‘solemn-sinister wreath-rubbish’. But now half a century on, after the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, we find that the poppy and the ceremony have survived, not at all diminished or even distrusted by the young, but newly become symbols of Help for Heroes. Recently the poppy has even become part of an art installation, a whole mast full of red, surrounding (of all places) the bloodiest tower of kings, the Tower of London. The ironies in this would not have escaped Larkin.

‘Naturally the Foundation will bear your Expenses’ is not Larkin at his best or his most thoughtful, but he did write another much more considerable poem related to it, ‘MCMLXIV’, which captures in brief and poignant glances the moment war was announced in 1914, the moment the world of old England was about to disappear irretrievably – never to be recovered since what was lost was innocence. Never such innocence again.

Never before or since, As changed itself to past Without a word – the men Leaving the gardens tidy, The thousands of marriages Lasting a little while longer: Never such innocence again.

Larkin’s ‘MCMLXIV’ is a touchstone for Paul Fussell’s remarkable 1975 book, The Great War and Modern Memory, the subject of which is the wholesale change of outlook that the First War brought about, not just in the war generation, but in every generation since. After 1914, Fussell says, all history became ironic, and there were no values left in the modern world – not patriotism, or belief in God, or confidence in politicians and generals – that were ‘innocent’ any more. In the West everyone started thinking in an entirely different way about the past. The shock of millions killed and an apocalypse of destruction, repeated and amplified many times over in the Second War, made distrust and doubt, and pessimism, the watchwords of the twentieth century.

Perhaps Fussell’s was too pessimistic a diagnosis and perhaps despite Vietnam, two Gulf Wars and the conflict in Syria – the list never ends – in modern Britain we are still able to believe in things like self-sacrifice, national pride and the good will and enlightenment of the establishment. Or perhaps irony sneaks in once more as we try to swallow it all.

The First War plaques in Canterbury Quad remind us of a generation that didn’t have our misgivings and for whom fighting for king and country was unquestionably the right thing to do. St John’s alumnus Robert Graves enlisted on 1 August 1914 and served throughout the war, nearly dying of his wounds at the Somme in 1916. He was gassed and suffered shellshock, but it is not clear, despite his disgust with the people in charge of the war, that he ever became a convinced anti-war writer in the way his friend Siegfried Sassoon did. The St John’s plaques are a record of a whole officer class of public school men who was wiped out in France. They weren’t the ‘titled asses’ that Orwell famously caricatured – the monocled idiots ‘who made good on the fields of Mons and Le Cateau’. Rather they were schoolmasters, and good rugger players destined to be vicars or lower-level civil servants. They were the class that had been coming up to St John’s since before the time Jane Austen’s father and brother matriculated here.

The feelings we have about the plaques have a bearing of course on what we think of the College of a century ago, and what its present values and outlook should be. This is a discussion for another day, however, for now it is proper to remember the St John’s alumni who died in these wars.

John Pitcher
Founder’s Fellow

Charles Bourns (1881-1925)
Photographs of St John’s alumni who served in the First World War are rare. This one is of Charles Bourns, who came up to College from the Merchant Taylors’ School in 1900. He played in the College’s rugby and cricket teams and won a blue in the Varsity rugby match in 1903; he was also a member of the College’s Debating and Essay Societies. He took a 2nd in Classical Mods in 1902 and a 2nd in Lit Hum in 1904. After leaving St John’s he was a Master at Bilston Grange School and then Repton. Bourns was commissioned as a lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, but was attached to the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade in France. He was killed in action at Ypres on 25 May 1915.
Boson to life!
before the trip to CERN, it truly brought the Higg’s For physics alumni, and those with little knowledge was the highlight of a full day of talks and visits. the largest and most complex scientific instruments Nuclear Research last June. Going underground at special SJC visit to the European Organization for Physics, a group of very happy alumni were given privileged access to the work of scientists during a Thanks to Professor Tony Weidberg, Tutor in Maths and science. You can follow Thomas on passionate about communicating with and about Maths and science. You can follow Thomas on Twitter @ThomasEWoolley.

Contemplating the fundamental particles of the Universe
Thanks to Professor Tony Weidberg, Tutor in Physics, a group of very happy alumni were given privileged access to the work of scientists during a special SJC visit to the European Organization for Nuclear Research last June. Going underground at the ATLAS experiment to view one of the world’s largest and most complex scientific instruments was the highlight of a full day of talks and visits. For physics alumni, and those with little knowledge before the trip to CERN, it truly brought the Higg’s Boson to life!

Life beyond the Library
St John’s students work hard, but this does not stop them being recognised for their contributions to life outside the academic sphere. In 2013, Helen Willis (PPP, 2010) won a Vice-Chancellor’s Civic Award for her work promoting deaf awareness. Helen, who is profoundly deaf following a meningitis infection at the age of two, was one of the first people in the UK to receive a cochlear implant. She hopes to specialise in researching the science of hearing. BBC’s See Hear have made a documentary following a day in Helen’s life, showing her in lectures and labs and also competing in ballroom dancing. You can watch this video on the Disability Support pages of the St John’s website, which also details the ways we encourage and support students with disabilities in our community.

Another student winning prizes and demonstrating life is thriving beyond the library is graduate student Emma Clausen who won the 2014 Cassandra Jardine Prize for female writers under 25. Run by the Daily Telegraph, the prize was given for Emma’s piece A lament for childhood – and for Syria. Emma is studying early modern French literature at St John’s and was the 2013/14 Women’s Officer for the graduate student community. You can read her piece online at www.telegraph.co.uk.

Turner Prize nominee
Congratulations to our latest Artist-in-Residence, Ciara Phillips, who was shortlisted for the 2014 Turner Prize at the beginning of her residency at St John’s in Trinity Term. Born in Canada, Ciara now lives and works in Glasgow. She works, often collaboratively, with all kinds of prints: from screenprints and textiles to photos and wall paintings. She has taken inspiration from Corita Kent (1918–1986), a pioneering artist, educator and activist who reinterpreted the advertising slogans and imagery of 1960s consumer culture. You can see Ciara’s Turner Prize exhibition at Tate Britain until 4 January 2015. There is also a video of her talking about her time at St John’s via the Videos page on the SJC website.

65 Years a Fellow
At the beginning of the last academic year we marked the 65th anniversary of Professor Donald Russell’s election to the Fellowship in 1948 with a reception attended by many of his colleagues and former students. Now an Emeritus Fellow, Professor Russell, M.A., D. Litt., F.B.A., was a much loved and respected Tutor in Classics and Professor of Classical Literature. At 94, he continues to teach Latin prose composition to the current generation of undergraduates. His recent publications include a new edition with commentary of Plutarch, ‘How to Study Poetry’ (with R. Hunter, Cambridge) and a translation of the late antique philosopher Aeneas of Gaza (London 2012). He is currently working on the second-century AD Greek orator Arlius Antistades.

Professor Russell is just the third fellow in St John’s history to have reached the 65 year anniversary milestone. We warmly congratulate and thank him for his longstanding and continuing contributions to College.

New Honorary Fellows Elected
This year the College elected our first female Honorary Fellows, alumnae Angela Eagle (PPE, 1980), MP for Wallasey (Labour) and Professor Ruth Harris F.B.A. (Junior Research Fellow, 1983–1986), Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at New College. Also elected were Professor John Tooke (Medicine, 1967), Vice Provost (Health), Head of the Medical School, UCL, and President of The Academy of Medical Sciences and Evan Davis (PPE, 1981), journalist and presenter on BBC’s Dragon’s Den, formerly presenter on Radio 4’s Today Programme and, since this autumn, lead presenter on Newsnight. Congratulations and we look forward to seeing them all back in College soon.

The College now has fifty-one Honorary Fellows, who are all alumni and former fellows honoured for their distinction in their field of work. You can view the full list of them in the College Notes.

Race for life
Many of you will remember long standing members of staff, Jackie Couling (Domestic Administrator) and Clare Healy (Domestic Supervisor) who have each clocked up over 35 years of service to the College and helped many generations of students, fellows and staff alike. In July they were joined by Sophie Petersen (Human Sciences, 1982, formerly Alumni and Communications Officer, and now our 2000...
A New Annual Lecture

Our annual Founder’s Lecture in Trinity Term is a popular event for alumni and an opportunity to see former tutors and distinguished academics talking about their work. In 2014 we launched a complementary annual lecture series to be given by our alumni, invited to talk about their work in public service, business, the media and beyond. The inaugural Lady White Lecture was given by Vice President and Chief Program Officer of the Salzburg Global Seminar, Clare Shine (English, 1981), who launched our 2000 Women celebrations in May with a stimulating and inspirational talk entitled Brave New World: how women can lead the way. This provocative lecture celebrated women past, present and future while exploring what it takes to overcome the barriers that may hold women back from taking the lead. A video and slides of Clare’s talk are available on the College website.

In 2015 the Lady White Lecture will be given by entrepreneur Caroline Plumb (Engineering, Economics and Management, 1996) and the Founder’s Lecture by Professor Sir Keith Burnett, Vice-Chancellor of Shefﬁeld University and former Tutor in Physics. For further details of both lectures see Dates for Your Diary.

A New Annual Lecture

This year, the ofﬁces responsible for working with alumni and for development have come together to form the Development and Alumni Relations Office. Our staff will retain their responsibilities and expertise in different areas of work, but the new, more joined-up structure will ensure we communicate as effectively as possible with all of you and will build on the connections between development work and alumni relations. Your key contacts remain familiar faces: Rachel Graves (Theology, 1981) continues to work on alumni events as Alumni Relations Ofﬁcer, while Caitlin Tébiti continues as Development Ofﬁcer. They are supported by Richard Davis, Alumni Relations Assistant. Kiri-Ann Ofner, our Senior Development Ofﬁcer, is in New Zealand until January 2016 – we look forward to her return during the next academic year. Our Development Assistant, Jennie Williams (Archaeology and Anthropology, 2008), leaves us this year to take up a new role in London and we wish her the very best for the future. A new Development Assistant, Caitlin Lindsay, joined us in late November. The Development and Alumni Relations Ofﬁce is for the present overseen by Professor John Pitcher, who is now Founder’s Fellow alongside his continuing role as Ofﬁcial Fellow and Tutor in English.

Achievements and Honours

Since the last edition of TW many of our senior members have been recognized for their scholarship and teaching.

Margaret Snowling, President, was elected in 2013 to the Reading Hall of Fame, ‘recognizing life-time achievements in the ﬁeld of reading’. From 2015 until 2016, she will hold the title of Honorary Professor at the Centre for Evaluation and Monitoring, University of Durham. In 2014, she was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science by University College, London.

Craig Jeffery, Tutorial Fellow in Geography, was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in 2014.

Jan Orloj, Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics, was awarded a European Research Council Starting Grant in 2013 to fund work to create a coherent mathematical framework for valuation, hedging and risk management.

Hannah Skoda, Tutorial Fellow in History, was given the award for Best First Book of Feminist Scholarship on the Middle Ages in 2014 from the International Society for Medieval Feminist Scholarship, for her book Medieval Violence: Physical Brutality in Northern France 1270–1330.

Three Tutorial Fellows have been awarded titles of distinction by the University. John Pitcher (Professor of English Literature), Tony Weidberg (Professor of Particle Physics) and William Whyte (Professor of Social and Architectural History) were given Recognition of Distinction Awards on the basis of their records of excellence in research and teaching and their involvement in other work for the University and the College.

John Kay, Supernumerary Fellow in Economics, was awarded a CBE in 2014 for services to economics.

William Whyte, Tutorial Fellow in History, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London in 2014.

William Whyte

Dorothy Bishop, Wellcome Principal Research Fellow and Supernumerary Fellow in Developmental Neuropsychology, has been elected to a Fellowship of the Royal Society. The Royal Society is a self-governing Fellowship of many of the world’s most distinguished scientists drawn from all areas of science, engineering, and medicine. Its fundamental purpose is to recognize, promote, and support excellence in science and to encourage the development and use of science for the benefit of humanity. Professor Bishop is also a Fellow of the British Academy and becomes only the second fellow of St John’s to be awarded both prestigious honours. In 2014, Dorothy was also elected an Honorary Fellow of the British Psychological Society.

Jaideep Pandit, Supernumerary Fellow in Physiological Sciences, was elected Faculty Professor of the International Societies of Anaesthesiology (UK, USA and Europe) in 2013. In 2014, he was elected Visiting Professor of the US Society of Anaesthesiologists’ Foundation for Education and Research.

Philip Maini, Professorial Fellow in Mathematical Biology, Jeremias Prassl, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law, and Judith Wolfe, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Theology, have all received University of Oxford Teaching Excellence Awards.

Paul Griffiths, Lecturer in Quantitative Methods and Statistics, received an Oxford University Student Union Student Led Teaching Award for Innovation in Teaching in Medical Sciences.

William Whyte
Sally Le Page (Biology 2010) won the 2013 Guardian’s Short Film Competition for her film about evolution. Her £10,000 prize (a huge surprise) was used to pay off her student debt and Sally is now studying for her doctorate at St John’s.

Mark Stokes, Research Fellow in the Sciences and Mathematics, was recently awarded a James S McDonnell Foundation Scholar Award to investigate the dynamics supporting working memory.

Deanne Newbury, Junior Research Fellow in Physiology and Medicine, was given first prize in the 2013 Medical Research Council’s centenary programme for her poster, Talking Genetics with Robin Hood.

Natalie Quinn, Career Development Fellow in Economics, has been awarded the 2014 Nancy and Richard Ruggles Prize for her article Chronic and Transient Poverty in Rural Ethiopia: A New Decomposition. Earlier in 2014, she received the Oxford University Student Union Student Led Teaching Award for Outstanding Tutor in Social Sciences.

Helen Fulton, Visiting Senior Research Fellow 2013/4, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Mark Freedland, Emeritus Research Fellow in Law, was appointed to an Honorary Queen’s Counsel in 2015.

Peter Hacker, Emeritus Research Fellow in Philosophy, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy in the School of European Culture and Languages, University of Kent.

Martin West, Honorary Fellow, was appointed to the Order of Merit in 2014.

Sebastian Matzner, Lecturer in Classics, was awarded the University of Heidelberg Prize for Classical Philology and Literary Theory for his thesis on metonymy.

Students at St John’s continue to fly high with many receiving University and College prizes for their performance and dedication to academic work (see Achievements and Honours). Others were recognised beyond Oxford.

Adrastos Omisi (History, 2005) was the only historian to be granted a prestigious British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship at Oxford in 2014.

Mary Renton (Medicine, 2008) has been named the 2013 European Cystic Fibrosis Society Young Researcher of the Year.

And finally, we are proud to note that a number of our alumni have been received honours in recognition of their work and service.

Brian Gamble, (History, 1973), Assistant Director of Culture at Birmingham City Council, was awarded an MBE in 2014 for services to libraries and local history.

Gregory Stevens Cox, (Oriental Studies, 1965) was awarded an MBE in 2014 for services to the history and culture of Guernsey.

Usma Goshwami, (Experimental Psychology, 1979) has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy. An alumna from our first year of women matriculating, she is Professor of Cognitive Developmental Neuroscience and Director at the Centre for Neuroscience in Education, University of Cambridge.

Professor Hannah Skoda is a Tutorial Fellow in History with a particular interest in late medieval history.

In her blog, ‘Now and Then’ (http://ideasnowandthen.blogspot.co.uk/) you can read her thoughts on the ways that we can use the study of the past to throw critical light on the present. Here, Professor Skoda shows us the woman behind a myth, helping us to understand the emotional world of one of the heroines of history.

I began to laugh heartily for joy at the departure of the wintry season, during which I was wont to live confined to a dreary cage. But now I shall change my language from one of tears to one of song, because I have found the good season once again.

‘Great sorrow has given way to new joy and, thanks be to God, the lovely season called Spring, which I have longed for and in which everything is renewed, has brought greenness out of barren winter’.

So wrote Christine de Pisan in her beautiful Ditité de Jehanne d’Arc dated to 31st July 1429. Christine de Pisan was one of the greatest lyric poets of the later Middle Ages, a great and subtle advocate for women, and a sophisticated political theorist. She retired to an abbey in 1418, and only broke her silence to write this poem about Joan in 1429. What is so striking about Christine’s poem is the way it is permeated with the language of emotion. She describes the tears and the grief as France was rent not only by English invasion, but also by internal division. Joan’s presence is described as bringing joy, relief, laughter and song—a new era of hope and hope for the future.

An extraordinary life, filled with triumph and tragedy, Joan of Arc was a woman who transcended the boundaries of time and place. Her story continues to inspire and resonate with us today.

Hannah Skoda
Our best source for Joan’s life is her own account during the trial: and yet, even here, every comment she made must be interpreted in the light of questions posed by her inquisitors. The context of Joan’s early life was extreme factionalism within France – factionalism so deep that the whole country was divided between Burgundian and Armagnac political loyalties. Joan tells us in the trial stories about her childhood, revealing how politically engaged she was, even as a child. She describes how the hostilities were transposed into childish games: ‘she saw some [children] from the village of Domremy who had fought against those of Maxey, returning sometimes wounded and bleeding’.

She began to hear voices as a young teenager. She tells us that ‘I saw them with the eyes of my body, just as I see you; and when they left me, I wept’. Joan decided to travel to the Dauphin’s court in an attempt to rescue France. The sheer boldness of her decision bears witness to her truly extraordinary courage. After her arrival at his court in Chinon, the Dauphin Charles sent Joan to Poitiers to be tried and tested by a group of theologians. He needed to be certain that she was not by the Devil. What emerges about her character categorising and often denigrating people; that emotions shape and constrain our fields of action.

Whatever her involvement, Joan clearly displayed great courage, and we can glean a little of what she felt from the letters which she dictated (she could not read or write) to be sent to the English and to the Burgundians around this time. On 22nd March 1429, she wrote to the English: ‘surrender to the body, just as well as I see you: and when they left

Emotions belong to the present condition of human beings, and can even be of some moral value’. So emotions were rehabilitated. But a series of moral dilemmas remained. How to distinguish excessive anger from righteous anger? Devoted weepers from hysterical gossp? Extreme courage from arrogance? One answer was moderation – a very Aristotelian concept. In order to define moderation, Aquinas suggested a series of further distinctions. First, he suggested differentiating between the person and the sin. It’s alright to be angry and indignant about a sin: this is righteous. But it’s not alright to be angry with the person who committed it. Second, following Aristotle and Augustine, Aquinas thought carefully about the relation between the will and the passions. Aristotle tells us that ‘good’ anger should be generated after the acts of judgement and choice. This is, then, essentially about control – control by the will over emotional processes which could be dominated by uncontrollable physiological processes. How does this relate to gender?
Following Aristotle, women were deemed to be more susceptible to their bodily drives and supposed to find it harder to control them. It followed that women were expected to be more emotionally volatile. Second, women were described as more ‘cold and wet’, according to the ancient notion of the humours, in which the balance of the kinds of fluids in the body was thought to influence behaviour and temperament. In this scheme of things, women were believed more likely to be emotionally changeable, lacking in courage, and prone to bursts of anger. And third, women were thought to lack rational control. The De Secretis Mulierum, spuriously attributed to the philosopher Albertus Magnus in the fourteenth century described the lamentable emotional instancies of women.

Where did Joan go wrong emotionally? According to these models, men were much more likely to be able to control their emotions, and to express anger correctly, to display courage and constancy. Joan adopted many attributes of a male emotional model she was bold and courageous, decisive in battle (and, famously, she dressed as a man). However, she didn’t shed many of the emotional states which were deemed to be more characteristic of women. And she certainly didn’t fit the model of the virtuous, compassionate and restrained female mystic. It was the job of the judges at the trial, and the propaganda against Joan, to show her emotional inconstancy and her failure to adopt male emotional characteristics. Joan clearly felt the emotions described in the trial, but equally she was pushed into them by particular lines of questioning. The result was that, after her trial by one Estivet, we’re told, rather prudishly ‘Attacks on Frenchmen apparently made her ‘Shut Shalt!’ to a herald near Abbeville. It rings rather true.

Joan was an extraordinary young woman. Ambitious and determined, she had an incredible vision. Her achievements are truly extraordinary. She was courageous and bold. But she was all too human. And in many ways her emotional life let her down, and allowed the judges during the trial to demolish her reputation as a great military commander – and to re-label her as an inconstant woman, prey to hysterical emotions, unable to control herself, terrified and furious. They didn’t need to make it up: Joan quite naturally felt strongly about her mission – but they needed to push her to express these emotions in ways in which, given contemporary ideas about emotions and gendered models of emotional behaviours, would ultimately serve to condemn her.

The woman who had boldly retorted in the first examination that ‘You say that you are my judge; take care what you are doing because, in truth, I have been sent by God and you put yourself in great danger’, was unable to conceal her terror. Her assumption of what were deemed to be male characteristics – her dress and her emotional constancy – at the beginning of the trial were ultimately undermined. A figure emerged which fitted neither the male model of controlled emotions, nor a female model of restrained compassion, but rather an disharmonious mixture of the two, the characteristics of the most base descriptions of female behaviour.

In a sense, the importance of this process of emotional stigmatisation is thrown into relief by the second trial of 1455–6 – the nullification trial. In the intervening years, the tables had turned completely, and now the aim was to rehabilitate Joan’s reputation. She was portrayed now as the embodiment of feminine humility and emotional restraint. The witness Charlotte Havet, described her as the epitome of ‘humility and chastity’. Her tears are described now as being only for the suffering body of Christ. And her anger was righteously directed only against the men-at-arms when she heard them swear, according to the deposition of the Duke of Aachen. And, most strikingly, Joan is now said to have been merciful whenever she could, and to have ‘wept copiously for the souls of the dead Englishmen at Orléans’. In many ways, this is a more dramatic process of emotional categorisation that the original trial, since everything we know of Joan suggests that she was neither humble nor merciful.

It is particularly striking then that even in the nullification trial, during which there was a concerted effort to eliminate any comments detrimental to Joan’s reputation, her irritability and anger are still hinted at. She was ‘much inflamed’ during the original trial according to Guillaume de la Chambre. Her anger and ambition emerge in parallel at various points also: apparently when she heard that the vanguard was to be led by someone else she was ‘irritated a great deal because she very much desired to have command of the vanguard’. In a sense, the importance of this process of emotional stigmatisation is thrown into relief by the second trial of 1455–6 – the nullification trial. In the intervening years, the tables had turned completely, and now the aim was to rehabilitate Joan’s reputation. She was portrayed now as the embodiment of feminine humility and emotional restraint. The witness Charlotte Havet, described her as the epitome of ‘humility and chastity’. Her tears are described now as being only for the suffering body of Christ. And her anger was righteously directed only against the men-at-arms when she heard them swear, according to the deposition of the Duke of Aachen. And, most strikingly, Joan is now said to have been merciful whenever she could, and to have ‘wept copiously for the souls of the dead Englishmen at Orléans’. In many ways, this is a more dramatic process of emotional categorisation that the original trial, since everything we know of Joan suggests that she was neither humble nor merciful.

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Joan was an extraordinary young woman. Ambitious and determined, she had an incredible vision. Her achievements are truly extraordinary. She was courageous and bold. But she was all too human. And in many ways her emotional life let her down, and allowed the judges during the trial to demolish her reputation as a great military commander – and to re-label her as an inconstant woman, prey to hysterical emotions, unable to control herself, terrified and furious. They didn’t need to make it up: Joan quite naturally felt strongly about her mission – but they needed to push her to express these emotions in ways in which, given contemporary ideas about emotions and gendered models of emotional behaviours, would ultimately serve to condemn her.
and think ‘Yes, I can do that’ compared to a woman job advert, see that he fulfils four of the ten criteria differentials. The old cliché that a man can look at a to believe gender stereotypes about jobs and pay women appear to be less confident and more ready that will enable them to start a family. Rather women are more concerned than men to find a job a non-graduate-level job. This is not because women are 6%–12% more likely than men to have employment is gender: after graduation Oxford significant factor in relation to graduate-level Humanities and Sciences the one statistically about attitudes and above all confidence. In both undergraduate women. This includes four one day workshops to look at values, goals and interests to your own.

Under the aegis of 2000 Women, College is delivering Undergraduate Springboard, a holistic development programme specifically designed for undergraduate women. This includes four one day workshops to look at values, goals and assertiveness, as well as the opportunity for participants to meet alumnae to hear about (and be inspired by) their choices and careers. For our current graduate women, Professor Linda McDowell and two of our graduate students, Eden Tanner and Flora Kennedy McConnell, are developing a new leadership programme which will be piloted in Hillary Tem. Like Undergraduate Springboard this programme will draw on the skills and experience of our many very successful alumnae who want to share their knowledge and skills with younger women following in their wake. As well as these initiatives to help support our current women students aspire and achieve, many more activities and events are happening across College this year under the 2000 Women banner. In Michaelmas, the JCR and MCR organised a Gender Equality Festival, an action packed week of talks, film screenings, discussions and workshops. The Annual Research Centre Lecture was given by Professor Dame Hermione Lee, who spoke with great eloquence and humour on the experience and challenges of biographical writing. On 1 November a specially commissioned anthem for 2000 Women, the Song of Wisdom, had its first performance at Evensong in the College Chapel and will be available as a recording early in 2015. Seven 2000 Women Student Ambassadors, both graduates and undergraduates, have also been appointed to promote and host events, to talk about life at St John’s and to engage with alumni, both in the UK and overseas. An oral history project to capture memories of alumni and current members of College about the impact of women on the life of the College is also being launched.

The feasibility of a College nursery, an initiative which would benefit the lives of future College men and women with childcare responsibilities, is also being explored and we hope this will form part of 2000 Women’s legacy.

How You Can Get Involved?
Our 2000 Women student ambassadors will be travelling to Hong Kong, New Zealand, California and Vienna in 2015, and would love to meet alumni in these places. If you can offer accommodation, help with a 2000 Women event or would like to meet the ambassadors for a coffee to hear about their life at St John’s or share careers advice, please do get in touch. If you were around at the time the College was thinking of admitting women or were one of the first years of women students and would like to offer an oral history, we would love to hear from you.

We are also looking for women who can speak on either Undergraduate Springboard at our new
Katherine Southwood (Tutorial Fellow in Theology) teaches a range of courses at graduate and undergraduate level, including Hebrew translation, grammar and prose composition, as well as general courses on areas such as Second Temple Judaism, Psalms and Prophets. She also gives classes and tutorials on texts from the Old Testament. Professor Southwood’s research promotes the use of interdisciplinary approaches to the Hebrew Bible, and she has particular interests in Israelite identity and religion, the post-exilic period, return migration, Israelite marriage practices and divorce procedures and ethnic diversity. She held the Kennicott Junior Research Fellowship in the Oriental Institute and was a Lecturer in Biblical Studies at St Mary’s University College, Twickenham.

Jason Garfield (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Politics) teaches Politics and International Relations. His current research focuses on the responsibility to eradicate extreme poverty, and he looks in particular at how political institutions can better be developed in order to discharge responsibilities to the global poor. He comes to St John’s following graduate study at Oxford. He has worked in Harvard and Princeton on projects to address the problem of global justice. He has also held a Lectureship at Worcester College.

Jenny Oliver (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in French) teaches early-modern French literature and also translation from French to English. Her research is centred on sixteenth-century French literature, culture and thought. Her doctoral thesis examined the theme of shipwreck in the French Renaissance, and her new research project is concerned with how French writers of the sixteenth century (including Rabelais, Ronsard, Montaigne and Jean de Léry) contemplated the connections and tensions between poetics, technology and the natural environment. Jenny is an alumna of St John’s.

Luke Rostill (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law) teaches Land Law, Trusts Law and Roman Law. His research interests lie primarily in the Law of Property and property theory, and his doctoral thesis explores the doctrine of absolute title and the nature of ownership in English Personal Property Law. He is also interested in other aspects of property rights, including the nature and variety of property systems, the use of Constitutional Law and Human Rights Law to protect property rights and the similarities and differences between English Property law and the property law of the Romans in the classical period.

David Seipert (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Mathematics) teaches calculus and related areas of physical applied mathematics (including mechanics, diffusion and waves and fluid dynamics), and also on some topics in pure Mathematics. He is a member of the Mathematical Institute’s functional analysis group and his primary research interest is in operator theory.

John Duncan (Supernumerary Fellow and Professor of Experimental Psychology) works on the link between mind and brain, with a particular focus on brain mechanisms of intelligence. His research brings neurophysiological techniques and an emphasis on brain imaging to the study of experimental psychology. He is Assistant Director of the MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit in Cambridge, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society and the British Academy.

Helen Fulton (Visiting Senior Research Fellow in Medieval Literature) works on medieval literature, with a specific interest in medieval Wales and its literary connections with England. She is currently editing the Welsh version of the Troy story, written in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and she is also preparing an edition and translation of medieval Welsh political poetry. She held a Junior Research Fellowship in St John’s, and came to the College for the academic year 2013–14 from her post as Professor in Medieval Literature at the University of York.

Christian Wieland (Visiting Senior Research Fellow in History) is a historian of early modern Europe and Britain, with a particular interest in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His main fields of research are the history of diplomacy (mainly in Italy), the nobility and the relationship between perceptions of nature, the development of infrastructures and state building in the early modern world. He is also interested in the formation of early modern Catholicism and the role of the papacy. He comes to St John’s from the Albert-Ludwigs Universität in Freiburg.

Natalie Quinn (Career Development Fellow in Economics) works on the ethical judgements inherent in the way economists transform and aggregate data about individuals to evaluate aspects of social welfare. She teaches on undergraduate courses in Microeconomics, Quantitative Economics and the Economics of Developing Countries. She came to St John’s following her following undergraduate study at King’s College, Cambridge and graduate study in Oxford.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

SAVE THE DATE
With our emphasis on networking and sharing we would like to gather together as many of our 2000 women as possible, so will be holding a Big 2000 Women Party in College on 4 July 2015.

You will hear more about this over the coming months, in the meantime, all alumnae please save the date, and let us know if you would like to help organise or contribute to this event.
Jennifer Rushworth (Junior Research Fellow in Modern College) works on the stochastic modelling of interacting particle systems, with applications for explaining how individual-level mechanisms give rise to population-level behaviour in biology and ecology. She comes to St John’s following an undergraduate degree at the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) in Barcelona and a D.Phil in Applied Mathematics at Oxford.

Lisa Eberle (Junior Research Fellow in Ancient History) combines work on legal history and anthropology to explore the political economies of ancient cities and the empires they built. She specializes in the legal, economic and political history of Rome and its empire in their Hellenistic context during the Republic and early Principate and has a strong interest in the history of Greek cities during the same period. She comes to St John’s from UC Berkeley and has also held a doctoral fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Legal History in Frankfurt am Main.

Louise Escher (Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages) works on morphological theory and the history of the Romance languages, particularly Occitan. She teaches undergraduate courses in General Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Morphology, the History and Structure of French and Romance Linguistics. She returns to St John’s, where she was an undergraduate, following graduate study at Balliol College.

Tyler Goodspeed (Junior Research Fellow in Economics) teaches and carries out research in the areas of economic history and political economy. He is also interested in development and political economies of ancient cities and the empires they built. He works in the Ion Angewandte Chemie. He is particularly interested in communicating his research ideas to the public, and has worked with the BBC and others to develop productions about science.

Evans Davies (Honorary Fellow) came up to St John’s in 1981 to read PPE. After Oxford (where he was editor of Cherwell), he gained an MPA from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and worked as an economist at the Institute of Fiscal Studies. He joined the BBC in 1993 as an economics correspondent, later becoming the Economics Editor. In 2008, he became a full-time presenter on the Today programme, continuing to present The Bottom Line on Radio 4 and Dragons’ Den on BBC Two. In September 2014 he left Today to become presenter of Newsnight.

Angela Eagle (Honorary Fellow) came up to St John’s in 1980 to read PPE. She worked for the Confederation of British Industry and the Confederation of Health Service Employees before being elected to Parliament in 1992. In 1995 she was promoted to the position of Opposition Whip and after the 1997 general election she went on to hold a number of positions under both the Blair and Brown administrations, becoming Minister of State at the Department for Work and Pensions in 2009. She is currently the Shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Ruth Harris (Honorary Fellow) held a Junior Research Fellowship at St John’s and was then Associate Professor at Smith College, Massachusetts. In 1990, she became a University Lecturer and Tutorial Fellow in History at New College. She works in particular on the history of France, focussing on inter-disciplinary cultural history that combines the history of religion and gender as well as medicine and science. She won the 2010 Wolfson Prize for The Man on Devil’s Island: Alfred Dreyfus and the Affair that Divided France. Her published works include Lourdes: Body and Spirit in the Secular Age (1998) and Murders and Madness: Medicine, Law and Psychiatry (1989). Her current project looks at religious revival with a particular focus on the links between South Asia and the West. She is a Fellow of the British Academy.

John Tooke (Honorary Fellow) graduated in Medicine from St John’s in 1974, going on to become a Welcome Trust Senior Lecturer in Medicine and Physiology and Honorary Consultant and Physician at Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School. In 1987 he moved to the Postgraduate Medical School at the University of Exeter, leading research teams working on diabetes and Vascular Medicine. He led the bid to created the Peninsula Medical School, of which he was appointed Dean in 2000. In 2007, he was knighted for Services to Medicine and in 2011 he was elected President of the Academy of Medical Sciences. In 2009, he joined UCL as Vice Provost (Health), Head of the School of Life & Medical Sciences and Head of the UCL Medical School.

Leavers & Retirees

Since the last edition of TW we have said goodbye to number of College Fellows. Once again we thank all leavers and retirees for their teaching, research, and good company at St John’s and wish them well for the future. We miss them but look forward to welcoming them back in College soon.

Frédérique Att-Tooati, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in French
Richard Allen, Junior Research Fellow in History
Paul Drescher, Fellow by Special Election in Clinical Medicine (now Emeritus Fellow)
Peter Fifield, Junior Research Fellow in English
Helen Fulton, Visiting Senior Research Fellow in Medieval Literature
Daniel Marszalek, Junior Research Fellow in Economics
Susannah Murphy, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Psychology

Dianne Newbury, Junior Research Fellow in Physiology and Medicine
Jeremiah Prash, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law
Abbie Pringle, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Psychology
Ari Stone, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Physical Geography
David Stievater, Official Fellow in Mathematics (now Emeritus Fellow)
Emily Troscianko, Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages
Judith Wolfe, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Theology

Abi Stone, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Psychology
Jeremias Prassl, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law
Abbie Pringle, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Psychology
Ari Stone, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Physical Geography
David Stievater, Official Fellow in Mathematics (now Emeritus Fellow)
Emily Troscianko, Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages
Judith Wolfe, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Theology

Newsnight
Den mysterious man

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Early Career Life at St John’s

Here, Dr Jeremias Prassl reflects on his time at St John’s. He read Law at the Universities of Oxford, Paris 11 and Harvard before coming to St John’s as a Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law in 2011. During his time at the College, he taught Constitutional, EU, Employment and Land Law, and served as Deputy Dean of Degree. In 2013, he won a University Teaching Excellence Award. Jeremias leaves us to take up an Associate Professorship and Official Fellowship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Amongst the many categories of Fellowship at St John’s, there is a small number of STFs, or Supernumerary Teaching Fellows. Appointed for a five-year term in disciplines ranging from philosophy and maths to law and politics, these early career positions are designed to offer young academics a four year teaching stint, followed by a year’s sabbatical research leave in preparation for applying to permanent academic posts.

My time as an STF in Law at St John’s has been an incredible learning experience, as a teacher, scholar, and member of the broader collegiate community. Soon after arriving at the College, for example, Professor Mark Freedland and I jointly took the first year course in Constitutional Law – an experience which taught me just as much as each of our students! Being surrounded by a group of senior academics in my field furthermore gave me the opportunity to discuss and explore many a research idea before putting pen to paper, saving me from countless errors, encouraging me to persevere, and teaching me the joys of combining teaching and writing.

As an STF, together with Junior Research Fellows and other early-career appointees, I was also able to contribute to and enjoy the broader life of the College’s ECF community, including a wide range of career development opportunities, from a mentoring scheme to exchange dinners and an annual summer retreat. Another of my favourite tasks was serving as one of the College’s Deans of Degrees, sharing many a happy Saturday afternoon with students and their families in celebration of several years’ hard work at the College.

RESEARCH MATTERS

Emily Troscianko, Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages, has been awarded a Knowledge Exchange Fellowship The Oxford Research Centre for the Humanities (TORCH) to develop a project on how personal histories of eating disorders can affect literary interpretation and how the reading of literature can influence eater-disorder outcomes. Emily describes the project as “a way not just to understand better how literature works, but also to make a different to people suffering from serious illnesses in the real world.”

Richard Compton, Tutorial Fellow in Chemistry, was awarded a European Research Council Advanced Grant for his project ‘Nano Impacts’, looking at the electrochemistry of nanoparticles.

Jaideep Pandit, Supernumerary Fellow in Physiological Sciences, is leading the largest every study into the complications of accidental awareness during general anaesthesia (AAGA). The study is patient-focused, analysing the risk factors for AAGA and making clear recommendations for changes in clinical practice designed to decrease the likelihood of the errors which can cause awareness and to minimise the psychological consequences for patients when awareness occurs.

Jan Obloj, Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics, has been awarded a 1.4m Euro starter grant by the European Research Council to develop a coherent mathematical framework for valuation, hedging and risk management. His project proposes a paradigm change: ‘The last forty years have seen a remarkable interplay between Mathematics and contemporary Finance. At the heart of the successful growth of Mathematical Finance was a perfect fit between its dominant model-specific framework and the tools of stochastic analysis. However, this approach has always had important limitations, and the dangers of overreach have been illustrated by the dramatic events of the recent financial crisis. The aim of this project is to create a coherent mathematical framework which starts with the market information and not with an a priori probabilistic setup.’

The map shows countries which have already reported Ebola transmission from animals to humans, as well as those which are likely to be at risk.
We all want to save the world, and we are constantly being told how best to do it. From driving less to recycling more, from boiling only a teacup’s worth of water to energy-saving bulbs, it’s hard to know what will really solve the problem. But Professor Fraser Armstrong, Tutorial Fellow in Chemistry, proves here that there are ways to new and sustainable energy sources, and they are ways in which academic science can take the lead.

International groups of scientists are trying to solve a crucial problem that, ultimately, is one facing all of us, namely, how to secure energy for future generations and remove our reliance on fossil fuels. Sunlight is one of the two major renewable energy resources: the other is rather unusual – man-made nuclear fusion, the aim of which is to stabilise small stars on earth. Ultimately, all renewable energy is nuclear in origin. The amount of solar power (energy per second) received at the surface of Earth is about 6000 times the global power requirement, so that a small fraction of the surface, albeit still a large area, could collect enough solar energy to cover all human needs. We could use areas relatively free of flora and fauna and currently unfit for human use. The load could be spread geographically and use temperate zones; thus, whereas the solar flux averages 1 kW/m² in a sunny desert, it is still a reasonable 0.2 kW/m² on a rooftop in cloud-covered Oxford. How can this massive resource be properly exploited? Many of us are familiar with photovoltaic solar cells that produce electricity for our homes when the sun is shining; however, sunlight is intermittent (even in a desert) and electricity is transitory, so we really need to store energy for use when the sun is not shining. Ideally, it should be stored in a form that can be used to power stand-alone vehicles or feed into the chemical industry, each of which currently rely on fossil fuels. We take inspiration from the leaf – that most intricate of solar cells.

Photosynthesis is the process by which plants grow, by absorbing carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere and converting it into energy-rich sugars and other organic substances, using sunlight as the energy source. This process has been in operation for over two billion years, producing in the past what we see today as fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas, as well as all the oxygen (O₂) we breathe. This description implies that solar energy has been stored, but it ignores the essence of what is happening at the level of chemistry, because what plants do primarily is harvest sunlight and convert it into electrical energy to split water into its elements, hydrogen and oxygen. In each green leaf, the special compartments called chloroplasts perform two
The relationship between water and electricity is akin to a rechargeable battery, whereby H₂ and O₂ represent energized water. Making electricity from sunlight and using it to energize (split) water is equivalent to the light (electrical) reactions of photosynthesis shown in Figure 2A. The world’s power consumption is equivalent to splitting all the water contained in an Olympic-sized swimming pool every second. This is not to be confused with boiling it off – splitting water means converting it back to its elements, which requires about 6 times more energy than making steam.

Let us consider the energy involved in the water-splitting reaction and its reverse – the discharge reaction that is analogous to combustion. Electrification (Figure 2B) requires an electrical potential (voltage). V) of at least 1.23 volts between the two electrodes (potential is the driving component of energy, analogous to the height of a waterfall). Since four electrons are required to produce two H₂ and one O₂, we need at least 1.23 x 4 electron volts (eV) of energy per cycle; alternatively, four electrons, each at a potential of at least 1.23 volt, is needed to drive the reaction below (6) to the right.

In a typical electrolysis experiment we would use electrodes that are modified with catalysts to promote evolution of H₂ at the cathode and O₂ at the anode. Even with catalysts to speed up the reactions, a 1.5 – 2 volt DC power source is needed in order to obtain a good rate of water splitting. The difference V – 1.23 is known as the overvoltage – a reflection of what it costs, energywise, to make the reaction above proceed. The opposite of electrolysis is recombination of H₂ and O₂ in a fuel cell: here the useful voltage derived V is always less than 1.23 V; again a reflection of the cost. Running the above reaction back and forth is like banking – the overvoltage being the interest incentive that drives the transactions – but scientifically it is a statement of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Every time we want to save or borrow, we must spend some energy, which is known as entropy and appears as heat.

We can look next at sunlight and how electrification relates to photosynthesis. That the light visible to our eyes covers a spectrum ranging from red to blue is obvious from looking at a rainbow. One theory of light is that it consists of a beam of particles called photons. The colour of objects is due to photons of a particular energy being absorbed as they cause an electron to jump up to a higher energy level in the substance we are looking at: our eye pigments register the light that is scattered back without absorption. A red photon has an energy of about 1.5 eV whereas a blue photon has an energy of over 2 eV. Since each photon promotes one electron, it requires four photons to split two H₂O molecules and we see that visible light could replace the battery that we use in electrolysis. We have actually arrived at an answer we knew all along – that sunlight is used in photosynthesis, but we have done a quick calculation to help us see why. Based on the favourable thermodynamics, the oceans should be ‘bubbling’ H₂ and O₂ whenever the sun shines.
Artificial photosynthesis presents immense opportunities for the future. For-sighted governments are the most obvious beneficiaries, but their funds come from taxation, much of it from the general public who have to be convinced. In July 2013, my research group presented a week-long conference on ‘Solving the Energy Crisis – from Ancient to Future Solar Cells’ at the Royal Society Summer Science Exhibition, which attracted thousands of members of the general public. This exhibit was generously supported by St John’s.

In 2005, Katherine Blundell and I organised a conference on ‘Energy Beyond Oil’ for the 450th anniversary of St John’s. Since that time, the importance of solar energy has grown, such that research into it has now been formalised into global efforts. But there are still barriers to be overcome. Funding agencies need to be encouraged, and shown that, as well as solving a problem, this research is rigorous and intellectually demanding. It is much more difficult to persuade industry to invest, but they might be tempted if we can show that the technology is highly desirable, the light harvesting material is useful and commercially viable spin-offs will appear. A future without energy would be bleak, and we must press for solutions sooner rather than later.

The indirect approach has the advantage of flexibility, since any source of renewable energy could provide the electricity to drive electrolyser (windfarms are a form of solar energy). The technologies are already tested, although the overall efficiency is low. The direct approach offers greater simplicity and efficiency, but requires tricky fine-tuning of energies and energy gaps.

How much would the hardware impact upon the landscape? Integrated solar fuel generators could be on urban rooftops – large and small, or laid out as vast installations in desert areas. Given a source of water, which can be the sea, robust piping is needed, along with vessels for storing large amounts of hydrogen. All forms of energy generation have some deleterious effect on biodiversity. But photovoltaic windows can also be objects of beauty – as Figure 1 shows, Michael Grätzel has re-invented stained glass windows.

An important challenge is persuading those with money to fund research that cannot yet prove cost effective. Despite our keenness to be green, and cut CO2 emissions, the technology is expensive, and ‘clean coal’ options are no cheaper.

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SPORT

2012-2014

Sport is thriving at St John’s. Since the last edition of TW our students have won Cuppers in cricket, rugby and squash. We have also triumphed in two relatively new but exciting sports, Ultimate Frisbee and Powerlifting. While our Women’s First Eight is no longer Head of the River, the crew slipped just one place and start this Summer Eights second overall, which is no mean feat for a largely new crew.

In recognition of the scores of successful sportsmen and women at St John’s, our Sports Officer, Professor Fraser Armstrong, together with the Amalgamated Clubs, organized the first Annual SJC Sports Dinner, a new fixture in the sports calendar. The guest speaker, veteran New Zealand Test cricketer and TV personality Jeremy Coney, presented SJC Sports Awards to Ross Haines (SJC sportsman, cricket and squash) and Habiba Daggash (SJC sportswoman, football). The SJC Team Award was presented to the Women’s First Eight in recognition for their 2013 Headship of the River. Selection for these awards was made on the basis of nominations and consideration by a small panel. It is intended that the SJC Sports Dinner will become an annual event with lots more victories and successes to celebrate.

Badminton

This year has marked the beginning for a new era for SJC badminton as we have formed a strong alliance with Mansfield College and now play alongside them as a combined “Johns-field” team.

In our first Cuppers match, we faced a formidable Magdalen College team, which consisted of a dangerous mixture of University and Blues players. Unfortunately despite Joe Manktelow’s nail-biting 21–19 victory over a University second team player, we lost to Magdalen 5–1 and were knocked out of the competition.

Our team in the 2nd division of the men’s league had considerably more success and finished in a respectable 3rd place. Particularly enjoyable performances which resulted in victories against Oriel and Hertford in the league had considerably more success and finished in a respectable 3rd place. Particularly enjoyable performances which resulted in victories against Oriel and Hertford.

Overall, it has been a good season with plenty of great badminton matches. I have no doubt that the untapped potential of Mansfield College as well as the strong core of the SJC team will lead us to even greater success over the coming years.

James Foster (Mathematics, 2012)

Cricket

In the 2013 season, following victories over Exeter, New/St Hilda’s (2012 champions), LMH and St Catherine’s, St John’s found themselves in their first Cuppers cricket final in 30 years, chasing perhaps their first ever title.

Losing the toss, St John’s were put in to bat by Trinity, and opening pair Tom Hills and Brad Sutherland made a solid start. Our first wicket fell with the score at 19 in the sixth over; captain Ross Haines joining Hills in the middle. When Hills was dismissed with 48 runs on the board, Trinity were on top, but a chanceless 125 run stand between Haines and Ben Jeffery (OUCC Blue, 2012) put St John’s into the ascendency.

When Haines was dismissed for 80 in the 32nd over with the score at 273, Gus Kennedy (OUCC Blue, 2010, 2011, 2012) joined Jeffery, and the two proceeded to smash 87 from the final nine overs. Jeffery brought up his century with the second last ball of the innings and finished on 102*, and Kennedy hit a quickfire 33. St John’s finishing with a huge 260/4 from their allotted 40 overs.

Trinity’s chase began poorly against the opening bowling of Mayank Banerjee and Sutherland, with Banerjee striking almost immediately. Trinity struggled for fluency as wickets continuing to tumble, with success in the eighth over for Sutherland, and again for Banerjee in the eleventh over. Change bowlers Haines and Jeffery each struck in their first over to reduce Trinity to 65/3 at the halfway point of their chase.

Despite a fightback from the Trinity captain, who scored a fine attacking 62, St John’s continued to make inroads at the other end. Madura Jayatunga completed the win by taking the final wicket with his first ball to bowl Trinity out for 146 in the 47th over; Banerjee finishing with 2–24 and Haines with 3–27.

Special thanks to our groundsman Ian Madden performance SJCC was proud to cheer on.

As 2013 Cuppers champions and division two winners, expectations were high going into the 2014 SJCCC cricket season.

Our Cuppers campaign got off to a shaky start with the team being dismissed for a grand total of 49 in the first round match against Lincoln. Tight bowling and fielding from SJCCC limited Lincoln to only 20 runs to avoid an early exit. The and round draw against Wadham was a more comfortable victory, setting up a tough quarterfinal against New/St Hilda’s. Rain limited this quarterfinal to a T20 format and with impossible batting conditions St John’s fell just short of New/St. Hilda’s total. New/St. Hilda’s progressed on to eventually win Cuppers this year.

In the league, St John’s had a strong season as one of the newly promoted teams in division one. We finished 4th on the table with four victories, two narrow losses and three cancellations due to rain. With most of the current squad staying on for next year, we hope to challenge for the division one title next Trinity.

At University level, St John’s was most the represented of any college with Ross Haines, Ben Jeffery and Abidine Sakande representing Oxford in the one-day Varsity Match at Lord’s and Eleanor Bath representing Oxford in the Women’s Varsity Match. Ross Haines won man of the match for his unbeaten 62 batting at no. 9. He single-handedly changed the game for Oxford, hitting the winning runs with a six in the final over. Exciting stuff and a performance SJCC was proud to cheer on.

Niloy Biswas (Mathematics, 2012)
**Women's Boat Club**

SJCBC Women, under Hazel Shepherd's captaincy, have had an exciting and successful 2013–2014 season. Many new recruits joined the boat club at the start of Michaelmas term, and 2 novice eights competed in Nephthys and Christ Church regattas in November, both winning several races and enjoying their first experience of racing. In the meantime, the senior girls of the squad, coached by new Head Coach Pierr Barnett, were already training hard, and took part in Cambridge Winter Head, winning one of the two divisions they entered.

The weather took a turn for the worse shortly before Christmas. With the river flooded, the entire women squad spent most of Hilary term in the gym, and everyone grew stronger after weeks of erging and weight lifting. Torpida was eventually cancelled, and all three women crews were left disappointed, but excited about the coming spring.

Over the Easter vacation, desperate for some training on the water, the women’s first boat went to France for a 5-day training camp on the Allier river in the Massif Central, kindly hosted by Club d’Aviron de Vichy and the family of one of the crew members. Intense training in the sunshine accompanied by a cheese-based diet worked wonders: the crew returned to Oxford with a better experience.

The infamous flooding during and after Christmas meant that the crew had to train indoors for the majority of Hilary term, and every crew can be proud of their achievements this year. Everyone is now looking forward to next season!

Hazel Shepherd (DPhil student in Ophthalmology, 2006)

**Men’s Boat Club**

This season started off in exciting fashion with the Men’s 1st VIII travelling to Boston, Massachusetts to compete in the Head of the Charles regatta, one of the largest head races in the rowing world. They were invited by the regatta sponsors BNY Mellon, who also sponsor the Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge. They finished 9th in their category of 40 with a respectable time of 18:05 over the 3 mile course.

In Michaelmas the Men’s Novice crews gained valuable experience from Nephthys regatta and chalked up a number of wins between them at Christ Church regatta. It was a good opportunity for some of St. John’s less experienced coxes to take the reins of the up and coming core of the boat club, and the side by side racing was a great chance for the new rowers to experience racing under pressure. The 1st VIII competed at the Cambridge Winter Head, beating a number of Oxford and Cambridge colleges in the two divisions they raced in, building on the momentum of their Boston experience.

The infamous flooding during and after Christmas meant that the 1st and 2nd VIII were both unrowable for the majority of Hilary term, meaning that Torpida was unfortunately cancelled and sadly for the novices of Michaelmas term there was no opportunity to build upon the early progress they had made the term before.

Summer Eights yielded interesting results for the Men’s boats. Only one of the two boats in Rowing On qualified, and was unfortunate to finish down one for the week after catching a crab in front of a much slower Magdalen crew on the last day. The 2nd VIII fared better finishing up one for the week after a series of epic row overs as head of division 1. They closed on crews ahead of them in division 4 on three days, but could not catch them in order to bump up into the division. The 1st VIII were unfortunate not to catch the Lincoln crew they were chasing in division 2, and Lincoln held them off enough times over the course of the week to allow New to catch the 1st VIII on Friday. Keeping the fast Brasenose crew behind at bay on the last day, the 1st VIII finished a tough week down one.

The year has been a good period of transition, with a great deal of progress made on the Men’s side in terms of both fitness and technique. This progress bodes well for the coming year, where those who moved up in bumps will seek to go even better, and those who moved down will be eager to make amends.

Sean Cannon (Archaeology and Anthropology, 2012)

**Rugby**

2013/14 was a fairy tale of a season the Saints, winning Cuppers and named OUFBU Team of the Year.

The explosion of cheers and celebrations that accompanied Paddy Duran’s successful conversion kick in this year’s Cuppers Final celebrated not just that match’s win, but the whole season. Short of a perfect season, we could not have asked for more than 15 victories from 16 fixtures and the way in which they won: 63 tries from 21 scores and over 400 points scored. When we started out the season we were hoping for a similarly satisfactory season to the one we had enjoyed the previous year, we had no idea that this would occur.

Our Cuppers campaign began with a 45–29 victory against Balliol followed by a closer match again Lincoln (25–22). The Old Boys fixture, which we won for the first time in several years (59–19), preceded our Quarter-Final against Christ Church and subsequent Semi-Final against Pembroke, which we won in a four-trvtry victory (16–13). This took us to our first Cuppers final since 1998, where we were to play Teddy Hall.

Finals day began with a promising breakfast-accompanied run-through. The Saints then headed down to Iffley where they were presented with specially-made kit for the final, kindly donated by St John’s alumnus Bledynn Phillips (RCL, 1975). We were anticipating a huge amount of physicality from Teddy Hall, but the power they demonstrated, especially in the first scrum, was still astounding. Nonetheless, cheered on by a substantial crowd packing out Iffley’s South Stand, the men in red, black and gold dug in. Although we were the first to concede, we struck back with a Phil Lucas try to tie the scores up shortly after half time. However, despite heroic efforts, we conceded again, albeit with a missed conversion. Nonetheless, we refused to give up and continued to press Teddy Hall, edging into their territory. As the minutes ticked by, it seemed unlikely that we would get the score we needed, something seemingly confirmed by a Teddy Hall defensive scrum at last play. However, pressure...
from Saints meant that the kick into touch was botched, resulting in Saints turnover ball and a score from fly-half James Baker to tie up the scores. The rest is history.

This season has been the culmination of several years of progress. It is testament to the team as a whole, both veterans and new recruits, that although individual performances stood out, such as captain Phil Lucas’ 12 tries or Paddy Doran’s 118 points, it was the collective efforts that produced the results. Thanks also have to go to our groundsmen, and incoming Senior Member, Ian Madden, without whose efforts and devotion we would not have enjoyed one of the best grounds in the county.

We said goodbye to a number of long-serving Johnian members of the team at the conclusion of the season.вал Balcombe has tirelessly shored up the front row for the past 4 years and seen the club through some of its rougher patches. Chris Burrows has demonstrated incredible versatility in playing virtually every position on the pitch with aplomb. Julian Mackenzie-Smith showed incredible pace down the wing and demonstrated what a 7’s convert can do in the 15-a-side game. Will Whittington proved that Anne’s / John’s colours can do in the 15-a-side game. Will Whittington proved that Anne’s / John’s colours

Keeping time to our new captain Rosa Cheeseman and vice-captain Christina St Clair who jumped into the boots of her predecessor Emma Recknell to ensure that the Johnsian ladies won all but one of our league matches this year.

On the attacking front our girls proved equally unforgiving scoring more goals than any other team in the league. Habbia Daggash and Cressida O’Donoghue notched up a tidy number between them, but my greedy forward playing just about secured me the hypothetical golden boot (50 goals in league and cup combined). I may have had to tackle my fellow forwards a few times to win that one though.

Our team has benefited tremendously from the University standard training that the core of our team has been on the receiving end of over the last few seasons. Congratulations to Habbia Daggash upon making the University IV’s team for Varsity this year, as well as securing the second team captaincy for the 2014/15 season, and for making us women footballers proud by bringing home the College side by returning in the Cuppers quarter-final when we needed him most. I wish Callum Morgan good luck as he seeks to continue the legacy which this season has set for future generations of Saints.

**Tom Finch (Classics, 2011)**

**Women’s Football**

Having narrowly missed out on promotion (by goal difference) to the Women’s Premier League in the last two seasons, SJCWFC came out all guns blazing this year, conceding just 2 goals in the entire season. This was a fantastic credit to our new goalkeeping talent Christina St Clair who jumped into the boots of her predecessor Emma Becknell to ensure that the Johnsian ladies won all but one of our league matches this year.

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**Tom Finch (Classics, 2011)**
Powerlifting

St John’s were the stars of the 2012/13 Powerlifting Cuppers, which doubled as the sport’s inaugural Town versus Gown. Finalist Jamie van Reijendam set new club records in squat (235 kg) and bench (157.5 kg) at a bodyweight of 103.3kg. Jamie also achieved a final total of 632.5kg (and Wilks score – i.e. the total lifted adjusted for bodyweight and sex – of 380.2) to win second place overall. JRF and national squat champion Emily Troscianko lifted a total of 302.5 kg (Wilks 315.2) – including a 112.5 kg squat and a 130 kg deadlift – which, together with Jamie’s total, secured an uplifting Cuppers win for John’s.

In 2013/14, Jamie was awarded a Discretionary Full Blue at Varsity, and the College was represented strongly again at Cuppers: by Jamie (who couldn’t squat or bench due to injury, but deadlifted a respectable 247.5 kg nonetheless); by George Hull (a second-year who was stepping up to the competition plate for the first time, so fell foul of some of the competition rules on form, but still lifted a total of 355 kg, including a 90 kg bench and a 150 kg deadlift); and by Mimi Zou (DPhil candidate and Junior Dean, nominated for Team Colours at the 2014 Varsity, who totalled 280 kg / 311.8 Wilks, including a 110 kg squat and 122.5 kg deadlift).

John’s came second to Lincoln this year, but the competition was lively, and, in her role as Varsity Squad Captain and self-elected women’s powerlifting promoter, Emily was happy to support three female Hilda’s undergrads at their first powerlifting meet. Given that this year she also proposed a motion at the Women’s Blues Committee to bring women’s Blues criteria for University Powerlifting in line with the men’s, and saw it passed unanimously, with any luck we’re witnessing this year the birth of a strong new generation of Oxford women who lift.

Powerlifting at John’s is supported by some of the best free-weights provision of any College gym, and the investment this year in shiny new squat rack, barbell, and weight plates for the old gym has been particularly appreciated. This kind of thing makes truly collegiate sport possible, allowing the gym to bring together undergrads, graduates, staff, and Fellows to lift for its own sake and in training for other sports. Given all this, we expect (to conclude this homage to Mimi’s prowess in awful lifting puns) to go from strength to strength in raising the bar for College powerlifting for years to come.

Dr Emily Troscianko, Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages 2010–2014

Various St John’s players have also represented the University at regional and national tournaments, as well as Varsity. Jon Daly and Simon Mattus have played for the University 1st team, and David McHardy, David Wray, Max Person and Gareth Wilks have played for the 2nds alongside Serena de Nahlik who also played for the Women’s 1st team.

Serena de Nahlik (Engineering Science, 2010)
Honorary Fellow Seamus Heaney was born in 1939 and died in 2013. Here, Professor John Kelly, formerly Tutor in English, remembers Heaney as poet and friend.

Seamus Heaney died, unexpectedly, on 30 August 2013. The day before his funeral, a keenly anticipated Gaelic football semi-final between Dublin and Kerry was attended by over 80,000 supporters at Croke Park. On the announcement of his death before the kick-off the crowd rose spontaneously and applauded his memory for three minutes. It is hard to think of the passing of any other poet receiving this kind of acclaim. The funeral itself was as close to a State Funeral as it could get without actually being one: Besides the official guests, the citizens of Dublin were also there in force, and afterwards outriders accompanied the hearse on its journey north to the burial, while Irish radio broadcast his Collected Poems through the whole day.

On the night following the funeral I was in a Dublin restaurant and at the table behind were four hard-nosed businessmen whose conversation was entirely dominated by share prices. Then one of them mentioned the funeral and asked about this ‘poetry business’, whereasupon another immediately launched into the last lines of ‘Digging’.

My grandfather cut more turf in a day Than any other man on Toner’s bog. Once I carried him milk in a bottle Corked sloppily with paper. He straightened up To drink it, then fell to right away Nicking and slicing neatly, heaving sods Over his shoulder, going down and down For the good turf. Digging.

Of soggy peat, the curt cuts of an edge Through living roots awaken in my head. But I’ve no spade to follow men like them.

Between my finger and my thumb The squat pen rests.

I’ll dig with it.
Heaney said that “Digging” was the first poem where he ‘thought my feelings had got into words, or ... where I thought my soul had got into words’. It was written in the summer of 1964, almost two years after he had, as he put it, begun to ‘dabble in verses’. ‘I wrote it down years ago,’ he later recollected, ‘yet perhaps I should say that I dug it up, because I had come to realise that it was laid down in me years before that.’ These metaphors for the retrieval of things missing and presumed lost, indicate the multilayered poet that Heaney was to become. As a boy coming from school he would be told by ageing farmers that ‘the pen is lighter than the spade’, and the poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The pen is lighter than the spade’, and the poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate’. The poem, in his own words, allows ‘that wisdom to exfoliate'.

If I lifted my eyes, a factory chimney
And a dormant mountain.
If I listened, an engine shunting
And a trotting horse.

Is it any wonder when I thought
I would have second thoughts?
And he goes on:

Two buckets were easier carried than one.
I grew up in between.

He attended the local Catholic primary school, and the lessons in natural history by his teacher, Miss Walls, gave him the title for his first book and the theme of one of his most impressive early poems, “The Death of a Naturalist”, in which her simple and benign account of the breeding of frogs is subverted by the noisy, obscene and frightening reality. A bright and quick pupil, Heaney won a scholarship to St Columb’s College in Derry and by virtue of the Butler Education Act went up in 1957 to Queen’s University, Belfast, where he was to graduate with an MA, the equivalent of a First Class degree in English, and where he began his dabbling in verse. It was a lonely occupation. He recalled a lot of poetic ‘fellow ‘dabblers’ around Belfast at the time, but ‘Islanded about the place ... they in no way constituted an archipelago.’ His isolation came to an end when his poems, written under the telling pseudonym ‘Incertus’, came to the attention of Philip Hobsbaum, an English lecturer at Queen’s, who brought likely young poets together in what would become known as ‘The Group’.

In 1966, the year Hobsbaum left Belfast, Faber and Faber published Death of a Naturalist. Heaney had been in negotiations with Liam Miller of the Dolmen Press in Dublin and submitted a draft of a volume, which at the time called ‘an attempt perhaps to bring home the Bacon,’ An Advancement of Learning. Miller, as was his wont, took many months to deliberate and meanwhile Charles Monteth at Fabers, admiring one of Seamus’s poems in a periodical, wrote out of the blue to inquire if he had a manuscript. ... it would have been to achieve the satisfactory verbal icon to finding images and symbols adequate to the new – or rather old – predicament. In his essay ‘Feeling into Words’, he reveals that he felt an imperative to discover a field of force in which, without abandoning fidelity to the processes and experiences of poetry, he would be ‘able to encompass the perspectives of a humane reason and at the same time to grant the religious intensity of the violence its deplicable authenticity and complexity.’

He found his new field of force in reading The Big People by the Danish archaeologist, Peter Vilhelm Glob. Glob’s book gives an account of bodies preserved in Danish bogs, particularly the Tollund Man, who had been ritually sacrificed to a Mother Goddess. Heaney made an immediate association between these barbarous acts of primitive atonement and the tradition of Irish political martyrdom, and ‘The Tollund Man’ induced a completely new sensation in its writing, one of fear:
Nevertheless, he got wind of the ceremony and
Lowell, suffering from one of his intermittent bouts
of the prize. Unfortunately, when the great day arrived
whom he had a great admiration, should present
asked that the American poet Robert Lowell, for
was corrupting the minds of Ulster’s Unionist
a well-known Papist propagandist, implied that he
Ian Paisley’s
attracted a good deal of comment, not least from
Although a Sligo announcement did head off some
he was growing too self-aware, too analytical.
dealing in criticism day-in and day-out, he feared
the academic ambience of the university threatened
livelihood as a poet. He also told me that he found
attempt, even with a wife and children, to make a
reached that stage in his career when he could
resignation from Queen’s University, in my
announcement of this migration, and of his
resignation from Queen’s University, in my
introduction to a Poetry Reading he was to give at
the Yeats Summer School in August 1972. I think he
wanted it announced in this way because it
would deflect the attention of the Irish national
press away from the intense attention of
journalistic writers. In our conversations after the
Reading, and my announcement, it became clear to
me that his motive in leaving the North was not
primarily political but artistic. He felt he had
reached that stage in his career when he could
attempt, even with a wife and children, to make a
living as a poet. He also told me that he found
the academic ambience of the university threatened
to stifle the freedom of his poetic imagination.
In dealing in criticism day-in and day-out, he feared
he was growing too self-aware, too analytical.
Although a Sligo announcement did head off some
of the intensity of press interest, his decision still
attracted a good deal of comment, not least from
Ian Paisley’s Protestant Telegraph, which called him a
well-known Papist propagandist, implied that he
was corrupting the minds of Ulster’s Unionist
youth, and declared that it was good riddance that
he had gone to his spiritual home in the Popish
Republic.
North won the Duff Cooper Prize and Heaney
asked that the American Robert Lowell, for
whom he had a great admiration, should present
the prize. Unfortunately, when the great day arrived
Lowell, suffering from one of his intermittent bouts
of insanity, was incarcerated in a mental institution.
Nevertheless, he got wind of the ceremony and
crashed, wearing a jacket over his pyjamas, and
turned up at the reception, unkempt and swivel-
eyed. Lady Diana Cooper was also there, carrying a
Chihuahua dog which sported an even more
pronounced fringe than she had. While she was
speaking to Seamus, up came Lowell, and Seamus
described to me later the odd effect of four fringes
in a line: hers, her dog’s, Seamus’s, and now
Lowell’s. ‘Oh, isn’t it exciting’, she enthused. ‘apparently there’s a lunatic American called Lovel
on the loose who thinks he’s going to give away the prize!’ ‘Madam’, said Lowell gravely, ‘I am that
Lovel’. He did, in fact, manage to present the speech
consisting mainly of a reading of one of
Seamus’s poems, and he looked forward to coming
to our city for a recital with the University of
Alas, by
that time men in white coats had arrived and he
was driven back to the asylum. Seamus as he
told me felt wretchedly traitorous as he watched
Lovel gazing disconsolately from the backseat of
the departing car.
In fact, Lowell’s speech caused a furor out of
all proportion to its brief duration. Besides reading
the poem he also proclaimed that the publication of
North proved Heaney ‘the best Irish poet since W. B.
Yeats’. This rankled deeply with other Irish
poets, not least because it was true, and no doubt
accounts for the adverse criticism of the book in the
North of Ireland. Even the critical Edna Longley
attacked it, although she later redeemed herself
with what she called a ‘Chiquy Clerihew’. ‘Michael
Longley / Is inclined to feel strongly / About being
less famous / Than Seamus’. In the second part of
North Heaney dealt with the political situation in a
more direct way than ever before:

Is there life before death? That’s chalked up
In Ballymurphy: Compromise with pain,
Cohort miseries, a bite and sup.
We hug our little destinies again.

But he desperately strives to hold some sort of
poetic and personal integrity, even in the midst of
the growing atrocities and polarization:
I am neither interned nor informed;
An inner enemy, grown long-haired
And thoughtful, a wood-kerne
Escaped from the massacre;
Taking protective colouring
From bale and bark, feeling
Every wind that blows

The situation affected him deeply. On the day
following the death of the second hunger striker, a
neighbour of his in Derry, he gave a poetry reading
in Oxford. At coffee in our kitchen the following
day he was wracked by the paradoxes of his
situation, agitatingly aware of his own tribal gut-
reaction to what was going on and yet, carrying two
buckets. Lack of hope of a solution, he finds in the
title poem ‘North’ bleak consolation in a form of
Keltic negative capability founded on the
authenticity of felt experience: ‘Keep your eye clear
as the blue of the icicle, / trust the feel of what
muddied treasure / your hands have known’.

This poem edges towards a position he was to
strike in more categorical terms in his book
published in 1984. The title poem is an account of a
Dantean pilgrimage to a shrine on the ‘station island’ of
the title, in the middle of Lough Derg. Heaney said that
the poem ‘was more like an examination of
conscience than a confession’. The shades and
ghosts he encounters on his journey are
admonishing as well as accusatory, but as he returns to the mainland he is
harangued by the ghost of Joyce, who advises him that
his obligation is to himself and his creative
gift: ‘The main thing is to write / for the joy of it…
Let go, let fly, forget. / You’ve listened long
enough. Now strike your note.’

It was not until the best time of the night that I became good
friends with Seamus and his wife Marie, having
first met them when I invited him to the Yeats
Summer School in Sligo in the early 1970s. Then
in 1989 the Poetry Professorship at Oxford fell
vacant and I, with others, helped Bernard
O’Donoghue mount a campaign for Seamus. He
was elected with an overwhelming majority
and proved an ideal incumbent: he not only gave
a series of stimulating lectures, later collected under
the title The Re-dress of Poetry, but also made himself
available to aspiring student writers for
consultations and advice.

That was elected to an Honorary rather than an
Official Fellowship at St John’s, for which he
was the contrivance of King James II, who in 1660 had tried to
foist a President upon Magdalen and replaced the
large number of Fellows who resisted with his own
nomination. Although James later relented, Magdalen
passed a rule that no Fellow of Magdalen
could hold a fellowship at another College. As
Bernard O’Donoghue, then at Magdalen, had done
so much to organise the election campaign, we
agreed that Magdalen would offer the Official
Fellowship and St John’s the Honorary version.
Apart from fulfilling his statutory duties,
Seamus was unstintingly generous with unofficial
engagements, as I was to observe when he readily
accepted an invitation from a group of students to
comment on their own creative and critical work.
He had just flown the Atlantic and, in his jet-lag,
was going down with flu. He looked so ill
that I urged him to take to his bed, while I went to
make his apologies to the group. He would have
none of this, and was scrupulously generous in his
comments on each piece, always finding something
to commend but never flattering. This was even
more true of the final contribution—a critical essay
which was a sharp attack on the poetry of one
Seamus Heaney. Heaney kept his calm and went
through the arguments with uncomplicated charity.
By now whiskies had gone why to pints and, nature
to be denied, we eventually found ourselves in
the gents, where, to my mild surprise, the author of the
disparaging essay suddenly made a third beside
us: ‘Seamus, I know this is the best time of the
night, but why are you asking’, said he, ‘but I’m in for a few jobs and I
wonder if you’d write a letter on my behalf’.
And the great man did.

During his period as Professor of Poetry,
Seamus published another book of poetry, Seeing
Things, which showed that he had taken the advice
of Joyce’s ghost to heart. ‘I began’, he recalled in
his essay ‘Crediting Poetry’, ‘to try to make space in
my poetry for the marrying and imagining of the marvelous
as well as for the murderous’.

Some poets stop writing relatively early; others
go on although they should have stopped, but
Heaney continued to produce fine work up to his
death, with his stylistic and thematic fertility
continually surprising and delighting; the
conversation with Latin and Greek classics,
particularly Virgil’s elegies, in Electric Light (2005) and the rich texture of District and Circle, which still found him open to ‘happenstance,’ the ‘new metric’ and ‘whatnexts’ and ‘So be it.’

One of the unexpected ‘whatnexts,’ which occurred in the summer of 2006, the same year as the book’s publication, was a stroke. This cast him down, not only physically but psychologically, and recovery was gradual. It was eighteen months later that he informed me over dinner and with great delight that poetry was beginning to return, and this was proved by his final volume, Human Chain, which will, I think, come to be seen as one of his most poignant books. The subtext of the collection is the necessity of change and continuity, and the necessity of change and continuity.

We went on to speak of the institutional proposals for celebrating his 75th birthday. The festivites to mark his 70th birthday had been on a national scale, with newspaper supplements, broadcasts, receptions, readings, and an official dinner. As he lay in bed, contemplating the generous but daunting day ahead, the phone rang. It was his elder son, who said he thought he’d ‘better ring to wish you happy birthday, just in case no one else remembers’. We all agreed that the public rejoicings for the 75th should be more muted, but that we would really push the boat out when he reached 80. My last memory is of Seamus pirouetting in a bush ranger’s hat my wife had bought in Australia, and proclaiming that we must have large parties like this. Alas, it was not to be.

In his pioneering studies in applying NMR to living cells and proteins. His research was influential in several areas and led to, among other things, the development of new anti-cancer therapies. His death on 7 May 2014, was a great loss to the English literary community and to those who knew him personally.

Prof. Iain Donald Campbell was born in Blackford, near Perth, Scotland, on April 24, 1941, and was educated at Perth Academy and St. Andrews University where he read Physics. After graduation in 1965, he obtained a PhD in Physics under Dirk Bijl. As a student, he was known for his bright ideas. Later, he joined the department of Physics at Oxford. Here in 1967 Iain began his pioneering studies in applying NMR to living cells and proteins.

Professor Iain Donald Campbell was born near Perth, Scotland, on April 24, 1941, and was educated at Perth Academy and St. Andrews University where he read Physics. After graduation in 1965, he obtained a PhD in Physics under Dirk Bijl. As a student, he was known for his bright ideas. Later, he joined the department of Physics at Oxford. Here in 1967 Iain began his pioneering studies in applying NMR to living cells and proteins. NMR, which is also the basis for the medical imaging technique MRI (magnetic resonance imaging), was originally developed as a technique to determine the physical and chemical properties of relatively simple atoms and molecules. Iain’s discoveries began to push the technology into new areas, with Iain taking some of the first proton NMR spectra of living cells. Subsequently, he used NMR to study the structural details of isolated proteins. In 1978, Iain published a landmark study of the structure of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) protein, which led to insights into the mechanisms by which EGF receptors cause malfunction in cancers. Beginning in the early 1990s, Iain began to study cell migration and cell adhesion, which are complex processes requiring precise regulation in multicellular organisms and are often misregulated in cancers. Sorting out the molecular mechanisms of these processes became the focus of his research for the next 20 years. Many cell surface receptors involved in intercellular communication are long proteins made up of a large number of independently folded regions, and Iain pioneered a divide-and-conquer strategy that has since been applied by researchers in nearly every area of protein structural biology.

The advances in biological understanding made in lockstep with technical improvements in NMR methodology and, Iain was a driving force in both. He was instrumental in establishing Oxford as a world leader in the application of NMR to biological problems and was a key player in the development of new and improved NMR technologies. He was also instrumental in establishing Oxford as a world leader in the field of NMR, which is also the basis for the medical imaging technique MRI (magnetic resonance imaging).

His last year at the School was not an easy one, and he gave his version in a book he wrote, The Trouble at LSE, 1960–7. Throughout 1967 the life of the School was more or less continuously upset by student unrest. Harry’s role in this was described by Lord Dahrendorff, a future director of the School and its historian, as ‘mysterious’, and I think Harry was not the students’ favorite person. But his position, as I see it, was that a number of the students’ demands, however negotiable they
Hector Catling was born in 1924. He attended Bristol Grammar School and then joined the navy during the Second World War before being posted up to St John’s in 1948. He was made a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1951 and entered the silk as a barrister, and it may have been this that inspired him to become a lawyer. He was a member of the British (it would finally become a Republic in 1973) and in 1972, he married Patricia Rawlins, an economist.

In 1976, Robinson left the People’s National Party and became a Liberal. He stood as an independent liberal and was elected for the constituency of St. Ann’s in 1976. His victory in 1976 was a landslide, and he became Prime Minister as the leader of a new party, the National Alliance for Reconstruction, which formed the government until its heavy electoral defeat in 1979. On taking office as Prime Minister, he had in mind that there would be change in the reform of the tax system as an aid to growth. During this time, he dealt with both monetary and fiscal stimulus in order to balance the budget by large majority. He also cut severely two years after the election as a result of the financial crisis caused by the world oil crisis and withdrew and joined the opposition. Although Trinidad and Tobago had been a period of great prosperity because of its oil and gas reserves, the renamed a disparity of wealth which Robinson saw as the problem he had to solve. The income tax was against him, and with growing unemployment and the declining of the currency, he was forced to negotiate a loan package from the IMF.

During his 19 years as Prime Minister, he implemented a number of reforms, including the establishment of a new entity, the National Alliance for Reconstruction, which was the only party in the country that could seem rather forbidding, he was in fact a great prosperity because of its oil and gas reserves, the renamed a disparity of wealth which Robinson saw as the problem he had to solve. The income tax was against him, and with growing unemployment and the declining of the currency, he was forced to negotiate a loan package from the IMF.

He was treated especially severely by his colleagues in the National Alliance for Reconstruction, which formed the government after its heavy electoral defeat in 1979. On taking office as Prime Minister, he had in mind that there would be change in the tax system as an aid to growth. During this time, he dealt with both monetary and fiscal stimulus in order to balance the budget with full force. He persuaded the insurgents to quit and he became the Prime Minister of the new entity, the National Alliance for Reconstruction, which was the only party in the country that could seem rather forbidding, he was in fact a great prosperity because of its oil and gas reserves, the renamed a disparity of wealth which Robinson saw as the problem he had to solve. The income tax was against him, and with growing unemployment and the declining of the currency, he was forced to negotiate a loan package from the IMF.

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number of directorships and chairmanships, splitting his time between London and a holiday home in the Bay area of San Francisco.

KEN DENNIS

Ken Dennis was born in 1946 and came up to St John’s in 1971 to study for a degree in Economics. He was a Pentecostal, and his family and friends are grateful to his family for this appreciation.

Ken was born in Winnipeg, Canada, at the old St James School and attended Assiniboine and Churchill High Schools. His early interests were soccer and tobogganing on the river ice. He later played tennis for the local neighbourhood friends, following the tennis stars of the day and dreaming of the day he might play for Canada. His love of learning. Ken enjoyed canoe trips with Dad and family car trips on summer vacations.

He attended universities in both Canada and the United States. During his college years he spent many hours enjoying his extensive collection. Ken was an avid billiard player and shared many games over the last decade with his wife. He also enjoyed his time to explore his many diverse hobbies. He wrote many letters to the newspapers, none of which were published.

He died on 15 August 2012 and we are grateful for the time and we are grateful for the love of learning. Ken enjoyed canoe trips with Dad and family car trips on summer vacations.

ROBERT ELICK

Robert Andrew Ellick was born in 1954 and came up to St John’s in 1976 to study Modern History. He died on 9 January 2014 and we are grateful to the family of Robert Ellick for this appreciation.

Robert was born in London and attended University College School in Hampstead. This was followed by St John’s, where he was greatly inspired by his tutor, Professor Barnes, and his passion for history. He then went on to do military service, mainly in North Africa.

He joined Lloyd’s Bank as a temporary employment measure, but somehow or other he stayed on with the bank until he happily took early retirement at the age of 59. He could also have been an accomplished academic, or a racing correspondent, or even a writer. He was a true utilitarian in fiction, but working in the bank gave him the freedom to pursue many of his hobbies. He was not a particularly ambitious man, as he said himself, but he enjoyed his life and after retirement he had much more time to do what he desired. His great passion was horseracing and his knowledge of bloodstock and horse betting was second to none.

He also loved cricket, rugby, snooker, tennis and many other sports. He was a brilliant amateur photographer and together with Palladian architecture and Italian, that he met Sophia. He was a keen lover of learning. Ken enjoyed canoe trips with Dad and family car trips on summer vacations.

David joined the Civil Service, being posted to Brussels as Defence Counsellor to NATO from 1978 to 1994, contributing to the summit meeting three years before George Bush and Margaret Thatcher and celebrating the fall of the Berlin Wall at the residence of the German ambassador. At weekends, together with his family, he would explore Belgium’s rich cultural heritage, its cities and castles and grand palaces and of, course, the battle of the Waterloo.

In 2003 he returned to his beloved Greece in the summer of 1959. Mike’s wry and witty appreciation.

At a meeting of his family and friends in St John’s, on the 26th of April 2013 we were grateful to Chris Abbott for this appreciation.

Mike was a dear friend to many, someone who all too soon of joy and life were cheated. The grief returns, once more the lamentation of the Sutton Courtney village cricket club, the Oxford Union, Writer and Enthusiast.

BEN HINCHCLIFF

Benny Hinchcliffe was born in 1957 and came up to St John’s in 1975 to study Political Science. He died on 26 April 2014 and we are grateful to Benny Hinchcliffe’s daughter Anne Milton for the following appreciation.

Benny was a dear friend to many, someone who all too soon of joy and life were cheated. The grief returns, once more the lamentation of the Sutton Courtney village cricket club, the Oxford Union, Writer and Enthusiast.

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Benny was a dear friend to many, someone who all too soon of joy and life were cheated. The grief returns, once more the lamentation of the Sutton Courtney village cricket club, the Oxford Union, Writer and Enthusiast.
John Owens came up to St John’s in 1953 and was a Sir Thomas White Scholar from Merchant Taylors’ School. He was a Church of England clergyman, serving as an officer in the Royal Artillery. He read History and was Captain of Boats for the College. He was Secretary to the University Arts Club and a prime mover behind the Junior Common Room’s purchase of some Stanley Spencer paintings, which are now in the Library. After two years, he left in 1955, and did his two years’ National Service in the RAF before coming up to Oxford. He was promoted to Pilot Officer, worked in the Education Branch and also spent a time as a Member of the RAF Rescue Service in North Wales. He was a very competent rock climber. Indeed, he had such a name that, at St John’s, he found a night time route from the garden, over the top of the Laudian Library, and down into the Cantebury Quad, where his rooms were.

John was a devoted family man, married to Eveline for 55 years, with four children and ten grandchildren. To them he passed on his determination to see that justice and fairness, and the overcoming of entrenched practice, were met by David, as Hon. Legal Adviser.

John’s passion was for history. He was a keen bridge player. Among his other interests were the cinema (Swedish), French and Greek mainly and rock and pop music. I remember him standing in the North Quad in February 1955, dressed in his usual black, announcing in sepulchral tones that Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and the Big Bopper had been killed in a plane crash.

John went to Marlborough, where his father was a housemaster, leaving in 1955. His National Service in the Intelligence Corps involved active service in Suez and Cyprus. He was fluent in Modern Greek.

At St John’s he studied Law. He opted out of taking his finals in 1961 but returned in 1976 to take a gallant 45. He gained colours in the College’s tennis, team with RAF and Merchant Taylors’ teams. He was a keen bridge player. Among his other interests were the cinema (Swedish, French and Greek mainly) and rock and pop music. I remember him standing in the North Quad in February 1955, dressed in his usual black, announcing in sepulchral tones that Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and the Big Bopper had been killed in a plane crash.

In spring 1959, he persuaded Mike Letch (1957) to make a trip to Athens with him and to drive through France, Spain, Italy and Yugoslavie to Greece and back. Before we set out, he insisted we read Hemingway’s A Farewell to Arms. That afternoon so that Cacoyannis in Greek on a very hot evening in a crowded open air cinema, David asked me if I would like to

David was educated at Epsom College and went up to St John’s as an Open Scholar to read Mathematics. He did not join before this appreciation.

David was a housemaster at the early age of 80.

David LINDSAY

David Gordon Lindsay was born in 1952 and came up to St John’s in 1974 to read Mathematics. He died on 30 March 2013 and we are grateful to his wife Debbie for this appreciation.

David was a housemaster at the early age of 80.

Theological College, he was ordained in graduating and further study at Wells

JOHN OWENS

David Gordon Lindsay was born in 1952 and came up to St John’s in 1974 to read Mathematics. He died on 30 March 2013 and we are grateful to his wife Debbie for this appreciation.
Peter completed the Foreign Service Programme in 1955, and served in Her Majesty’s Overseas Colonial Service, rising to the rank of Political Officer. In 1970, the UK was a solicitor, first at King Edward VII Grammar School in Sheffield, and then, after marrying Gillian in 1956, at the new independent school he had helped to found, the independent school in which he had lived, and served, as its Mayor in 1967–68.

A useful surname for him, Peter also gave his prompt support to saving the SJR Barge in 1963 because of his long association with it, as a bargee, a small group of his contemporaries determined to save the barge. In 1970, he was one of a small group of supporters who, with their families, decided to form a limited company and offer the barge for sale. Peter, with his wife Jane, purchased the barge, and est the barge alongside others moored on the Thames at Abingdon. His contribution to the preservation of the SJR Barge and its continued operation is inestimable.

The couple then moved to Oxford for two years where he became a B. Phil. in General and Comparative Literature at St John’s. In 1950, he was elected a Junior Fellow at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was a career diplomat, and served as an English reading assistant in language at the Oxford Centre for the study of languages and cultures. He spent 1955–56 as an Officer for the Ministry of Education in the Canadian Department of Commonwealth Relations and was later appointed as an Officer for the Ministry of Education in the Canadian Department of Commonwealth Relations.

TUBERFIELD CBE

Alan Tart breathing more vigorously and with improved diaphragmatic excursion, and his whorl again appeared clear. The patient was discharged with an improvement in his symptoms and was able to resume normal activities at home.

TUBERFIELD CBE

Alan spent most of his childhood in the mid Malvern, Worcestershire, and attended the ZochrGrammar School. He came up to St John’s on an exhibition, and read Literae Humaniores in 1949–50 and 1950–51. He returned to Oxford in 1954 for a second degree in Greek, and was awarded a BPhil in this subject in 1955.

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ALLEN, Diogenes (1955) Revd Professor Diogenes Allen was born in 1952 and died on 1 January 2013. Raised in Lagos, Nigeria, Femi was educated at the University of Kentucky in 1955. Awarded a Rhodes Scholarship in 1955, he came up to St John’s in 1955 to read History. During his undergraduate years, he worked at the British Commercial Glasshouse Horticultural Trust. After graduating, he returned to Nigeria where he was named Stuart Professor of Philosophy. An authority on Gottfried Leibniz and Søren Kierkegaard, he was also the founder of Rockefeller Fellowship, a John Templeton Foundation Award and an Outstanding Alumni for his contribution to education and society. After College he lived and worked in Stonyhurst College and came up to St John’s to read Modern Languages. A member of the munitions factory from 1944–5, before attending to America, he studied at Yale Divinity and received a Ph.D. in 1968. In 1972, he was appointed Professor of History and was a member of the Essay Society, he read Modern Languages and took a First Class Degree. After graduating, he became a senior Director of a Corporation in their sales department.

CREATES, Keith Ian (1957) Keith Creates was born in 1956 and died serving in the South African National Defence Force. In 1976 he joined the military, coming up to St John’s in 1976 to read Geography. During his studies he was sponsored by Rolf Royse and was a member of the Essay Society, captain of the College rugby team and represented South Africa in football. On graduation he joined the Royal Navy, attending the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth in 1979, later serving as a member of the British Commercial Glasshouse Manufacturers Association. He published several papers and took an active role in the British Society of Horticulture. He married Liz and had two daughters, Katy and Sarah.

DALLARD, Philip John Haynes (1956) Philip Dallard was born in 1954 and died on 12 August 2013. Educated at Prestwich Grammar School and came up to St John’s in 1976 to read Modern History. A member of the Essay Society, his brother Martin Humphrey Robertson, was elected to Membership of the Royal College of Physicians in 1974 and made a career as a medical practitioner, publishing numerous papers in scientific journals. He was appointed Reader in Pharmacology at Bristol University in 1976.

RAW TEXT END
College, he served from 1944 to 1947 as a Captain in the Irish Guards before coming up to St John’s in 1952 to read Economics. After completing studies at the College of Resurrection, Mitchfield, he was ordained in 1956. A curate at St Mark Woodside, Purley, 1956–70, was followed by over a decade as the Vicar of All Saints, West Dulwich. In 1983, he was appointed Rector of Linlithgow and Tinty. He was married to Althea who survives him.

REDMAN, Kenneth (1967a)
Kenneth Redman was born in 1949 and died on 25 November 2021. He attended George Dixon Grammar School in Birmingham and came up to St John’s in 1969 to read PPE. He was an active member of the Essay Society serving as both Secretary and Vice-President during his time at College.

REID, Alan John (1956)
Alan Reid was born in 1944 and died after a long illness on 19 January 2013. He was educated at Merchant Taylors’ School and following two years of National Service as a 2nd Lt RA, he came up to St John’s in 1967 on an OCE Scholarship. He rowed in the blues Basketball team against Cambridge. After College he taught at the University of Maryland’s Overseas Programme at Buidap, 1955–6, before appointments as a Military Intelligence Analyst at the Department of Defense and the United States European Command, and later as Assistant Director for Research at the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Moving to Washington DC in 1970, he worked for the Office of Emergency Preparedness followed by a series of senior appointments in the US Department of Commerce. Moving to the role of US Representative to the GATT Textiles Surveillance Body in 1974, he was appointed a Diplomat in 1978. Married to Nena Baer in 1958, they had two sons.

SHEPHERD, Robert Earl (1950)
Robert Shepherd was born in 1927 and died on 7 November 2011. He attended school in his native USA, and served for a year in the American Navy at the end of the Second World War. After completing his undergraduate studies at Iowa University, he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and came up to St John’s in 1951 to read for a B.Lit. At Oxford he played in the share basketball team against Cambridge. After College he taught at the University of Maryland’s Overseas Programme at Buidap, 1955–6, before appointments as a Military Intelligence Analyst at the Department of Defense and the United States European Command, and later as Assistant Director for Research at the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Moving to Washington DC in 1970, he worked for the Office of Emergency Preparedness followed by a series of senior appointments in the US Department of Commerce. Moving to the role of US Representative to the GATT Textiles Surveillance Body in 1974, he was appointed a Diplomat in 1978. Married to Nena Baer in 1958, they had two sons.

SIMON, Richard George Scott Simon (1955)
Richard Simon was born in 1929 and died on 20 September 2013. Educated at Mangalore High School, he came up to St John’s in 1956 to read PPE and during his time at Oxford was Secretary of the OSI Conservative Association. On graduation in 1956 he taught economics, first as a Lecturer at S.E. Essex Technical College, then as Head of Economics, Saffron Grammar School. He moved to the College of Commerce in 1957, combining work here as a Senior Lecturer with a Visiting Lecturership at Aston University, where in 1959 he took a Masters degree. This led to a change of career direction, with an appointment in 1970 as an Economic Adviser in the Government Economic Service. Specialising in health economics, he was seconded to the Department of Health, 1974–6, as an economic adviser to government included spells with the Department of Health, 1974–6, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, 1976–8, the Cabinet Office, 1978–9, HM Treasury, 1978–9, and the State of Bahrain, 1980–7. In 1987 he was appointed an Economic Adviser to the Departments of Transport and the Environment. Married to Christine Hudson in 1956, he had two daughters and a son.

SHECKER WALKER, David (1956)
David Shecker Walker was born in 1932 and died in early 2014. Educated at Westminster School and following two years of National Service as a 2nd Lt RA, he came up to St John’s in 1954 as an Exhibitioner to read Literae Humaniores. At College he rowed in the first VIII and was a member of the Classics Society, Essay Society and the Kings Charles Club. On graduating he built a successful career in finance, appointed in 1973 Director, N.M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd. Married to Lorna Lea in 1959, they had three daughters and a son.

TOWNSEND, John (1944)
John Townsend was born in 1927 and died on 20 May 2014. Educated at King Henry VIII School, Coventry, he came up to St John’s in 1944 to read Physics. His studies were interrupted when he joined the war effort in 1943 in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. He returned to St John’s to complete his studies then served for over two decades as a D.C. Inspector in the Royal Navy. In 1969 he was appointed Senior Scientific Officer on the RN Scientific Service and Officer-in-charge of the Storm Warning Service. He married Mildred Washburne in 1950 and they had three sons and a daughter.

WADINGTON, Richard John (1954)
Richard Waddington was born in 1927 and died on 20 August 2013. Educated at Radley College, he completed National Service as a 2nd Lt in the RA, and came up to St John’s on an Open Scholarship in 1944 to read Modern History. At College he was a member of the Essay Society, Secretary of the College of the King Charles Club, and represented St John’s in Athletics as one of his three undergraduate years. On graduation, he was employed in the marketing department of ICI Ltd., before moving in 1957 to Harris Lebus Ltd. In 1970 he was appointed Head of the Domestic and Commercial Section at the Electricity Council. After his first marriage was dissolved he married Marion Jopson in 1970. He had three daughters and a son.

WHiTLOCK, Brian John (1956)
Brian Whitlock was born in 1930 and died suddenly on 14 May 2013. Educated at Warwick School, he came up to St John’s in 1956 to read Geography. He was a member of the University of Oxford Cricket Club and Exploration Society, and his brother Doral noted that his time here was an important and extremely happy part of his life where he made lifelong friends. Brian lived in Lexington, Virginia and returned to Oxford and St John’s on numerous occasions, becoming something of an authority on the city and its colleges.
Experimental Psychology

his essay

MICHA LAZARUS, Gordon Duff Prize for best performance in the Preliminary Examination in Mathematics

GARETH ROBERT WILKES, Gibbs Prize for outstanding performance in Part B in the Final Honour School of Mathematics

CHARLOTTE RUDMAN, James Mew Prize for outstanding performance in Arabic language papers the First Public Examination

THOMAS SALTMAN, jointly awarded, Gibbs Prize for best performance in the Final Honour School of Mathematics

LUKE ALEXANDER SAMUEL, Gibbs Prize for performance in Part C in the Final Honour School of Mathematics

SHIN MAN WOO, Turbutt Prize for outstanding performance in the Preliminary Examination in Ethics

GARETH ROBERT WILKES, Gibbs Prize for performance in the Final Honour School of Mathematics

DOMINICK PARSONS, Professor Philip Harry and Frederick Mace Scholarship from the Oxford School of Clinical Medicine, in recognition of outstanding progress on the clinical course

ANGELA OLYNYNO, jointly awarded the Gibbs Prize in Biomedical Sciences

DOMINIC MARCEL PETERS, Junior Mathematics Prize for outstanding performance in Part B in the Final Honour School of Mathematics and Computer Science

CHARLOTTE RUDMAN, James Mew Prize for outstanding performance in Arabic language papers the First Public Examination

THOMAS SALTMAN, jointly awarded, Gibbs Prize for best performance in the Final Honour School of Mathematics

MAGDALENE MacDONALD, 'On Genetic Variants of Catechol-o-Methyltransferase'

DOMINICA BURKE, Burke Knapp Travel Scholarship

MAGDALENE MacDONALD, 'Charge Transport Dynamics and Specific Capacitance Measurements and Low-dimensional Systems Investigated with Stationary and Growing Domains'

SAMUEL DAVID STRANKS, 'Studies Towards the Synthesis of Microsclerodermin F'

SAMUEL MILLER, 'Studies of DNA Methylation Anomalies In Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia'

CHRISTOPHER CROKE, Hans Michael Caspari United Nations Travel Grant

ZOE DICKERY, Mapleton-Beere Prize for original work in the creative arts

BENJAMIN MILLAG, Alpine Student Award for a journey in the high mountains

LUKE ALEXANDER SAMUEL, Gibbs Prize for performance in the high mountains

BUDDLE JACOBY, ‘Multi-Electron Transfer To and From Organic Dyes: Applications of Artificial Intelligence’

DOMINIC MACDONALD, 'Mathematical Modelling of Biofilm Growth and Alternating A and Burst Emission in E. coli: Everyday Life of Everyday People in Early 20th Century China'

MAURIA JANE HENDERSON COLLINS, Alister Sutherland Award for a project in the high mountains

MIARIAH HILLIARD, Peter Fan Award, for academic excellence in Medicine

JESSICA CATHERINE LEES, Christopher Coley Prize for excellent performance in Trinity Term Chemistry collection papers

HUI YIN (Michael) LOK, Sir Roy Goode Travel Grant

DAVID OWEN FRANCIS HEATON, jointly awarded the Clifford Chance Civil Procedure Prize for his performance in the BCL, examination

ROBERT KEMP, Wrenker Prize in Pharmacology for excellent performance in the research project in the Final Honour School of Medical Sciences

BOON DEREK KU, IBM Prize for best performance in the Preliminary Examination in Mathematics

MICHA LAZARUS, Gordon Duff Prize for his essay, ‘Clarks heel: the circulation of Artaud’s Poetics in sixteenth-century England’

MAGDALENE MacDONALD, ‘On Genetic Variants of Catechol-o-Methyltransferase’

JUSTYNA PETKE, ‘On the Bridge Between Pathology and Political Economy in Conakry, Guinea: Everyday Life of Everyday People in Early 20th Century China’

JESSICA ANNE KERSHAW, ‘Studies Towards the Synthesis of Microsclerodermin F’

MATTHEW ALAN TARBARD, ‘The Study of DNA Methylation Anomalies In Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia’


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Graduate Degrees Conferred 2013/14

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

JESSICA CLARKE BENSON, ‘Towards a Pre-history of the Unconscious Madness, Drugs and Dreams in Nineteenth-Century French Culture, 1831–1870’

JOHANNES BURGER, ‘Fast Model Predictive Control’

ANDREW PHILIP KNOTT CRAIG, ‘Canonical Extensions of Bounded Lattices and Natural Equality for Definable Bilattices’

JONATHAN PETER WILLIAM DAY, ‘Novel Sensations: Modernist Fictions and the Problem of Qualia’

THOMAS WILLIAM FENLON, ‘Studies Towards the Bioimmetric Synthesis of Linden Attiene and Related Natural Products’

ANDREAS FELIX GREGOR CLAWAR, ‘Design, Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Glycosidase Inhibitors in an Anti-Cancer Setting’

RACHEL SARAH HEATH, ‘Studies of a ‘Blue’ Copper Oxidase Electro catalyst’

ALMUT EISENTEGRER, ‘Finite Element Simulation of a Poroelastic Model of the CSF System in the Human Brain During an Infusion Test’

ANNA MADALINA FARCAS, ‘KDM2B links recognition of Gag islands to polycomb domain formation in vivo’

THOMAS WILLIAM FENLON, ‘Studies Towards the Biomimetic Synthesis of Linden Attiene and Related Natural Products’

MATTHEW GARA, ‘Oxygen Reduction on Platinum’

NATALIE HOCKHAM, ‘Spatio-Temporal Control of Acoustic Caviation During High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound Therapy’

RAN KANSE, ‘The Effect of Interpersonal Power on Cognitive Processing: A Behavioral and Neural Perspective’

JACOB ERIC LEMIEUX, ‘Gene Expression in P. falciparum: Statistical Patterns and Molecular Determinants’

ARNAUD LOUIS ALEXANDRE LIONNET, ‘Topics in backward stochastic differential equations: theoretical and practical aspects’

STEVEN MO, ‘Cavitron-enhanced Tumour-Targeting Virotherapy by Ultrasound’

JENNIFER HELEN OLIVER, ‘An mileu d’un tel et si piteux naufrage: the dynamics of shipwreck in Renaissance France (1498–1505)’

ADARSTOS OMISSI, ‘Usurpation and the Construction of Legitimacy in Imperial Panegyric, 485–589’

BENJAMIN SAMUEL PILGRIM, ‘Novel Palladium-Catalysed Routes to Aromatic Heterocycles’

ADAM CHARLES POVEY, ‘The Application of Optimal Estimation Retrieval to Lidar Observations’

RAHUL PRABHAKAR, ‘Varieties of Regulation: How States Pursue and Set International Financial Standards’

ANNA ZAMBelli SESSON, ‘Intertextual Strategies and the Poetics of Identity in Iml Halbih’s Literary Work’


CAMERON EDWARD SNELL, ‘Mitochondrial Modulators of Hypoxia-Related Pathways in Tumours’

CHRISTOPHER ROBERT WARD, ‘Volumetry of Electrochemically Heterogeneous Surfaces’

MICHLELYN LYNN WITT, ‘Preserving in Registers: The Condition of Absolute Music in James Joyce’s Ulysses and Finnegans Wake’

ROSE-MARIE SUSAN WYCH, ‘An Archaeology of Memory: The Reconstruction of Roman Saxophone in Provence during the Middle Ages’

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

RICHARD RUTHERFORD JOHNSTON, English

ANDREW STEPHEN HAMMOND, Comparative Social Policy

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

TIMO MARIAN KAUFER, Economics

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

NITHUM THAIN

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY (HONOURS)

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BACHMEIER, Chemistry

SARAH DAVIDSON, Medicine

HARRETT MARJORIE ROSE GRAY STEPHENS

MIRIAM HILLYARD

OBAIDULLAH KOUSHA

MARTA RIZI, European Literature

STEPHANIE LARCOMBE, Clinical Neurosciences (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

JONAS PROBST, Physics (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

SEAN ROBINSON, Chemistry (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

NATALYA LOZOVAYA, Environmental Change and Management

PAUL GERSTMAYR, Oriental Studies (joint with AHRC)

MACIEJ LISIEK, Economics (joint with ESRC)

MUHAMMAD MERI, Economics (joint with ESRC)

MICHELLE LYNN WITEN, Psychology (joint with MRC)

ANITA BALL, Theology (joint with AHRC)
SIR STUART HAMPSH, Kt., M.A., formerly Professional Fellow and
WILLIAM HAYES, M.A., D.Phil., (M.Sc., University Librarian, Harvard
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SIR ANDREW WILLIAM DILNOT, Corpus Christi College
Cultural History, University of Cambridge; Life
WE WILL REMEMBER THEM

Remembrance Day was commemorated on Tuesday 11 November 2014 in Canterbury Quad, with a gathering for the two minutes’ silence, observed from the striking of the College clock. The Last Post and The Reveille were played by Benjamin Huston, and the War Rolls read by Fergus Butler-Gallie. Wreaths were laid at the foot of the memorial on the west wall by the President, the Groundsman Ian Madden, and the President of the Junior Common Room.

The four memorial plaques record the names of 127 alumni, Fellows and staff of the College who died in the First World War, and a further 59 who died in the Second. They are not complete however: we know of one man, E.G. Willmore, who survived the First War for two years, dying from wounds that he had received in 1918. There may be others like him, and still others for whom news of their death never reached College, and so are missing from the memorials. An appeal for the First War memorial was launched in 1918; it was unveiled by Viscount Cave, the wartime Home Secretary and an Honorary Fellow, in 1921. The memorials for the Second War were erected in 1947.

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This year the College has been collecting and collating information on the men whose names are recorded here, including details of their families, college life, careers and war service. We are also recording information about other members of St John’s who served and, thankfully, survived. This will be available in time on the College website. The College’s archivist would be very glad to hear from people who are interested in the lives of these men, or who can provide us with further information about them, michael.riordan@sjc.ox.ac.uk.
20 MARCH GAUDY DINNER (2003-2004)
The Gaudy Dinner for those who matriculated in the years 2003 and 2004 will take place in College on Friday 20 March. Invitations will be sent out by email (or to those without email addresses, by post) in early January 2015. To register an interest or to update your contact details, please email us at alumni.office@sjc.ox.ac.uk.

28 MARCH GAUDY LUNCH (1970 and 1971; years up to and including 1975)
The Gaudy Lunch for those who matriculated in 1970 and 1971 and in the years up to, and including, 1975, will take place in College on Saturday 28 March. Invitations will be sent out by email (or to those without email addresses, by post) in late January 2015. To register an interest or to update your contact details, please email alumni.office@sjc.ox.ac.uk.

24 – 26 APRIL MEETING MINDS: ALUMNI WEEKEND IN VIENNA
Following the success of the European Reunion in Madrid in 2013, the University will be organising an Alumni Weekend of activities and lectures in Vienna on 24 – 26 April 2015 to which all Oxford alumni are invited. The main venue will be the Orangery at Schönbrunn Palace, and other activities include brunch at the British Embassy. Previously many UK-based alumni have used the reunion as an opportunity for a European mini-break. We also hope our alumni living in Austria and across Europe will want to join us. St John’s will be hosting a dinner in Vienna on Friday 24 April (further details to follow) to coincide with the Alumni Weekend in Europe. Please contact us to register an interest for the SJC dinner. To book a place on the Meeting Minds weekend, please go to www.sjc.ox.ac.uk.

14 MAY FOUNDER’S LECTURE
The annual St John’s College Founder’s Lecture will be given by the eminent physicist, formerly Tutor in Physics, and now Honorary Fellow, Professor Sir Keith Burnett, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University. All alumni are invited and further details will be available in early 2015.

26 JUNE GAUDY DINNER (1983 – 1985)
The Gaudy Dinner for those who matriculated in the years 1983 – 1985 will take place in College on Friday 26 June. Invitations will be sent out by email (or to those without email addresses, by post) in April 2015. To register an interest or to update your contact details, please email alumni.office@sjc.ox.ac.uk.

4 JULY 2000 WOMEN
As part of the 2000 Women year of initiatives and events, we will be hosting a dinner and party in College for the 2000 women who have matriculated at St John’s. The party will form the centrepiece of a wider programme of talks, workshops and celebrations and will be followed the next afternoon by the triennial College Garden Party. If you would like to be involved in the organisation of this event or have ideas for associated workshops/networking events, please contact sophie.petersen@sjc.ox.ac.uk.

3 OCTOBER GAUDY LUNCH (1961 – 1965)
The Gaudy Lunch for those who matriculated in 1961 – 1965 will take place in College on Saturday 3 October. Invitations will be sent out by email (or to those without email addresses, by post) in July 2015. To register an interest or to update your contact details, please contact us.

5 JULY COLLEGE GARDEN PARTY
The College holds a Garden Party every three years to which all alumni are invited with their family. The party includes live music and children’s entertainment as well as afternoon tea and refreshments. Tickets will go on sale after Easter 2015.

18 – 20 SEPTEMBER ALUMNI WEEKEND INCLUDING COLLEGE SOCIETY DINNER
The University’s Meeting Minds: Alumni Weekend in Oxford will next take place on 18 – 20 September 2015. To coincide with the University’s programme of lectures, debates and tours, the St John’s College Society Dinner will take place on Friday 18 September. All St John’s alumni are automatically members of the College Society and invited to this black-tie event to which they may also bring one or two guests. Booking will open in summer 2015.

The University of Oxford Alumni Office organises a varied programme of events at which all Oxonians are welcome. To receive details, sign up to the events mailing list at www.alumni.ox.ac.uk.

For further details of those and other events, please visit the events section of the alumni pages at www.sjc.ox.ac.uk. We now invite alumni to most events by email. To update your details, please email alumni.office@sjc.ox.ac.uk. We can also be contacted at Alumni Office, St John’s College, Oxford OX1 3JP (tel 01865 610873).