



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD





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PROFESSOR JOHN KELLY, EDITOR OF TW

SO. REALLY FAREWELL THEN ...

I don't think Gerald Thomas's celebrated cinema team ever got round to making 'Carry On Editing', but, should this happy thought occur to some new franchise, here I am still occupying the TW chair, ready to make a guest appearance, and even to supply my own risqué jokes. But they will need to be quick: all good things must come to an end and this is my last TW – retirement has brought prolonged absences from Oxford and an inevitable distancing from the day-to-day goings-on in College which drive – and sometimes judder – the editorial pen.

Thus it was that I heard of the kerfuffle over the publication of the Browne Review in America where I spent a stimulating Fall (how quickly one assimilates) as a visiting professor. My American students were astonished to hear of students rioting in London, to say nothing of the occupation of the Bodleian Library, and, having learnt at their mother's knee that British governments are much given to taxation without representation, were disposed to side with their oppressed transatlantic colleagues. However, when it was explained that the objection was to annual fees of £9,000, to be met by a deferred loan, outrage turned to perplexity. 'Where's the problem?' they asked, 'was it worth

giving the poor Duchess of Cornwall such a fright for this?'

Different cultures, different attitudes. They were all paying considerably more for their education, and subsequent readings of the Browne Review have in any case centred less on the question of fees than on other features: on its proposal to all but abolish the annual block grant for teaching (which it is estimated will cost English universities nearly £4 billion), on its jaunty assumption that universities work like markets, on its supposition that students are prompted to read for a degree solely by the potential salary it may command, on its belief that market forces will produce graduates immediately pliable to the requirements of Industry, and on the conviction that a chief good of a university education is as an agent of social mobility. There was, it must be said, a certain black irony in reading such recommendations in America where the ineptitude of Lord Browne's old firm, British Petroleum, was castigated nightly on television as it continued to pollute the Gulf of Mexico. Nor was the situation improved by the seemingly endless public gaffes of his successor in BP which almost shamed we expats into disguising our English accents in shops,

restaurants, and, had we ever thought of frequenting them, bars. If these are the 'skills' Browne seeks to develop in restructuring the finances of Higher Education the country may be in yet worse trouble than we thought.

How severe and divisive the financial consequences of the Review will turn out to be, and how constricting the strings attached to the right to levy fees, remains to be seen. Inevitably some commentators have greeted them as heralding the end of university education as we know it, and Government, which a few years ago turned all technical colleges into universities at a stroke, is now accused of turning – at a stroke – all universities into technical colleges.

Certainly this is no time for complacency but as in valedictory mood I reread previous *TWs*, it seems to me that the College has positioned itself prudently to face the demands and challenges that the future will bring. Notwithstanding a period of financial stringency, we have defended and strengthened our two major functions, teaching and research. Since *TW* first appeared, the Governing Body has grown from 49 to 52, while in the same time the number of Supernumerary and Supernumerary Teaching Fellows has risen from 4 to 17. We have also found funds for teaching posts that would otherwise have been frozen – often for many years – by the University.

Short-sighted utilitarianism has in recent years led to savage cuts in government research funds, especially in the Humanities and Social Sciences. By careful deployment of resources and through creative initiatives such as the Lamb & Flag Studentships (described in previous issues), we have gone on supporting graduates even, or especially, those in now officially undervalued fields. A similar commitment to research on a wide front has led us to increase the number of our Junior Research Fellows by a remarkable 50% in the lifetime of this magazine, while the wholly new category of Emeritus Research Fellows has facilitated the continuation of scholarship beyond retirement. Meanwhile the Research Centre, announced in our first number, has flourished and is now an established and dynamic force in the intellectual life of the College and University.

It seems that the power to charge full fees will depend on universities demonstrating that they actively encourage applications from the widest social and economic backgrounds. Here St John's has been a leader. As early as 1999 we appointed an Access Officer, and in 2004 Lizzy Emerson

reported vividly in these pages on the good work being done in reaching out to schools not accustomed to enter pupils for Oxford. In follow-up articles we have described how this is part of a multi-pronged strategy in which undergraduates as well as the Admission Office have played an influential role. In an imaginative implementation of the Higby Bequest we have also extended access in a very practical way to disabled students, a process explained in our 2004 number by Mark Higgins, one of the beneficiaries.

Another innovation of the greatest strategic importance has been the setting up of the Development Office, which we announced here in 2007. We were comparatively late in launching this initiative, but under Jonathan Snicker's expert guidance are rapidly catching up, so that private donations and bequests are playing an increasingly important role in providing resources to develop a 'needs-blind' admission policy through which no qualified applicant will be turned away on grounds of expense.

In my first editorial I suggested that 'crisis' and 'university' might almost be regarded as synonyms, so frequently were they found in tandem, and not much has changed in the intervening nine years. Indeed, the Browne Review is merely the latest stage in a process by which university education, once regarded as a public and cultural good, is increasingly seen as semi-independent commercial enterprise. I am still optimistic enough to believe that in seeking a university course young people are driven by intellectual curiosity not the delusion of financial gain, and that a university system that prizes disinterested knowledge and the pursuit of truth will see off models based on passing political expediency.

John Kelly will be succeeded as Editor of *TW* by Dr William Whyte, one of our fellows in History. William, whose article on the architecture and rise of the 'Red Brick' universities appeared in a previous number, teaches a wide range of courses for the History Faculty and also for the paper on Church History for the Theological Faculty (he is an ordained member of the Church of England). If you would like to contact the Editor of *TW*, please write to or email William c/o The Alumni Office.

NEWS IN BRIEF

RICHES TO RAGS

Sport, politics, music, joculating, and even, in the interests of anthropological research, an occasional visit to a bop or rave – the members of St John's are justly celebrated for the number of different activities they manage to pack into a term. What is perhaps less well known is that many of them also find time for charitable work and so we are delighted to report that Rachel Dedman, who is taking her finals in the History of Art this summer, has been recognized by the recently launched Vice-Chancellor's Civic Award scheme. Ever since arriving at St John's Rachel has been involved with Raise and Give (RAG), a project which encourages Oxford students to participate in and raise funds for designated charities. As RAG president for 2009/10, she organized the first University-wide Charity Ball, an initiative which alone brought in £50,000, nearly double the previous year's fundraising total. Of the four charities which benefitted from this money, two are centred in Oxford – the Helen and Douglas House hospices and the Pathway Workshop, based in Blackbird Leys and dedicated to providing training and employment for the disadvantaged. The other recipients were Shelter, the national housing and homelessness charity, and Emerge, an international organization which supports girls in Sri Lanka who are victims of abuse or violence.



Vice-Chancellor's Civic Award winner, undergraduate Rachel Dedman with her proud mother, alumna Catherine Sandler (1980)

The Vice-Chancellor's Civic Award has been set up to recognize the positive impact of Oxford students on the local, national, and international community, and Rachel was presented with her award by the Vice-Chancellor himself at a lunch in Rhodes House during the 2010 Encaenia celebrations last June. A further and very pleasant St John's connection with the ceremony was that she was accompanied by her mother, Catherine Sandler, who studied for her D.Phil. in Modern History here from 1980 to 1983. While we have, over the years, welcomed many undergraduates who have followed in their father's footsteps by coming to St John's, Rachel is the first whose mother also studied here. Congratulations to them both.

OUSU? MARTHA MACKENZIE IS!

Martha Mackenzie, our 2010 JCR President, has won the battle to be the next President of Oxford University's Student Union (OUSU). Martha, who is studying History and Politics and whose views on student politics appear on pages 28–30, was elected on 21 November 2010 and will take up her position this coming autumn. She won with a handsome majority, receiving 1483 votes to the 1246 of her opponent, a PPE student from New College, but the overall turn-out for the election was a disappointing 14%, an issue which she intends to address. As she commented after her election, a 'large part of our platform was re-engaging with common rooms. A lot of students feel disconnected from OUSU, we really want to change this. I am incredibly excited that I have been given the chance to take up this amazing role and serve the students of Oxford. I have been humbled by all the support I have received from St John's students throughout the campaign.' Other policies include the creation of a career development fund and establishing official standards for academic provision across colleges. Her achievement is all the more impressive in that there has not been a woman President of OUSU since 2004–05.

Martha follows, almost three decades on, in the footsteps of alumnus John Grogan (1979) who was JCR President in 1980 and took up the Presidency of OUSU in 1982. He went on to serve as an MP for many years, perhaps another path that Martha

may want to tread. If she does, she will find herself one of a substantial cohort, for while our most famous alumnus in the Commons, former Prime Minister Tony Blair, stood down last year, St John's still returned the largest number of MPs of all Oxford Colleges. In the 2010 General Election, ten alumni were elected, even more than Balliol who have nine. The St John's MPs represent all three main parties and comprise five Conservatives: Aidan Burley (1998) representing Cannock Chase, Alistair Burt (1974) Bedfordshire North East, Alan Duncan (1976) Rutland and Melton, John Howell (1978) Henley, and David Tredinnick (1981) Bosworth; four for Labour: Rushanara Ali (1993) Bethnal Green and Bow, Angela Eagle (1980) Wallasey, Gregg McClymont (1999) Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East, and Andrew Smith (1969) Oxford East; and one Liberal Democrat: David Heath (1972) Somerton and Frome. We congratulate them all and wish them a wise and productive term in office.

ROSE, FAR BALLOONING IN PICARDIE

Contrary to accepted wisdom, not all the hot air produced in College is expended at meetings of the Governing Body – some finds its way into balloons with which we are wont to festoon the College on Open Days as a sort of semi-subliminal



Schools Liaison Officer Helen Hall keeping a firm grip on Open Day balloons

inducement to would-be candidates to choose St John's as their academic destination. Every year one or two of these balloons seek their own destination by escaping, proudly bearing the College crest aloft

into the skies above Oxford and lackeying the varying wind. But until this year none had ever been puffed up enough to make its way to foreign parts. Last summer, however, after a cross-channel journey of over 170 miles, one such aerial wanderer was found by Nadine Beaurain near her farm in the village of Buigny-lès-Gamaches in the countryside of Picardie. The balloon's French odyssey must have taken well over a month as it was not found until 13 August.

Deflated and somewhat worse for wear, the web address was nevertheless just about legible, so Nadine was able to get in touch and send the truant home by more earth-bound means. Now safely back in St John's, it is not planning to take to the skies again any time soon, but should applications from French candidates, as it were, balloon this year the Admissions Office may add a new method to our repertoire of outreach schemes.

THE QUEST FOR READING

The Garden Quad was a place of fun, laughter and a real sense of pride and achievement on 24 November when St John's hosted the second annual *Reading Quest* graduation ceremony. The ability to read is an obvious key to academic success, and, as research has increasingly emphasized, it is also of crucial importance to the development of self-esteem and social assimilation. But not all children find it easy to acquire reading skills, and fifteen years ago Penny Tyack, wife of alumnus Geoffrey Tyack (1964), set up *Reading Quest* as a local charity to provide specialized teaching for children who were struggling, and also to improve their writing and thinking in an enjoyable and unstressful atmosphere. Over a hundred people gathered to congratulate 40 children as they collected certificates and book prizes to mark their success, while newly-trained tutors were also warmly applauded. Kate Nation, our Fellow in Psychology, who is doing important research on language acquisition and the development of literacy, communicated St John's delight at being associated with *Reading Quest*, telling those attending that it was 'wonderful to see young children learning to love reading and enjoying the pride and confidence that stems from their hard work. We would like to congratulate all of the teachers, families, organizers and children who work together to make *Reading Quest* such an inspiration and a success.'

Find out more about *Reading Quest* at www.readingquest.org.uk.

TEMPUS EDAX ...

Although it seems only yesterday that Michael and Angela Scholar arrived in the President's Lodgings, they will be packing up to leave in the Summer of 2012 when Michael retires. The elaborate processes whereby a successor is appointed have been set in motion, and the post advertised (a relatively new initiative) in a number of publications as well as (a completely new initiative) on the Vacancies page of the College Website. The white smoke will appear later this summer. Meanwhile, Susan Ryder's recently completed portrait of Michael, seated at his Aubertin practice organ with Angela making a cameo appearance, is now hanging in the Hall.

PULLING OUT ALL THE STOPS

On the subject of the organ, we were delighted to welcome back on 9 October the distinguished organist David Flood, who read music at St John's from 1974 to 1977. David, now Organist of Canterbury Cathedral and Master of the Choristers, has studied with such distinguished figures as Jean Langlais and Gillian Weir, and returned to give a recital on the full Aubertin organ, an occasion both pleasurable and fitting since he is not only a former Organ Scholar of the College but was also part of the Committee which advised on the new instrument. He performed a truly mixed programme, including works by Bach and Franck, and culminating in Widor's magnificent Toccata from the 5th Organ Symphony.

UNSUNDERED

David and his wife Alayne were one of the couples who went on from the organ recital to a lunch in St Giles House, a special event for the those married in St John's by Anthony Phillips, College Chaplain from 1975 to 1986. No one who has attended a wedding conducted by Anthony will forget the booming authority with which he commands that



New portrait of the President by Susan Ryder

what God has joined together let no man put asunder, and he is evidently obeyed. No fewer than seventeen married couples attended the lunch, and Anthony, who is now retired and living in Cornwall, was sent greetings and messages of support from those who could not be present, including Tony and Cherie Blair whom he married in College in 1980.

UBU ROI NOT PÈRE-SHAPED

Alfred Jarry's Absurdist play *Ubu Roi* caused a riot on its first production in Paris in December 1896 but St John's Mummers had a palpable hit when they took it to the Edinburgh Fringe in August 2010. Their adaptation attracted appreciative audiences and received a glowing 4-star review from the *Scotsman*, which, praising the production as 'fast, funny and thrilling', added that it 'makes you feel anything is possible on the stage'. Jarry based his gross and venal anti-hero, Père Ubu, on one of his teachers but Governing Body resisted the temptation to send libel lawyers along to the first night to check whether more recent pedagogical experiences might not have coloured the actors' interpretations of their parts.

*Wedding Couples
with Anthony Phillips,
St Giles House,
9 October 2010*

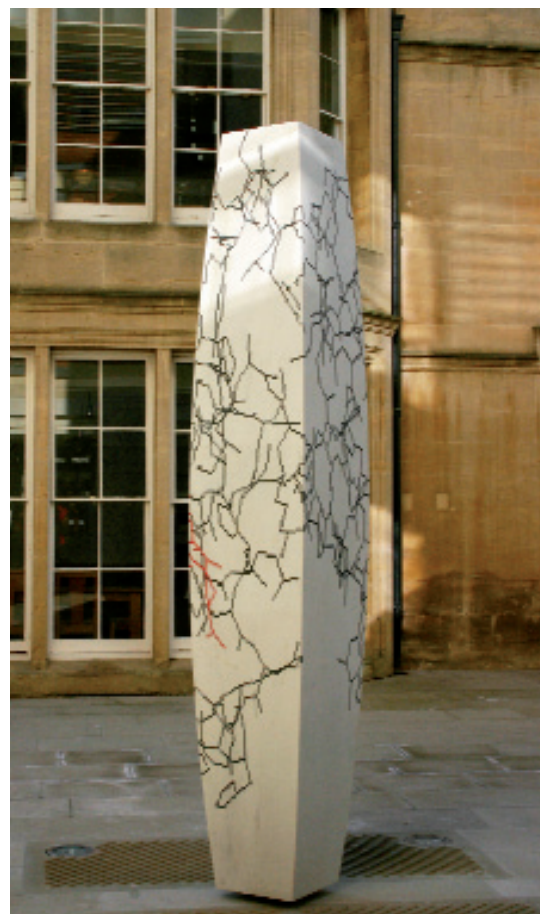
ST JOHN'S JAMES BOND, LICENSED TO BE KILLED

A recent documentary on Welsh television reminded us of one of our most remarkable alumni, and one of our very few (official) Saints. *Merthyr Meirionnydd* ('The Martyr of Meirionnydd') followed the short but eventful life of St John Roberts who matriculated in February 1595 (old style) and was intended by his family for a respectable career in the Law. But shortly after leaving St John's he set off on a Continental tour, converted to Catholicism and was ordained at Santiago de Compostela in Spain. He returned to England as a missionary priest in April 1603, a hazardous enterprise, particularly as his cover was quickly blown by the secret police, and he was banished in May. Undeterred, he spent the next seven years crossing and recrossing the Channel: he came back to England and was exiled again in 1604, but returned at once and on 5 November 1605, was surprised and arrested in the house of the wife of Thomas Percy, who was involved in the just-discovered Gunpowder Plot. Though acquitted of complicity in the Plot itself, he was imprisoned and sent back to France in July 1606. While there he founded the monastery of St Gregory at Douai for English monks, an institution which still survives as Downside Abbey near Bath. In October 1607 he again returned to England, was again arrested but managed to escape by cutting through the bars of his cell. After hiding out for a year or so in London he was once more captured and would have been executed in 1609 but for the intercession of the French ambassador. Although his sentence was commuted to banishment, he returned to England within a year, knowing that death was now certain were he to be taken. And so it befell: caught in the act of saying Mass, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn on 10 December 1610. Beatified in 1886, he was canonized in 1970. In the programme, which included footage shot in College, Guto Harri suggested that Roberts had acted 'more like James Bond than a saint', although he also seems to have had affinities with Harry Houdini.

A NOBEL MEMORIAL

Narrowly ahead of Santa Claus, and despite severe transport difficulties caused by Lapland-like snow and the non-availability of flying reindeer, the final piece of artwork was installed in the Kendrew Quad on 22 December. A white marble column inscribed with a three-dimensional representation of a

myoglobin molecule, it is now proudly situated between the Alumni Office and Kendrew Quad Lodge as a tribute to our former President Sir John Kendrew, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1962 for his study of the structure of myoglobin. It is the creation of the London-based artists Ben Langlands and Nikki Bell, who have been collaborating since 1978, and whose work explores the web of relationships linking people and architecture, and particularly the coded systems of circulation and exchange which surround us. Their sculptures range from architectural ground-plans presented as precise monochrome reliefs to the full scale steel and glass bridge they recently erected at Paddington Basin in London.



The Langlands and Bell sculpture of myoglobin in the Kendrew Quadrangle

HELEN ESCOBEDO

Many of those who were up in the early nineties will remember the vivacious presence of the Mexican sculptor Helen Escobedo, who died in September 2010. She was a leader in installation and 'land art', and particularly well-known for 'site specific' installations – three dimensional structures created in an unplanned fashion to

transform a given space, often using what she called 'fortuitously available' materials. Among her most memorable displays were the sculptures she created in Oxford in the early summer of 1992, including *The Flamingo Game* from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* on the Great Lawn of St John's.

TRIUMPH AT A DIFFERENT ACADEMY

Congratulations to alumnus Paul Franklin (1986) who this year won an Oscar for the visual effects in Christopher Nolan's film *Inception*. Paul read Fine Art at St John's, specializing in sculpture, and while here helped design a number of plays as well as learning to make films. After graduating in 1989 he held various posts, working on video games and graphics as well as collaborating with independent film makers on special effects for a series of short films. In 1998 he and a group of ten colleagues founded Double Negative, a visual effects company, where Paul set up the 3D department and supervised Computer Graphics animation for a number of feature films. The Company now employs over 800 people, and he is senior in-house VFX (Visual Effects) supervisor. Even before *Inception* he had an unusually impressive list of credits, including *The Dark Knight*, two Harry Potter films, *Batman Begins* and *Pitch Black*. He worked closely with Christopher Nolan from the very first planning of *Inception*, beginning by reading the script inside a locked room with a guard at the door. Paul is now working on *The Dark Knight Rises*, the latest Batman film, due out in 2012.

ESCAPE FROM NEW YORK

The unruly Icelandic volcano disrupted our biennial reunion in New York in April 2010. Roughly half of our delegation were left twiddling their thumbs in the rising hysteria of Heathrow, while the other half, who had set out earlier, were marooned for an apparently indeterminate exile in Manhattan. Among the latter was the College Choir which had been touring the East Coast and whose return to Oxford was delayed by a week. We should like to thank all our generous alumni in New York who put them up during this period. Among many other recitals, they sang at St John's Episcopal Church, Park Slope, Brooklyn, where this photo, which includes Liz Carmichael our Chaplain and Father Clarence H. Powers, was taken on 18 April.



TEACHING EXCELLENCE

Two of our Fellows, Dr Tom Kemp and Professor Zoltán Molnár, won prestigious Oxford Teaching Awards for 2009–10. Although Tom retired in September 2009, he gallantly agreed to carry on teaching all his Final Honour courses for 2009–10 so that there should be no gap in provision. In his 38 years of lecturing and tutoring in Biological Sciences at Oxford he has played a huge part in the development of undergraduate teaching, and, as enthusiastic student feedback annually attests, is highly regarded by grateful pupils throughout the University. His many contributions include acting as Course Organizer for numerous modules, developing and designing new courses, serving as Chair of the Examinations Subcommittee, and co-chairing an influential committee which radically redeveloped the Biological Sciences syllabus.

Zoltán was recognized as an Excellent Teacher for his contributions to lecturing and practical class teaching for Pre-clinical Medicine and Physiological Sciences students, for which feedback was extremely positive. Zoltán has developed extensive e-learning materials to accompany his classes, and also taken the lead in Neuroscience teaching in his department by improving the ways in which newly-appointed academics are monitored and by balancing the distribution of teaching loads.

A MORE GENERAL PRACTICE

Alive to the importance of flexibility in the fast-expanding field of medical studies, St John's has gladly embraced a new degree in Biomedical Sciences. This course will offer first-year undergraduates the opportunity of training in a

St John's Choir with Father Clarence Powers and College Chaplain, Liz Carmichael, Brooklyn, April 2010

wide range of topics that characterize the interdisciplinary nature of modern biomedicine and so inform their choice of specialization in Neuroscience or Cell and Systems Biology. Moreover, even at this early stage they will conduct hands-on research in one of the Oxford laboratories by carrying out an experimental project of their own devising.

St John's is ideally placed to offer this course as we have experienced tutors in each of the key subject areas – Experimental Psychology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Biochemistry, Anatomy and Neuroscience. All of these tutors are active researchers who are passionate about teaching and we are looking forward to welcoming our first undergraduates in October 2011.

QINGHAO BEATS QUININE

A team led by our Supernumerary Fellow in Tropical Medicine, Professor Nick White, has helped prove that Artesunate, derived from a Chinese herb called qinghao (*Artemisia annua*), is the most effective drug for treating malaria in both children and adults. Their research found that artesunate reduced the number of deaths by almost a quarter compared to the traditional treatment, quinine. It also has the advantage of being safe, easy to administer, and readily tolerated. Children treated with artesunate are less likely to fall into deep comas, suffer seizures or to react with severe hypoglycaemia – dangerously low blood sugar. As Nick recommended in a recent number of the *Lancet*, 'artesunate should now replace quinine for the treatment of severe malaria in both children and adults everywhere in the world'. The study was supported by the Wellcome Trust, whose Director Sir Mark Walport remarked that 'Professor White and his colleagues have shown that we have the potential to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of children'. In recognition of this ground-breaking research Nick was a co-winner of the Canada Gairdner Award for 2010. These \$100,000 prizes were set up in 1959, and are intended to support cutting-edge research which may be too new to attract funding from more traditional grant-making sources. They are now recognized as one of the most prestigious prizes for medical research.

PRIZES GALORE

During the past academic year a number of Fellows of St John's have won prizes, been elected to Fellowships by leading academic bodies, and

achieved recognition for their scholarship and publications. We extend our congratulations to them.

Fraser Armstrong, Tutor in Chemistry, has won the 2010 Joseph Chatt Award of the Royal Society of Chemistry for his development of protein film electrochemistry and the invention of technologies that utilise metalloenzymes as components of catalysts to harness sunlight in converting water to hydrogen and in capturing carbon dioxide.

Katherine Blundell, Supernumerary Fellow in Astrophysics at St John's, has won the 2010 Royal Society's Rosalind Franklin Award for her scientific achievements, her example as a role model, and her proposal for promoting women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). The annual award is funded by the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills as part of its efforts to promote women in Science, and is open to both men and women. It is made to someone in mid-career who is actively involved in outstanding scientific research in any area of STEM, and consists of a medal and a grant of £30,000. The recipient is also called upon to deliver a lecture as part of the Society's public lecture series.

Peter Day, Honorary Fellow and formerly Tutor in Chemistry, has been honoured by the Royal Society of Chemistry, which has named one of the prizes to be given by its recently established Materials Chemistry Division the 'Peter Day Award'. This recognizes Peter's contributions to what is a newly emerging subject and his part in securing its recognition as a distinct discipline among the chemical sciences. In acknowledgement of his efforts to secure a place for Materials Chemistry within the global family of chemical sciences, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry has elected him a Fellow.

In 2010 **Andrew Parker**, Principal Bursar and Tutorial Fellow in Physiology, was elected a Fellow of the Society of Biology, **Dorothy Bishop**, Supernumerary Fellow, was elected a Fellow of the Association for Psychological Science, and **Michael Chappell**, Junior Research Fellow in Engineering, was elected a Junior Fellow of the International Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine. **Terence Cave**, Emeritus Research Fellow, was admitted to an Honorary Fellowship of Queen Mary College, University of London, and **Peter Hacker**, Emeritus Research Fellow, elected to an Honorary Fellowship at The Queen's College, Oxford.

Walter Mattli, Fellow in Politics, has won an open competition to co-edit the 50th anniversary

commemorative issue of the prestigious periodical *Journal of Common Market Studies*. The special number, which will appear in early 2012, will feature articles by Walter and an impressive array of leading international experts in the field. Meanwhile his book, *The Politics of Global Regulation* (2009), written with Ngaire Woods, has been awarded Special Recognition by the 2010 Levine Prize Committee of the International Political Science Association.

Ritchie Robertson, Emeritus Fellow and formerly Tutor in German, was appointed to the University's Taylor Chair of German with effect from 1 October 2010 and is now a Fellow of The Queen's College.

A number of our Junior Research Fellows have also received recognition for their work this year. **Roberto Bonfatti**, Junior Research Fellow in Economics, won first prize for his Ph.D. thesis at the 2010 Dissertation Competition of the Society for New Institutional Economics and **Lucie Ryzova**, Junior Research Fellow in Oriental Studies, was awarded a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship.

WINNING STUDENTS

Nor was it only Fellows who were winning prizes and awards last year. Our doctoral students continue to excel in their work and in their extra-curricular activities.

Maxie Roessler, a D.Phil. student in Chemistry working in Fraser Armstrong's group, has been awarded a highly prestigious Scholarship by the British Federation of Women Graduates in recognition of her academic excellence; **Daniel J Royston**, D.Phil. student in Medical Sciences, gained the Royal College of Pathologists (RCPATH) Research Medal in Histopathology and the CORE (Digestive Disorders Foundation) Research Prize; **Georges Kazan**, D.Phil. student in Archaeology, won the 2009–10 British Archaeological Association's Ochs Scholarship, beating off stiff competition from Oxford and the rest of Britain; and **Ornella Cominetti**, was awarded the 2010 Landahl Travel Award by the Society for Mathematical Biology.

Robert Crawford, D.Phil. student in Biophysics, won the 2010 *Idea Idol* competition run by the Saïd Business School. An entrepreneurial competition very similar to the BBC's *Dragon's Den*, Robert collected £5,000 to develop his business proposal, a diagnostic company to be called 'Oxford Nanosense', which would detect markers of disease or infection much quicker and more cheaply than current

methods, an idea based on his doctoral research.

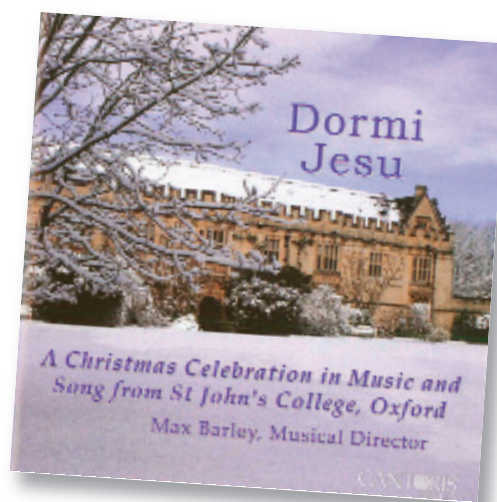
Another successful graduate student was **Zoe Lundy** who completed a unique hat trick of rowing achievements last year when she successfully competed in the women's winning blue boat so becoming the first woman ever to win all three Varsity boat races: the lightweight in 2007, the openweight reserves in 2008, and the openweight blue boat in 2010. Zoe began rowing when she came up to St John's to read for a D.Phil. in Cellular Immunology.

BURSARIES FOR OXFORD UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Congratulations to alumnus Matthew Angling (1993) who has been awarded one of four bursaries provided by the Saïd Business School for Oxford University alumni to attend their newly-launched Oxford Management Acceleration Programme. Worth £2,000 in fees towards the course, six more such bursaries are available for the programme starting on 21 September. If you are interested in applying or would like more details please email map@sbs.ox.ac.uk.

TOP OF THE STOPS

Dormi Jesu, the College Choir's latest CD release, was given a 4-star review in the Christmas edition of *BBC Music Magazine*. The notice praised the 'young collegiate voices and the new Aubertin organ' which 'lend freshness to this fine sequence of traditional carols and organ works from St John's, Oxford'. The *Dormi Jesu* CD costs just £10 plus p+p. To purchase your copy, please email the Alumni Office, or download the order from the merchandise section of the Alumni website.



NEW FELLOWS

NIKOLAJ LÜBECKER (Tutorial Fellow in French) is responsible for Modern Languages undergraduates at St John's and teaches post-1800 French literature. His research interests include avant-garde literature and culture, intellectual history, and contemporary cinema. A connecting theme is an interest in how artists and intellectuals theorize the social and political role they believe art can play in their specific historical contexts. His current research project, *The Contemporary Feel-Bad Film*, focuses on European directors such as Bruno Dumont, Lucille Hadzihalilovic, Michael Haneke and Lars von Trier. He comes to St John's from the Department of French at the University of Aberdeen.

MOHAMED-SALAH OMRI (Tutorial Fellow in Arabic Language and Literature) is responsible for Oriental Studies undergraduates in College and teaches post-1800 Arabic literature. His key research interests include modern Arabic literature, Francophone literature of the Maghreb, and Comparative and World literatures. He tends to work on the intersections between literature and history, and recently co-edited a book with historians Maria Fusaro and Colin Heywood, entitled *Trade and cultural exchange in the early Modern Mediterranean: Braudel's maritime legacy*. He grew up in Tunisia and before joining St John's was an Associate Professor of Arabic Language and Literature at Washington University, St Louis, USA.

HANNAH SKODA (Tutorial Fellow in History) is a medieval historian whose current research focuses on popular violence in later medieval northern France, including the interconnections between different forms of violence and the role of the emotions in provoking outbursts of brutality. She has explored the misbehaviour of fifteenth-century students at the universities of Oxford, Paris and Heidelberg, examining the relationship between the negative stereotypes imposed upon them by a variety of commentators and observers, and the ways in which the students negotiated those stereotypes in their actual misbehaviour. She comes to St John's from Merton where she was a Junior Research Fellow.

SANDRA CAMPBELL (Supernumerary Fellow in Physiology) is a systems physiologist based at the department of Pharmacology in Oxford. Her research seeks to identify how inflammation contributes to the outcome of acute and chronic brain injury and infection. In collaboration with the Department of Molecular Imaging she is investigating new ways to image brain pathologies and initiate therapy before too much irreversible

damage to neurons occurs. She is Departmental Teaching Fellow and was a lecturer in physiology at St John's before being appointed to her Fellowship.

FREDERIQUE AIT-TOUATI (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in French) teaches French literature and thought, specializing in writing from the early modern period, and in the relationship between early modern literature and science. Her forthcoming book offers an account of the ways in which astronomers and cosmological writers made themselves reliable and trustworthy interpreters of the heavens in the great age of telescopic discovery. Before joining St John's she worked as a Career Development Fellow at New College and was a lecturer at the Sorbonne in Paris.

KATHERINE EARNSHAW (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Classical Languages and Literature) is a classicist who teaches Greek and Latin literature and language. Her primary area of research is Latin epic poetry of the imperial period, particularly the *Pharsalia* of Lucan, and she is currently working on a monograph on the reception of Lucan and his poem throughout the long 18th century. She comes to St John's from a Teaching Fellowship at Leeds.

KARIN KUKKONEN (Balzan Research Fellow) is a post-doctoral researcher interested in interactions between literature and the human mind, specifically the underlying cognitive processes involved in reading fiction, those features of fiction which particularly engage readers, and historical continuities in reading. Her current research, part of the *Literature as an Object of Knowledge* project, based in the Research Centre and funded by Terence Cave's Balzan prize, is on the cognitive implications of poetics and poetological rules, especially in English neoclassicism. She comes to St John's from the University of Tampere, Finland.

OLIVIA SMITH (Balzan Research Fellow) is a post-doctoral researcher also working on the *Literature as an Object of Knowledge* project. She is interested in early modern literature, philosophy and science, and her current research investigates the correlations that John Locke and his contemporaries perceived between types of reading and writing and types of thinking, particularly the question of how literary practices related to notions of free thought and mental oppression in the seventeenth century. She comes to St John's from Queen Mary College, University of London.



JUSTIN BENESCH (Science Research Fellow in Biophysical Chemistry) is a Royal Society University Research Fellow, based in the Department of Chemistry. He is concerned with deepening our understanding of the structure and dynamics of the cellular protein machinery, in particular the molecular basis for its function in healthy organisms and its malfunction in disease. His research combines approaches based on traditional structural biology and new biophysical techniques with the aim of obtaining a thorough description of the molecular structure and its associated dynamics.

KEVIN FOSTER (Science Research Fellow in Biochemistry) is based in the Department of Biochemistry where he runs a laboratory which researches the evolution of cooperation, particularly the genetics and genomics of cooperative traits using microbes as a model system. He comes to Oxford and St John's from a Bauer Fellowship at the Center for Systems Biology at Harvard University.

JOHN MORTON (Science Research Fellow in Physics) is a Royal Society University Research Fellow and a joint group leader of the Quantum Spin Dynamics Group which spans the interface between the Departments of Materials and of Physics at Oxford. His research involves exploring molecular systems which have been designed in collaboration with chemists to yield suitable interactions between spins, and also materials which are more traditional in the electronics industry, such as silicon. He was formerly a Junior Research Fellow at St John's.

ROBERT YOUNG (Senior Visiting Research Fellow) is visiting St John's from New York University, where he is Julius Silver

Professor of English and Comparative Literature. His main research interest has been focused on the history and theory of colonial and postcolonial cultures and his research project for this year is concerned with the concept of 'cultural translation' and the ways in which 'cultural translation' is possible at all.

SAMUEL COHEN (Junior Research Fellow in Mathematics) is looking at problems which arise in probability theory and mathematical finance, in particular those associated with decision making in the presence of risk and uncertainty. He comes to St John's from the University of Adelaide, where his doctoral work concerned Backward Stochastic Differential Equations in non-classical situations.

DIANNE NEWBURY (Junior Research Fellow in Physiology) is a geneticist studying the genetics of language impairment. Her research explores the relationship between specific variations in genetic sequence, the modulation of these genes, and the biological pathways that may play a role in language acquisition. She gained her D.Phil. at Green College and comes to St John's from a research post at the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics in Oxford.

PETER DAVID FIFIELD (Junior Research Fellow in English) works on twentieth-century literature and culture, particularly Modernism and its legacies. His current research is concerned with post-war anti-literary writing in literature, philosophy and art, and builds on his doctoral thesis which focused on the work of Samuel Beckett and the philosopher Emmanuel Levinas. He is a graduate of the University of Durham and comes to St John's from the University of York.

EMILY TAMARISK TROSCIANKO (Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages) uses cognitive science to enrich literary criticism, investigating different forms of 'cognitive realism' in a selection of French and German texts from the Realist and Modernist periods. She completed her doctorate on the works of Franz Kafka, and in particular the 'Kafkaesque', at Brasenose College, and comes to St John's from Jesus College where she was a Stipendiary Lecturer.

HANNAH MARGARET WILLIAMS (Junior Research Fellow in History of Art) is working on the material culture of early modern France. Her doctoral research at the Courtauld Institute of Art was an historical ethnography of the Académie Royale (1648–1793) in Paris, and she comes to St John's from the University of London where she was a Visiting Lecturer and Teaching Fellow.

IAN BOSTRIDGE (Honorary Fellow) matriculated at St John's in 1983 and read Modern History on a Casberd Scholarship, followed by an M.Phil. in the history and philosophy of science. He continued on to D.Phil. studies with Keith Thomas and was elected to a Junior Research Fellowship at Corpus Christi, before embarking on a career as a singer. He is a concert and operatic tenor and a world renowned performer of Schubert Lieder.

C. RICHARD CATLOW (Honorary Fellow) came to St John's as an IBM Research Fellow in 1966. A distinguished inorganic chemist and formerly Wolfson Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, he is currently Professor of Solid State Chemistry and Dean of the Mathematics and Physical Sciences Faculty at University College, London.

SIR BRIAN HARRISON (Honorary Fellow) matriculated at St John's in 1958 with an open scholarship in Modern History. He was Fellow and Tutor in Modern History and Politics at Corpus Christi College, from 1967 to 2000, and Professor of History at Oxford and Joint Editor of the new Oxford New Dictionary of National Biography from 2000 to 2004. Knighted in 2005, his recent publications include the last two volumes of the Oxford History of England: *Seeking a Role: The United Kingdom, 1951–1970* (2009), and *Finding a Role? The United Kingdom, 1970–1990* (2010).

HENRY REECE (Honorary Fellow) matriculated in 1974 as a D.Phil. student in Modern History. He has had a long and distinguished career in publishing, culminating in the post of Secretary to the Delegates and Chief Executive of the Oxford University Press from 1998 until his retirement in 2009. He is an Emeritus Fellow of Jesus College.

Leavers & Retirees

Once again we said goodbye to a number of College Fellows and Lecturers at the end of the academic year. We thank all leavers and retirees for their teaching, research, and good company at St John's and wish them well for the future.

DR ROBIN OSTLE,
Tutorial Fellow in Modern Arabic (now Emeritus Research Fellow)

DR MALCOLM VALE,
Tutorial Fellow in Modern History (now Emeritus Research Fellow)

PROFESSOR RITCHIE ROBERTSON,
Tutorial Fellow in German

PROFESSOR ANTHONY BAILEY,
Professorial Fellow in Psychiatry

PROFESSOR NICOLAS SMITH,
Supernumerary Fellow in Computational Physiology

DR FEDERICA CATTANI,
Supernumerary Fellow in Physics

DR SIMON KEMP,
Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in French

DR ROWAN TOMLINSON,
Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in French

DR ALEXANDRA BRAUN,
Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law

DR MARIA PINTO TEIXEIRA,
Supernumerary Fellow and Director of the Instituto Cameos Centre for Portuguese Language

DR GLORIA RUDENKO,
Research Fellow in the Sciences

DR NICOLA RAGGE,
Research Fellow in the Sciences

DR LUCIE RYZOVA,
Junior Research Fellow in Oriental Studies

DR SILVIA FERRARA,
Junior Research Fellow in Archaeology

DR OLGA TRIBULATO,
Junior Research Fellow in Classics

DR JOHN SABAPATHY,
Junior Research Fellow in History

LUCY AUDLEY-MILLER,
Junior Teaching Fellow in Classical Art and Archaeology



THE LONG SAGA

DEMOGRAPHICALLY, AS IN PRETTY WELL EVERY OTHER WAY, ICELAND IS THE OPPOSITE OF CHINA, BUT IN THE LAST COUPLE OF YEARS SEEMS TO HAVE SUCCUMBED SPECTACULARLY TO THE OLD CHINESE CURSE 'MAY YOU LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES'. WHILE HER ECONOMY MELTED DOWN, ONE OF HER VOLCANOES DID THE REVERSE. EVEN FOR A PEOPLE AS RESILIENT AS ICELANDERS THIS IS A PERIOD OF ANGST AND REAPPRAISAL, AND HERE CAROLYNE LARRINGTON, ONE OF OUR ENGLISH FELLOWS AND AN EXPERT ON ICELANDIC LANGUAGE AND CULTURE, EXPLAINS HOW THEY ARE RISING TO THE CHALLENGE, AND WHY THE ISLAND HAS SUCH A FASCINATION FOR HER.

'When the Icelandic economy died, it asked for its ashes to be scattered over Europe'. This joke, passed on to me via Facebook by Sveinn Haraldsson, an Icelandic journalist friend, raised a laugh when I relayed it to the rest of our group of disconsolate Old Norse academics and graduate students from the UK, marooned in Bergen in western Norway, on the day the ash cloud went up. We all made it home somehow, by car, boat, train, and, eventually, plane, just in time to capitalize on our collective ability to pronounce Eyjafjallajökull before this skill stopped being newsworthy.

I've been visiting Iceland fairly regularly over three decades, and Sveinn's joke neatly brings together the two reasons that the tiny North

Map of Iceland (colour engraving) by Willem Blaeu, (1571-1638)



Carolyn Larrington, Fellow in English

Atlantic nation has drawn attention to itself over the last couple of years. The *kreppa* or economic collapse of late 2008, which severely damaged the country's relationship with the Netherlands and with Britain, still affects the daily lives of Icelanders. However, the immediate fears of imminent social collapse turned out to be exaggerated. People rushed out at the time to stockpile pasta and other foreign imports, property prices dropped as people found themselves unable to pay the mortgages they had taken out in foreign currency, and McDonalds left town, but there are still a good number of four-by-fours, at least in the capital, and the 'staycation' has replaced the trip to the Mediterranean. Redundancies, business failures and cuts in public spending continue to have their impact, but there's still a prosperous buzz on the streets of Reykjavík. After the madness of the boom years Iceland has re-identified its assets as its natural resources and is busy pursuing the clean-energy dollar and the hardier sort of tourist. Every Icelander was urged to invite at least two foreigners to visit the country last year to boost foreign currency earnings. This could be an uphill task: the country's President appeared on Newsnight during the ash cloud crisis gloomily averring that Eyjafjallajökull's exhalations were nothing in comparison to the catastrophe Iceland would visit on the world if its near neighbour, Katla, were to erupt, as it did for two years in the eighteenth century, and Iceland came second-to-bottom (above Greece) as the country Britons were least likely to holiday in, in a recent poll.

The destruction wreaked on the Icelandic economy by the *kreppa* was considerable, but the shock to Iceland's self-esteem was perhaps worse. In a small society (Iceland's population is 300,000), where it seems that everyone either went to school with, or is related to, everyone else, those close connections allowed the building of dangerously under-capitalized business and banking empires. Icelandic entrepreneurs acquired high street names such as Karen Millen, Oasis, Whistles, Hamleys, and, appropriately enough, Iceland, the frozen foods supermarket, or took over football clubs. West Ham was bought by Icelandic interests in 2006, just around the time that Stoke City, owned by Icelanders since 1999, was sold back to its current English chairman. Looking back with hindsight on the boom years of the *útrásarvíkingar*, the 'Corporate Vikings', the hubris is manifest. A former pop singer turned finance director crowed in 2005, 'Five years ago everyone

wanted to become a rock star because of Björk ...now everyone wants to become an entrepreneur'. That particular Master of the Universe, a former director of Landsbanki, is currently keeping a low profile, but at least he isn't in Litla-Hraun, Iceland's only jail, with some of his former associates.

Despite the financial disasters, many Icelanders rejoice at their country's newly-regained independence and self-sufficiency. Iceland was first settled from Norway and the British Isles, functioning as an independent commonwealth until 1263 when decades of civil war finally came to an end with her submission to the Norwegian crown. When the crowns of Norway, Sweden and Denmark fell together in the Kalmar Union of 1397, Iceland became in effect a dependency of Denmark. In the nineteenth century a nationalist movement campaigned for independence; Iceland finally declared itself independent of Denmark, then still occupied by Nazi Germany, in 1944. Iceland itself had been occupied first by the British and then the US from the early years of the war; as a recent book has noted, Icelandic history falls into two periods: pre- and post-1940. Before 1940, Iceland was essentially still a medieval subsistence economy, centred on agriculture and fishing; after the Americans came the country rapidly modernised, urbanised (two-thirds of the population live in Greater Reykjavík), and began to believe that it could punch above its weight on the world stage. Disproportionate numbers of Miss Worlds, World's Strongest Men, chess Grandmasters (after the Fischer-Spassky duel) and finally króna-billionaires gained international recognition in their fields.

A member of NATO and crucial to western Cold War strategy, Iceland hosted American forces until 2006, when the base at Keflavík, by the international airport, closed. From the beginning of the millennium the country was arguably in the thrall of international capitalism, but since the *kreppa* Icelanders have begun to contemplate what kind of people they are and how they can live now. No Danes, no Americans, no EU – 'we are freer than we have been at any time since 1263', one Icelander said to me recently. Whether Iceland will eventually join both the euro and the EU is, then, anyone's guess; even though formal accession talks began last July, deep-seated Icelandic nationalism could well elicit a 'No' vote in any future referendum. Yet the system of politics-as-usual has taken a battering over the past couple of years; last spring, a radio comedian and actor Jón Gnarr was

elected Mayor of Reykjavík as leader of the 'Best Party'. His campaign promised a polar bear in Reykjavík zoo, free towels in the capital's swimming pools, and a branch of Disneyland opening on the marshlands near the domestic airport. Would-be coalition partners were required to watch all five series of *The Wire* and buy and wear Ray-Ban sunglasses before Jón Gnarr would negotiate with them, although it's widely thought that other party leaders assigned note-taking underlings to brief them on Baltimore's finest. Some of Jón Gnarr's promises, such as saving instead of shooting dead the polar bears who have in recent years travelled over from Greenland on drift-ice, or the free towel policy, are aimed at attracting tourists with their highly-desirable foreign currency to newly-affordable Iceland, but the campaign video's promise of 'all kinds of stuff for the miserable' and 'no more debt' will be less easily achieved. Outside Reykjavík politics, opinion about the best way to interact with the rest of the world remains strongly polarized. The precariously-constituted new coalition was formed after the so-called *búsáholdabylting*, (Kitchen-Implements Revolution) of spring 2009 brought down the discredited government which had mismanaged the banking crisis. Led by the world's first out lesbian prime minister, Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir, the new government has been working to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Netherlands and Britain over the Icesave losses for corporate customers. In June 2010 Oxford University, along with a number of other British universities and county councils, filed suits against what remains of the bank Glitnir in the High Court in Reykjavík, while several of the *útrásarvíkingar* remain abroad, declining to return to Reykjavík to help the financial police with their enquiries.

My own fascination with Iceland stems from the summer of 1978, my gap year as we didn't call it then. I was working in a hotel in the Norwegian fjords when I met my first Icelanders, crazy girls who worked in the hotel laundry, who could knit an Icelandic sweater in a day, who went on cabbage-and-banana crash diets, and who partied even harder than the rest of us. They told me about their extraordinary country – a place, said Birna, which had no trees and no trains. In my first year studying English in Oxford, I discovered that Old Norse was an option on the course; learning the language took me back to the Norse myths I'd loved as a child and forwards to visiting saga sites in Iceland itself. So off I sailed to Iceland thirty years



ago, at the end of my second undergraduate year, travelling from Norway on the Faeroese ship, the *Smyrill*, via Tórshavn to Seyðisfjörður in the eastern fjords and embarking on an adventure-filled trip by bus round the Hringbraut, Route One, which encircles the island. I walked on still-hot lava on the Westman Islands, ate smoked puffin, met an Englishman who'd stepped into a boiling mud pool and camped in unanticipated snow in the north. My twenty-first birthday was spent in 'Hollywood', then the largest disco in Europe, with my Icelandic laundry-girl friends from Kviknes hotel. When, after a couple of years teaching English in Tokyo, I decided to return to Oxford for graduate study, Norse appealed more than any other medieval topic, and I've been working on medieval Norse texts, both poetry and prose, ever since.

Historiated initial 'H', from *Skarðsbók* ('The Book of Skard') c.1350 (vellum) by Icelandic School, (14th century)

Old Norse-Icelandic has an enormous medieval literature, probably equalled only by medieval French in its range and variety. Writing came to Iceland just after the country converted to Christianity, probably in the year 1000, though stories had been preserved in oral tradition for centuries before they began to be written down. The first history of the country was composed between 1122–1133 by Ari Þorgilsson, just after the laws were written down for the first time. Translations from European literature: the Bible, saints' lives, encyclopedias and treatises on grammar followed. By the beginning of the thirteenth century both clerics and secular Icelanders had begun to compose sagas: prose stories about the earliest settlers in Iceland in around 874, and the generations who followed them. Including works such as *Njáls saga*, *Egils saga* and *Laxdæla saga*, the 'sagas of Icelanders' are the best known Norse texts, much admired and much translated in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, most recently by a team of international scholars in a five-volume edition, from Leifur Eiríksson publishers. The best known medieval Icelandic author, Snorri Sturluson, murdered in 1241, may well have written *Egils saga*; he also composed the *Snorra Edda*, a long work designed to explain the complexities of skaldic poetry to an Icelandic and Norwegian audience. Snorri seems to have written this work backwards; first putting together a catalogue of the different types of poetic metre, then, realising that the complex metaphors or kennings used in the poetry needed further explanation, he wrote an introduction to poetic language. This, in turn, entailed an account of the pagan mythology which underlies so many of the kennings – a work which tells us more about Norse myth than any other surviving text, and then, finally, a prologue, explaining the origin of the Norse gods as refugees from Troy and warning contemporary Christians not to believe in them.

Snorri's work, in the first third of the thirteenth century, seems to have encouraged someone to compile a collection of mythological and heroic poetry, the *Poetic Edda*, which survives as a whole in a single manuscript from around 1270. The *Poetic Edda* has been central to my work; my thesis compared the wisdom poetry of the *Edda* and related texts to wisdom poetry in Old English, and I translated the *Edda* into modern English for Oxford World's Classics, published in 1996. The poems of the *Edda* are enduringly fascinating; the first poem

narrates the history of the world from its creation out of nothing via the gods' shaping of humans out of driftwood to the catastrophe of *ragna rök*, with its endless winter, and the advance of the gods' enemies: the monstrous wolf, the Miðgarðs Serpent and the frost and fire-giants to destroy Odin, Thor and the other gods. After the battle is over, dazed survivors creep out of the ruins of the World Tree and life is renewed, with a new generation of gods, and the recovery of golden gaming pieces, lost towards the very beginning of the world. The final poem in the collection recounts the fate of the last children of the remorseless heroine, Guðrún Gjúkadóttir, who sends her two remaining sons on a hopeless mission to avenge their murdered sister; this poem enacts at the dynastic level the all-consuming destruction of the end of the world at the beginning of the *Edda*.

With an American colleague, I'm currently editing our second volume of essays on the constituent poems of the *Poetic Edda*. This time we are focusing on the heroic poems, the major source for Wagner's *Ring Cycle*. To look at, the Codex Regius manuscript which preserves the *Poetic Edda* is unimpressive; the size of a fat paperback and rather dirty-looking. But somehow, on display with other treasured manuscripts of the medieval Icelandic past in the *Þjóðmenningarhús* (Culture House) in Reykjavík, the Codex Regius retains a powerful aura. When in 1971 Denmark agreed to return the most important Icelandic manuscripts taken from its former colony, the Codex Regius was one of the first to come home. Crowds turned out at Reykjavík harbour to welcome the codices home, a symbol not only of Iceland's medieval past, but also of its independent future. As a break from depicting the seedy side of Reykjavík and his long-suffering policeman hero Erlendur, Arnaldur Indriðason, one of Iceland's most-translated crime novelists, has written a thriller, *Konungsbók*, about the manuscript. Reminiscent of *The 39 Steps*, its heroes are a student and his professor who battle to keep Iceland's most precious cultural symbol from falling into the hands of the Nazis.

As a language, Icelandic has not changed very much in grammatical terms since Old Norse; Icelanders can read the sagas with much less difficulty than modern English speakers can read Chaucer. That modern Icelandic is still at some level 'the language of the sagas' is a myth, if one which Icelanders still love to perpetuate. One of my



favourite short stories, by Böðvar Guðmundsson, pokes fun at this stereotype. It tells how Snorri Sturluson decides to return to earth, confident that he will be able to communicate with his countrymen in the ‘language of the sagas’. On materialising in the long-distance bus station and trying to buy a ticket home to Reykholt while speaking Old Norse, Snorri is accused first of being drunk, then, ignominiously, of being Faeroese, and finally has to use English (which luckily he’s learned in heaven) to communicate his request. Of course, thirteenth-century literature had no words for ‘computer’, ‘television’ or ‘telephone’; linguistic nationalism, and a clear-out of words borrowed from Danish, has left modern Icelandic as one of the most homogeneous languages in Europe. Instead of the almost-ubiquitous ‘computer’, Icelandic has the coinage ‘tölva’, meaning ‘counting device’, fortuitously rhyming with the word ‘völva’ (prophetess), the narrator of the first poem of the *Poetic Edda*. ‘Sími’ (telephone) derives from a

medieval word for ‘mercury’. Nevertheless, recently some foreign words, respelled as Icelandic, have made their way into the language: so, ‘pitsa’, ‘deit’ (‘to go on a ...’), ‘djóka’ (to joke), ‘dissa’ (to disrespect) and ‘ókei’ are among the new coinages.

I’m heading back to Iceland at the end of August for a three-week stint at the Manuscript Institute, working on my latest book, a study of sibling relationships in medieval literature, catching up, I hope, with the Kviknes ex-laundry-girls, and celebrating my birthday there once again, this time in the most westerly bar in Europe, in the remote West-fjords. The puffins will likely be gone by then, but I’ll be walking along the dark and dizzying cliffs where the puffins spend the summer, the dazzling white sand beaches, gazing out at the intense emerald green, dotted with tufts of bog-cotton, of Icelandic grassland in the sudden shafts of autumn sunlight. And I’ll be hoping for many more years of involvement with this proud, embattled country and its unique literary heritage.

*Fjord Snæfellness, 1999
(acrylic on paper) by
Eithne Donne (b.1934)
The Bridgeman Art
Library*

THE PRESIDENT WRITES:

This is a big moment for the College (I am writing as the autumn draws on). The Kendrew Quadrangle has been finished: the architects and builders are departing, and college staff have come in their place, with mattresses, waste-paper bins, fire-extinguishers and the rest; gardeners to plant out the new spaces; library staff to place the books for the new Law Library; and so on.

The JCR and MCR have already had their room ballots, and the first occupants of these new rooms have moved in.

We have had some quite lively debates, on subjects large and small, in the committee of senior and junior members who were overseeing the project. Early on there were major questions of size, cost and design – for example, can we continue to group the rooms around staircases not corridors? How should we go about commissioning the public works of art, which we are required to install as a condition of our planning permission?

More recently we got down to details. What should we call the new eating place, designed to complement and not compete with the Hall? The Kendrew Buttery? The Eatery? We have settled for The Kendrew Café, and it will serve soup and salad, coffee and tea, but no alcohol or deep-fried stuff. It will have wi-fi and some sofas, a lawn and the shade of a big beech tree, the preservation of which required a major re-design of the project early on.

I sometimes ask myself why we embarked on this ambitious project, some ten years ago? It brings into our own use an adjacent site, owned by the College since the sixteenth century, but leased to the University for a peppercorn rent in recent times. The new Quad allows us to house all our students, including, very importantly, all our graduate students, in College. We can now lease the buildings, in St. John Street and elsewhere, where students until now have lived, and thus effect a re-arrangement of our assets, bringing them into the curtilage of the college, where they will be more efficiently managed, and more secure.

It has been a big project to manage. The contract with the builders, Messrs Kingerlee, an old-established Oxford firm, was for some £34 million, plus fees and taxes. We worried first that we might be scuppered by inflation from the Olympics, and then by the opposite effects from the recession. The architects, MJP Architects, and their major figure, Sir Richard MacCormac, were already tried and tested by us. We chose them (again) in a competition in preference to other equally renowned firms, one of which proposed demolishing the ancient barn on St. Giles' (the last survivor of Blackhall Farm); while another proposed building a sort of stone castle at the Keble corner of the site, to match Oxford castle.

The project reached completion, on budget, and within several weeks of the agreed timetable. For this we owe much to many professionals, but most of all to Dr Tony Boyce, who has master-minded the whole enterprise from start to finish.

We believe that future generations will think we have built something worthy of the College; that we have been prescient in our decision to spend money on energy-efficiency, with groundwater pumps, solar panels, a woodchip boiler and very effective insulation throughout; and in building big basements whose ultimate use in future centuries we cannot now foresee – beyond the immediate decisions to have a gym, music practice rooms, a dance and party room, and a purpose-designed Archive. We have also been able to ensure that the new Quadrangle complies fully with access requirements for those with special needs, including wheelchair users.

This, as I said, is a big moment. It will perhaps be the last new quadrangle in central Oxford. We celebrated its inauguration with an Open Day on 16th October, with exhibitions of Sir John Kendrew's work, of the architecture of the Quad, its energy-efficiency, and much besides.

Michael Scholar



Kendrew Quadrangle Open Day, 16 October 2010

PROXIME ACCESSIT

IN LAST YEAR'S SERIES ST JOHN'S REACHED THE FINAL OF UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE, ONLY TO FALL AT THE LAST HURDLE TO EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. HERE UNDERGRADUATE GEORGE WOUDHUYSEN, CAPTAIN OF OUR BRAINY TEAM, RECALLS THE EXPERIENCE OF APPEARING ON THIS POPULAR BBC PROGRAMME.

Lo ren received a proposal of marriage. Oliver gained over 700 Facebook fans for his fist-pumping knowledge of Newfoundland. David was characterised on Twitter as both 'Wolverine' and 'the Antipodean Attenborough'. My photograph was captioned in a national newspaper as that of the winning team's captain; the day after our defeat in the final went out on BBC2. I don't think any of us predicted quite what would happen when we appeared on the nation's favourite quiz show. At one level of course it all seems a little strange; as we kept reminding ourselves it is 'only a quiz'. Yet of course it also matters to people. From the tutor who wanted 'to bear hug O Chen' after we beat Manchester on a tie-break in the quarter-final (we told her it wasn't a good idea), to the porters who grinned knowingly every time we went back to Manchester (where the series is filmed), but could not be told whether we'd got any further, and indeed to the slightly worse for wear Keble student who kept shouting 'St John's Woudhuysen!' every time he saw me at a drinks party; University Challenge has a diverse and passionate audience.

An audience that also seems to always be interested in the same questions: Up until the final ('Woudhuysen vs Guttenplan, battle of the 18th century Dutch printers') whether we'd won or not



was a major preoccupation. What Jeremy Paxman is really like also exercises people (pretty much exactly as you'd expect, is my answer at least). How we know the things we know is another hardy perennial; and produces the studied attempt to deny that we've always been a little nerdy. The reality is that we all like trivia, and had the benefit of both Ed Dickinson's coaching and the unfailing patience of our reserve, Marina Lambrakis, as we answered hundreds of questions. The experience of going up to Manchester, sitting for an hour or so, and in a flash playing a quiz match that you're only vaguely aware will go out on BBC2, is certainly special. We all appreciated the opportunity, hoped that our supporters enjoyed our performances (we certainly appreciated the letters of support we got from many alumni), and were just sorry that we could not go the whole way. We'll have to leave that to another generation at St John's hopefully as well endowed with facial hair and fist-pumps.



UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE, OR HOW A GREEN BUILDING BLOSSOMED

*Sir John Kendrew
(1917-1997), Benefactor,
Nobel prize winning
Chemist and President of
St John's, 1982-1987*



IN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS ST JOHN'S REPUTATION FOR COMMISSIONING NEW BUILDINGS HAS BEEN UNRIVALLED IN OXFORD AND WE HOPE THAT THE KENDREW QUAD WILL AFFIRM AND ENHANCE THIS ACHIEVEMENT. BUT MOST OF US WHO USE AND ADMIRE NEW BUILDINGS RARELY STOP TO CONSIDER THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE PLANNING DECISIONS THAT HAVE TO BE MADE, SOME LONG BEFORE THE FOUNDATIONS ARE LAID — ISSUES WHICH SHAPE AND EVEN ALTER THE DESIGN ITSELF. HERE, WITH THE HELP OF TONY PRYOR, FORMERLY OF MJP ARCHITECTS, WE EXPLORE SOME OF THE DECISIONS — TECHNICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND POLITICAL — WHICH HELPED TO MAKE THE KENDREW QUAD WHAT IT IS.

The Kendrew Café



From the beginning it was evident that the Kendrew Quadrangle presented St John's with a unique and exciting opportunity. Unique in that – unless some future philistine Governing Body decides to build over the Garden and Great Lawn – it was destined to occupy the last remaining site within College spacious enough to accommodate a major work. This generated a sense of adventure and responsibility even more acute than that normally induced by a development of this magnitude, and these feelings were intensified by challenges which we set ourselves. We were determined in the first place to create a building so environmentally friendly that it would incorporate the very latest green technologies and if possible return a zero carbon footprint. We were also resolved to provide appropriate facilities and full access for those with disabilities. And all this was to be achieved in a structure which would keep up our Post-War policy of commissioning buildings in the best contemporary idiom and which would continue to be objects of delight to coming generations – to vie, that is with the Sir Thomas White Building, which has won national and international prizes, and the Garden Quad, voted the best modern building in Oxford.

A specially constituted College committee under the energetic guidance of Tony Boyce began drawing up a brief of what we required of the new building even before the site had come back into our hands. Clearly student accommodation was the priority, but we also wanted to include facilities for dining, for social interaction, for artistic and sporting activities, and to multiply our academic resources with a new library, an archive, and flexible teaching rooms. The student rooms were to be built to the highest specifications, including *en suite* showers (long gone are the days when an elderly don opposed the building of a bathhouse on the grounds that since undergraduates were only up for eight weeks they had no need of it). Such amenities are not only justifiable in their own right, but make the College more appealing in competing for the best students, and for attracting conference trade in vacations which subsidises students costs during the terms.

The site of the new building lies to the north of the main body of the College, where St Giles begins to turn into the Banbury Road, and it stretches across to Blackhall Road. It has been in the College's possession for four centuries, but over the last fifty years had been leased to Queen Elizabeth House, an institution which offered a home to a

variety of small University departments and centres, most related to aspects of international development. Apart from two fine, if somewhat dilapidated, listed buildings, the area was undistinguished, consisting of a commonplace brick block from the 1960's and a car park. Nor were the grounds of great historical interest, encompassing a pair of adjacent Edwardian gardens from which the dividing wall had been removed. But they did boast a number of fine trees, including a magnificent beech, which, visible from outside, was deemed to be a distinctive and indispensable feature of the local cityscape. This was to have planning implications.

With the formulation of an outline plan, the College began the hunt for suitable architects. The first part of the project, the refurbishment of 20 and 21 St Giles and an adjacent Barn, was put into the more than capable hands of Dunthorne Parker Architects. All three are Grade II listed buildings, and 21 St Giles, which now houses the Alumni Common Room, was formerly known as Black Hall and dates from 1673. Dunthorne Parker, sensitive to the ambience of the location, transformed what had become two rather dingy and depressing houses into places of tall light and generous spaces, while the Barn has been converted into a characterful exhibition and arts centre, with a small formal garden for sculpture, an artist's studio, and a compact exhibition room. This triumph of imagination and ingenuity was immediately and publicly recognized with the award of an Oxford Preservation Trust Plaque for the 'outstanding' contribution the renovation has made to St Giles in 'enlivening a large part of the eastern side of the street'.

In August 2005, while this work was going forward, we commissioned MJP Architects to design the main new building. They, as MacCormac Jamieson Prichard, had built the Garden Quad and also undertaken the ambitious restructuring of the Senior Common Room, but their selection for the Kendrew Quad was far from a foregone conclusion. Indeed, if anything, there was a feeling that it might be time for architectural diversity, and various short-lists were drawn up, numerous sketches pored over, and intricate models scrutinized in quest of the firm whose designs delivered the maximum 'WOW' factor.

Once commissioned, MJP's first and fundamental decision was to establish the overall shape of the building. The idea of a quadrangle, although apparently obvious, was not one that had



En-suite student bedroom



Teaching Room



Junior Research Fellow Set

been considered in some of the earlier proposals, and was not at that time at all fashionable amongst other architects. But MJP wanted to respect the tradition of building in Oxford Colleges that had its roots in medieval and monastic practice and which expressed ideals of symmetry and order. They saw the choice as lying between a Renaissance ideal of formal beauty and Victorian picturesque, and since two of the most famous examples of the earlier style are found in St John's itself – Front Quad, built in the 15th century as part of St Bernard's Monastery, and Canterbury Quad, finished in the early seventeenth century – they took lessons from these two quadrangles. Thus the ratio of the width to the height of the Kendrew Quad is very close to the corresponding ratio in the Canterbury Quad. This is not imitation merely for its own sake, but because those proportions provided guidance as to the quality of light that could be achieved. Furthermore, the simplicity in the design of the basic elements of the Canterbury Quad contribute to its serenity and elegance; features such as windows and doors are organised regularly and repetitively, without drama. By contrast, its entrance and exit are marked by large and ornate gateways with rich decoration. In the Kendrew Quad, similarly, the elevations are formed from the repetition of a simple basic unit, a single student room, while at points where the principal circulation routes cross the Quad, large slots rise the full height of the building giving views of the dominating beech tree.

There are, however, two major differences between the new Quad and the old pattern. Firstly, the separation of the private and public parts of the building is achieved by locating all student rooms above the ground floor and all the communal and teaching spaces either on the ground floor or in the basements below. This segregation is marked by a terrace on the first floor overlooking the garden. Secondly, whereas in the older part of the College student rooms have traditionally been arranged around staircases, in the Kendrew Quad access is by corridor. This has been largely dictated by recent legislation on disabled access which decrees that a lift must serve those places that can also be reached by a staircase. Thus, had we tried to group the student rooms around staircases, almost a dozen additional lifts would have been required and not only would this have been excessively expensive in monetary terms, it would have also eaten up a sizeable chunk of the space available for accommodation.

Discussions with the Oxford Council planners, English Heritage, and the local amenity societies took some time. The main debates centred on the special features of the site, and, in particular, the plans had to allow for the preservation of the trees, and especially the large beech at the centre of the garden. A quadrangle met this requirement satisfactorily, though the initial scheme needed a series of substantial adjustments to ensure the protection of the roots, which in this species are surprisingly sensitive. There were also long deliberations on how this tree might best be seen from St Giles, with the planners initially urging a gap in the building so as to afford an open view. MJP were able to scotch this suggestion by arguing that although there are a number of irregular quads across the University, these all derive from the Victorian period, while every earlier quad is rigorously symmetrical. In addition, a study of the local townscape showed that an essential aspect of Oxford's unique character is that views are usually not clear – rather, the city is discovered through a series of glimpses in which vistas are at first half-hidden or framed by walls or trees. Thus, rather than an opening in that part of the Quad, MJP installed a large glass slot over the entrance, rising the full height of the building, so framing the view of the tree.

The second main area of concern to the planners was the use of materials for the elevations, though here agreement was reached far more quickly. Where the building faces directly onto St Giles, limestone is used to match the two listed buildings that frame the entrance. Within the Quadrangle itself however timber is the predominating material, so emphasizing the contrast between garden and street: once inside the Quad, the feeling sought was of having arrived in an almost secret garden.

Other matters did not affect the appearance of the building directly, but did require commitments from the College. One of these was to carry out a complete archaeological dig across the site. This revealed some very important remains, including mediaeval farm buildings, pre-historic earthworks and the bodies of over twenty men probably killed violently around 1000 AD in a skirmish between Saxons and Vikings. Another commitment was to commission artists to design some of the significant features visible to the public, such as the gates on St Giles and the glass screen over the Blackhall Road entrance. We also took the opportunity to authorize a sculpture to

commemorate Sir John Kendrew's Nobel Prize.

The ground conditions on the site were amenable and did not dictate, as they often can, what sort of structures were or were not possible. But other factors, if less obvious, turned out to be less flexible and did influence the final appearance of the building. Although timber was to be the chief building material, it was inadequate for the level of sound insulation essential to student accommodation. Only solid masonry walls between each room would satisfy these acoustic requirements, but the mass required for this meant that they would also be strong enough to support the building itself. While MJP were thinking hard about whether this masonry should be in the form of bricks, concrete blocks, or mass concrete, their dilemma was resolved by new legislation which outlawed the use of brick or blockwork for structural walls over three stories high. But although now committed to concrete they decided that, since timber generally has a far lower carbon footprint, they would use it where possible. Thus elevations without a high acoustic requirement or a structural role could be finished in wood and were thought of as timber cabinets suspended between the large concrete walls. In some areas the separation of concrete, stone, and timber has been marked with glass screens.

Since environmental concerns were a priority for the College, a whole range of contrivances were immediately introduced into the design, for instance the recirculation of 'grey' water and lighting controlled by movement detectors. Since heating is a major component in carbon footprinting, MJP came up with a number of strategies to enhance the building's thermal performance. These included very high levels of insulation and rigorously air-tight construction to minimise heat-loss. They also based the heating system on a boiler which is fired by softwood pellets, a method which has the environmental advantage of requiring swift replanting so that the new trees take up as much carbon from the atmosphere as is put into it by the initial burning. They also exploited 'ground source heat', whereby water is circulated in forty closed loops descending 100 metres below ground level and the heat (or coolness in summer) is extracted by pumps at the surface. These pumps of course use power themselves, but this only comes to a quarter of what would be needed for the equivalent amount of direct heating or cooling. In addition, a supply of electric power is provided by a large array of photo-



voltaic cells on the various roofs of the buildings. Normally these are thought to be rather inefficient and even uneconomic. However, in the context of the Kendrew Quad they create more energy than the power needed for the ground source pumps, so that simply driving these pumps enhances and maximizes their effectiveness. The roofs are also home to solar panels which heat water through the summer by means of transparent tubes exposed to the sun.

All this hard work and careful planning has delivered 70 bed sitting rooms with commanding views across the city and thoughtfully designated areas for working, relaxing and sleeping. As accessibility was an important aim, some larger rooms have been provided for students in wheelchairs. Because of their extra size these rooms could not be fitted into the structural grid of the building without distortion and so they are all located in special positions, either at the end of runs of ordinary rooms or on the east elevation. Although students will generally eat in the College Hall, there is a small kitchen serving each group of eight or nine rooms. As well as providing basic cooking facilities, these kitchens also serve as social venues and each is furnished with a long table and a window seat with attractive vistas of Oxford. They are located close to staircases to maximise the chance of accidental meetings and so that students moving around the building can see each other.

Besides its residential accommodation, the Quad adds significantly to the College's amenities

by providing a suite of teaching rooms, an archive, a gym, and a music practice room. Also a new Law Library, where all the bookstacks are situated in the centre and all the desks placed next to windows so that budding lawyers can gaze into the garden and dream that they are sitting on a High Court bench.

The Café is seen as an essential part of both the Quad's communal and academic life: apart from acting as a social hub, it is hoped that it will also serve as a forum for informal discussions after seminars and lectures. It opens onto the garden with views up to the beech tree through windows etched to a pattern designed by Alexander Beleschenko. Immediately beneath, and connected by staircases, is an events room which by virtue of its location is ideal for bops and other noisy merriment.

The official opening of the Kendrew Quadrangle took place on 16 October 2010 when popular acclaim agreed that the hard work of MJP, the input of the planners, and the commitment of College to sustainability had resulted in an edifice worthy of the site and of our architectural traditions. Significantly, not least in those praising the building were the students who had already moved into it and who had first-hand experience of its delights. Unusually for projects on this scale, it opened on time and within budget, and with its ecological goals attained. It is a building of the 21st century both in design and technological innovation, one of which we and future generations can be justly proud.

NOT JUST PARTIES:

STUDENT POLITICS IN ST JOHN'S

PRESENT-DAY STUDENTS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF POLITICAL APATHY BUT AS MARTHA MACKENZIE, PRESIDENT OF THE ST JOHN'S JCR AND PRESIDENT-ELECT OF OUSO, ARGUES, THIS IS FAR FROM THE CASE. IN FACT, THE PRESENT GENERATION ARE NOT ONLY EAGER TO MAKE AN IMPACT ON NATIONAL POLITICS, BUT TO REVITALIZE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIFE BY PARTICIPATING AT THE GRASSROOTS.

After all the political excitement of the last year I felt that this would be the perfect opportunity to talk about Student Politics in St John's. Although on the whole the members of our common room are not overtly political in a party political sense, there is a thriving and active community engaged heavily in student politics and interested in domestic and world events.

Perhaps the most high profile political event during my tenure was the General Election in May 2010. For most of the students in the Junior Common Room this was their first opportunity to vote in a national election. St John's College is located in the Oxford East constituency. This turned out to be one of the closest seats in the country and recent boundary changes had ensured that the student vote counted more than ever before. As a result we were subjected to a huge battery of targeted election material throughout the closely fought campaign. All three parties openly claimed the support of various student leaders past and

present and our post room was inundated with a fascinating array of blue, yellow, red and green. John's certainly had no one political allegiance and fierce debate raged throughout the election campaign. For all three broadcast debates the television room was heaving with students as discussion, complaint and heated exchange reverberated over the noise of the warring politicians. Gradually posters declaring support popped up in all the various quads. One particularly large 'Vote for Change' banner was proudly displayed on several occasions and plenty of students visually and verbally proclaimed 'I agree with Nick'. On election night the television room was once again packed as students waited up all night in the hope of a long overdue result.

Although there was no government by May 7th both the contests in Oxford had been declared in the early morning. In a term full of surprises the two seats in Oxford did not go to the Liberal Democrats as expected. Oxford East stayed Labour



and Oxford West returned the young Conservative candidate Nicola Blackwood.

While the events around the General Election were exciting and high profile, they mirrored the more nuanced internal activity that had been expanding all year. This internal activity manifested itself most significantly through an increase of student representation and participation in access and academic affairs.

At the start of Hilary Term, JCR-led Academic Feedback Sessions were implemented for the first time. These took place over seven weeks and replaced the traditional paper method of tutorial feedback. With pizza and participation as enticement, the JCR Committee gathered students' verbal assessments in these meetings and used them to compile subject and tutor specific reports that were relayed through the Senior Tutor. These sessions saw a huge increase in student feedback and led to the completion of a wide-reaching report which endeavoured to identify key themes and

issues relating to teaching at St John's.

Following on from the success of this exercise the College was one of the key participants in the Oxford University Student Union (OUSU) Teaching Review, which took place in Trinity term. This constituted a full survey of University-wide academic provision. The result was an impressively comprehensive report that was introduced at our own Educational Policy Committee and complemented much of the work done at the collegiate level. As a result of both these exercises the JCR was able to work with the Senior Tutor to draft a 'Best Practice' guide for teaching in St John's. This positive action and collaboration allowed John's to lead the field on this issue. Several other colleges are now responding to the Teaching Review and are turning to St John's for guidance.

In the spirit of this increased participation and collaboration the JCR worked with the newly appointed Schools' Liaison Officer, Helen Hall, in

*Martha Mackenzie,
JCR President 2010*

Michaelmas 2010 to set up a very special student-led access project. While John's already has one of the strongest access initiatives in the University, the Student Ambassador Scheme set out to directly involve current students in a new, streamlined outreach programme. This has been a huge success with forty-four students now trained as ambassadors who work on behalf of the College, delivering peer-led access sessions all around the country and encouraging candidates who may not have thought of applying to Oxford. The ambitions and support of College allowed the JCR to involve students in their own academic experience as part of outreach. Both these projects are of the greatest importance in the current climate and it was amazing to see just how many people were inspired to get involved.

In Michaelmas 2010 political interest turned national once more as the Browne Review was due to be published. This issue was first broached through a mock JCR meeting, which was designed to introduce the Freshers to the workings of our internal democracy as well as establish a platform to discuss the funding issue. The OUSU President David Barclay came and debated with the students for over an hour on the question of a graduate tax and the outcome of the Browne Review. At the end of this debate the room voted overwhelmingly to support an alternative position and to oppose an increase in student fees.

Simultaneously a 'student task force' was formed to coordinate action in response to the Browne Review. This task force of just under forty students was involved with budding campaigns and coordinated the effort to bring students down to the National Demonstration in London, which I was mandated by the JCR to attend. This group also coordinated a letter-writing campaign in which over eighty students sent letters to their MPs urging them to vote against the proposals that the government drafted in response to the Browne Review.

There was, however, by no means unanimous agreement on this issue. As with the opposing views during the General Election, heated debate and ferocious discussion broke out all over the College and University. Students from all sides of the political spectrum argued about the future of higher education funding, taking to the streets, the Internet and the Oxford Union to disseminate their views.

This level of activity was reflected in the JCR

Elections that took place at the end of Michaelmas term. Hundreds of students flooded into the Hall to hear all the candidates for the new committee hustle for their vote. Indeed it seems St John's rather caught the student politics bug as many of our members were heavily involved with the most recent OUSU elections. Loren King received the greatest number of first preferences in the National Union of Students (NUS) delegates' election, David Townsend was elected to the new position of Student Trustee, and I was privileged enough to win the election for President. So as one term comes to an end, a new era of excitement is just beginning.

Aside from politics, the JCR Committee had a very active and fruitful term and it wouldn't seem right not to share some of these endeavours with you. After years of planning we finally launched the new JCR Website. Although this is still not perfect, members of the JCR finally have access to a revamped online forum and a place to store all the crucial information about student life at St John's. This year also saw the redecoration of the College Bar and Bar Extension. With a lot of help from the Domestic Staff and Pete, the Bar Manager, the Bar Committee put together a comprehensive plan for redecorating the existing facilities. After a monumental effort on the part of the Art Rep Katie Slee we have also been lucky enough to see the revival of the Art Committee. Katie set up a new board, secured extra funding and began the much needed restoration process of the JCR Art Collection. Once again the paintings are all beautifully catalogued and a proper loan system has been reinstated. As if this wasn't enough, Katie organised, with the help of the newly formed Art Committee, the first ever St John's College Art Week.

This fabulous week was one of the first art festivals in Oxford, focusing heavily on the visual arts with seven days of interactive events and exhibitions. It was also an excellent opportunity to showcase the arts facilities of the new Kendrew Quadrangle. Katie's dedication is a reflection of just how hard the whole Committee has worked this year. Each member has taken their brief seriously and has done everything they can to enhance the university experience of their fellow students. It was wonderful to work with such a dedicated group of individuals and with a supportive College. I wish the 2011 Committee the very best of luck as they continue to engage with this exciting era of political activity



CLOSING CHAPTER

AFTER NINE YEARS CATHERINE HILLIARD HAS RETIRED AS LIBRARIAN. CALM, EFFICIENT, AND, ABOVE ALL, HELPFUL AND SYMPATHETIC, SHE HAS PRESIDED OVER MOMENTOUS CHANGES – ESPECIALLY IN THE EXPANSION OF THE STOCK AND AREA OF THE LIBRARY AND IN THE INTRODUCTION OF RADICAL NEW TECHNOLOGY. HERE SHE REFLECTS ON HER PERIOD OF OFFICE AND THE CHALLENGES IT PRESENTED.

To my huge surprise, I was appointed to this post in August 2001 when I had just passed my sixtieth birthday. My predecessor Angela Williams had died in office the previous spring and her long terminal illness had caused strains and backlogs for the staff and administration. Many projects had been delayed or left in abeyance at a time when library systems and technology were developing fast. I expected to have five years until retiring age and so I decided to concentrate on sorting as much as I could to bring the collections up to date to hand over to my successor a library ready to meet the challenges of the future – or Web 2.0 as it turned out to be called. In the event, my tenure was extended for three further years and I have more or less managed to complete what I wanted to do.

I have tried to take, and make, opportunities to widen access to the library's holdings both in real and virtual terms – and extended opening hours – for several reasons. In the first place, it goes some way to justify the charitable status of the College and to contribute to a favourable public image. In the second place, I learned from experience that applications for grants from external funding

bodies are more likely to succeed if library access is easy and assured. In the third place, the pleasure afforded to visitors by the exhibition of unique, beautiful, and interesting objects is out of all proportion to the small effort involved. Lastly, and here the library's motives are not entirely disinterested, there are many objects in the library we still know little about and which would make excellent topics for undergraduate and masters theses – and with this in mind, we are always happy to do 'show and tell' sessions for interested tutors.

I was not born into the electronic age and I have learned with some difficulty, and huge help from my colleagues in the library and in the IT department, how to make use of all the data now available on the internet and how to transform the paper-based systems I inherited from my predecessors so that the often scribbled notes made by them can be retrieved. We have set up a shared library drive for our record-keeping to become a paperless office. The Oxford University Library Service offers modules for online library management and we currently implement all four of them: acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation and serials. The historic manuscript collections were catalogued and published with what we now regard as old technology, through the Oxford University Press. The working library of Robert Graves and the collection of works on history of science and mathematics left by Ivor Bulmer-Thomas have been catalogued online, and the antiquarian holdings too. We have used the library's pages on the College website to mount descriptions of the special collections and images from our manuscripts.



Catherine Hilliard,
Librarian at St John's
2001–2010

Some of our manuscripts can be read online, through the Oxford Digital Library; indeed one of the College's greatest treasures, known simply as Manuscript 17, can be read online there and is associated with a site hosted by McGill University which offers a translation, transcription and glossary – in effect a facsimile reprint.

Some years before I arrived, the storage problems were so acute that the library did not buy multiple copies of texts because there was no shelf space for them. Once rolling shelving was installed in the new stores in Garden Quad, in the Otranto Passages and in the basements of the Holmes Building, it was possible to do a large-scale culling and relegation programme. As we progressed with the online cataloguing of the open-shelf collection, we used crude but useful criteria: all superseded editions, all books published before 1900 and all books in languages other than English (exempting the Classics and the Modern Languages sections) were relegated to stores – this left shelf space for improving and expanding the modern collections. And as the cataloguing programme moved on to the stores, these experienced similar treatment and are now in a condition where graduate students and senior members can go and find their own books.

One of the projects closest to my predecessor's heart was the cataloguing of the rare book collection and it is a sadness that neither she nor Jeremy Griffiths, who had initiated it as a JRF here

in the 1980s, lived long enough to see it completed. As often happens, once embarked upon, the project proved to be more expensive, more extensive in scope and, owing to sickness and maternity leaves, more long-drawn out in execution than could have been foreseen. Not only are we the first College to have its entire pre-1800 holdings available on OLIS, but the cataloguing process has produced information which is valuable to the College archives and development office as well as to academic researchers, such as Andrew Hegarty in his *"Men turn'd to serve in all degrees of life": a biographical register of St John's College Oxford, 1555–1660*.

So I can look back on several very full and very enjoyable years. I have got done most of what I thought should be done, plus some more things I hadn't thought of back then, like the paperless library. I regret that I haven't had time to get to the bottom of several library mysteries: who gave us the portrait of Charles I made up of tiny lettering of the Psalms? what is the story behind the dozen early printed books severely damaged by fire found in one of the library store-rooms? how did the young man who in 1653 gave us his copy of the so-called Algonquin Bible come by it? These have occupied me over the years – it's amazing what you can find out by googling in a quiet half-hour at the circulation desk – and I wish my successor an equally enjoyable time.



*Brothers Prys and
Rhodri Morgan (1958)*

THE MORGANS

GARETH JONES (PPE 1980–3) HAS BEEN A JOURNALIST SINCE GRADUATING FROM ST JOHN’S, WORKING MAINLY FOR THE BBC IN LONDON AND MORE RECENTLY IN WALES. IN 1991 HE BECAME THE BBC’S FIRST FULL-TIME VIDEO-JOURNALIST, COVERING MANY OF THE WORLD’S CONFLICTS AND MAJOR EVENTS. HIS AWARD-WINNING SERIES LAST YEAR ON WELSH SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN ON BBC FOUR WAS DESCRIBED AS ‘VIVID AND COMPELLING’ BY *THE SUNDAY TIMES*. HE NOW LIVES WITH HIS FAMILY IN PENARTH, IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN, FROM WHERE HE SPOKE TO TWO OF OUR OTHER DISTINGUISHED WELSH ALUMNI ABOUT THEIR TIME AT ST JOHN’S.

In 1959, John Mabbott, a tutor at St John’s, wrote to his friend T. J. Morgan in Cardiff about the Welshman’s two sons, Prys and Rhodri, who were at the College. ‘Rhodri appears to

be working very hard. Prys appears to be enjoying himself.’ He was talking about the Morgan boys, who both came up to St John’s in 1958. The elder brother Prys went on to become a well-known Welsh historian; the Rt Hon Rhodri Morgan AM stepped down at the end of 2009 after nearly a decade as Wales’s First Minister.

‘I was extremely happy at St John’s’, Prys told me, after I had filmed him reminiscing with his brother for my TV portrayal of the First Minister. ‘I loved its beautiful buildings and it was very un-snobbish. No-one ever asked me what my father did.’

Rhodri is more ambivalent about his experience, partly because he spent his first year doing the wrong subject. ‘I asked to change to PPE because I didn’t like the literary way languages were taught. I wanted to learn about France and Germany rather than French and German literature. They let me change after a lot of persuasion.’

Male undergraduates at the University in the late fifties were a mixture of those who'd first done National Service, like Prys, and those like Rhodri who'd come straight from school because it had just been phased out. 'It was a strange atmosphere', recalls Rhodri. 'Men who'd done National Service were between two and four years more mature, both physically and mentally, than us first-years. It made Oxford a very competitive place.'

Prys admits that if there had been a competition for being the most sociable undergrad at SJC, he may well have won it. 'I was elected to every College social club there was!' he says. More flamboyant than his younger brother, Prys has the happier and more vivid memories of College, beginning from day one. 'On the first day of term in 1958 we were all introduced to the President, William Costin, who was very nice but eccentric. On hearing my name he declared that as I must be from a good Welsh Presbyterian family, the first thing I should do is get drunk! I told him that having done National Service I was well versed in such things.'

He remembers the College having difficulties entering the modern age. 'This was 1958 but the place was positively Victorian. There were rigid rules. The gates were closed at 9 p.m. If you were late you could be hauled up before the President.' Undergraduates who wanted to avoid this resorted to dangerous methods. 'The only way into College was over the wall and through rows of revolving spikes. I remember rolling myself inside these and dropping down onto the lawn. One false move and I'd have impaled myself. Also, you had to look out for the Dean on patrol with his dog and torch!'

Prys also recalls that a delegation from the JCR asked President Costin if women might be allowed to stay in College after 9 p.m. 'No', came the reply. 'Anything you can do with a lady can be done in the afternoon.'

Prys's history tutor was another Welshman, Keith Thomas, who later became the President of the British Academy. 'He worked us very hard,' says Prys. 'I think he and the other fellows back then laid the foundations for the academic golden age the College is still enjoying.' Prys admired him for his straight-talking. 'After receiving a particularly bad essay from me, he told me that he and the fellows had decided that my role as a historian would never be more than "ornamental"! Can you imagine someone saying that to a student now?' Prys went on to get a first, a D.Phil. at St Antony's, and became a History Professor at Swansea University.

Rhodri had a quieter time at College, concentrating on his work and athletics. 'It wasn't long after Roger Bannister did his famous run', remembers Rhodri. 'We all wanted to be four-minute-milers, but I never ran it under *five* minutes! It didn't stop me dreaming, though.' He also enjoyed the debates at the Oxford Union. 'I was a great admirer of Oxford wit, but it wasn't that useful in politics. You have to leave that behind when you enter the House of Commons.' Rhodri Morgan became Labour MP for Cardiff West in 1987 and First Minister of Wales in 2001. 'When I was in Parliament I think there were more MPs from St John's than any other Oxbridge College', he says.

Rhodri is ambivalent about his academic experience at Oxford. 'In those days PPE seemed to be regarded as a sub-branch of history. There were hardly any politics

specialists.' In an interview in Washington DC when he was still the First Minister, he told me he subsequently had a better time at Harvard where he did an M.A. 'The subjects at American universities in the sixties were much more modern than at Oxford. Political science and sociology were more developed and I was lucky enough to be taught by some inspirational people – a unique generation of academic giants like Samuel Beer who'd come to Harvard having been New Deal Democrats working for FDR in the thirties.'

Perhaps it's fitting that Prys is given the last word, as his final recollection of the College is about the same man who had welcomed him so memorably three years earlier. 'It was just before the end of my last term. It was a very hot day and I had brought tea down onto the College lawn. There were six or seven of us. Suddenly there was the sound of a window opening in the President's Lodgings. And then the head of Costin shouting 'Morgan, take that tray off my lawn! Englishmen haven't been cultivating it for 400 years for it to be spoiled by some barbarian Welshman!'



Gareth Jones (1980)

GO EAST YOUNG MAN:

OUR FIRST COLLEGE SOCIETY TRAVEL SCHOLAR DISCOVERS THE PROMISE OF THE ORIENT

LAST YEAR THE COLLEGE SOCIETY COMMITTEE GENEROUSLY DONATED FUNDS TO SET UP AN ANNUAL STUDENT TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIP. FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, ONE LUCKY UNDERGRADUATE WILL TRAVEL AS A STUDENT AMBASSADOR TO MEET ALUMNI ABROAD AND EXPLORE A FIELD OF WORK THEY ARE INTERESTED IN. HERE THE INAUGURAL SCHOLAR, FAISE MCCLELLAND (2009), DESCRIBES HIS TRAVELS LAST SUMMER IN ASIA.

As the first College Society Travel Scholar, I set off with some trepidation on my month-long trip around the Far East. My knowledge of the region, before departing, was admittedly limited. Apart from accounts given by family and friends who had made the twelve-hour flight eastwards, I really didn't know what to expect. Was it a haven of unbridled capitalism (as portrayed in the business pages of the newspapers) or a society still regulated by tradition and custom? Exploring these two very distinct images was to be one of the highlights of the scholarship.

The purpose of the scholarship is to enable a student to travel and meet alumni of the College, with a view to exploring future prospects and career opportunities in the region. For me, the Far East was an obvious choice. A tour of two of the Asian tigers (Hong Kong and Singapore), as well as stopovers in Thailand and Malaysia, seemed a perfect opportunity to gain an insight into both the mature and emerging regional economies – as well as to do some old fashioned sightseeing. My career focus for the trip was centred on finance and Hong Kong, the 'gateway to China', was the perfect starting point.

Here I was kindly accommodated by Paula Aamli (1992), a historian who now works at HSBC on the International Managers Programme.

Spending three days at HSBC's imposing main office on Hong Kong Island was a useful insight into life at a major international institution. My time was split between the risk department and speaking with the people on the Programme. It was an enjoyable and very instructive experience, helping me understand not only how such a large organisation functions day-to-day, but also what working life in Asia is like.

It is easy to see why such a large number of St John's alumni have made Hong Kong their home. Its position as Asia's primary commercial centre is well known – but its unique heritage, a mixture of colonial and Chinese culture, makes it an intriguing city to visit. One experience that stands out was at the live fish market in Kowloon. A few steps away from a shiny new shopping complex are tens of goldfish sellers, each with an array of multicoloured tropical species in little plastic bags hanging from racks. This contrast, between 'new' Hong Kong and the more traditional, largely Chinese, culture, was truly fascinating, but is unfortunately lost on many of the visitors to the city. Another of the more eye-opening visits during my stay was a daytrip to Shenzhen, a city larger than Hong Kong just on the other side of the border. A small fishing village before 1980 (when the Chinese administration made it into a Special

Economic Zone), Shenzhen is now one of the most economically important – but also dangerous – cities in the People's Republic. Described to me as the 'wild west' of China, it (thankfully) didn't live up to its reputation. Rather, the overriding impression was its size and staggering development. When a six-lane highway flanked by thirty storey buildings is described as a 'side street', you are probably in a pretty amazing place. And that is really why Hong Kong is so important, and why so many alumni are based there. It is the interface between the world and its next superpower.

My next stop was Bangkok and I was quickly charmed by the people and its amazing setting. Apart from all the mandatory tourist attractions, Chinatown was a real highlight. Some of the best food I had in Bangkok was from street hawkers in that district. I had the pleasure of meeting alumnus Dollar Rattakul (1985), who as the Coca Cola representative in Thailand, had just returned from the World Cup Final in South Africa. Previously, he had been a senior member of the armed forces. This meeting just confirmed what I had learnt in Hong Kong – that alumni go on to do amazing and varied things after College.

From Bangkok I went to Kuala Lumpur for two days, then on to Singapore, where I was lucky enough to stay at the Senior Police Officers' Mess or 'SPOM'. Alumnus Khoo Boon Hui (1973), current President of Interpol, kindly arranged this and an alumni event at the Mess. I was fortunate to meet alumni from all sorts of professions and walks of life in Singapore – from businessmen to professors to lawyers, and even an MP. For such a small country Singapore has a lot of parks and open spaces, which was great during the heat of the day. The food is amazing, probably some of the best I had had in Asia. Also, everything works. All the time. In fact, returning from Singapore made me slightly complacent as, for my first few days back home, I mistakenly transposed Singapore expectations onto London experiences.

The final few days of my trip were spent away from cities altogether, in Borneo. It was the first time that I was able to leave the globalised, capitalist side of the region behind and explore what it must have been like before the advent of international finance and long-haul flights. Visiting a traditional long house (occupied by the Iban – formerly a head hunting tribe) and going to an

Orang-utan sanctuary were a great way to round off an amazing trip.

I should like to take this opportunity to say thank you to the alumni I met on my voyage for all their assistance and generosity. Special thanks go to Paula Aamli, Bill Henderson (1969), Michael McDonough (1994), Dollar Rattakul, Khoo Boon Hui and Gavin Laidlaw (1994). Thank you also to the Alumni and Development Offices, especially Jonathan Snicker and Sophie Petersen, for helping me organise the trip and for all their advice. Finally, thank you to the College Society for making it possible.



Last year also saw the start of another student travel programme, this time aimed at helping undergraduate lawyers to travel within North America. Generously funded by alumnus Peter Loose (1953), the first Duveen Travel Scholarship was awarded to Matthew Feehily (2008) who met alumni in Toronto, Boston, Washington DC, San Diego, San Francisco and New York. Once again Matthew and the College would like to say a big thank you to all our alumni who generously provided accommodation, meals, entertainment and work experience. If you would be interested in meeting one of our travel scholars this summer – we have students travelling in Europe, the Middle East and North America – the Alumni Office would be delighted to hear from you.

*Inaugural College
Society Travel Scholar
Faise McClelland
(centre of back row)
with alumni in
Singapore*



MORPHING MAUFE:

HOW YOUNG TURKS DECIDED THAT RIGHT ANGLES WERE WRONG

*A drawing of a
student room in the
Beehive by Architects'
Co-Partnership*

ATTENTION THIS YEAR IS NATURALLY FOCUSED ON THE EXCITEMENT OF THE NEW KENDREW QUAD BUT, AS MIKE RIORDAN OUR COLLEGE ARCHIVIST REMINDS US, THE COMMISSIONING OF THAT BUILDING OWES MUCH TO A BATTLE FOUGHT OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO BETWEEN TRADITIONALISTS AND MODERNISTS, A BATTLE WHICH NOT ONLY ALTERED THE WAY ST JOHN'S WAS TO LOOK, BUT ALSO, ARGUABLY, THE WAY THE COLLEGE LOOKED AT ITSELF.

One of the key features of the post-War Welfare State was an increase in the availability of undergraduate education. Immediately after the Second World War, just as after the First, St John's saw a vast crowd of students pass through its quads, as men who had shortened their studies or had deferred their places left active service. By 1952 this crush had lessened, but there was further pressure to increase the number of spaces in the University, and even though it was then operating a deficit, the College

agreed to increase permanently the student numbers by 10% to around 230.

To do this the College had to build. Even with the ten (rather generously sized) sets in Dolphin Quad built by Sir Edward Maufe in 1947 it was still necessary for third and fourth years to find lodgings somewhere outside College. But these digs were becoming scarcer and dearer; so the only way that the College could take on twenty to thirty more students was to build a new accommodation block to house them.

In 1956 the decision was finally taken to build these new rooms on the site of the President's stables in North Quad. This was no surprise. Of all the constituent parts of the main College site, North Quad was alone in being developed piecemeal. First, Cook's Buildings had been added next to the Hall in 1612–16 by Thomas Clarke, the College cook (and the wealthiest man in College). Then the Senior Common Room was built in 1673–6, and extended northwards in 1826–7, and again in 1900. The New Buildings which make up the western side of the Quad (along St Giles) were built to a design by the younger George Gilbert Scott in 1880–2 and 1889–1900, and the north side was completed with the Rawlinson Buildings by N. W. Harrison.

This left a gap between the end of the Rawlinson Buildings and the Senior Common Room in which the old stables stood, and Maufe, an Old Member of the College and already its in-house architect, was asked in 1933 to draw up a plan to fill it. His answer was astonishingly conservative: he would extend the Rawlinson Buildings, the one change being to lose the battlements. In the event the range was extended by just one bay; this is the building which now houses the Bursary and the College Office.

So in 1956 the Development Committee naturally turned to Maufe and he naturally resurrected his old plan. But 1956 was not 1933. Quite apart from the fact that Maufe's earlier extension of the Rawlinson Buildings did not line up with the Senior Common Room, some members of the committee felt that something more radical, more modern, was needed.

Chief among these was Howard Colvin. He had been appointed as a medievalist, but in 1954 he had published the first edition of his *Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660–1840* and had already become a serious architectural historian. He was convinced that what was needed was not more of the same, but that the project required 'a

frankly contemporary treatment which would make no concessions to the adjoining buildings except in such matters as scale and material'. The unpleasant duty of informing Maufe was left to the Bursar, Arthur Garrard who told him that 'the younger Fellows are determined, however, and feel ...that it is the duty of the College to provide the opportunity for doing important work to someone who, while not unknown, has not made his name'. At a stroke the College had changed the way it did business; the pre- and inter-war system of gentlemanly patronage of the College's own was over.

The College now considered four firms of young architects, three of them modernists though none of them 'New Brutalists or in any way shocking', as the architectural historian Sir John Summerson reassured Governing Body. In the event they settled on the Architects' Co-Partnership, perhaps partly due to their intellectual credentials (as Summerson told Colvin, 'they buy, read & discuss our books!'), but certainly because the Development Committee were impressed by what Garrard called the 'imaginative elevations' of the buildings which they submitted. Nevertheless, he warned the firm that they were 'frankly a little apprehensive about ...the difficulty of visualizing an elevation which would harmonize with buildings in the North Quad when confronted only with pictures of factories, etc.'

The Architects' Co-Partnership had been founded in 1939 by eleven architects from the Architectural Association school in London. They were dedicated not only to modernist architecture but also to the importance of teamwork. Though Michael Powers was the architect with whom the College principally worked, ideas were to be explored, discussed and experimented with by all members of the firm. It is therefore appropriate that one cannot now be sure who first considered the hexagonal design that was ultimately selected for the Beehive. But whoever it was, Powers was sufficiently impressed to adopt a hexagonal design for his own house when he retired.

In the first plans, however, which Powers presented to Governing Body in January 1957, there was not yet a single hexagon. Instead, the design was an uninspiring concrete block, with thirty rooms on three corridors. John Mabbott, President from 1963–9, and a senior Fellow in 1957, recalled in his memoirs the response of 'the old conservatives' to the design.

There was a gasp of horror and revulsion. 'What? Can't have that! Can't have that!

Can't have corridors in St John's! ...Women's colleges have corridors! Keble has corridors!' What did we want then? Staircases! Staircases!

Two months later Powers presented two new designs to Governing Body, one was L-shaped, the other with hexagonal rooms. Both had thirty rooms arranged around three staircases. The hexagonal scheme was ultimately chosen not only because of its ingenuity, but also because it would successfully hide the fact that the Rawlinson Buildings and the Senior Common Room did not line up. The design was refined over the next year and construction began in the summer of 1958. The *College Notes*, the predecessor of this magazine, noted in 1960 that 'the new building (the "Beehive") was occupied in January and has aroused great interest among the many people who have come to see it'.

Even those who loathe 'modern architecture' must surely admit that the Beehive is an ingenious design and an excellent example of its type, of far greater interest than the concrete boxes that other colleges erected. Those interested in the architectural influences, particularly that of Frank Lloyd Wright, would do well to read Geoffrey Tyack's *Modern Architecture in an Oxford College, St John's College 1945–2005* (Oxford, 2005), which can be acquired from the Alumni Office. For the remainder of this article I shall instead consider what the building of the Beehive says about St John's.

A College myth has developed which states that 'modern' St John's (the St John's at the top of the Norrington Table) dates back to the building of Tommy White (which ended the need for any undergraduate to find digs) and the Presidency of Dick Southern. There is a grain of truth in this, but its implication, that St John's before this was a dull, barbaric place, is obvious nonsense. Instead, it is better to think of the College's history on a trajectory.

For the College in the late nineteenth century was a dull, barbaric place. The President, James Bellamy, devoted himself to fighting every reform across the University, and it was said that Gilbert Murray (who died in 1957 as the Beehive plans were being drawn up) became the great scholar of his age not because of, but despite, being at St John's. One can argue that the turning point came with the appointment of Sidney Ball in 1882, but it

took decades to work through. In 1919 Mabbott came to St John's because he was, thanks to the First World War, 'too rusty' for Balliol. In 1933 the students declared themselves in 'The Lamb & Flag' magazine to be 'simple folk caring little whether or not our deeds resound through all Oxford or whether we are accounted great in the wider life of the University'. Even in 1958, with the Beehive already begun, the editor could begin the *College Notes* with the underwhelming statement that 'the year has been uneventful'.

It would be rash to suggest that everything changed with the building of the Beehive (or indeed Tommy White), but it is, I think, symbolic. It is a symbol of ambition. It was the ambition of the new young fellows who had not been born and bred at St John's like their older, more conservative brethren, men who had imbued some of the conservatism of their tutors: the men who had fought (and lost) the battles that the corridors of Keble and the women's colleges represented. The Beehive signalled the College's ambition not only by being modern and radical; as well as being functional it was also an intellectual statement, and it was hugely imaginative. It is surely no coincidence that in the same issue as the notice on the Beehive, the editor of the *College Notes* decided to summarize the achievements of Old Members in the Arts, a field in which they 'usually go unsung in these Notes'. It was the College's aim that those men who lived in the Beehive would never be able to state like their predecessors of 1933 (the same year, it is worth noting, that Maufe produced his timid design for the site) that they were 'simple folk'. From now on, the College's deeds would resound through Oxford and beyond.

But there is also an important paradox at the heart of the Beehive. The genius of its final hexagonal design was the result of both radical and conservative tendencies. The modernism of the building came from the desire of Colvin and the younger fellows to produce something new and radical, but it would have been just another box had not the older fellows insisted on the tradition of staircases. The Beehive therefore represents a new post-War ambition, but also a tension between new and conservative ideas; and these have surely been at the heart of St John's in the fifty years since.

DEPARTURES:

SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRIS ...

KEITH PEARCE, THE APPROACHABLE, UNFLAPPABLE, AND EVER-EFFICIENT CLERK OF WORKS RETIRED THIS YEAR. IN HIS TIME AT ST JOHN'S HE HAS WATCHED THE COLLEGE GROW BEYOND ANYTHING THAT COULD HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATED ON HIS ARRIVAL. HE HAS A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF THE NOOKS AND CRANNIES OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE CURTILAGE, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE IDIOSYNCRASIES OF ITS DENIZENS, THAN ALMOST ANYONE ELSE IN ST JOHN'S. IN A CONVERSATION WITH JOHN KELLY, FITTINGLY HELD IN THE LAMB AND FLAG, ONE OF THE MANY BUILDINGS HE HAS HELPED RENOVATE, KEITH LOOKED BACK ON HIS CAREER AND ON THE CHANGES IN COLLEGE LIFE HE HAS LIVED THROUGH AND HELPED TO SHAPE.

Keith Pearce seems so much a part of Oxford in general and St John's in particular that it comes as shock to discover he is in fact a Londoner and that his connection with the College had more to do with a mixture of custard and cold rain than any traditional ties. Born in Perivale, he grew up in Chiswick and Northolt and after leaving school served an apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner with Taylor Woodrow Construction. In the course of this he won the prestigious annual Prize awarded by the Association of London Master Builders and subsequently gained wide experience in a range of different jobs, working on luxury flats

in Eaton Square, the International Youth Hostel in Tottenham Court Road, the Debenham and Freebody headquarters in Welbeck Street, and Sopers Store in Harrow.

It was the Taylor Woodrow connection that brought Keith to Oxford. In 1964 Alfred Bird, the custard makers, decided to relocate to Banbury and commissioned the firm to erect a new factory for them there. At this time Taylor Woodrow were developing an expertise in the construction of nuclear power stations and, when the Banbury job was reaching its end, asked for Keith's assistance in building one at Wyfla on the desolate north coast of Anglesey. 'There was no way I was going to North Wales in the middle winter', Keith recalls, 'and so I started working for F. J. Minns of Botley, a local builder who did a lot of college work'. And, since one of Minns' more important clients turned out to be St John's, Keith found himself spending a lot of time in or about the College, repairing, among other jobs, the workshops in Bagley Wood, rebuilding Sir Howard Colvin's house in Plantation Road, working on the Tower and Front Quad, and on the extensive refurbishment of St Giles House when it first came back to College in 1965. Astute observers in the Estates and Domestic Offices noted the quality of his work and before long he was invited to join the full-time staff of St John's, starting in 1971 as carpenter and joiner and subsequently being promoted to the position of Foreman and then Clerk of Works.



He quickly discovered that the Clerk of Works official remit – to supervise the efficient running of the Estates Yard, to organise the upkeep of the North Oxford Estate and to make sure the ever-expanding College operates smoothly and effectively – hardly came near to describing the day-to-day challenge of often unforeseeable, frequently unreasonable, and sometimes downright bizarre demands. But this is just what he liked best about the job. ‘The variety and challenge: if there was no other desk the problem arrived on mine. Every day presented new and unanticipated problems: so every day was fresh. And, although answerable to the Bursar and Domestic Bursar, they always gave me a lot of freedom of action and trusted me to use my own initiative. I got great personal satisfaction at solving whatever quandaries the job presented. And, of course, I was working with a very good and supportive team in the Estates Yard. Getting the job done on time has also been an important goal.’ Naturally, there have been some mundane days, but Keith ‘enjoyed it all’, taking as his motto ‘the impossible to-day but miracles take a little longer’.

Challenges on less mundane days have included feats that might have daunted Spiderman. As for instance trying to protect a house in Wellington Place during a Force 10 gale. Someone had stripped the lead from the window roofs and water was pouring in, so, with Ralph Wilkinson hanging onto his legs, and swinging like a demented pendulum in the raging wind Keith struggled to haul a tarpaulin over the top of the window. Anglesey might have been a softer option after all. And it was not just the forces of nature but also human nature which could give trouble. During a spike in terrorist activities, a tenant in St John’s Street, disgruntled by the failure of a legal action against the College, refused to leave the premises. Bailiffs were called in with Keith and the Estate Yard in attendance, only to discover him loading guns into the back of his car. Armed officers of the Thames Valley police were quickly summoned and found that the flat was a veritable arsenal, cluttered with yet more guns, as well as clips of ammunition, hand grenades and sweating plastic explosives. The bomb squad arrived at the double, and the street was cleared while they made the house safe. Fortunately no one was hurt in that incident, but Keith recalls that perhaps his most bizarre job was being called out one evening to remove a body from the Senior Common Room. Not a case for Inspector Morse apparently, nor an academic dispute over angels and pinheads turned

nasty, nor even a chance consequence of SCR food, but an unfortunate guest succumbing to natural causes and inconsiderately blocking access to the kitchen. Given his acquired expertise in this field it was perhaps not surprising that when the remains of former Fellows were discovered interred in the walls of the Chapel crypt, Keith was charged with the task of removing them for reburial.

But his work centred on the living not the dead, and he is particularly gratified with his part in implementing the College’s positive policy towards disabled students. He has designed and built a special computer desk for undergraduates with limited motor functions and helped fit out a room for students with impaired sight. He was also on the alert to make sure that if, as sometimes happened, disabled students were allocated rooms at the top of the Thomas White Building they were quickly rescued and rehoused in more suitable accommodation. And when an overenthusiastic player suffered a severe injury in the Squash Courts, he created a special sling and stretcher which is capable of negotiating the tortuous spiral stairs there without spilling the victim or otherwise aggravating the damage.

Keith was always aware that there is a psychological as well as physical dimension to the job. He knows the importance of listening to lonely and homesick students while overseeing repairs to their rooms and has always tried to be as sympathetic as possible to requests for help in making sure everyone is happy with their accommodation. Apart from sustaining harmonious relations in the Estates Yard team, he has been sensitive to the fact that the tasks they are called upon to do can be misinterpreted as attempts to encroach on private fiefdoms. He remembers one memorable occasion when a President’s housekeeper rounded on the workmen carrying out repairs in the Lodgings with such ferocity that they fled, and did not dare return until the President concerned had managed to pacify her.

The biggest change since he came to St John’s is the greatly increased size of the College, both in membership and buildings, bringing a huge multiplication in the number of tasks for the Clerk of Works Office. But the event he sees as pivotal was the admission of women in the late 1970s. He chuckles when he recollects the consternation the prospect raised, and the solemn and seemingly endless debates on the structural changes it would necessitate. ‘And they might as well have been endless’, he remarks, ‘since most of the problems

*Keith Pearce, retiring
Clerk of Works*

never materialised – for instance the long discussions about unisex staircases and the segregation of lavatories.’ Over subsequent years he has noticed changes in undergraduate demeanour. ‘There is less hierarchy than in the old days’, he says, ‘but they seem to demand more. They’ll stand politely and listen to you, and then do their own thing anyway. They worry more about exams but they are all accommodated in good rooms and better looked after. And the Fellows are less traditional than they used to be.’

As Keith remembers, he arrived ‘before buildings like the Sir Thomas White were built; the College was only small in comparison to today’. The TW Building and the Garden Quad, and lately the Kendrew Quad, with all of which Keith has been closely involved, are grand and eye-catching witnesses to the expansion of the College. But, unlike the architects and outside contractors, the Estate Yard cannot up sticks once the new buildings are complete. They remain to sort out teething problems and sometimes yet more incorrigible difficulties. It was only when the first students started to arrive that the full extent of the awkwardness of getting luggage and personal possession in and out of the Thomas White Building became clear, nor did the terrifying access problems of reaching the windows at the top of the Building emerge until it was essential to replace a pane of glass in one of them.

But quite apart from these *grands travaux*, Keith was also busy with important, if not always so conspicuous, additions to the College Estate, both within and without the walls. Even a small sample of the undertakings with which he had been concerned reminds us of just how vital and various his job has been. Besides overseeing the repair and refurbishment of the Lamb & Flag, nearly all the houses on eastern side of St Giles and a number on the other side, he has made quantities of houses in St John’s Street habitable for graduate and overspill students. In the same area, he oversaw the conversion of 5 Pusey Street and the transformation of 1 Beaumont Place from an outpost of the British Council to teaching rooms and offices for Emeritus Research Fellows. Further north, he helped in the massive development of Hart Synott House into graduate flats, as well as co-ordinating extensive work on a number of houses in Woodstock and Leckford Roads.

The walls of College have also rung to the sound of his projects. Quite apart from the major buildings, there have been alterations and

extensions to the Library, particularly a whole new ground floor (and, on the southern side of the Library, the stonework repaired and the Fellows’ Garden transformed), the new Middle Common Room (now the envy of post-graduate Oxford), the rebuilding in the Senior Common Room, the reroofing of most of the College with Cotswold tiles, and a crucial restructuring of the Porters’ Lodge. Repairs to the stonework in the Canterbury Quad have allowed it to reassume its original beauty, immeasurably enhanced by its curious and engaging carvings many of which could only be restored because Keith had had the foresight to photograph them many years ago as they were on the point of eroding beyond recognition or recall. He must have stored up a good deal of treasure in Heaven by the work he has done in the Chapel alone – new lighting, a new sound system, and the very significant amount of rebuilding that was needed to install the new organ. And this is to say nothing of the extension to the Boathouse or the complete refiguring of the Sports Pavilion and the Bagley Wood Saw Mill.

The fabric of the College, tended by the Estates Yard, persists; its servants pass. Keith has seen four Presidents and four Bursars come and go, as well as five Head Porters, three Head Gardeners and two Boatmen. And now he himself joins the ranks of the retirees. He will miss the variety and challenge of the job and the ambience of St John’s, which he thinks has a closer feeling of camaraderie than any other Oxford College, and which he has always found a good and fair employer. The only thing he won’t miss is the increasing cascade of red-tape and paper-work generated particularly by the demands of Health and Safety legislation.

He has taken retirement a few years earlier than he might have done, partly to spend as much time as possible with his grandchildren, and also to help look after his mother, who is suffering from Alzheimer’s disease and needs daily attendance. As a keen fisherman and President of the Great Western Railway Fishing Club in Rose Hill, he relishes the prospect of many days with rod and line, especially in the Hinksey Lake, where he has caught a number of pike, a prize tench, and, exotically, a turtle. He looks forward to calling into College regularly to keep up with friends and to see what new projects are underway. But, even when not here in person, his presence will remain, vibrant in every piece of masonry, material, and fabric he has helped create and maintain.

As well as Keith Pearce, a number of other long serving members of the College community retired this year. Much appreciated by generations of alumni, they will be sadly missed and we are grateful to them for their unstinting service and help.

Peter Cox has retired after working for an astonishing 65 years in College. He joined St John's as a Staircase Scout shortly after the end of the War, on 25 November 1945, a time of rationing and austerity, coal fires and chamber-pots. As well as working as a scout, he also served as a waiter in Hall and was promoted to Head Waiter in 1978 and to the position of Head Scout in 1980. Although as a boy he had not intended to work in a college, he was following a family tradition since his father was a scout at Univ. for over forty years. In his career at the College he has witnessed it change profoundly, growing in numbers (there were under 200 members when he started), in fabric (he was here when the first post-war building, the Dolphin Quad, was begun), and in composition (he thinks the admission of women the most significant event in his time here). When he began, the role of the scout was more that of a personal servant; as he recalled in the 2005 TW, he'd 'start at six in the morning seven days a week. There were coal fires to make and the slops to take out. One of the biggest improvements was when they fitted washbasins in the rooms, put in WCs and did away with the coal fires.'

Peter always cut a dashing figure with a penchant for motorbikes and fast cars, though of late years a high and stately bicycle has been his preferred mode of conveyance. In his youth he rowed for the University College Servants Club and he certainly doesn't look his years: in fact, he officially retired in 1996 but has since worked as a 'casual' waiter every night during term and on many special occasions such as Gaudies, when alumni have always been delighted to see him again. He re-retired in December 2010, but, although this was meant to be his 'positively last appearance', it is rumoured (and hoped) that he may yet be seen at the occasional official dinner in the future. In the meantime he intends to devote himself to his garden and some travelling (but not perhaps on his bike).

Barry Kitching retired as Deputy Head Porter this year. He joined the College in 1992 and with his handsome plume of white hair, astute tolerance, and good humoured efficiency was a familiar and very popular member of the Porters' Lodge. After an early career as a hairdresser he became a supervisor at the car works in Cowley for 25 years. He also worked for the ill-fated de Lorean company and on one memorable occasion a series of police forces blocked off roads so that he could drive one of the gull-winged prototypes at top speed from the factory in Ireland

to an American-bound ship at the docks.

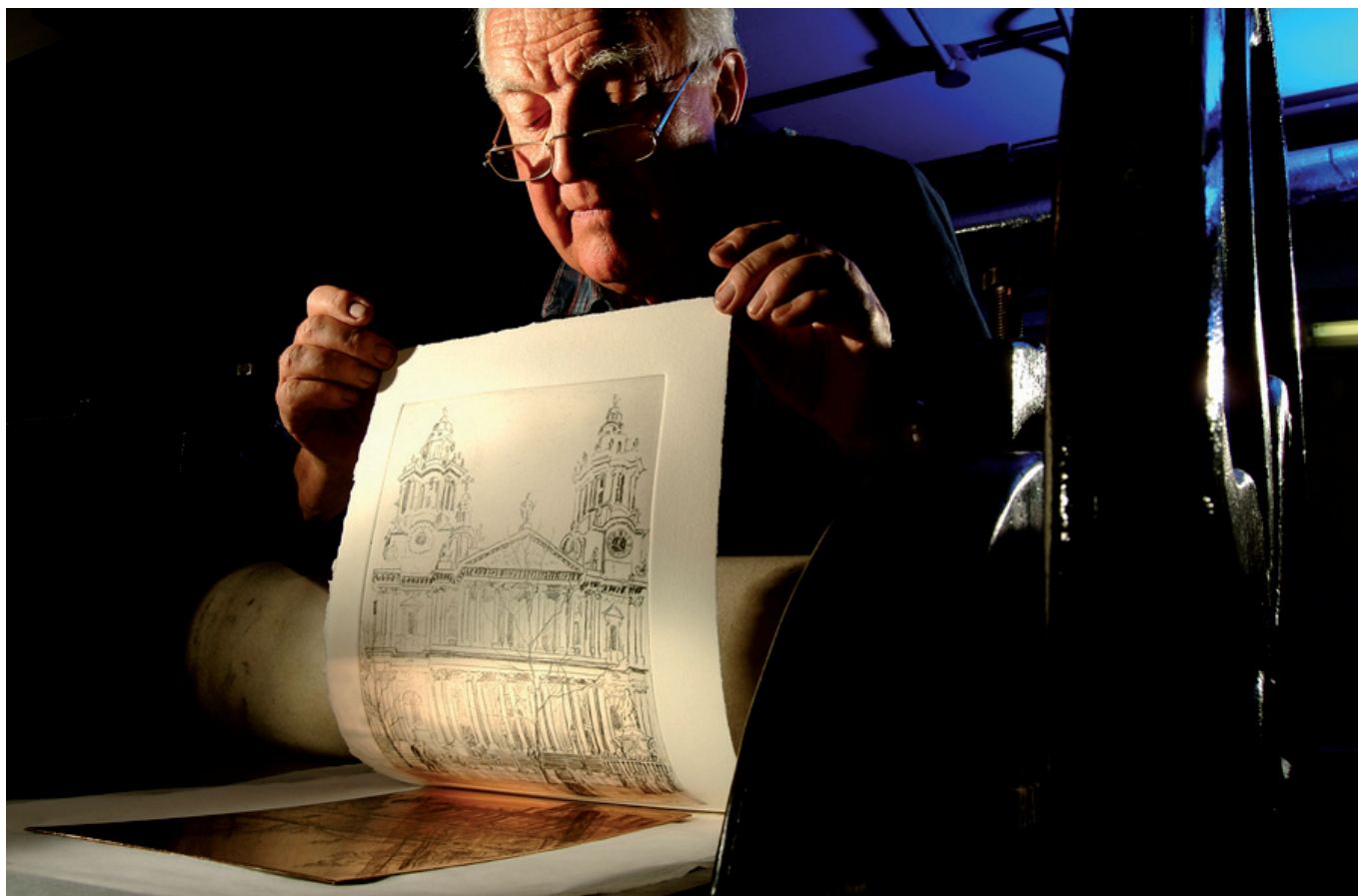
Barry looks back on his years in St John's with great pleasure and some amusement – not least in recalling an occasion when, investigating strange noises issuing from a rooftop in the early hours of the morning, his porter's torch picked out a trio – a man and two young women – drinking champagne without a stitch on. His ambition in retirement is 'to do as little as possible', but as a keen gardener with a number of grandchildren this may turn out to be more difficult than he thinks.



Barry Kitching on his retirement day

Cyril Harris worked as assistant groundsman in the College for fifty-five years. He joined St John's on 1 April 1955 and retired on 10 November 2010 when he reached his 75th birthday. He worked mainly under Ray King, the groundsman in the 1960's and 1970's, and is remembered with affection and gratitude by generations of College sportsmen and women.

Terry Treadwell joined the College on 16 October 1974 and has been so much a part of the Bagley Wood team that it is difficult to imagine the yard there without him. He worked in the sawmill for 36 years, producing sawn timber, fence panels and garden furniture. He was also responsible for the yard, taking orders and selling logs, fence panels and, in December, Christmas trees. Terry retired in January 2011.



SCRATCHING THE SURFACE

ALUMNUS JOHN OWENS (1952) SHARES HERE HIS LOVE OF ETCHING AND DESCRIBES HOW HE CREATED AN ETCHING OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY WHICH IS AVAILABLE AS A LIMITED EDITION FROM THE ALUMNI OFFICE.

The great joy of drawing is that you become better at it the more you practice. As one gets older, one's performance at most things deteriorates. But with drawing I find that it actually improves. I still have the sketch I made of the old library at St John's, when I was an undergraduate between 1952 and 1955, but it is rather quick and slapdash compared with the drawing I made in September 2009. The recent drawing is informed by practice over these last 9 or 10 years at the Prince of Wales drawing School, by drawing Old Masters in the National Gallery, by life drawing at the Royal Academy and by drawing scenes of London, sitting in the street. These are not quick sketches but detailed drawings, which can take 10 or 12 hours over several days to complete. I have painted occasionally all my life, but without

frequent practice one's ability to draw ossifies. For me, drawing is totally absorbing and satisfying.

It is pleasing to share one's work with other people, but I do not like to sell my drawings because this involves cutting them from the sketchbook, and I feel the loss of something which I cannot replace. Michelangelo burned many of his drawings and jealously guarded access to those which he kept. He did not wish to disclose too many of his secrets.

The attraction of printing a drawing from a metal sheet is that I can make several impressions, which I can share with others. A scratch in the metal will hold ink. This process is called *drypoint* and is the method much favoured by Rembrandt. Alternatively, artists use a hand-held chisel, called a burin, to gouge a line in copper or zinc. This is

much deeper than a scratch and is called *engraving* – the method used by Dürer and Hogarth. The third method is to cover the metal plate with a protective coating and to draw in the coating the mirror image of the original drawing. The drawing removes the coating so that when the plate is immersed in acid the drawn lines are eaten by the acid. This process is called *etching*.

To make an etching I first degrease a copper plate, paint the reverse side and file the edges to protect the blankets in the press. The plate is then heated and a *ground*, produced from a mixture of bitumen and rosin, is applied evenly to the surface. I place my original drawing of the St John's Library at right angles to a mirror and then redraw on a piece of paper, touching the copper, the mirror image of the original, so that when it is printed the image comes out the right way round. This is more difficult than it sounds. I have to remind myself where the sun is coming from and then reverse it so as to get the shadows the right way round in the final etching. It takes a whole day to produce the mirror image. When the plate is ready, I place it in a strong solution of ferric chloride which etches the exposed metal. By controlling the *bite* I am able to vary the strength of the image to create distance or nearness.

Further work is often needed to achieve the right tone. Aquatint is a rosin dust, applied in a cupboard, and then melted on to the plate. *Whites* are protected with a varnish and the plate goes back into the acid for 10 seconds. The next area of tone is then protected and the plate exposed in the acid for 20 seconds. Deep blacks need an exposure of several minutes and the entire process takes a whole day.

Once the copper is cleaned and ready for printing, it is warmed on a hot plate and coated with an oil-based printing ink. After cooling, the excess ink is removed with cotton scrim. The plate is polished and highlights can be created using chalk or a cotton bud. The inked plate is then placed on a flat bed press and over it I place dampened paper, which I protect with tissue, and then cover with two or three felt blankets. The press is like an old-fashioned mangle. A roller passes over the blankets to apply sufficient pressure to transfer the image. You can tell it is an original etching if you see the plate mark left in the paper when it is damp. Working flat out, I can produce a single impression in just under an hour, so you can see why each edition is strictly limited.

We have a fine tradition of etching/engraving in

this country from the days of Hollar, with his early maps of 17th Century London, to Hogarth in the 18th Century with *Gin Lane* and the famous series of 'The Idle and the Industrious Apprentice'. William Blake mastered the art of etching, and both Gilray and Cruickshank used it to make venomous cartoons of political figures at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. The advent of photography reduced the demand for etchings to illustrate books, but at the end of the 19th century there was a renaissance with the work of D. Y. Cameron, James McBey, and Sir Muirhead Bone, who produced a marvellous etching of the Canterbury Quadrangle in which all the figures of the dons are easily recognisable. Sir Seymour Hayden, who was a surgeon, founded the Royal Society of Painter–Etchers. Today, artists like David Hockney, Lucian Freud and Norman Ackroyd are producing excellent work, which is contributing to a revival in the interest in etching as an original art form.



Alumnus John Owens (1952) creating an etching (both images by permission of Rio Tinto plc)

John Owens' three etchings of St John's – *Foundations for Learning*; *Queen Henrietta Maria*; *Canterbury Quadrangle*; and *The Old Library, 1598* – are available to alumni at a special price of £150 each, with £50 going to College. The etchings are all 20.5cm x 29.5cm and can be viewed and ordered via the merchandise pages of the Alumni website. Other examples of John Owens' work can be seen at www.johnowensgallery.com.

SPORT:

2009-2010

CRICKET

A heady mix of optimism, frustration, despair and enjoyment has become a familiar brew to captains of St John's College Cricket Club, who have to contend with the modern world's obsession with the attainment of 'a good 2.i', and in 2010 it was certainly no different. It is a great shame that our most time-intensive sport can only be played during the term when we have least of it; but in between the pleading phone calls and cancelled fixtures, I am pleased to report that St John's played some good cricket, unearthed some fine talent and, save for a rainy bowl-out, had a very good shot at winning Cuppers.

After a wet start to the season, the Cuppers campaign got underway against Magdalen who amassed a rather flattering 210 from their allotted 35 overs. This, however, proved no problem for Dr Mike Jones and fresher Harry Howe, who chased down the runs, scoring 68* and 110* respectively. The next round saw St John's drawn against last year's nemesis and this year's eventual winners, University College. Despite a fine start to the chase of 178 from blue Tom Froggett, who was caught for 51, Eugene Duff did not score his 54* at a fast enough rate to ensure anything but a tie. After much wrangling about the competition's rules, a bowl-out was decided upon and it was in this way, in the final round of cricket's answer to a penalty shootout, that our hopes were extinguished.

The rest of the season was marked by some fine individual performances and in many instances a large degree of enthusiasm and commitment. Undoubtedly the highlight, for me, was the demolition of Exeter College, spurred on by the team's new lurid maroon shirts which the captain had accidentally purchased online. It will be sad to see the departure of some of the club's most senior players, especially Tom Froggett, who until the Univ match had not missed a Cuppers game for four years, and Johnny Crockett who managed to continue playing until remarkably close to the date of his first exam. Fourth-year medic Olly Adams proved to be an excellent deputy throughout the

season and I wish the best of luck to Mohinoor Chatterji who takes over the reins as skipper after a season as the side's most penetrating seam bowler.

EUGENE DUFF

BADMINTON

Following their excellent performance last year, St John's Women's team wanted to prove that they could do it again. At the same time, our Men's squad needed to be at their best with two teams in the top Division of the League.

On the Men's side, we entered an additional team so that beginners would always have an opportunity to play without being intimidated by more experienced opponents in a higher division. Unfortunately, there was not much action in the Sixth Division, where our new third team joined the League, and it was only able to arrange two matches. Hopefully, things will be different in the Fifth Division. By contrast, our Men's second team quickly got into full swing, but the top Division proved a little too much for them and, after finishing second-to-last, they face relegation. More cheerfully, with the help of newcomers Mohinoor Chatterji and Edward Peveler, the Men's first team finished the season triumphantly at the top of the First Division. We are thus once again crowned 'Champions of the League' – a title we last won three years ago.

With fresher Sarah Wonham joining the strong force from last year, our Women's team went another season without dropping a single game – with the exception of having to forfeit a match owing to players' other commitments. This meant that they finished top and will be promoted to the First Division where they truly belong.

What other result could be expected when the men and women join forces? Having lost none of its matches, our Mixed team won its League by a clear margin.

Notwithstanding the demands of the Exams season, both our Men's and Women's teams fought very hard to stay in Cuppers. Our Men's team was

knocked out in the quarter-finals after losing to St Catherine's by only 1 point – yes, a POINT of a game!! The Ladies were trying to defend their title but unfortunately were defeated by this year's winners (St Peter's-Christ Church) in the semi-finals.

Lastly, I would like to thank the College for funding our training sessions so that we are able to practice regularly and keep up the standard of the club. Also, I wish my successor – the next SJCBCA captain – Kristopher Ward the best of luck for the next season.

NATTAPONG PAIBOONVORACHAT

SQUASH

Having dropped to a position of relative weakness last year after several years of League domination, this season started with an air of cautious optimism for St John's squash. Despite a lack of University players, one of our biggest strengths lies in our depth of talent; due in no small part to our fantastic courts – rated by many as the best college courts in the University – players of all levels are keen both to play and to improve their squash. This year three teams represented St John's in the Men's Leagues, and for the first time we also entered a team into the Women's League.

With previous winners Wadham and old rivals Magdalen both fielding severely depleted sides, the Men's 1st team, playing in the top Division, started off the year with quiet hopes. Some early victories seemed to justify this confidence, and as the term progressed the Championship appeared to be a two-horse race between ourselves and New College. Indeed, it seemed that a strong win in our final match against Jesus – who had yet to post a result – would guarantee us the title. Unfortunately Jesus turned out to be the dark horses of the Division and, fielding three players from the University second team, gave us an unexpected thrashing, so leaving us in third place for the term. In Hilary term, the second iteration of the League regrettably followed a similar script. With some good wins from Malcolm Begg, Lewis Grey and Mark Hine we once again finished a creditable third overall, while newly promoted Trinity took the title undefeated.

Hilary term also set the stage for Cuppers, in which the First team was unlucky to miss out on a trip to Iffley after defeat in a very tight semi-final against Balliol. Fortunately, the ever-reliable SJC 2nds stepped in to avenge this loss, facing Balliol 2nds in the final of reserve team Cuppers. John's

cruised to a 5–0 victory to win the competition for the fifth year running, and in so doing cemented their position as the best 2nd team in the university.

MALCOLM BEGG



Andrew Wallace-Hadrill (1974), alumnus, Honorary Fellow and Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, presents the inaugural Wallace-Hadrill Shield

RUGBY

After a mixed outcome last year, which saw the team reclaim in Hilary the Second Division place it had lost in Michaelmas, there was good reason for the lads at Saint Anne's & John's RFC to be both hopeful and ambitious. With only a few losses and some promising arrivals, we felt there was something to play for. We did indeed start the season well, winning away to Jesus by the tightest of margins (courtesy of that rarest of things, a Matthew Evans-Young penalty kick), before recording a more comfortable win at home to LMH. Sadly things were always going to get harder from then on, and after letting ourselves down defensively against St Peter's, there was little we could do against such teams as Teddy Hall and St Catz, who both went on to achieve promotion and impress in the top Division. Our early successes proved sufficient however, delivering a third consecutive season in the Second Division.

November saw us take a break from Oxford rugby and visit Cambridge to play John's sister college Sidney Sussex in the inaugural Wallace-Hadrill shield. Our hosts inexplicably came out on top of a chaotic encounter, but a great time was had by all, and we look forward to returning the favour next year.

The second season was altogether more difficult, with relatively little to set the sides apart. What made the difference in the end, it turned out, was numbers. Despite combining two of the largest colleges, fielding a full strength side has rarely been a given for the Saints, and last season was particularly tricky, with academic commitments and injuries combining to play havoc with our team preparation. Despite the welcome return of pugnacious back row Fats Dlamini, we had lost

both vice-captains and several freshers to long-term injuries, while a handful of players were tied up by work. The result was that three games weren't played, though one of those was due to a Worcester forfeit. The two games we did play, against Univ and St Peter's, didn't go our way, though some quality rugby was on display in both, and no little courage.

No doubt a little discouraged by our recent relegation, we crashed out of Cuppers at the first hurdle, against a surprisingly efficient Queen's side, the entertaining but frustrating tie producing a 25-32 score line. The Bowl did look a more likely prospect however, and after seeing away Lincoln, we outnumbered St Hilda's into a last minute concession, giving us a semi-final place against New/Templeton, a Third Division side bolstered by a number of University players. The game was one of our best this season, with some great attacking rugby and some very courageous defending, but indiscipline and fitness told in the end, by which time Oxford fly-half Ross Swanson's boot had put a good thirty points between us and them.

Special mentions should go to Ben Butterfield, who after showing his great quality in the first two wins, suffered a potentially career-ending injury to the face against St Peters; to Will Bowers, a refugee from UCL who delivered a memorable first season, bossing the back row and becoming the year's top try scorer; and to Arthur Coates, just one of a number of freshers to make a great impression, and who will I'm sure lead the side straight back into the Second Division next year.

JOHNNY CROCKETT

MEN'S ROWING

With a large number of oarsmen leaving at the end of last year, recruiting good novices in Michaelmas was more important than ever. The men put together three novice boats, but as rain interrupted much of term and led to the early cancellation of Christ Church Regatta, no crew had a chance to make a real impression.

Huge thanks must be given to David Lee who retired at Christmas after many years of devoted service as Head Coach of the Men's 1st Boat. His position was taken over by Barrie Mulder who had quickly to construct a 1st Torpid in a weather-disrupted Hilary term. The 1st Torpid chased Balliol on Wednesday, but after Balliol bumped out on Exeter, they were left with the task of catching Exeter for the overbump. Much to the delight of

College spectators, they finally got Exeter in front of our Boathouse. On Thursday they caught New College under Donnington Bridge and on Friday rowed over after Balliol in front bumped out. On Saturday they were chasing Oriel and gained off the start. However, avoiding some carnage above them in the Division lost this advantage and led to them succumbing to a blade-winning Hertford crew. This meant they finished up one place (8th in Division I), which is the highest position 1st Torpid has attained for at least 30 years. The 2nd Torpid trained hard but suffered from a lack of depth and experience in the squad, as well as little water time, and unfortunately finished down eight places (7th in the Fourth Division).

This year we had excellent representation at University level. John Harfield rowed at two in Nephthys who won over Granta. Martin Henstridge and Paul Crewe rowed at bow and three respectively in the Lightweight Blue Boat, which was unlucky to lose to Cambridge by a margin of two feet in a tantalisingly close and exciting race.

With several returning oarsmen, the summer saw the Club keen to make a serious impression on the river. The 1st VIII entered Bedford Regatta where they won the College Eights Plate, beating Wadham and Merton 1st VIIIs in the process. They followed this up on Wednesday of Eights Week by bumping Trinity, one of our long-term rivals. They built on this with quick bumps on Wadham on Thursday and Keble on Friday. On Saturday they bumped Exeter for blades along the Green Bank taking them to the top of the Second Division, the highest position since 1997. This meant racing again as sandwich boat and, after frantic repairs to damage sustained in the Exeter bump and much deep breathing, they put up a very good effort in pursuit of Division 1. Their performance was all the more admirable in that the two boats in front bumped out quickly, leaving a long and thrilling chase after St Edmund Hall. Despite making huge ground, they did not have quite enough for the overbump, but resume next year splendidly placed for promotion.

The 2nd VIII were again plagued by a lack of experience but put in a gutsy performance with some well deserved row-overs and finished down two (12th in the Fourth Division). The MCR crewed a 3rd VIII which finished two places up, a very respectable result given that the boat was composed mainly of novices, while the JCR entertained the Eights' crowds with their multi-coloured Morph suits in a 4th VIII.

With almost all of our 1st and 2nd VIII rowers still around next year, we are hoping for even more success in 2011.

BEN PILGRIM

WOMEN'S ROWING

St John's Women's Boat Club enjoyed a hugely successful term on the river. After a very wet Hilary term, with little water time and boats going down rather than up in Torpids, the Easter break saw everyone training hard to turn the tables around for Summer Eights. The training certainly paid off, and St John's women were out in force for Eights Week. The 1st VIII moved up 3 places to 8th in Division I – the highest position St John's women have ever held on the Isis. The 2nd boat also had an excellent week, winning blades and moving up 5 places into the Third Division. Combining the successes of the 1st and 2nd boats, St John's now has the highest placed women's boat club on the river!

Three further boats also competed to row in Summer Eights, and although unfortunately none of them made it through the 'rowing on' stage, they made huge progress in just four weeks, and their enthusiasm (despite 5 a.m. starts!) was brilliant.

Thank you to everyone who came down to the boathouse to support us during Eights Week – all the extra cheering really does make a big difference. Hopefully we can continue to build on the successes of last term and maintain our bumping streak!

REBECCA HEWSTONE

MEN'S FOOTBALL

Football is a game of two halves and this is also true of St John's FC's 2009–10 season. Having secured promotion and won Cuppers in the previous year, SJFCFC started the season as one would expect of serious League and Cuppers contenders. The side won six of the first nine League games, drawing one of the others and losing just two. In Cuppers the team beat Teddy Hall 1–0 in the 1st round (a repeat of last season's final) and then waltzed passed St Anne's 6–1 in the second round, thereby securing a place in the quarter-finals. Furthermore, amongst the Oxford student press the Club was gaining a reputation for its easy-on-the-eye, free-flowing, counter-attacking style.

However, following the Christmas vacation the side failed to recapture its Michaelmas form, injuries to Zagajewski, Forbes, Klaput, and Clubman of the Year Parsons no doubt playing their part. Of the last nine League games the side won just two, drawing two and losing five. Whilst the side had managed 30 League goals in Michaelmas, just twelve were scored in Hilary. This change in fortunes was also seen in Cuppers with the side convincingly beaten 4–2 in the quarter-finals by eventual winners, Lincoln. Despite this dramatic loss of form, SJFCFC still finished a respectable third place in the League, thereby securing their place in the second tier of OUAFC's four-tier system for next season.

SJFCFC also made its presence felt in the football Varsity matches. Players' Player of the Year



The Women's 2nd VIII celebrate winning blades at Summer Eights 2010

and top goal scorer Affron, as well as veteran midfielder Earle, were both involved in the Centaurs Varsity match, while Zagajewski gained a Blue for his part in this year's victory over Cambridge. This was the final year for several members of the side, including the formidable central midfield pairing of Parsons and Earle, giant centre-back Eastham, goal-scoring winger Evans-Young and 2nd team captain Grey. However, despite this significant loss, a decent intake of freshers next season should see SJCFC continue to be a major force in college football.

PAUL FORBES



*The Women's Football
First XI: Cuppers
finalists 2010*

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL

Having won the League the previous year, the women's football team started off this season in high spirits and aiming for the double whammy of topping the League and winning Cuppers. Tanned and rested after our 3 months of holiday, we approached our first match against Wadham with a certain confidence. Unfortunately this was soon ripped to shreds as we only managed to draw against a team we'd beaten easily last year, despite the fact that they had only seven players on the pitch. Luckily this setback seemed to spur the team on and we began a winning streak that continued through Michaelmas term, and which included our trouncing the joint Christ Church/Oriel team 8-0 one lovely Sunday morning.

Things began to get serious in Hilary term, as we concentrated on winning our Cupper's matches and working our way towards a place in the final. The quarter-final against Teddy Hall was a tough match but we were determined to get through to the next round and managed to beat them 4-1; perhaps our game was improved by having to wear the boys' team's smelly unwashed kit after both

teams turned up in red! The day of the semi-final came round and we trekked all the way along the Cowley Road, arriving drenched to be confronted with the war-painted St Peter's team and their evil squirrel mascot. Despite the size advantage of the Peter's team, who were about a foot taller than us on average, the game started off pretty evenly with both sides putting up a strong fight to stay in the competition. After we took the lead the match became ever more physical, and the taunts from said evil squirrel ever more personal. Despite several good attempts from Peter's we managed to defend well, with Elizabeth Penn forming a very effective wall between their forwards and Elizabeth McKinnon in goal. Eventually we scored again and as the whistle blew celebrated getting into the first Cupper's final any of us could remember!

Finally, the day we'd been waiting for arrived. With a 10.30 kick-off at Marston, we set out nice and early with plenty of supporters in tow and in our new kit. Somerville were as determined as we to do their best, and both teams gave it their all. Each goal from the John's side, including an incredible shot from outside the box by Charlotte Jackson, was matched by a goal from Somerville, two of them being scored from corners, until the 90 minutes ended in a 3-3 draw. After a quick break of Capri-Sun and oranges the teams headed back onto the pitch for an extra 30 minutes, both exhausted but willing to fight for the title. Neither side was able to break through the other's defence until, just a few minutes from the end of extra time, Somerville managed to get a ball past our defence and Elizabeth McKinnon, taking them into the lead. We were unable to equalise before the whistle blasted but, as dejected as we were, it was also a proud moment since not only had we got to the Cupper's final, but the match had been so close it went into extra time. We couldn't have tried harder, especially Claire Stockdale who never gave up on the ball and inspired the rest of the team to give it their all right up to the end.

So we had another great year with a really enthusiastic team – the fact that we've not yet had to play a match with fewer than 11 players is a testament to how keen everyone is! Sadly, about half of the team were finalists and will not be with us next season, but there is plenty of fresher talent and hopefully we'll carry on going from strength to strength.

MAIJA SEQUEIRA

F A R E W E L L

BURKE KNAPP

Joseph Burke Knapp was born in Portland, Oregon, and came to St John's in 1933 as a Rhodes Scholar from Stanford University, which he had entered at the age of sixteen. At St John's he read PPE and took a vigorous part in the intellectual and athletic life of the College. He was President of the Debating Society, a member of the King Charles Club, swam for Oxford against Cambridge from 1934 to 1936, and captained the Oxford Water Polo team in the same period. His plan on leaving Oxford was to join the American Foreign Service but on a brief visit to Berlin for the Olympic Games he was persuaded to join the Berlin branch of Brown, Harriman & Co., an Anglo-American banking firm. He found the work so fascinating that he decided to remain with them, spending six months in Berlin and then moving for three years to London 'where I carried an umbrella like everybody else, although I never got around to wearing a bowler hat'. This provided his apprenticeship in international finance.

With the outbreak of war in 1939 his job disappeared, and he at last returned to the USA, where he took a post with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. Here he advised on which American exchange controls were appropriate in a time of war, and later became involved in planning financial arrangements for the eventual occupation of Europe. At the beginning of 1944 he transferred to the State Department where he worked on plans for the long-term economic development of post-war Germany and on ways of reintegrating Germany into the world community. He attended sessions of the Bretton Wood Conference as an observer, and later played a part in the introduction of the Deutschmark, the foundation of subsequent German economic success. He spent some months in Germany at the end of the war as Economic Adviser to the American Military Government, returning to Washington in August 1945 where he was asked to rejoin the Federal Reserve Board. He was soon appointed the first Director of the International Department at the Board, and was an astute participant in the negotiations over the American loan to Britain in late 1945 (during which he earned the gratitude of John Maynard Keynes by pointing out an error in his calculations). Later he also took part in preliminary discussions on implementing the Marshall Plan.

In 1948 he moved back to the State Department, this time as Director of the Office of Financial and Development Policy, an institution which oversaw US activities in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and also administered the Export-Import Bank and other foreign lending agencies of the Government. Unforeseeably, much of his time was taken up with trying to resolve the Berlin Blockade, which had been triggered by a dispute between the Allies and the Soviet Union over which currency was to be used in that divided city. This was a task that stretched

his diplomatic skills to their limits: persuading the British and French Governments not to compromise with the Soviets, placating the American military government in Berlin, and attempting to co-ordinate conflicting instructions from the State Department, the US Treasury, and the Pentagon.

In late 1949 he was invited to become Deputy Director of the Economics Department at the World Bank, where he appraised the creditworthiness of would-be borrower nations and established the limits within which money should be lent. He had been in this post for only a few months when he was seconded to the State Department as economic adviser to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the formation of which had been accelerated by the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950. Although this period of leave from the World Bank was supposed to last only one year, an economic crisis in Brazil led to his appointment as head of a joint Brazilian-American Commission for Economic Development, a job he combined with serving as Minister for Economic Affairs in the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.

He finally returned to the World Bank in 1951 and was appointed Director of the Department of Operations for the Western Hemisphere (essentially Latin America), where his Brazilian experience stood him in such good stead that he served for the next five years in the post. In July 1956 he was appointed Vice-President of Operations and Chairman of the Loan Committee, and in October 1972 promoted to the rank of Senior Vice-President of Operations. He retired in 1978, but continued to make his expertise available as an international financial advisor, as well as leading a project to monitor corruption in the administration of loans to developing countries.

Ever since his return to Washington in the fifties he had taken an active part in the city's cultural life, and from 1959 to 1968 he was President of Arena Stage, a non-profit theatre company which inspired the American regional theatre movement and became one of the USA's leading repertory companies.

Burke Knapp was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's in 1975 and returned to College on as many occasions as his busy life would allow. In 2004 he made a generous donation to set up the Knapp Bursary for Graduate Fieldwork in Development Studies, returning in that year for his last visit. Although over 90 years old, his mind was still as sharp and agile as ever, and his memory unimpaired. He kept a High Table of Fellows and Junior Research Fellows — the latter seventy years his juniors — enthralled with recollections of his engagement in world affairs and with shrewd observations on the contemporary global economic and political situation.

He moved to California in the early 1980s and died on 22 November 2009 in Palo Alto, following complications from a hip fracture.

He married the British actress Hilary Eaves in 1939, and, secondly, Iris Hay-Edie in 1976. He is survived by the four children of his first marriage, Louis, Rosalind, Elise, and Michael, and by two granddaughters and six great-grandchildren.

JOHN CLARKE

John Rigarlsford Clarke was a reproductive physiologist and lecturer in the Departments of Agricultural Science and Zoology at Oxford. Born in 1925, he was one of three sons of a Professor of Geology, and educated at Hale School in Perth, Australia. He came up to St John's as a Rhodes Scholar in 1947, after graduating from the University of Western Australia, to do a second degree in Zoology and stayed on as an Australian Commonwealth student to complete a D.Phil. on the ecology of the field vole. As well as his distinguished academic work, he also played a full part in the cultural and sporting life of St John's and the University. He sang in the Oxford Bach Choir, and described how, shortly after his arrival in St John's, he performed several arias and recitatives from *The Messiah* in the empty College Chapel for the pure joy of it while a friend accompanied him on the organ. He was a member of the College Essay Society and the King Charles Club, and also represented the College in Athletics and Hockey, as well as being elected President of the University Exploration Club. While at St John's he met Marianne Fillenz, who had come to Oxford from New Zealand to do a D.Phil. in Physiology, and who was later elected a Fellow of St Anne's, and they were married in the College Chapel in 1950, followed by a reception in what had been his rooms at the top of the Buttery staircase.

He had been appointed Demonstrator in the Department of Agriculture before finishing his doctorate and in 1953 was promoted to the post of University Demonstrator. Dedicated to his family, his children recall that throughout their childhood he would cycle home from the laboratory to have tea with them before cycling back again to work for another few hours. He collaborated with his supervisor Dennis Chitty in studying the dynamics of small mammal populations, and began to extend his researches on reproductive physiology, particularly photoperiodism, both in laboratory animals and those he studied in Wytham Woods. He spent 1957–58 with the Medical Research Council in New Zealand, working on endocrinology and pituitary cytology, and after his return to Oxford became, in 1962, University Lecturer in the Department of Agriculture, remaining there until it was closed by a short-sighted Government fiat, at which time he transferred to Zoology. In 1964 he was elected a Fellow of Linacre College where he served as Vice-Principal from 1990 to 1992. He was for some years on the Council of the Society for Experimental Biology as well as acting from 1972 to 1980 as Secretary of the Society for the Study of Fertility and as

Chairman from 1987 to 1990. He is remembered fondly by members of the Society for his enthusiasm, his generosity of spirit, his commanding but unintimidating presence, and the excellence of his papers, delivered in a strong speaking voice which made microphones redundant.

He edited the *Oxford Reviews of Reproductive Biology* (1984–88) and played a significant role in the management of the *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*. In 2004 he was awarded the Marshall Medal in recognition of his ‘outstanding contribution to the study of fertility and reproduction’. He also carried his expertise into the public sphere: in the early 1990s he was a member of the Interim Licensing Authority for in vitro fertilisation and subsequently acted as an inspector for the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority, a position he held until he was over eighty. On the international scene, he served as a member of a World Health Organization team which monitored the Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research.

Although he officially retired from his Lectureship in Zoology in 1992 (when he was elected to an Emeritus Fellowship at Linacre), he continued to take an active interest in research and was still going into the Oxford Zoology laboratory until ten days before his death.

He was noted for his teaching and particularly as a graduate supervisor, attracting research students from all over the world and following their later careers with keen interest. A committed peace campaigner, he was a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and took part in demonstrations into his late seventies, including the 2003 march against the war in Iraq. He died of a sudden attack of pneumonia on 2 April 2010 and is survived by his wife Marianne, by their children Eric, Karen and Sue, and by five grandchildren.

ELIZABETH ANNE FALLAIZE

Although it was evident that Elizabeth Fallaize’s final illness was not getting any better, it was still with a sense of shock and profound sadness that we learned of her death on 6 December 2009. She had borne the cruelly random onset of motor neuron disease with such characteristic fortitude and cheerfulness that until the very end, and against all the odds, we wanted to believe that if anyone could defeat that pitiless affliction, she could. Earlier in the year her pupils had flocked back to St John’s for a lunch to mark her retirement, a palpable and visible witness to the great esteem and gratitude they felt towards her as a person and a teacher, and a striking portrait of her as the first woman Fellow at St John’s had only lately been unveiled and hung in the College Hall.

Although cut short in its prime, Elizabeth’s career was distinguished in a number of fields. She was born in Newcastle in 1950 and attended Dame Allan’s School and Wellington Grammar School before going on to study French at the University of Exeter. She remained at Exeter after graduating to work for a Ph.D. on the nineteenth-century journalist,

caricaturist, and photographer Étienne Carjat, a study that she published as *Étienne Carjat and ‘Le Boulevard’* in 1987. She was appointed to her first teaching post at Wolverhampton Polytechnic in 1975 and moved to the French Department at the University of Birmingham two years later. She taught at Birmingham for thirteen years, and it was at this time that her research interests moved into the twentieth century with the publication of two books on the novelist André Malraux.

In 1989 she was elected the first woman Official Fellow of St John’s and took up the post the following year. Although the College had gone mixed ten years previously, we had not yet managed to appoint a woman to a permanent Fellowship and it was with a sense of relief, even among the more chauvinistic members of the Governing Body, that this anomaly was beginning to be corrected. Of course, it put pressure on her. On the one hand, masculine rituals built up over centuries and taken unquestioningly as the norm, had now to be reviewed, while, on the other, she found that, called upon to provide a female perspective, she was appointed to more than the normal number of College committees. She rose spiritedly to these challenges, and settled into College life effectively and happily.

And also into the life of Oxford. Her election as Junior Proctor gave her an informed knowledge of the diverse and sometimes byzantine workings of the University, and established her reputation as an efficient administrator and skilled negotiator. Her year in office laid the foundation for other important posts, including Chair of the Medieval and Modern Languages Faculty Board and, from 2005, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Education. As Pro-Vice-Chancellor she co-ordinated an audit by the Quality Assessment Agency, which reviewed Oxford’s academic goals and achievements, oversaw the revision of the University’s Strategic Plan, and helped devise the ‘Embedding Graduate Studies’ agenda, an initiative for training graduates in teaching techniques. She also played an important role in the debate over the size and shape of the University, as well as chairing the University’s Honorary Degrees Committee and joining the Rhodes Trust. It was with a painful sense of loss as well as profound sadness that the Administration accepted her resignation because of ill-health in 2008.

Despite these demanding calls upon her time and energy, Elizabeth also managed to pursue a vibrant research career in the study and analysis of French literature. Among her most important books are *The Novels of Simone de Beauvoir* (1988), a pioneering full-length study of de Beauvoir’s novels, approaching them through an examination of their narrative strategies and textual representations of gender and identity. This was followed by *French Women’s Writing: Recent Fiction* (1993), which, by way of critical analysis and translated extracts, introduced a new generation of French women writers to Anglophone attention, a service she also rendered to de Beauvoir with her *Simone de Beauvoir: A Critical Reader* (1998). *French Fiction in the Mitterrand Years*, co-written with Colin Davis in

2000, offers an illuminating account of recent French culture as variously rendered in contemporary post-modern and post-colonial works, while *The Oxford Book of French Short Stories*, which she edited in 2002, makes available the texts and contexts of a rich and varied genre of French writing from the 18th century onwards. Despite the onset of motor neuron disease, Elizabeth also managed to deliver several keynote papers at international conferences marking the centenary of de Beauvoir’s birth in 2008.

In addition to her own work, she contributed to the community of French scholarship more generally. She served from 1996 to 2004 as co-editor of *French Studies*, a leading international journal, and edited the series *Oxford Studies in Modern European Literature, Film and Culture*. She was a founder member of Women in French (WIF), established in 1988 to support women teachers of French in higher education and to promote the study of women’s writing in French, organizing the first research sub-group and contributing to many of the seminars, conferences and publications that followed. In recognition of her distinguished research she was awarded the title of Professor of French in 2002 and nor did these achievements go unnoticed in France: in 2002 the French Government appointed her an Officier dans l’ordre des palmes académiques for her services to French culture, and promoted her to Commandeur in 2009.

Elizabeth was at the height of her powers as a teacher, scholar and academic administrator when she was unexpectedly struck down with motor neurone disease in 2007. With exemplary fortitude and the constant support of her husband Alan Grafen she retained a positive attitude to the very end: attending meetings of the Governing Body for as long as she was able, manoeuvring her motorized wheel chair with the élan of a Formula One driver, entertaining friends and former pupils, and when speech became impossible, communicating with the help of a whiteboard.

One of Elizabeth’s particularly concerns as a teacher and as Pro-Vice-Chancellor had been the support of graduate studies, assistance all the more significant in a time which has witnessed a precipitous fall in government funding. She left a bequest to set up a graduate scholarship in Modern Languages in her name, and a very generous gift by an anonymous donor has ensured that this will now become a permanent and recurrent memorial of her life.

She is survived by her husband Alan, daughter Alice, and son Jack.

ANTONY FLEW

Antony Garrard Newton Flew was for most of his life a rationalist philosopher who denied the existence of God. Then, at the age of eighty, he suddenly and controversially changed his mind and began to argue for a Deity by design. Before that he had described himself as a ‘negative atheist’, maintaining that theological propositions could ‘neither be verified nor falsified by experience’, a position he put most succinctly in his paper ‘Theology and

Falsification', published in 1950 and said to be one of the most frequently-quoted philosophical publications of the second half of the 20th century.

He was born in 1923 and educated at Kingswood School, Bath. His father, a Nonconformist minister, was a president of the Methodist Conference and a member of the World Council of Churches. He encouraged his son to take an interest in religious questions, but at the age of 15 the younger Flew lost his faith, unable to reconcile the notion of divine omnipotence with the existence of evil.

War service delayed his arrival at St John's. He was resident in College in Hilary and Trinity Terms 1942 while taking the Royal Air Force cadet course and from late 1942 to 1943 he transferred on a state scholarship to the School of Oriental and African Studies in London University to learn Japanese. He rejoined the RAF as an intelligence officer in October 1943 and was subsequently attached to the Air Ministry until December 1945. He came up to St John's the following January as an Exhibitioner, and was elected to a Casberd Scholarship in 1947 and to the prestigious John Locke Scholarship in Mental Philosophy the following year. He retained links with the College throughout his life, and was a generous contributor to the 450 Fund.

After taking Greats he began to read for the B.Phil., and in 1949 was appointed Lecturer in Philosophy at Christ Church. While at Oxford he attended meetings of C. S. Lewis's Socratic Club but, although impressed by Lewis himself, was not persuaded by his arguments for the existence of God. His postgraduate study was supervised by Gilbert Ryle, who had just published *The Concept of Mind*, and who was a pioneer of 'ordinary language philosophy'. It was this approach, and his reading of David Hume, that underpinned Flew's 'Theology and Falsification', which he had first delivered as a paper to the Socratic Club. He was also interested in the debate about paranormal phenomena and the notion of an afterlife, which were to be the subjects of his first book, published in 1953 as *A New Approach to Psychical Research*.

In 1950 he left Oxford to take up a post in Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen University and in 1954 was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the University of Keele, where he taught for nearly twenty years. In 1973, following a period as a Visiting Professor at Calgary University in Canada, he transferred to Reading University, where he remained until taking early retirement in 1982. Following this, he worked on a part-time basis for three years as Professor of Philosophy at York University, Toronto.

Flew gained an early reputation as one of the leading proponents of 'ordinary language philosophy', and in 1955 edited *Logic and Language: First Series*, an influential anthology that brought its concepts to a wider audience. He continued to apply the new method to religious questions and with Alasdair MacIntyre edited *New Essays in Philosophical Theology* (1955). In his study of religion, as in his other philosophical concerns, he was

deeply influenced by David Hume, on whom he became an authority, and his *Hume's Philosophy of Belief* (1961) made a significant contribution to the study of *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*. He applied his linguistic approach to a range of studies, including psychoanalysis, crime, and evolutionary ethics. In political philosophy, he defended classical liberalism against egalitarianism, arguing against John Rawls. In all, he was the author of some 23 works of philosophy and also a member of the Mind Association and the Aristotelian Society.

Since so many of his books set out his arguments for atheism, and given that he had been a vice-president of the Rationalist Press Association, chairman of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, and a Fellow of the Academy of Humanism, his volte-face over the existence of God came as shock to his readers and admirers, especially since as late as 2001 he had stoutly denied internet rumours that he had renounced atheism in his posting *Sorry To Disappoint, but I'm Still an Atheist!* He later said that it was reading Gerard Schroeder's *The Hidden Face of God* (2001) that persuaded him to alter his stand, and in his work of recantation, *There is a God: How the World's Most Notorious Atheist Changed his Mind*, published in 2007, he affirmed that research into DNA had convinced him that intelligence must have been involved in producing 'the almost unbelievable complexity of the arrangements which are needed to produce life'. There were allegations that, as a now old man with failing memory, he had been nobbled by American fundamentalists, an interpretation of events he repeatedly denied. Moreover, his idea of God owed more to Aristotle and Deism than to Christianity: an austere and indifferent First Mover rather than a personal Deity.

He died 8 April 2010, and is survived by his wife Annis, whom he married in 1952, and their two daughters.

GUDRUN LOFTUS

Many of those who were shocked by the untimely death of Gudrun Loftus in a tragic accident on 5 October 2010 have expressed the lasting importance which her teaching has had for them: for almost twenty years, she had been at the heart of German language teaching at Oxford. When she took up her post in 1990, this marked a new departure for her as well as for the University, which created her post in response to the fact that the teaching of Modern Languages at schools had changed significantly. The shift in emphasis towards fluency in the spoken command of a foreign language had improved the ability of school-leavers to hold a conversation, but for many, writing in German and expressing themselves with accuracy was an increasingly unfamiliar and rather daunting task. Gudrun was a vigorous advocate of teaching grammar systematically in order to enable students to aspire towards speaking and writing like native speakers, and she was instrumental in putting together a course that helped students to achieve this. She was famously strict in her marks; students knew that the standards she expected were high, and that she had very clear

views on what was and wasn't acceptable. But once they had got used to the rigours of the first-year classes, they were full of praise and acknowledged that their success in examinations was in no small part due to the excellent teaching they had received. The University formally recognized her 'outstanding and unparalleled contribution to the teaching of the German language' with a Teaching Award in 2007.

Her name had become familiar well beyond the group of those whom she taught at Oxford. Together with Martin Durrell and Katrin Kohl, she was responsible for providing a volume of rigorous and imaginative exercises to complement *Hammer's German Grammar and Usage*, the standard reference work for anyone studying German in an English-speaking context. Work on a revised third edition of the exercise book *Practising German Grammar* had just begun. As part of the same team of authors, she also provided the exercises for the foundation volume, *Essential German Grammar*. Here, as in her teaching, Gudrun aimed to support clear explanation of the rules with examples from real spoken German which often revealed her sense of humour. Together with her husband Gerry Loftus, she produced a volume of off-air transcripts, *TV und Texte*, because she firmly believed that authentic material not only makes practising grammatical detail more enjoyable, but also allows a glimpse into the other culture.

Gudrun Loftus was born in 1958 and, on completing her university degree in Tübingen, moved to Britain in 1985, becoming an ambassador for the German language in her new home country. At the same time, she enjoyed becoming part of her new surroundings — especially as a lecturer at St John's, to which she was deeply attached, in the close-knit community of the Language Centre, or in serving as Mayoress of Buckingham from 1989 to 1990. Mediating between two languages and cultures was thus part of her private as well as her professional life, and her son's success in his German A-level exams was a source of visible pride. It was characteristic of her generosity that she gained special pleasure from his ability to build on the skills she had imparted to him and to develop them independently.

Gudrun died after a fall on a College staircase on 5 October 2010. She is survived by her husband Gerry and their son Oliver.

DENIS NEW

Denis Alan Trevor New was a pioneer in embryology and perfected a number of new experimental techniques which were eagerly adopted throughout the world. The son of a research scientist, he was born in south-east London in 1929 and attended Eltham College, but always attributed his love of biology to visits to his grandparents' home in rural Gloucestershire. He spent a year at Imperial College, London, before National Service in the Royal Army Educational Corps and came up to St John's in 1949 as a Raphael Scholar to read Zoology. A talented pianist, he took a lively interest in the musical life of the College and University while here and also played tennis.

On graduating he undertook embryology research at the heavily bomb-damaged University College, London, and after completing his Ph.D. remained as a research assistant to a leading cell biologist, Michael Abercrombie. His first publication in 1953 was based on the study of the larvae of the nematode, a parasite worm, which he cultured on rotting meat in his student digs, although his doctoral research centred not on worms but on a perplexing chicken-and-egg problem. He wanted to study the development of cells in chick embryos but found that this was impossible while the chick remained in the egg. If, however, it was removed from the egg, it died. To solve this conundrum he devised an innovative method of growing embryos in a dish on the coating of an extracted yolk. His paper of 1955 which described this procedure, 'A New Technique for the Cultivation of the Chick Embryo', became an influential guide to embryo culture, although he would never say whether the pun on his name in the title was intentional.

In 1957 he and his new wife and fellow botanist June Wright took up Lectureships at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, posts they held until 1961. In that year they moved to Cambridge, where he began work for the Medical Research Council, and where his interests returned to embryology. This direction was spurred in part by the death of his newborn son from complications resulting from a placental defect, and by the more general thalidomide disaster which revealed how vital such research was. In 1964 he was elected a Fellow of Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, and in 1967 appointed Lecturer in Physiology at Cambridge University.

His work now focused on attempts to grow rodent embryos outside the womb, a feat until then never achieved. His experiments resulted in many publications, including a widely used textbook, *The Culture of Vertebrate Embryos* (1966), and in 1969 he became a co-editor of the *Journal of Embryology and Experimental Morphology*. He made numerous contributions to scientific journals and his paper, 'Whole-Embryo Culture and the Study of Mammalian Embryos during Organogenesis', published in February 1978, became one of the most cited publications in modern biological research. He was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Biology and a Member of the International Institute of Developmental Biology, and was awarded a D.Sc. by Cambridge University in 1980.

In addition to his scientific teaching and research, he acted as Tutor for Graduates and as Librarian at Fitzwilliam College, as well as playing an important part in its musical life (he had become a Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music in 1980). He retained his affection for St. John's and was a generous contributor to both the 450 and Alumni Funds.

He died on 21 November 2009 and is survived by his wife June and their two daughters, Helen and Laura.

IDWAL PUGH

Idwal Vaughan Pugh was a skilled and respected civil servant who took on a number of high-profile government positions under

different administrations before stepping outside Whitehall to become the third Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, a job more usually referred to as the Ombudsman.

He was born in 1918, the eldest of a family of five brothers, in Blaenau Ffestiniog, North Wales, and was sent at an early age to be brought up by relatives in Ton Pentre in the Rhondda Valley. He was educated at Cowbridge Grammar School and came up to St John's as an Open Scholar in Classics in 1936. A member of the Debating Society and Vice-President of the Essay Society, he took an aegrotat in Mods and was viva'd for a 1st in Greats but, according to him, gained a 2nd because the examiners could not read his writing.

After leaving Oxford, he entered the Royal Army Service Corps and served in the 7th Armoured Division (the Desert Rats) at El Alamein, bringing up ammunition and supplies to the front line. He remained with the Division through the North African campaign, and subsequently in Sicily and Italy. He was on Lord Alexander's staff at Caserta and demobbed in 1946 with the rank of Major, but rarely spoke about this period in his life. After leaving the army, he entered the Civil Service as an Assistant Principal in the Ministry of Civil Aviation in 1946 and was soon involved in the organization of the Berlin airlift. He was promoted, first to Assistant Secretary, and then to Under-Secretary after periods of secondment in Montreal and Washington DC.

He moved to the Ministry of Transport, dealing with angry road hauliers during the fuel shortages at the time of the Suez crisis, then to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, where he became Deputy Secretary. In 1969 he was sent to be Permanent Secretary at the Welsh Office in Cardiff. He said afterwards that the Cabinet Secretary advised him not to sell his London house because it would not be long before his services would be needed in the capital. Sure enough, within two years, he was brought back to be second Permanent Secretary in the Department of the Environment from 1971 to 1976, a period of immense difficulty for the governments of Edward Heath and Harold Wilson. He acquitted himself with great distinction, and it was there that he acquired his lifelong dislike of the Treasury.

He then succeeded Sir Alan Marre as the Ombudsman. In his three years in the post, 1976–79, he helped to shape the role and showed himself to be scrupulously fair, politically adept, and firmly independent. Like him, his two predecessors had been high-ranking civil servants and it was feared that the office might identify itself too closely with the Whitehall establishment to exercise the necessary independence. He soon put such worries to rest and in later years described in graphic detail the chilly reception that independent regulators routinely received from former colleagues in government. He himself considered the post to have 'a pretty hefty bite', and on his retirement *The Times* described him as 'forthright' and 'notably outspoken'. Most of

the complaints he dealt with related to arrogance and ineptitude in the National Health Service and maladministration and rudeness by the Inland Revenue. In one of his final judgements he castigated the then Ministry of Pensions for 'deplorable deceit' in denying a disabled retired colonel his full pension for 23 years, even when they knew what the correct amount should be. As a result of his inquiry twenty-four similar cases came to light and in 1979 new rules were issued forbidding civil servants to block benefits to which a claimant was entitled.

In retirement Idwal held a number of non-executive directorships. Always devoted to Wales, he served as president of Coleg Harlech and the Cardiff Business Club, and was Vice-President of University College, Swansea. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1967, which was advanced to Knight Commander in 1972.

Music, and particularly Bach, had always been a passion of his. As early as 1946 he had composed the lyrics and music for the Ministry of Civil Aviation Christmas review and he chaired the Royal Northern College of Music from 1988 to 1992. An accomplished pianist, after moving to Oxford he took a course in Composition, and kept a Steinway in his flat. He made a generous donation to the College's recent organ appeal, pleading for 'a little more Bach and a bit less Messiaen'. In 1979 he was, to his great delight, elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's and in his last years dined regularly in College, a lively, astute, and wise presence who will be sorely missed.

He was married to Mair Lewis in 1946. She predeceased him in 1985 and he is survived by a son and a daughter.

PETER THOMPSON

Peter Ashley Thomson was a charismatic Australian clergyman, who exercised a significant influence on Tony Blair while they were both at St John's in the early nineteen-seventies. Indeed, according to John Rentoul, his biographer, Tony Blair was spellbound from their first encounter, and the impact was reinforced during Thomson's later visit to England, during the run-up to the 1996 election.

Peter Thomson was born in 1936 in Melbourne, the second of four children of an estate agent. On leaving school at the age of sixteen he joined his father's firm but, feeling the need to do more for society, he enrolled as a student at Ridley Theological College. Here he was introduced to the ideas of the Scottish philosopher John Macmurray, who in his book *The Self as Agent* (1957) had proposed the maxim that 'All meaningful knowledge is for the sake of action, and all meaningful action for the sake of friendship.' After his ordination in 1959 Thomson became vicar of St Alban's in North Melbourne, where he sometimes conducted services to jazz accompaniment and provided a lounge and library for his elderly parishioners. There he married his wife Helen in 1961, and the following year they moved to Britain and the parish of Fen Ditton, near Cambridge. On their return to Melbourne in 1963, he became vicar of St James, East

Thornbury, but he also took a post teaching mathematics at a local school so that his ecclesiastical stipend could be devoted to paying off the mortgage on his church and aid its community work. If this did not go down well with his superiors, still less to their taste was his attempt to raise community morale by doubling up the church as a hairdressing salon on weekdays, and he was finally sacked.

After a few years back in the family firm, he returned to the church in 1968. He was appointed chaplain at Timbertop, the outback campus of Geelong Grammar School, which the Prince of Wales had attended a couple of years before, and he continued in this post until he came up to St John's as a mature student in Theology in 1972. He quickly became a presence in College, finding time when not discoursing on theological questions to play forcefully for the Cricket XI and the Tennis IV. Geoff Gallop, later Prime Minister of Western Australia, described him at this time as a hard-drinking, hard-smoking Australian who spoke it as he saw it. His promulgation of the views of Macmurray on an engaged and active theology impressed a number of his fellow-students, including Tony Blair, who on becoming leader of the Labour Party in 1994 declared: 'If you really want to understand what I'm all about, you have to take a look at a guy called John Macmurray. It's all there.'

After leaving Oxford in 1975, Thomson returned to Australia as headmaster of Timbertop in which capacity he hired Boris Johnson, then on his gap-year, as a teaching assistant. He found Johnson a little 'wild', and Johnson thought him far from the typical Anglican clergyman: 'He liked his beer and was frightfully good at Australian Rules football.' In 1983 he moved to Adelaide as Master of St Mark's College, where he remained until 1990, and where he continued to develop his interests in community regeneration. He also, since the Australian Cricket Academy had moved there, helped instruct the youthful Shane Warne and Michael Slater. From 1991 to 1996 he was Dean of International House at Melbourne University, and Master of the residential accommodation at Deakin University, Geelong.

Throughout these years, Thomson remained in touch with the Blairs, who visited him on several occasions in Australia (when quizzed by an apprehensive aide about security for the then Leader of the Opposition, he replied reassuringly 'No problem, we've got a cattle grid'). In spring 1996 he announced that he was returning to Britain, as he wanted to support Tony Blair during the coming General Election campaign. He was delighted with the Labour Party's landslide victory the following year, and was wont to remark that 'What people in Britain don't understand about Tony Blair is that basically he's an Australian'.

He had been appointed vicar of St Luke's in north London, where he renewed his active involvement in community projects, running Alcoholics Anonymous meetings and parent-and-children clubs. He also became an energetic force in the Community Action Network (CAN) at Bromley-by-Bow, an

organization dedicated to encouraging social enterprise by enlisting business support for a wide range of social initiatives, including education, art, and health. He was so impressed with the work and achievements of CAN that he determined to set about comparable work in Australia and in 2001 left for Melbourne to become chaplain of the Brotherhood of St Laurence, a large Australian welfare agency. To this final post he brought the tough but genial and mischievous enthusiasm that had characterized his life. Drawing on his experience in CAN, he quickly helped establish the Social Entrepreneurs' Network (SEN), establishing a number of projects designed to improve the lives of poorer communities throughout Australia.

Deteriorating ill-health obliged him to retire reluctantly from the Brotherhood in 2008 and he died of emphysema on 16 January 2010. He is survived by his wife Helen, his children, Damian, Serena, Luke, Christian and Quentin, and nine grandchildren.

APPRECIATIONS

MICHAEL CLAMP

MICHAEL JAMES CLAMP WAS BORN IN 1942 AND CAME UP TO ST JOHN'S IN 1960 TO READ ENGLISH. HE DIED ON 19 APRIL 2010 AND WE ARE GRATEFUL TO TIM SEDGLEY (1960) FOR THIS APPRECIATION.

Alumni who were up in the early sixties will be saddened to learn of the death from cancer of Mike Clamp, who was a popular sportsman. He captained the College soccer team and was a regular member of the cricket First XI. Never assertive, Mike was confident and decisive, and his contributions to College life were always appreciated for wisdom and common sense. He took an English degree having studied the less popular Course II which included more Language studies than the mainly Literature course. J. B. Leishman was his College tutor and he also went to Alan Ward at Wadham.

Returning to Essex, his home county, he gave a lifetime of service to education in the public sector. He collaborated with a colleague to publish annotated texts of Shakespeare plays for use by A level students. He maintained his fitness to the end by running.

Mike leaves a widow, Diane, and two children. David their son is handicapped, and Mike and Diane devoted their lives to his care. He never changed and never lost touch with his close friends, who will miss his dry humour and kindness.

JOHN CALLOMON

JOHN HANNES CALLOMON WAS BORN IN 1928 AND CAME UP TO ST JOHN'S IN 1946 TO READ CHEMISTRY. HE DIED ON 1 APRIL 2010 AND WE ARE GRATEFUL TO IAN MILLS (1951) AND COLLEAGUES FOR THIS APPRECIATION.

John Callomon came to St John's College on an open scholarship from King Edward's Grammar School in Birmingham to read for a

degree in Chemistry in 1946. He went on to do a D.Phil. in infra-red spectroscopy, supervised by Tommy (later Sir Harold) Thompson, and then to pursue a distinguished and varied academic career, eventually retiring as a professor of Chemistry from University College London in 1994. His contemporaries at St John's in the late 1940s will remember him well, for John made many friends. He was a strong supporter of the College all his life, always conscious of his debt to St John's. But it was the range and variety of his scholarship, his unique character, and his exceptional facility with the English language that made him such a special person. He was always a pleasure to be with.

His academic contributions brought him distinction in two quite different fields: in high resolution molecular spectroscopy, and in geological dating through the study of Jurassic ammonites within stratigraphical palaeontology. In spectroscopy he led in both experimental work and in analysis and theory, constructing with Graham Chandler a vacuum Czerny-Turner spectrograph, one of the last and best of the large high resolution spectrometers in the world (and affectionately known as the 'yellow submarine'). He observed and analysed the gas phase electronic spectra of many small molecules, and was the lead author of a landmark paper in 1966 on the spectrum of benzene. He contributed particularly to our understanding of the relaxation of molecules from electronic excited states, a challenging field on the borderlines of molecular physics and chemical reactivity which is relevant to our understanding of the origins of human life – a subject of great interest to John.

In geology he pioneered the discovery of sexual dimorphism in ammonites. He became a world leader in the use of ammonites as geological clocks, and illuminated our stratigraphical knowledge of the middle and upper Jurassic rocks all around the world. For his work with Tove Birkelund on east Greenland, which resulted in numerous articles and mappings, he was awarded the prestigious Steno Medal by the Danish Geological Society in its centenary year of 1993. The associated collection of ammonites, meticulously curated by John, is now in the Geological Museum in Copenhagen, where he worked on and off for a number of years. The rest of his collections are to go to the Natural History Museum at Oxford.

In both these fields, and in all his scientific contributions, he was recognised as a scholar, but his interests covered all fields of science. The clarity of his writing, and his mastery of the English language, combined with an ability to simplify and present his subject with his own unique turn of phrase and use of simile, resulted in contributions that always brought a smile of appreciation and understanding.

John Callomon was born in Berlin on 7 April 1928, the son of an electrical engineer. He was an only child, and was described as shy and retiring. With the rise of the Third Reich, his father accepted a job with GEC in Birmingham in 1937, when John was just nine. There the family were befriended by

neighbours Horace and Julie Sanders. Horace was a metallurgical engineer and an enthusiastic geologist, and he conveyed his enthusiasms to John, of whom he said that 'he soaked up knowledge like a sponge'. It was from Horace (who has outlived John and is now 100 years old) that John developed his lifelong fascination with science. Together they went on many bicycle trips to explore the geology of the West Midlands when John was still at school.

After primary school John went to Erdington High School, and then won a scholarship to King Edward's Grammar School in Birmingham. From there he won his scholarship to St John's, where he graduated with a first in Chemistry in 1950, followed by a D.Phil. in infra-red spectroscopy in 1953. His interests in palaeontology were also developing, stimulated by the publication of William Arkell's book on *The Geology of Oxford* in 1947, and his friendship with Arkell that developed at that time. The writer of these notes was a contemporary colleague of John as a D.Phil. student, and treasures vivid memories of riding pillion on John's motorbike to explore the clay pits of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, returning to Oxford grasping a large ammonite in his arms while riding behind John. It was also at this time that John, on a visit to Sweden, met his wife Esther, originally from Switzerland, and built the foundation of a marriage that has lasted a lifetime.

John was active up until a few weeks before he died, and although his death was sudden it was as he would have wished, at home, surrounded by those who loved him. He is survived by his wife Esther and their three sons. He will be greatly missed.

MARK JOEKES

(ADOLF) MARK JOEKES WAS BORN IN 1914 AND CAME UP TO ST JOHN'S IN 1933 TO READ MEDICINE. HE DIED ON 19 JUNE 2010 AND WE ARE GRATEFUL TO IOAN JAMES (1959) FOR THIS APPRECIATION.

Mark Joekes (he avoided using his first name of Adolf) was born in a suburb of the Dutch city of Haarlem. His parents were both physicians; one of his grandfathers had been governor of Sumatra, in the Dutch East Indies. In 1917, when he was three years old, the family moved to England where his father, a pathologist, took a position in the Medical Research Council in Hampstead. English was the language in which Mark was raised although Dutch was always spoken at table. He later became fluent in three other languages. He was educated at Oundle School and St John's.

After graduating from Oxford in 1936 Mark qualified in medicine at St Bartholomew's, the London teaching hospital. During the Second World War he worked as a research doctor with the Royal Navy and especially the Royal Air Force, whose hospital at Halton was the base for much of his research. On one occasion he was given the task of finding out why fighter pilots at high altitudes were blacking out and crashing. He went up himself and found this was due to a faulty valve on their oxygen masks. Without

this discovery we might have lost the Battle of Britain.

After the war was over Mark decided to specialise in nephrology, the study and treatment of kidney problems. He learned of the development of a cumbersome dialysis machine in wartime Holland, and after persuading the RAF to copy it he used it to get patients through acute renal crises. Then he helped to pioneer kidney transplants, thought to be impossibly difficult. He secured a consultancy at St Paul's, St Peter's and St Philip's, a trio of small hospitals near Covent Garden, and it was there that he spent the rest of his professional career. Largely through his work in establishing the country's first renal unit, a thriving centre of kidney research and treatment, using a much improved dialysis machine designed in the United States. Frequently his patients came from overseas, especially the Middle East.

Mark's colleagues describe him as one of the 'greats' of post-war British nephrology, whose interests spanned almost all aspects of the subject. 'A unique personality, with irrepressible enthusiasm, wit and invention', wrote one of his former students; 'a man of formidable intelligence, determination, direction and purpose', wrote another. At times impatient, he did not suffer fools gladly, whatever their position; he demanded much of his juniors as well as himself.

In 1945 Mark married Rosemary, née Muirhead, a researcher for the National Trust. Immensely hospitable they maintained a busy social life, first in west London and then, deep in the countryside, near Bath, their main home after he ceased to practise in 1972. They loved country life, kept a large flock of sheep, and entertained a wide circle of friends. In 1992 he had a stroke but was able to carry on much as before until Rosemary died, in 2005. After this he moved into a smaller house in a nearby country town. An invalid for the last few years he died on 19 June 2010, survived by one son and two daughters; another son had died young in a road accident.

CHARLES LEFTWICH

CHARLES ELLIS LEFTWICH WAS BORN IN 1953 AND CAME UP TO ST JOHN'S IN 1983 AS A GRADUATE STUDENT IN ENGLISH. HE WAS FOUND DEAD ON 29 DECEMBER 2009 AND WE ARE GRATEFUL TO MATTHEW BROTHERTON FOR THIS APPRECIATION.

Charles Leftwich was born in Natal and died in London. He grew up on the farm of his father, who was an accomplished artist, and read English at the University of Natal, and then at St John's College, Cambridge, where in 1976 he won the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem (which Tennyson had won in his time) with his work 'Cadenza'. He spent the next year travelling on a Cambridge creative writing studentship, visiting ancient sites in Greece, Egypt, and Italy and riding the length and breadth of America on a motor-bike.

His South African background was privileged, not just in terms of comfort but more significantly because of the artistic talents of his parents and the beautiful and inspiring surroundings of Natal. His working

life was one devoted to writing, principally poetry, journalism, and teaching – but his many-faceted nature also led him to explore film, and he made a highly regarded documentary on the Natal poet, Douglas Livingstone and began another on life at St John's.

My own friendship with him started shortly after he came up to St John's in 1983 to write a thesis on Thom Gunn and contemporary British poetry. The bad times which were to come years later were heartbreaking and remain seared on one's memory; but, in brief, I simply prefer to highlight the following characteristics which shone through. Charles was warm, charming, open-hearted, highly attuned to the arts, tremendously funny, hugely generous, and brave; and his nature was complex: sporty and yet learned, opinionated and yet fascinated by argument, English and yet somehow burnished by Africa, the lack of a conventional English background adding sparkle. At Oxford, all these aspects were to show themselves unhindered by trauma: 'wine, women and song' abounded; student fun, by way of glorious punting parties, a cheery welcome in a splendid set of rooms, or just a wonderful trip to a pub for an English lunch.

Charles and I shared a great many interests; but, in particular, all things Greek, and a love of language and literature. There wasn't just the Quantocks, with Coleridge and Wordsworth; Hampstead, with Keats and Thom Gunn, as we wandered the Heath; nor was it just talk of Ted Hughes over a jar in The Lamb, in Lamb's Conduit Street in Bloomsbury (near Hughes and Plath's former home), when Charles was living there. There might be more quirky moments such as a lesson in pronouncing the, to me, difficult South African version of 'I beg your pardon', which Charles carefully wrote down in baby-spelling as 'Ah-big-yrz?' Or a heated dispute about the meaning of 'prepuce', and whether he had got it right in a particular poem...

In later years, Charles found employment assisting the editors of the poetry magazine, *Agenda*; and also working for the Wilderness Trust. These activities gave him a vital link back to the word of writing which he loved. He sadly seemed sometimes to have lost confidence in his abilities and exerted inhuman effort to perfect some of his work, always asking friends for comments, although I always found everything he wrote truly excellent.

Charles's devotion to England, the English and our literature was unpretentious enough to embrace a trip to Brighton on one of our 'School Trips' – to lie on the beach on a sunny evening; and the view of a beautiful woman swimming by sunset might provoke a discussion of some considerable complexity about Byron's poem, 'She walks in Beauty like the night'. Or there was a trip to Sennen Cove, in Cornwall, an occasion embracing many of Charles's enthusiasms: he took pictures of me emerging from the sea – not quite Aphrodite, but reciting from Euripides the line: 'The sea cures all man's ills'. Charles loved the metrical rhythm of the words 'Thallasa Klusdei Panta t'anthropon kaka'.

He was a wonderful friend. Who can imagine the courage in presenting such an endearing and warm appearance when things were sometimes tremendously difficult? A poignant story was the visit of the Queen to open a building where Charles lived at one point in dire poverty: a photograph of him riding at Polo with Prince Charles was on his table as the Queen passed nearby; but no, he said, he would not have dreamed of embarrassing the Queen by showing her the picture.

In later life he was desperately, sadly, bedevilled by alcoholism and depression. Things just never came right again, but when I conjure him up it is in an ordinary room, Greek bazouki music steadily gathering strength, stirring; and so Charles gently cleaves to the music, in a sort of Olympian trance; his eyes, teasing and almost 'captured', as if by headlights in a wood: a sort of rapt absence overcoming him as he embraces the sounds, and twinkles at the observer.

DEREK WOOD

DEREK NOEL CLEMENT WOOD WAS BORN IN 1936 AND CAME UP TO ST JOHN'S IN 1959 TO READ ENGLISH. HE DIED ON 10 AUGUST 2010 AND WE ARE GRATEFUL TO PETER SADLER (1959) FOR THIS APPRECIATION.

Derek Wood was born in Nagpur, India in December 1938. For several generations his family had been employees of Indian Railways. In 1952 he moved with his family to England and was at Beckenham and Penge Grammar School until 1957. After National Service in the R.A.F. in England and Germany he came up to St John's in 1959 to read English.

After taking his degree in 1962 he did some part-time teaching in London before moving to Madeley College of Education in 1965, where he remained until 1969. In 1966 he married Maria Grazia Bruschi from Rovigo, Italy. Between 1962 and 1968 he worked on a B.Litt. thesis on *Translations of Tasso* by Richard Carew. He was awarded his B.Litt in 1968.

Derek was a talented cricketer; he captained Kent Schools in 1959 and at Oxford played regularly for the Authentics. He was on the club committee and played in trials for the University in 1961 and 1962. In the latter of these trials he took 14 wickets with his fast-medium swing bowling. He and his contemporaries were mystified in 1962 when despite Derek's bowling in the trial and the colossal score made by the visiting counties – e.g. 395 for 2 by Gloucestershire, 298 for 1 by Yorkshire – he was never selected to play for the University.

In 1969 Derek joined the English Faculty at St Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia, Canada where he remained until his retirement from full-time teaching in 2004. He was Chair of the Faculty for two 3-year terms in the late 1980's and early 1990's. He published numerous articles on Milton and in 2001 published *'Exiled from Light': Divine Law, Morality, and Violence in Milton's Samson Agonistes*.

Apart from his academic work, Derek was active in the Nova Scotia University Teachers Union for ten years from 1975 to 1985. He was also one of the two coaches of the University

Rugby teams and was responsible for the introduction of Women's Rugby.

Derek maintained close contact with several of his contemporaries at St John's until the end of his life. He visited five or six of them every year on his annual visits to Europe which continued until 2007. His health declined from 2005 and his travelling ended as he became increasingly immobile.

His wife Grazia, whom he met at Oxford, his daughter Lara and his son Marco survive him.

IN MEMORIAM

BROOK, Neville (1956)

Neville Brook was born in 1938 and died on 8 June 2010. He was educated at Chatham House Grammar School, Ramsgate, and came up to St John's as an Open Scholar to read Engineering in 1956. After graduating in 1959 he qualified as a chartered civil engineer and in 1975 became area manager of Costain International Ltd., Dubai. He was a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He married Ann-Marie Kingsley Smith in 1958 and they had two sons.

BROWN, Alan Charles McKenzie (1962)

Alan Brown was born in 1937 and died suddenly on 23 December 2009, sparing him further suffering from memory loss. A third generation Vancouverite, he attended St George's School and then studied Chemical Engineering at the University of British Columbia. He came up to St John's in 1962 to read for a Diploma in Educational Studies and returned to British Columbia the following year to teach mathematics and eventually head the Science Department at Shawnigan Lake School. Following Fellowships at Stanford and Brown Universities he entered the Computer Science Systems Group at the University of Toronto, working toward a Ph.D. He interrupted his studies to return to Vancouver, to become the fourth and youngest Headmaster of St. George's School, serving from 1971 to 1989. In 1994 he went on to become founding Headmaster of Southridge School, retiring in 1999. While at St John's he married Alix and they had three daughters and two grandsons.

BROWN, John Richard (1945)

John Brown was born in 1927 and died on 27 February 2010. He was educated at Wellington Grammar School and came up to St John's in 1945 to read Physics. He rowed in the College first boat in 1947 and was awarded colours. After graduation in 1948 he joined the staff of the National Smelting Corporation, Avonmouth, and subsequently worked as a Physicist in the group research laboratory of Guest Keen & Nettlefold before joining Fordath Ltd. as Technical Manager in 1973. He was a Fellow of both the Institute of Physics and the Institute of Metallurgists. A Member of the Institute of British Foundrymen, he was awarded the British Foundry Medal in 1971. He married Beryl Savage in 1952 and they had 3 sons and a daughter.

COLLINS, Donald Charles (1948)

Donald Collins was born in 1927 and died on 1 December 2009. He was educated at Queen's College, Taunton, and came up to St John's in 1948 as a Raphael Scholar in Modern Languages, after completing national service in the Royal Army Service Corps. On graduating in 1951 he spent a year lecturing in Lille before joining Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes in 1952, becoming a Senior Inspector in 1973.

DRUMMOND, Andrew (1968)

Andrew Drummond was born in 1944 and died on 24 June 2010. He was an undergraduate at Jesus College, moved to the newly-established St Cross College as a graduate, and came to St John's as a Woodhouse Junior Research Fellow in 1968. While still completing his D.Phil. thesis on 'The History and Reliability of the Early Fasti Consulares' (which he successfully submitted in 1974), he was appointed in 1971 to a lectureship in Classics at Sheffield University, where he taught a wide range of subjects including language skills, literature, history and classical civilisation. He subsequently joined the Classics Department at Nottingham University, where he became Senior Lecturer, teaching in particular Roman Republican history and historiography, and his *Law, Politics and Power: Sallust and the Execution of the Catilinarian Conspirators* appeared in 1995. He co-edited and contributed largely to the second edition of *The Cambridge Ancient History* (1989) and at the time of his death was part of a group of scholars revising Herman Peter's *Historicorum Romanorum Fragmenta* – a study and translation of those Roman historians whose work exists only in fragments or allusions. He is survived by his wife Pippa.

GENT, Nicholas Sefton Chamberlain (1942)

Nicholas Gent was born in 1923 and died in January 2010. He was educated at Aldenham School and came up to St John's to read Medicine. He was a member of the Bach Choir and Essay Society, rowed for the First VIII and was Captain of Boats 1942–3, as well as serving as President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Clubs from 1943 to 1944. On receiving his Bachelor of Medicine in 1948 he spent a short period as house surgeon at the Radcliffe Infirmary, before serving as a Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Navy from 1949 to 1954. On leaving the Navy he went into general practice. He was a Member of the Royal Society of Medicine and of the Medico-Legal Society. He married Elizabeth Chapman in 1949 and they had three sons and two daughters.

GRAHAM, Morris (1955)

Morris Graham was born on 17 December 1930 and died in 2009. He came to St John's from Ruskin College in 1955 to read PPE. He rowed for the College and was a member of the Labour Club, graduating in 1957 and taking an MA in 1963. He subsequently worked for M.G. Travel & Tourism Services and also edited the Croydon and district consumer group magazine, *The Croydon Crier*.



GRISENTHWAITE, Ronald James (1949)
 Ronald Grisenhwaite was born in 1929 and died in 2009. He was educated at Alsop High School for Boys and came up to St John's to read Chemistry in 1949 after doing national service in the RAF. He was elected to a Casberd Exhibition in 1951 and completed Part II of the Chemistry course in 1953. He was subsequently appointed manager with the Vinyl Polymers Group of Revertex Ltd. and in 1984 became Technical Adviser to Revertex (Malaysia). In 1990 he moved to Natal, South Africa where he was Polymer Consultant to Revertex Chemicals, and from 1993 Technical Director. He married Damaris Marion Kendall in 1956.

JOSLEN, Christopher Hubert (1945)
 Christopher Joslen was born in 1926 and died on 2 January 2010. Educated at Bradfield College, he came up to St John's to read Geography but his studies were interrupted after one term by national service. After serving as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve from 1945 to 1947, he returned to College in Hilary Term 1948 and on graduating the following year became a schoolmaster. He married Christine Parr in 1972.

LATHAM, Edward Connery (1956)
 Edward Latham was born in 1926 and died on 15 May 2009. A native of New England, he graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1951 and, after completing an MA in Library Studies at Columbia University, returned to join the Library there. In 1956 he was granted leave of absence to study for a D.Phil., and came up to St John's that autumn, successfully completing his thesis, a bibliographic study of the English verse and literary prose published in America before 1776, in 1961. Returning to Dartmouth, he rose through a series of appointments to become Head Librarian from 1968 to 1978 (when he was elected to emeritus status). In 1973 he was accorded the rank of Dean, and thereafter carried the dual title Librarian of the College and Dean of Libraries. He published

over 30 books and was particularly noted for his work on the poet Robert Frost, of whom he was a personal friend. Other of his books dealt with Calvin Coolidge, novelists Erskine Caldwell and Wallace Stegner, historian Bernard Bailyn and graphic artist Rudolph Ruzicka. He also served on the advisory board of the American Trust for the British Library. In 1957 he married Elizabeth French, a medical physician, who predeceased him in 1992.

PAKENHAM, Henry Desmond Verner (1930)
 Desmond Pakenham was born in 1911 and died on 17 April 2010. He was educated at Monkton Combe School, Bath and came up to St John's in 1930 to read Modern Languages. He was elected to a Lambe Scholarship in 1931 and a Heath Harrison Travelling Scholarship in 1932. After graduating he taught Modern Languages at Sevenoaks School from 1933 to 1940. During the Second World War he served in the Intelligence Corps from 1940 to 1945. He joined HM Diplomatic Service in 1946 and served in Madrid, Djakarta, Havana, Singapore, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires, and finally in Sydney as Deputy High Commissioner from 1968 to 1971. He was invested as a Commander, Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) in 1964. He married Crystal Brooksbank in 1946 and had two sons and one daughter. The marriage was dissolved in 1960 and in 1963 he married Venetia Doyle by whom he had another son and another daughter.

REED, James John (1943)
 James Reed was born in 1924 and died on 5 December 2009. He was educated at St Paul's School and came up to St John's to read History in 1943, but his studies were interrupted by war service and in the spring of 1944 he joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He returned to College in 1946 and was a member of the Oxford Union, as well as representing the College at cricket and rugby. On completing his degree in 1948, he took a Diploma of Education at London University, and subsequently taught at Midhurst Grammar

School before becoming a chartered accountant. He joined the merchant bankers Brown Shipley & Co., and was appointed Joint Managing Director of the Company in 1984. He kept in touch with College, and was a generous donor to the 450 Fund. He married Iris Joan Chamberlain in 1955 and they had two daughters.

REEVES, Stuart James (1973)
 Stuart Reeves was born in 1954 and died on 1 August 2010. He was educated at Peter Symonds' College, Winchester, and came up to St John's to read Engineering in 1973. He played hockey for the First XI and also represented the College at table tennis, darts and squash. On graduating in 1976 he joined British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. as a graduate trainee engineer, subsequently becoming Technical Manager.

TAYLOR, Kenneth (1951)
 Kenneth Taylor was born in 1927 and died on 31 March 2010. He was educated at Nelson Grammar School and took a B.Sc. at Manchester University before coming to St John's with senior status to read Physics. He played cricket for the First XI, as well as for the Oxford University Authentics, and represented the University in the Blues soccer match against Cambridge in 1952. He also played soccer for the University Centaurs and was a member of Vincent's Club. After leaving College, he became General Manager of Chadkirk Dye Works, before moving on in 1968 to hold executive positions in a number of dying and publishing companies, including the post of Group Production Manager at John Barnes & Sons Ltd. He acted as a Consultant to Werner Associates Inc., New York, and as Senior Consultant for Rovetex AG in Switzerland. He was a member of the Society of Dyers and Colourists and Fellow of the Textile Institute. He was a generous donor to the 450 Fund in 2006. He married Julie Marian McLean in 1962 and they had one son and two daughters.

COLLEGE NOTES

FIRST IN FINALS 2010

REES ARNOTT-DAVIES (Pimlico School, London), English

GEORGE BRAY (Dame Alice Owen's School, Potters Bar), Classical Archaeology and Ancient History

TECLA CASTELLA (Sir James Henderson British School, Milan), Chemistry

ELIZABETH ROWAN COPP (Clevedon Community School), Geography

THOMAS CULLIS (Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

REBECCA DAVIS (St Paul's Girls' School, London), English

ALEXANDER TORREY DENG (The Latymer School, London), Medicine

CHRISTOPHER NICHOLAS ELFORD (King Edward VI School, Southampton), Mathematics and Philosophy

BENEDICT ELLIOTT (St Benedict's School, London), History

TOM FROGETT (Outwood Grange School, Wakefield), Mathematics

NICHOLAS HUGH JARDINE GAISMAN (Eton College, Windsor), English

MATTHEW JAMES GREEN (Aylesford School, Warwick), Mathematics and Computer Science

AMIN HAMZIANPOUR (St Paul's School, London), Human Sciences

DAVID MARK JAMES HANBURY (Eton College, Windsor), Engineering Science

ANDERS SEJR HANSEN (Langkaer Gymnasium and HF, Denmark), Chemistry

PETER RICHARD HILL (Uppingham School), European & Middle Eastern Languages

SUSANNA MARGARETE ALICE HITCHEN (St Aidan's/St John Fisher VI Form, Harrogate), Biological Sciences

CATHERINE ALICE HUNTLEY (Atlanta International School, USA), Human Sciences

TRISTAN JAMES IRVINE (Aylesbury Grammar School), Physics

ALASTAIR JAMES IRVING (RNIB New College, Worcester), Mathematics

MARC EDWARD KIDSON (Richard Huish College, Taunton), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

LORENZO DAVID LANE (Brynmawr Comprehensive School), Archaeology and Anthropology

PU LI (Hwa Chong Junior College, Singapore), Engineering Science

RUTH LOUISE MASON (Peter Symond's College, Winchester), History of Art

ELIZABETH JANE MCKINNON (King Edward VI Handsworth School, Birmingham), Medicine

HENRY ALEXANDER NAISH (King's College School, Wimbledon), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

NENNIA GERALDINE ORJI (St Mary's School, Ascot), Engineering Science

THOMAS PERRY (Mosslands School, Wallasey), Computer Science

DARREN LEE POOLE (King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford), Chemistry

NABEEL QURESHI (Altrincham Boys' Grammar School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

ALEXANDER RAWCLIFFE (Notre Dame School, Sheffield), Engineering Science

JACK CHRISTIAN REILLY (Carlton le Willows School), Modern Languages

WILLIAM SENTENCE (Royal Latin School, Buckingham), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

RACHEL ANNE SMITH (King Edward VI Handsworth School, Birmingham), Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

ELIANA MARIA CRISTINA TACCONI (Hinchingsbrooke School, Huntingdon), Biological Sciences

ALEX JOHN TOWNSEND (King's School, Ely), Mathematics

ANDREW VOURDAS (Ilkley Grammar School), Computer Science

ROSHNI VIJAY WADHWANI (Victoria Junior School, Singapore), Chemistry

ZENG WANG (Notre Dame Sixth Form College, Leeds), Engineering Science

OLIVER GEORGE HUTBER WILLMOTT (Peter Symond's College, Winchester), Geography

TERESA RACHEL MAY WITCOMBE (Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham), History

YIJIE ZHANG (John Leggott College, Scunthorpe), Mathematics and Statistics

DISTINCTION/FIRST CLASS IN PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 2010

PHAKPOOM ANGPANITCHAROEN (Rochester Independent College), Chemistry

JEREMY BOWLES (Sevenoaks School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

JAMES ALEXANDER HAMILTON BRIDGES (Dr Challoner's Grammar School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

PHILIP CHAPMAN (Backwell School, Bristol), Biological Sciences

ARTHUR SAMUEL COATES (University College School, London), Engineering Science

CHARLOTTE JANE DIFFEY (Sherborne School for Girls), Archaeology and Anthropology

LUCY DUCKWORTH (Headington School, Oxford), Chemistry

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD (Wyedean School, Chepstow), Mathematics

DUNCAN TERENCE EDWARDS (Crossley Heath School), Engineering Science

HANNAH EVANS (King Henry VIII School, Coventry), Physics

KEVIN FERRITER (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School), History and Economics

ANDREW FOO (Hwa Chong Junior College, Singapore), Law

THOMAS MICHAEL FRANKLIN GAMMAGE (King Edwards School, Birmingham), Engineering Science

JULIANE QIAOCHU GONG (Lessing Gymnasium, Norderstedt, Germany), Physics

WILLIAM HANCOCK (Portsmouth Grammar School), Engineering Science

MAXWELL HODGES (King Edward VI School, Stratford upon Avon), Chemistry

KRISTOFOROS JOANIDIS (Individual), Computer Science

HARRY KERSHAW (Radley College), Engineering Science

TIM KIELY (King Edward's School, Birmingham), English

SUPAPIROM KRAISORAPHONG (Charterhouse, Godalming), English

NOEL YUN PUI LAM (Harrow School), Engineering Science

ROSANNA LE VOIR (Alleyn's School, London), Human Sciences

BENJAMIN GILBERT LEWY (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

TSZ WOON BENEDICT LO (Reading School), Chemistry

FAISE McCLELLAND (St Paul's School), History and Economics

CHRISTOPHER NEUMANN (Cheltenham College), Chemistry

CLARE PALMER (Eltham College), Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

EMILY PEARCE (Heathland School, Hounslow), Mathematics

ROBERT STEPHEN POPE (Richard Huish College, Taunton), Mathematics

DAVID RAINSLY (Barton Peveril College, Eastleigh), History

JANE-MARIE SALDANHA (Cardinal Vaughan School, London), Physics

KATHERINE OLIVIA SLEE (Durham Johnston School), History of Art

MICHAL SPISIAK (Gymnazium Grosslingova, Bratislava), Mathematics

CHRISTOPHER JAMES STOKES (Chester Catholic High School), Mathematics

EDWARD A WARREN (Adams' Grammar School, Newport), Medicine

MACIEJ MATEUSZ WENCEL (III Liceum Ogólnokształcące, Gdynia, Poland), Archaeology and Anthropology

BEAU ANTONIE HUNTER WOODBURY (Southbank International School, London), History

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS

PHAKPOOM ANGPANITCHAROEN (Rochester Independent College), Chemistry

EDWARD OWEN BARNES (Backwell School, Bristol), Chemistry

PHILIP STEPHEN BARTLETT (Saltash Community School), English

GEORGE FELIX BARTON (Westminster School, London), Philosophy and Modern Languages

MALCOLM BEGG (Perse School, Cambridge), Engineering Science

BARNABY BLACKBURN (Charterhouse, Godalming), Engineering Science

JEREMY BOWLES (Sevenoaks School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

HENRY BRADFORD (Greenhead College, Huddersfield), Mathematics

CHARIS EILEEN BREDIN (Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge), European and Middle Eastern Languages

JAMES ALEXANDER HAMILTON BRIDGES (Dr Challoner's Grammar School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

SIMON BROWN (Monmouth Comprehensive School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

MICHAEL GARETH BRYANT (Stanwell School, Penarth), Mathematics and Computer Science

LAURA BUNCE (Furze Platt School, Maidenhead), Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

ALEXANDER DONALD CHARLES CHADWICK (Radley College), Engineering Science

PHOOM CHAIRATANA (Rochester Independent College), Chemistry

CARMEN CHAN (Kendrick School, Reading), Chemistry

PHILIP CHAPMAN (Backwell School, Bristol), Biological Sciences

OLIVER CHEN (Clear Creek Independent School, Houston, USA), History and Economics

GEORGIA CLEGG (Chigwell School), Philosophy and Theology

ARTHUR SAMUEL COATES (University College School, London), Engineering Science

BENEDICT PETER CONNERY (Ampleforth College), Oriental Studies

THOMAS JOSEPH CRAWFORD (Bridgewater High School, Warrington), Mathematics

JONATHAN ALBERT DALY (Reading School), Engineering Science

SOPHIE DAPIN (Leeds Girls' High School), Chemistry

RACHEL JESSICA DEDMAN (North London Collegiate School, Edgware), History of Art

JAN RONG-XUAN DEEG (Stanwell School, Penarth), European and Middle Eastern Languages

HARRY DESMOND (Abingdon School), Physics

CHARLOTTE JANE DIFFEY (Sherborne School for Girls), Archaeology and Anthropology

LUCY DUCKWORTH (Headington School, Oxford), Chemistry

EUGENE DUFF (Eton College, Windsor), Theology

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD (Wydean School, Chepstow), Mathematics

ALEXANDER GEORGE DUNGATE (Reigate Grammar School), Medicine

DUNCAN TERENCE EDWARDS (Crossley Heath School), Engineering Science

HANNAH EVANS (King Henry VIII School, Coventry), Physics

JEREMY MARK EVANS (Stanwell School, Penarth), Engineering Science

KEVIN FERRITER (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School), History and Economics

JAMIE YATES FINDLAY (Bedford School), Modern Languages

ANDREW FOO (Hwa Chong Junior College, Singapore), Law

THOMAS MICHAEL FRANKLIN GAMMAGE (King Edwards School, Birmingham), Engineering Science

JULIANE QIAOCHU GONG (Lessing Gymnasium, Norderstedt, Germany), Physics

FIONA GUEST (Colyton Grammar School, Colyford), English

GEOFFREY DAVID HALL (Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham), Mathematics and Computer Science

KEI HAMADA (Island School, Hong Kong), Experimental Psychology

JEONG-MIN HAN (King's School, Rochester), Chemistry

WILLIAM HANCOCK (Portsmouth Grammar School), Engineering Science

MAXWELL HODGES (King Edward VI School, Stratford upon Avon), Chemistry

STEWART ADAM JENNINGS (Bulmershe School, Reading), Biological Sciences

KRISTOFOROS JOANIDIS (Individual), Mathematics and Computer Science

GERAINT RHYS JONES (Brynhyfryd School, Ruthin), Chemistry

WILLIAM KELLEY (Highgate School, London), History

FLORA ALICE KENNEDY-McCONNELL (Guseley School), Engineering Science

HARRY KERSHAW (Radley College), Engineering Science

TIM KIELY (King Edward's School, Birmingham), English

VIOLETA KOVACHEVA (Taunton's College, Southampton), Mathematics

SUPAPIROM KRAISORAPHONG (Charterhouse, Godalming), English

NOEL YUN PUI LAM (Harrow School), Engineering Science

MARINA ELIZABETH LAMBRAKIS (Queen's School, Chester), Classics and Modern Languages

ROSANNA LE VOIR (Alleyn's School, London), Human Sciences

SEAN LEDGER (Dronfield School, Sheffield), Mathematics

BENJAMIN GILBERT LEWY (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School), Philosophy, Politics and Economics

JARED LIM (The Latymer School, London), Chemistry

TSZ WOON BENEDICT LO (Reading School), Chemistry

JASMINE EVE LOW (Queen Anne's School, Reading), Engineering Science

CLAIRE MARIE DOMINIQUE MacNEILL (St Mary's Hall, Brighton), Modern Languages

BENJAMIN MARTINDALE (Steyning Grammar School), Chemistry

FAISE McCLELLAND (St Paul's School), History and Economics

JOSHUA HARRY McFARLANE (Colyton Grammar School, Colyford), Engineering Science

OLIVER MONTAGUE (Chew Valley School, Chew Magna), Engineering Science

RICHARD WILLIAM MOORE (King Edward VI School, Southampton), Music

WILLIAM GILES RICHARD MOYLE (Monmouth School), Mathematics

CHRISTOPHER NEUMANN (Cheltenham College), Chemistry

HIRA OMAR (Karachi Grammar School), Economics and Management

CLARE PALMER (Eltham College), Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

MARCO PAOLETTI (Scotch College, Melbourne, Australia), History

FRANCIS-CHRISTIAN PARHAM (Eton College, Windsor), Classics and Modern Languages

MARIANNE ELIZABETH PARKINSON (Woldingham School), English and Modern Languages

EMILY PEARCE (Heathland School, Hounslow), Mathematics

JONATHAN PHILLIPS (Leeds Grammar School), Chemistry

ROBERT STEPHEN POPE (Richard Huish College, Taunton), Mathematics

DAVID RAINSLY (Barton Peveril College, Eastleigh), History

SANDRA RANKOVIC (Mathematical High School, Belgrade), Mathematics

ALED RICHARD-JONES (Queen Elizabeth Cambria School, Carmarthen), Chemistry

REBECCA CLAIRE RICHMOND (Lancaster Girls' Grammar School), Human Sciences

JANE-MARIE SALDANHA (Cardinal Vaughan School, London), Physics

MAIJA-ELIINA SEQUEIRA (Alleyn's School, London), Human Sciences

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GEORGE WOU DHUYSEN (King's College School, Wimbledon), History

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RACHEL DEDMAN, Vice-Chancellor's Civic Award, for her achievements in, and commitment to, volunteering in the local community and wider world

HARRY DESMOND, The Winton Capital Prize, for outstanding performance in the Final Honour School in Physics Part A

ALEXANDER DENG, Yamanouchi Cell Biology Prize, for excellent performance in the Molecular Medicine Option in the Honour School of Medical Sciences

REBECCA FINDLAY, Francis Taylor Building Prize for the best overall performance in Environmental Law

DAVID HANBURY, BP Prize, for the best performance in Chemical Engineering

PETER HILL, James Mew Senior Prize for outstanding performance in Arabic language papers; and Joseph Schacht Memorial Senior Prize for outstanding performance in Islamic religion, law or history in the Final Honour School of Oriental Studies

ALASTAIR IRVING, Gibbs Prize for the best performance in the Final Honour School of Mathematics Part C

TRISTAN IRVING, The Data Connection Prize, for the best use of software in an M.Phys. Project; and the Gibbs Prize, for results in the Part C examination in the Final Honour School of Mathematics

BENJAMIN MARTINDALE, Eisai Limited Prize, for the best performance in the Final Honour School of Chemistry Part IA

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CHRISTOPHER NEUMANN, Turbutt Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry, based on the high standard of experimental work and written submission

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RACHEL SMITH, Gibbs Prize *proxime accessit*, for examination results in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

EMILY STEVENSON, prize for best performance as a first year D.Phil. student in Earth Sciences

DANIEL STUBBS, Meakins McClaran Medal, for outstanding overall performance of a student graduating with the degrees of B.M., B.Ch.

ELIANA TACCONI, Gibbs Prize, for meritorious work in Biological Sciences in the Final Honours School of Biological Sciences

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ROSHNI WADWHANI, Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory Thesis Prize in the Final Honour School of Chemistry Part II

ZENG WANG, Maurice Lubbock Prize, for the best performance in the Final Honour School of Engineering Science

KRISTOPHER WARD, ExxonMobil prize for practical work on the Physical Chemistry Course, *proxime accessit* for the Part II thesis in the Final Honour School of Chemistry

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REFQA ABU-REMAILEH, 'Nationalism and Patriarchy in Modern Arabic Literature and Film'

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SAM THOMAS CARR, 'Non-Perturbative Solutions to Quasi-One-Dimensional Strongly Correlated Systems'

KIN SUM CHENG, 'Essays on Monetary and Fiscal Policy'

BETSY CATHERINE COOPER, 'New Tactics in the War on Terror? The Impact of Terrorism on Refugee and Immigrant Integration Policies'

ANA FILIPA PINTEUS DA CRUZ, 'C-Branches Carbohydrate Lactones: Versatile Intermediates in the Synthesis of Branched Iminosugars'

PIERS DOUGLAS DAWES, 'The Nature of Auditory Processing Disorder in Children'

NELI VALENTINOVA DEMIREVA, 'Ethnic Penalties, Job Search and the British Labour Market'

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MATTHEW HAGUE, 'Saturation Methods for Global Model-Checking Pushdown Systems'

JULIA STEPHANIE HAPP, 'Literarische Dekadenzen. Denkfiguren und Poetische Konstellationen bei Thomas Mann, Hugo von Hofmannsthal und Rainer Maria Rilke'

YUNGTAI ALEXANDER HSU, 'From the Cradle to the Craze: a Study of China's Indigenous Automobile Industry, 1953-2007'

RACHEL ANN JONES, 'Amino Acid Utilisation and Apoplast Colonisation by *Pseudomonas Syringae*'

NINA KOLYBASHKINA, 'The Effects of Community Development Interventions on Citizen Participation, Empowerment, Regeneration of Civil Society and Transformation of Local Governance: Case-study of UNDP Crimea Integration and Development Programme'

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SIR ROGER JAMES ELLIOTT, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Physics; sometime Secretary to the Delegates and Chief Executive of the Oxford University Press; formerly Wykeham Professor of Physics; Emeritus Fellow of the Leverhulme Trust

IOAN MacKENZIE JAMES, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Pure Mathematics; sometime Savilian Professor of Geometry

ARTHUR NAPOLEON RAYMOND ROBINSON, M.A., (LL.B. Lond.), T.C., O.C.C., S.C., President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and sometime Prime Minister

PATRICK SELIM ATIYAH, Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., F.B.A., formerly Fellow and Professor of English Law

GEORGE BARCLAY RICHARDSON, C.B.E., M.A., Hon.D.C.L., formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Economics; sometime Secretary to the Delegates of the Oxford University Press; formerly Warden of Keble College

SEAMUS JUSTIN HEANEY, M.A., Hon.D.Litt., (B.A., Queen's, Belfast), F.B.A., M.I.R.A., sometime Professor of Poetry; Nobel Laureate

JOHN CAREY, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.R.S.L., formerly Lambe Scholar and Fellow and Tutor in English; sometime Merton Professor of English Literature

SIR ALAN MARSHALL BAILEY, K.C.B., M.A., B.Phil., formerly Exhibitioner and Honorary Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary, Department of Transport; Hon. Treasurer, History of Parliament Trust

SIR GEOFFREY HOLLAND, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Andrew Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment and Department of Education; Vice-Chancellor, Exeter University; member of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company; President of the Institute of Personnel and Development; Chairman, Government's Advisory Panel on Education for Sustainable Development

SIR MICHAEL JOHN ANTHONY PARTRIDGE, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Fish Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary, Department of Social Security; Pro-Chancellor and Governor of Middlesex University; Member of Council, Sheffield University; President, Old Merchant Taylors' Society; Director, Aviva Plc

THE MOST REVD. FATHER TIMOTHY PETER JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, O.P., M.A., D.D., formerly Commoner; Master General of the Dominicans

ANTHONY CHARLES LYNTON BLAIR, formerly Commoner; formerly MP and Prime Minister; Special Envoy to the Middle East

JOHN WILLIAM WHITE, C.M.G., M.A., D.Phil., (B.Sc., M.Sc. Sydney), F.R.S., F.R.S.C., F.A.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry; Science Policy Secretary, Council of the Australian Academy of Science; Professor, Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University

PETER DAY, M.A., D.Phil., (D.Sc. Newcastle), F.R.S., F.R.S.C., F.Inst.P., formerly Junior Research Fellow, Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry and Royal Institution Professorial Research Fellow at University College, London; Treasurer and Trustee, Academia Europaea.

TERENCE JAMES REED, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Fellow; sometime Taylor Professor of German Language and Literature; Corresponding Fellow, Göttingen Academy of Sciences

PAUL ALEXANDER SLACK, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Casberd Exhibitioner and Scholar; Principal of Linacre College

QUENTIN BONE, J.P., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Exhibitioner and Casberd Scholar; Hon. Research Fellow, Marine Biological Association UK

SADAYUKI HAYASHI, Hon. G.C.V.O., M.A., formerly Commoner, Ambassador of Japan to the Court of St. James

SIR CHRISTOPHER HUBERT LLEWELLYN SMITH, K.B., D.Phil., F.R.S. formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Physics; formerly Director General of CERN; Director, Culham Division, U.K. Atomic Energy Authority

ROBERT GEOFFREY ANDERSON, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S.C, F.S.A., F.R.S.E., formerly Casberd Exhibitioner, formerly Director of the British Museum

ROBERT DARNTON, D.Phil., formerly Rhodes Scholar, Professor of European Literature, Princeton University

WILLIAM HAYES, M.A., D.Phil., (M.Sc., Ph.D., National University of Ireland), Hon. M.R.I.A.; formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Physics; sometime Bursar; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Oxford University, and President of St. John's

SIR STUART HAMPSON, Kt., M.A., formerly Commoner; formerly Chairman, John Lewis Partnership

HYWEL RHODRI MORGAN, B.A. (M.A. Harvard); formerly Exhibitioner, formerly First Minister for Wales; Privy Counsellor

SIR TIMOTHY PATRICK LANKESTER, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Fereday Fellow; formerly Permanent Secretary, Overseas Development Administration and Department of Education; formerly Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies; Deputy Chairman, British Council; President, Corpus Christi College

ANDREW WILLIAM DILNOT, C.B.E., B.A., formerly Commoner; formerly Director, Institute of Fiscal Studies; Principal, St Hugh's College

SIR SIMON DAVID JENKINS, B.A., formerly Commoner; sometime editor, *London Evening Standard*; sometime editor, *The Times*; Chairman of The National Trust.

PETER JOHN PRESTON, M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime editor, *The Guardian*; Co-Director, Guardian Foundation

EDWARD BRIAN DAVIES, M.A., F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics; Professor of Mathematics, King's College, London

JOHN GRAHAM COTTINGHAM, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Thomas White Scholar; Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, Reading University

SIR MICHAEL PERRY, G.B.E., M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime Chairman, Unilever Plc and Centrica Plc

MARTIN LITCHFIELD WEST, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A.; formerly Woodhouse Junior Research Fellow, formerly Fellow and Praelector in Classics, University College, Oxford; sometime Professor of Greek, University of London; Emeritus Fellow All Souls College

KEITH BURNETT, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., F.A.P.S., F.O.S.A., F.Inst.P., formerly Tutor in Physics and Professor of Physics, Head of Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division; Vice-Chancellor Sheffield University

THE RT. HON. SIR STEPHEN PRICE RICHARDS, Kt. P.C., M.A., formerly Scholar, Lord Justice of Appeal; Privy Counsellor

BERNARD JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S.C., C.Chem., C.Si., L.R.P.S., M.A., formerly Scholar, formerly Vice-Chairman of JP Morgan; Member of the Council of the University of Oxford and Fellow of the Royal



Society of Chemistry. Co-Vice Chairman, Evercore Partners

PETER ULICK BURKE, M.A., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Scholar, formerly Professor of Cultural History, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge

JOHN LAWSON THORNTON, M.A., formerly Commoner, formerly President of Goldman Sachs; Professor and Director of Global Leadership at Tsinghua University, Beijing and Chairman, Brookings Institution

ANDREW FREDERIC WALLACE-HADRILL, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., formerly Senior Scholar, formerly Director of British School at Rome; Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge

ANTHONY JOHN BOYCE, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Scholar, formerly Tutor in Human Sciences and Principal Bursar

IAN BOSTRIDGE, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., (M.Phil., Cantab.), formerly Scholar; Concert and Operatic Tenor

C. RICHARD CATLOW, M. A., D.Phil., F.R.S., F.R.S.C., formerly Exhibitioner, formerly Wolfson Professor of Natural Philosophy; Professor of Solid State Chemistry and Dean, Mathematics and Physical Sciences Faculty, University College London

SIR BRIAN HARRISON, Kt., M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Scholar, formerly Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford and Joint Editor of the *New Dictionary of National Biography*; Emeritus Fellow of Corpus Christi College

HENRY REECE, M.A., D.Phil., (B.A., Bristol), formerly graduate student, formerly Secretary to the Delegates and Chief Executive, Oxford University Press; Emeritus Fellow of Jesus College

EMERITUS FELLOWS

HARRY KIDD, M.A., formerly Scholar, Fellow and Bursar; Steward of the Manors

DONALD ANDREW FRANK MOORE RUSSELL, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Classics and Professor of Classical Literature

LESLIE JOHN MACFARLANE, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.), formerly Fellow and Tutor in Politics

IAIN McLAREN MASON, M.A., (B.Sc. Cape Town, Ph.D. Edin.), F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Engineering Science; Professor of Geophysics, University of Sydney

MICHAEL CHARLES HURST, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., formerly Supernumerary Fellow in History and Politics

WILFERD FERDINAND MADELUNG, (Ph.D. Hamburg), formerly Laudian Professor of Arabic

SIR ROYSTON MILES GOODE, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., (LL.B., LL.D. Lond.), F.B.A., formerly Norton Rose Professor of English Law

SIR ANTHONY JOHN PATRICK KENNY, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., F.B.A., sometime Master of Balliol College; formerly President of the British Academy; formerly Chairman, British Library Board; sometime Warden of Rhodes House; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Development); formerly President of the Development Office

OLIVER LOUIS ROBERT JACOBS, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), formerly Fellow and Tutor in Engineering Science

PAUL LANSLEY HARRIS, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Professor of Developmental Psychology and Tutor in Psychology, Victor S. Thomas Professor of Education, Harvard

DESMOND STEPHEN KING, M.A., (B.A. Dublin, M.A., Ph.D., Northwestern), F.B.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Politics, Andrew Mellon Professor of American Government and Professorial Fellow, Nuffield College

JOHN ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, M.A., F.C.A., formerly Finance Bursar and Supernumerary Fellow

CHRISTOPHER JOHN LEAVER, C.B.E., M.A., (B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond.), F.R.S., F.R.S.E., formerly Professorial Fellow and Sibthorpean Professor of Plant Sciences

RITCHIE NEIL NINIAN ROBERTSON, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in German, Taylor Professor of the German Language and Literature, Fellow of The Queen's College

NEWS OF ALUMNI

Colin Strang 1940 reports that he is surviving happily on Arran.

Jo Bossanyi 1943 both co-edited and contributed to *Ervin Bossanyi: Vision, Art and Exile*, a major book published in 2008 on the life and work of the eminent stained glass artist, Ervin Bossanyi, (his father). Two of Ervin's glass panels can be seen in the College Chapel.

Michael Stafford 1944 and his wife Lorna celebrated their Diamond Wedding Anniversary on 15 July 2010.

Alan Tuberfield 1948 has moved to Ely to be near his grandchildren at the King's School, Ely, and their mother and family in little Thetford.

Ivor Watts 1948 has been awarded a Ph.D. by the Open University.

Raymond Bloomer 1949 retired first from Southampton University in 1989 and then retired again after working part-time for the Open University. His first wife, with whom he had celebrated his Golden Wedding Anniversary, died in 2006. He married his second wife, the widow of an old school friend, in 2009.

Edmund Bosworth 1949 has been awarded the Giorgio Levi Della Vida Award at the University of California. The award honours 'outstanding scholars whose work has significantly and lastingly advanced the study of Islamic Civilization' and he is only the third British-born scholar to have received it.

Terence Treanor 1949 although retired as Chaplain of Oakham School, continues to take services every Sunday in country parishes with his wife, an alumna of St Hugh's College.

David Wheaton 1949 retired fourteen years ago but is still preaching and leading a monthly service. He is also teaching New Testament Greek as part of the Southern Theological Education and Training Scheme, based in Salisbury.

Dennis Witcombe 1949 has completed one Open University degree since retirement and recently embarked on another, which he hopes to finish before the age of eight-five.

Peter Checkland 1950 has retired as Professor of Systems at Lancaster University and is now a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellow. In 2009 he was appointed to a Fellowship of the Omega-Alpha Society of Systems Engineering in the USA. His most recent book, *Learning for Action* with J Poulter, was published by John Wiley & Sons in 2006.

Hubert Allen 1951 is the surprised but proud owner of a stone bust of himself thanks to a competition run by *Oxfordshire Limited Edition*, part of *The Oxford Times* group. He was nominated by his neighbour, Valerie Exhall, who described him as an 'unsung hero'

and 'a wonderful man who does so much for everybody else'.

John Innes 1951 is enjoying an active retirement when health permits. This includes the continuation of a ministry, lectures in the USA, and some tuition.

John Owens 1952 has created a number of copperplate etchings of Oxford, including St John's, which can be seen on his website www.johnowensgallery.com

Alexander (Andy) Welsh 1952 has recently published *Qrendi – Essays on the History of a Maltese Village* in English-Maltese. He has also been appointed grand Archivist-historian, for the order of St. Lazarus.

Michael Harris 1953 is now vice-chairman of The General Charities of Coventry and this means he has 'the pleasure and privilege' of attending the annual distribution lunch of the Sir Thomas White Charity. He says he is 'proud to be the only St John's man to be able to do this and share in our continuing gratitude to our Founder'.

Alan Van der Pant 1953 has retired and is busy volunteering as a National Trust Guide and a committee member and events organizer for a veterans' organization. He is also a member of the support team for his local theatre in High Wycombe.

Bruce Hyatt 1953 has recently completed an impressive project started in 1976, a sequence of 100 illustrations for the narrative of John Bunyan's *The Holy War*. Together these cover an area of 1,600 square feet, and he hopes to publish them under the title of *Mansoul*, accompanied by words by Ruth Burke.

Stephen Pearl 1954 has been awarded the 2008 American Association of Teachers of Russian & East European Languages Prize for the best literary translation of the year for his translation of Ivan Goncharov's classic novel *Oblomov* (Bunim & Bannigan, New York).

Michael Cross 1955 celebrated his Golden Wedding in March 2009 with a family lunch in St. Giles House.

Christopher Stevenson 1956 and his wife Krystyna have celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Roger Putnam 1957 reports that he is now withdrawing from a number of voluntary bodies on account of 'age, health and gout!' He remains an enthusiast for the outdoors and is very sorry not to be able to visit Oxford and the College more regularly.

John Ratcliffe 1957 has been involved in National Park affairs, as Chairman of Pembrokeshire National Park Society and a National Park Voluntary Warden, since retiring to North Pembrokeshire. He is also involved in Rotary charitable activities at local and international levels.

Marcus Cumberlege 1958 has recently published his *Selected Poems (1963–2009)*. A short film made at the launch in the Gothic Hall of Bruges can be viewed at www.marcuscumberlege.com

Matthew Freudenberg 1958 reports that it was a miserable year for his business Charlton Orchards. Summer downpours decimated, even halved raspberry and strawberry crops, and the extreme weather lost them three weeks of apple sales. On the bright side, sales of his book *Clear Air Turbulence: A Life of Anne Burns* (2009) are good. See www.charltonorchards.com

John Wilding 1958 is co-author with Kim Cornish of *Attention, Genes and Developmental Disorders*, published in 2010 by Oxford University Press.

Ervand Abrahamian 1960 has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Roger Fielding 1960 is President of the Cheshire Union of Golf Clubs in 2011 and would love to hear from local golfers or other interested alumni visiting or passing through the County. You can contact him by email at rogerghfielding@mac.com.

John Hall 1960 has retired after 42 years in academia. His research publications, mostly in academic journals, covered medieval French and Peninsular Arthurian literature and Spanish and Spanish-American literature from the Renaissance to the Twentieth Century.

Robert Wallace 1960 has a house in Provence and still cycles 2,500 km a year.

John Lingard 1961 retired from teaching English and Drama at Cape Breton University, Nova Scotia, in 2007. He continues to write and publish articles and an essay on Henning Mankell, which first appeared in the *Journal of Scandinavian-Canadian Studies*, is to be republished in *Contemporary Literary Criticism*, volume 292. This year he directed a production of Pinter's *Landscape* at Cape Breton University.

Lawrence Sail 1961 published three volumes of poetry in 2010: *Waking Dreams*, *Songs of the Darkness: Poems for Christmas and Sift: Memories of Childhood*.

Jonathan Thomas 1961 lives in Perth, Western Australia, where he runs a private consultancy business, the *Resource Economics Unit*, which provides advice on natural resources, including water, to industries and government departments in Australia. He married his teenage sweetheart Elizabeth in 1966, and they have two children, Trevelyn and Elizabeth, and four grandchildren.

Kenneth Worthington 1962 retired in 2009 after 'a mediocre banking career – not responsible for the crisis', and is now dedicated to two young grandchildren, Henry

and Elisa. His wife Elisa has been honored by the King of Spain for her service to Flamenco.

Alan Butt Philip 1964 fought the European elections in 2009 as lead candidate for the Welsh Liberal Democrats and narrowly missed being elected.

Nigel Goodall 1964 is the Past Chair and current Director of St John's Rehabilitation Hospital, Toronto; Chair of the Chartered Institute of Marketing Management of Ontario; Former Director of the Association of Canadian Distillers; Former Chairman of the Canadian Meat Council; and a member of the National Club of Toronto.

Peter Slater 1964 reports that the death of Sir Bobby Robson in 2009 ended an association with him since 1964. It was that and the following year that Robson coached OUAFC in his first post as a soccer coach. A reunion of his teams in 2005 was a great success and he often spoke warmly of his involvement in coaching at Oxford.

Edward James 1965 published two books in 2009: *Europe's Barbarians, AD 200–600* (Longman) and, jointly with Farah Mendlesohn, *A Short History of Fantasy* (Middlesex UP).

David Nicholls 1965 retired in March 2008 as Senior Partner after 31 years in General Practice at The Medical Centre, East Wittering, Chichester. He has since moved to Lincolnshire where he is working part-time as a GP locum. He married Jean Fairbrother on 24 December 2004.

Sean Brosnan 1966 has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

John Twisleton 1966 has had an active time since resigning his Research Fellowship in Chemistry for the priesthood in 1973. He served as priest in Doncaster throughout the miners' strike, trained Amerindian clergy in the interior of Guyana, was Vicar of Holbrooks, Coventry, and a mission adviser in London. He is now Rector of St Giles, Horsted Keynes, Chaplain to the Bluebell Railway, and a Diocesan consultant on Christian Apologetics. He is the bestselling author of *Forty Walks from Ally Pally* and has a regular slot on Premier Christian Radio.

Crispian Villeneuve 1968 reports that his work *Rudolph Steiner in Britain* has recently been republished, in a revised edition. It includes inter alia a full account of Steiner's visit to Oxford in the summer of 1922, illustrated with several photographs.

Peter Purton 1970 has published two books in 2010: *History of the Early Medieval Siege* and *History of the Late Medieval Siege* (Boydell & Brewer). He 'would be pleased to make contact with former supporters of the St John's Left Caucus 1973–77!'

John Sharman 1970 now has three children, all married, who between them have given him three grandchildren and five step grandchildren. He and his wife have a narrow boat and their objective is to travel all the canals in England: they 'have done about half so far'.

Giles Dawson 1972 has become increasingly involved in local music-making since moving to West Oxfordshire in 2005. His performances as a soloist baritone include a number of engagements at Great Milton and Cumnor/Botley, the role of Don Magnifico in Rossini's *La Cenerentola* with Shoestring Opera, and an appearance in the President's Lodgings at St John's in Act II of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*.

Peter Ievins 1972 is an Immigration Judge and Recorder in the Crown Court as well as a non-stipendiary priest licensed to minister in the Diocese of Peterborough. He is married to Catherine (LMH 1973) who is the rector of six country parishes near Oundle.

David Mabblerley 1973 has been awarded the Engler Medal by the International Association for Plant Taxonomy for the third edition of his *Plant-Book* (C.U.P.).

Peter Moore 1973 works as a development consultant, mainly in Southern Sudan and Kenya, supporting international NGOs on strategy and governance. He is also Governance Advisor to the Chair of Actionaid International.

Mark Abley 1975 was awarded the LiberPress Prize at a ceremony in Girona, Spain in October 2009 for the Spanish translation of his book *Spoken Here: Travels Among Threatened Languages*. His second book for children, *Camp Fossil Eyes: Digging for the Origins of Words*, appeared in Canada in 2009. Apart from his writing career, he works part-time as an acquisition editor for McGill-Queen's University Press in Montreal.

Mark Robson 1976 has a son: Peter William Hunter Robson was born on 6 April 2009.

Andrew Grand 1977 became a District Judge in 2005. He is married to Mary Smith and they have a son Thomas (born in 1993) and a daughter Emily (1995).

Jeremy Black 1978 has published a number of books in 2010, including *War: A Short History*; *Naval Power: A History of Warfare and the Sea from 1500 Onwards*; and *A History of Diplomacy and War since 1990*.

William Mackesy 1978 is the author of a new website on the world's best walks, www.walkopedia.net, and invites alumni to take a look.

Prit Buttar 1979 is a GP in Abingdon and has recently published a book, *Battleground Prussia: The Assault on Germany's Eastern Front, 1944–45* (Osprey).

Stephen Burke 1980 is working on the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider, in CERN, Geneva.

Alan Pollock 1980 had his radio play *Philip and Sydney* broadcast on Radio Four last June. The irreverent drama is about another St John's alumnus, Philip Larkin, his father, Sydney, and their holiday together in Germany before the Second World War, uncovering some of the reasons behind Larkin's notorious critique of parenting.

John Lanchester 1981 leaves fiction for the stranger-than-fiction world of high-finance in his latest book *Whoops!: Why everyone owes everyone and no one can pay*, a scary but wryly amusing account of how bankers and flawed mathematical equations have landed us in the worst economic crisis since the 1930s.

Sundeeep Waslekar 1981 reports that since leaving St John's he has been involved in negotiating with terrorists, between leaders of Western and Islamic countries, and between parliamentary leaders in Nepal. This work has involved addressing committees and caucuses of the Indian Parliament, the UK House of Commons, the United Nations and the European Parliament.

Rupert Glasgow 1982 has published four books and his recent translations include Heidegger's letters to his wife, the biography of Martha Freud, and articles on Spanish paleontology.

Korn Chatikavanij 1982 who is Thailand's Finance Minister, was named Global Finance Minister of the Year 2010 and Asia's Finance Minister of the Year 2010, by *The Banker Magazine* in their annual awards ceremony in London early last year.

Jaqui Long 1982 has started full-time Ph.D. studies at the University of Leeds, looking at the benefits of mindfulness meditation, particularly in improving self-care. She continues to work as a homeopath in Sheffield.

Charles Bostock 1984 now manages admissions at Uppingham School where he is Registrar. He moved there after teaching biology for twenty years at Eastbourne College where he was also a Housemaster and Assistant Head.

Mandy Haggith 1984 has won the Robin Jenkins Literary Award for the best environmental writing in Scotland for her first novel, *The Last Bear*. She also runs creative weeks in 'the most beautiful place in the world', see www.topleftcorner.org

James Heath 1986 and Dr Sam Cartwright-Hatton (Magdalen 1993) are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter Georgina Heath on 3 January 2010.

Patrick Moriarty 1985 married Lucy Caperon in May 2008 and their son Benedict was born on 25 March 2009. Patrick also has a new post, as Deputy Headteacher at a brand new parent-initiative voluntary aided comprehensive school, the Jewish Community Secondary School (JCoSS), which opened in September 2010.

Ros Glasspool 1986 lives in Glasgow with her husband Brian Smith and three children Seamus (aged 7), Tara (aged 6) and Sam (aged 1), and is a Consultant Medical Oncologist at the Beatson West of Scotland Cancer Centre.

Ginny McCloy 1987 is continuing her career at Shell. She has been based in Singapore since 2005 and is working as a trading manager in the Shell International Eastern Trading Company.

Sophie Cox 1988 was an actress for many years before moving into the charity sector in 2001. After heading up events for a disability charity and chairing the Women of the Year awards at the N.E.C. for four years, she now runs two literary membership organizations and lives in North London with her husband Dee and toddler Alfie.

Susan Reeves 1988 has two children, a daughter, Gemma, born on 16 November 2007 and a son, Nathan, born on 17 June 2009.

Kedaar Kale 1989 has lived in Australia since 2006 and has no plans to return to the UK permanently. He tells us 'the children's memories of their old home have diminished to zero and my memory has just diminished – full stop! Happy to report that there is a thriving community of Oxford alumni here'.

Daniel Talmage 1990 is married to Sarah (Fitzwilliam, 1995) and has two small children, James and Benjamin.

Rachel Grocke 1991 was appointed Deputy Curator for Durham University Museums in June 2009.

Peter Banks 1992 is a freelance musician and piano tutor in Newport, South Wales. As well as teaching, he has directed numerous shows and concerts ranging from classical recitals to musicals, cabaret to jazz. He is actively involved in language bible camps organized by St Julian's Baptist Church in Hungary, and enjoys composing and hill-walking in his spare time.

Sanjeev Sanyal 1992 runs a think-tank in Delhi, the Sustainable Planet Institute, which researches issues related to environmental conservation and urbanization. He was named a 'Young Global Leader for 2010' by the World Economic Forum.

Martyn Atkins 1993 married Sarah Williamson (BNC 1984) in 2007. They have a son, William born in 2008, and have settled in Hammersmith.

Clare Burman (née Farnell) 1993 married Guy Burman (Pembroke 1999) in April 2008. In May 2009, she was promoted to the role of Director at the law firm Field Fisher Waterhouse LLP. Her daughter Josie was born at Christmas 2009 and is a 'beautiful, happy, chatty and inquisitive addition to the family'.

Alexander Cameron 1993 married Rhona Jane Cox (Merton 1993) on 4 August 2006.

Henrietta (Henny) Finch 1993 is Executive Producer for Headlong Theatre, one of the UK's most successful touring theatre companies. In 2010 she produced the play *Enron* at the Royal Court, London, on Broadway, and on international tour. She is married to Rory Fisher (Exeter College 1994) and they have a daughter, Flora.

Laura Nelson (née Jervis) 1995 is married to Edward Nelson (Exeter, Wycliffe Hall) who is pastor in a French protestant church in central Paris. They have lived in Paris for eight years, raising a family and loving it there, although it has made it harder to stay in touch with College friends.

Fiona Rumboll 1995 is now in her final year of training as a GP ('after going back to university in my mid-twenties to study medicine'), and looking forward to the end of exams! She has been living in Brighton for 4 years, enjoying a view of the sea.

Marianne Scragg (née Sylvester-Bradley) 1996 is delighted to report that she has another daughter, Rhea Faith Lunnnon Scragg, born on 6 June 2010, a sister for Talitha Grace Colley Scragg.

Katharina Ammann 1997 married Dr Thorsten Schlueter in June 2009 in Switzerland where she works as a curator at an art museum. Her husband leads the legal department of a German industrial company in Bavaria.

Jennifer Back 1997 has been happily married for 6 years and has a 14 month old son, Henry.

Alison Brown 1997 got married in September 2010 to Ian Bruce, a school friend of Anna Scott (1997). She lives in London and works in HIV epidemiology.

Lucie Hinton (née Periera) 2000 and her husband Tom have a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, born on 19 December 2009.

Stacie Strong 2000 has won an award from the International Institute for Conflict Prevention & Resolution for her Outstanding Professional Article *The Sounds of Silence: Are U.S. Arbitrators Creating Internationally Enforceable Awards When Ordering Class Arbitration in Cases of Contractual Silence or Ambiguity?*, published in 2009.

Briony Webb 2001 married Christopher Fitzsimons (Trinity) on 26 June 2010 in St John's Chapel. They would like to thank Briony's parents, Jackie Couling and the rest of the St John's team for a fantastic day.

Andrew Henderson 2002 is working in Stratford-upon-Avon as Assistant Director of Music at King Edward VI School as well as writing music for various theatre projects, including editing and reconstructing Vaughan William's Henry V.

Karsten Dahmen 2004 is now curator at the Berlin coin cabinet. He and his wife Annika are delighted to announce the birth of a son, Heero Jakob, on 6 March 2010.

Jacob Wolff 2006 has been commissioned by Magdalen College School to create a sculpture for the facade of the New Building. The sculpture, which is called *A Philosophy of Success*, was exhibited as the centrepiece of the Magdalen Arts Festival 2010.



DATES FOR YOUR DIARY 2011

9 July 2011 GAUDY LUNCH (2003–2005)

Invitations for this lunchtime Gaudy have been posted to all alumni who matriculated in 2003, 2004 and 2005. If you have not received an invitation please contact the Alumni Office.

10 September 2011 MEDICAL ALUMNI REUNION

This event is being planned by our current medical students and will involve a series of talks, a dinner in Hall and time to network with other SJC medics. It will also be an opportunity for the students to learn about different careers in medicine. A booking form is available on the alumni website.

30 September 2011 GAUDY DINNER (1956 AND EARLIER)

Invitations for this Gaudy will be posted in plenty of time to all alumni who matriculated in 1956 and earlier. If you would like to register an interest in this event please contact the Alumni Office.

8 December 2011 ST JOHN'S VARSITY RUGBY EVENT

The Alumni Office will be organizing another event at Twickenham for the 2011 Varsity Rugby Match. More details will be posted on the alumni pages of our website. To register an interest, please email alumni.office@sjc.ox.ac.uk

16–18 September 2011 ALUMNI WEEKEND, INCLUDING COLLEGE SOCIETY DINNER

The University Alumni weekend is an annual event to which all Oxford alumni are invited. St John's will also be offering a number of College based events, including the Society Dinner on 16 September to which all SJC alumni are invited with a guest. Details of these arrangements and a booking form are being sent with this edition of TW magazine and are also available to download from the events section of the College website.

PLAN AHEAD FOR 2012

16 March 2012	Gaudy Dinner for alumni who matriculated in 1991–1992
17 March 2012	Retirement dinner for Sir Michael Scholar
24 March 2012	Gaudy Lunch for alumni who matriculated in 1993–1996
13–14 April 2012	North American Reunion in New York
22 June 2012	Gaudy Dinner for alumni who matriculated in 1977–1979
23 June 2012	Garden Party
30 June 2012	Gaudy Lunch for alumni who matriculated in 1957–1960 and up to 1950
14–16 September 2012	Alumni Weekend

For further details of these and the many other events which will be held over the coming year, please visit the events section of the alumni pages at www.sjc.ox.ac.uk





Do come and see us if you are in Oxford. You can visit the Alumni Common Room, at 21 St Giles, any weekday from 9.30am to 12.30pm and 1.30pm to 5pm, and on Saturday from 9am to 5pm. Here you will find SJC gifts to view and buy, details of upcoming events and information about alumni guestrooms. There is a coffee machine, comfortable chairs and internet access for your use.

You can also keep in touch with us via Facebook. We now have a new St John's Alumni Facebook page at www.facebook.com/sjc.oxford.alumni Add this to your favourites (click 'Like' at top of page) to be kept posted on alumni events, news and other St John's related activities.

For those of you not on Facebook, information on events can also be found on the alumni pages of the St John's College website.



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