From the President

Earlier numbers of Benefactors’ Report have celebrated our many benefactors over the centuries. I would like to begin the chronicle of the College’s recent history of benefaction. When I became President, in 2001, St John’s was one of a small number of Oxford Colleges which had no Development Office. Apart from an appeal in the 1990s, for art-work in the new Garden Quad, the College had not solicited benefactions since the 18th century.

I saw nothing extraordinary in that, but it was not long before my views about fund-raising changed very considerably. I came to see that a large shift in the financing of the University, and St John’s, was taking place; reverting, quite quickly, to the position of earlier centuries, in which the state played little role in the financing of university education. Then the College’s funding came entirely from rents and charges paid by students, from the income generated by its endowment, and from benefactions. Now the contribution from student rents is, and will be, limited, and quite unlike that envisaged by William Laud: he specifically identified student rents in his new Canterbury Quadrangle, funded by William Laud (1573-1645). Born in Reading, the son of a master tailor, Laud was educated at St John’s College, becoming a Fellow in 1593. In 1601 he took holy orders and from 1611 to 1621 was President of the College. He went on to be Dean of Gloucester; Bishop of St David’s; Bishop of Bath & Wells; Chancellor of the University in 1629; and finally Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. Laud’s greatest benefaction to his old College was his funding of the building of Canterbury Quadrangle in 1631-35. To the ‘new’ library he gave many books and manuscripts.

As to benefactions, we began our fund-raising in St John’s in 2005, as we celebrated the College’s 450th anniversary. The 450 Appeal got us off to a good start, and we used the money to help create scholarships, which continue to this day. In 2007, we took the big step of creating two new offices – one for Alumni and one for Development. The appointments of Sophie Petersen and Jonathan Snicker (both alumni of the College) followed, and together with their colleagues they have, I believe, greatly improved the College’s relations with our alumni, and at the same time built a solid foundation for our fund-raising aspirations. We have so far raised close to £10 million thereby contributing a great deal to College life: we have been able to appoint a new tutor in Economics; we have a fine new Chapel Organ, thanks to alumni who had a connection with the chapel, or with music, or with the late Gordon Baker, Tutor for Philosophy, who wished to support the commissioning of a new Organ through his legacy. Our participation rate – the proportion of college members who have made gifts – has risen from close to zero to 16%. No mean achievement in such a short time (but well short of University College’s 35%, and Princeton’s 61% this year!)

We have also established a highly successful annual Alumni Fund, which, helped by students in our telephone campaign, has raised £305,000 this year. Furthermore, a number of our alumni have told us that they intend to make legacies to the College – sometimes in very substantial amounts. To my surprise, I have personally much enjoyed this development work. There is a real satisfaction in seeing the establishment of, for example, a new Junior Research Fellowship, and the prospective appointment of Tutorial Fellows in German and Ancient History, none of whom would be at St John’s were it not for the generosity of our very recent benefactors. I have found the discussions, and the new friendships with our benefactors inspiring. This work has brought an entirely new dimension to the Presidency at St John’s; it is one that I cherish.

Michael Scheler

Contents

Laud’s Benefaction

This year’s cover photo depicts the arches on the east elevation of Canterbury Quadrangle, funded by William Laud (1573-1645). Born in Reading, the son of a master tailor, Laud was educated at St John’s College, becoming a Fellow in 1593. In 1601 he took holy orders and from 1611 to 1621 was President of the College. He went on to be Dean of Gloucester; Bishop of St David’s; Bishop of Bath & Wells; Chancellor of the University in 1629; and finally Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. Laud’s greatest benefaction to his old College was his funding of the building of Canterbury Quadrangle in 1631-35. To the ‘new’ library he gave many books and manuscripts.

As tuition fees are set to rise by almost 300%, Benefactors’ Report 2011 reveals how the College community is likely to be affected. We aim to provide donors and potential donors with a greater understanding of the ways in which they can help us support current students. Once again, uses to which we have put donations kindly made to the College are outlined. We owe many thanks to alumni and student advisors, and contributors.

OXFORD THINKING

ONLINE GIVING

• UK, Australia, Canada, Europe, Japan: www.giving.ox.ac.uk/stjohns
• USA: www.oxforddna.org/giving_how.htm
• China/Hong Kong/Worldwide: www.campaign.ox.ac.uk/contribute/worldwide_giving/
• Oxford Thinking further information: www.campaign.ox.ac.uk/contribute
International Impact

Oxford, and St John’s, is subject to more international comparison and scrutiny than at any time in its history...

Over recent months, David Lammy MP has alleged bias, distortion and discrimination in Oxford’s admissions policy. He is not the first politician to do so and then go on to compare Oxford and Cambridge unfavourably with elite private universities in the US like Stanford, Duke, Harvard and Yale. Mr Lammy completed his graduate studies at Harvard Law School.

Oxford’s stated aim is to admit undergraduates solely on academic merit, achievement and potential. Subject tutors at St John’s endeavour to accept outstanding students across a diverse range of disciplines regardless of needs and means. The College seeks academically qualified applicants from all backgrounds and employs a full-time Schools Liaison Officer to encourage pupils to apply. In the US, students generally do not apply to study a specific discipline. Assessing academic potential in an as yet undetermined field is tricky, and, perhaps in recognition of this, admissions are handled not by academics trying to identify the best candidates by subject, but by separate admissions offices. One metric is academic ranking; usually a score on a scholarship aptitude test (SAT) administered by ETS, a non-profit entity.

Academic merit and potential are not the only criteria; in September 2006, the Economist’s Lexington column averred that American ‘elite universities do everything in their power to admit the children of privilege.’ Lexington was reviewing a controversial book by Daniel Golden, who claims that the Ivy League’s reputation for social diversity is a PR-induced mirage. More than 60% of successful candidates have an extra ‘hook’ that eases their passage into higher education – sporting prowess, legacy (did a close relative attend?), state and country of origin, race, parents’ education and future giving potential. Although many scholarships are offered for brilliant ‘non-traditional’ applicants, strategic giving by alumni (or well-placed parents) can further advance candidates with lower academic credentials. This is established practice and those participating often influence the process more than academics (whose complicity may be bought by fee-waivers for offspring). Sport, another key factor, can bring prestige and revenue: many college sports coaches are the highest paid faculty members, even at Ivy League institutions. Football coaches are sometimes allocated a certain number of ‘admits’ with limited academic strings attached. There is often an active interest in, indeed competition for, an athlete from a less populous state or a foreign country, neither of whose parents went to college (referred to as a twofers, a trifecta etc. based on the number of special preferences involved). At the other end of the social scale, many scholarships are offered for ‘preppie’ sports; another source of discrimination against the ‘unhooked’.

Since then, some practices have abated; although a recent article in the New York Times claimed that 33% of Princeton’s class of 2015 were children of alumni (circa 60% of Princeton alumni are donors). Few would disagree that a highly competitive market in higher education has developed and it is distorted by non-academic factors. The influential US News World Report ranks American colleges – one criterion is the acceptance rate. A lower rate has become an indicator of quality: colleges and universities may have an incentive to procure (and then reject) as many applications as possible. There are 10 or more elite US institutions, predominantly privately funded, and applicants can, and frequently do, apply to all. Applications are accepted over the internet; many pay to submit applications to 20 or more universities. In this way, strategic use of ranking systems can manufacture a sense of popular demand – more applicants = more selective = higher rankings = more applicants etc.

This can, in turn, create a culture of promoting universities by popularity rather than any other criteria.

Different cultural, educational, financial and competitive structures provide reasons for the separate trajectories admissions procedures in the US and UK have taken. Many aspects of the US higher education system are worthy of great praise, not least its scale, variety and the quality and diversity of research across the arts and sciences. Oxford and St John’s have benefitted greatly from the support of US alumni and the exchange of ideas, students and academics over the decades. The outcome of the ‘impact agenda’ in the UK, the marketisation of fees and emergence of the ‘student as customer’ may result in the more US-style system often heralded by British politicians; it may have further, perhaps unforeseen, consequences.

The future earning power or worldly potential of applicants is not a consideration for tutors at St John’s. The drive to use education to achieve greater national prosperity and funding research in the UK on the basis of narrow definitions of ‘impact’ indicates the differing outlook of the UK government which may, in turn, distort the fundamental idea of a university; where intellectual endeavour in the arts, humanities and sciences is valued in and of itself, and for the way in which it can enrich the human experience. As the balance of financial dependencies shifts at Oxford, from government to alumni and friends, benefactors have the opportunity to protect and nurture these fundamental ideals for future generations.

Dr Jonathan Snicker (1986, PPE) Fellow for Development

*The Price of Admission (2006). Cronin*
The Rise in Tuition Fees

Jonathan Snicker (1986, PPE) and Caitlin Tebbit (a recent graduate) discuss the rise in the cost of tuition and outline the far-reaching consequences for St John’s and its students.

The College is concerned about the rising fee and maintenance debt burden for its students. St John’s currently has 94 undergraduates in receipt of Oxford Opportunity Bursaries at a cost to the College of £201,000 per annum. Around 50 students receive Full Oxford Opportunity Bursaries, implying a household income of below £25,000. The imminent rise in tuition fees at Oxford has led to a revised version of the bursary scheme; the aim of which is to provide extra support for students from lower income households. This should mean that, through a combination of government maintenance grants, maintenance loans and University bursaries and fee waivers, students from households with a residual income of less than £30,000 per annum would have sufficient funds to cover their costs throughout the year (excluding the Long Vacation) and lower debts in the long-term.

Providing bursaries has not been the only strain upon the College’s finances: the average annual cost of teaching an undergraduate at Oxford is approximately £16,000, whereas the revenue per student in 2010 was around £8,300; a per capita loss of over £7,000 per annum. At St John’s, as at other Oxford Colleges, the shortfall is made up from a number of sources including our endowment, conference income, the Alumni Fund and, in effect, some underfunding of maintenance and infrastructure. The 2012 increase in the tuition fee level from the current £3,290 to £9,000 per student.* With some variation in student support arrangements and subject mix (HEFCE funds students differentially according to subject ‘price group’ and some subject areas will retain some HEFCE funding), these figures apply broadly across the English higher education sector. On the face of it, Oxford will be better off by circa £1.4k per student per annum. However, given the additional costs associated with increased financial support for students, fee waivers, regulation from the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) and information provision, it is likely to prove ‘revenue neutral’ (see page 31 below).

The rise in tuition fees presents a great challenge for Oxford and St John’s. There is a concern that students (particularly ‘non-traditional’ applicants) may feel they are unable to afford the cost, or will be reluctant to incur so much debt and will be put off applying; or they may only apply to courses that they see as giving them a good ‘return’ for their investment. In response, St John’s and Oxford have spent large amounts of money on bursaries and will forgo revenue through fee waivers, enabling students from lower income families to decrease their reliance on repayable loans (and therefore, their debt) so they are able to attend without having to pay anything up front. Student loans do not go on credit files, and the Council for Mortgage Lenders has stated, ‘A student loan is very unlikely to impact materially on an individual’s ability to get a mortgage but the amount of mortgage available may depend on net income.’ Net income of graduates paying their student loans back will be less, but given the relatively low monthly payment amount, should not have a significant material effect upon the amount of mortgage available to them. Families with a household income just above £40,000 may be most affected by the combination of debt and meeting the shortfall in funds available to the students. These may well be the families that previously would have wanted to pay their children’s fees to stop them incurring debt. There is some speculation over whether these families will still encourage their children to attend university in the UK, or at all (see page 30 below).

In the context of the UK as a whole, if a large number of students will not be able to repay their debts, someone will eventually have to foot the bill. At present, it is not clear who this will be; although as unpaid student debt in the US approaches $1 trillion, the general consensus there suggests the taxpayer. In the UK, given that a national discourse has emerged whereby living in debt is seen as questionable, it is not without irony that the next generation will be burdened with such large debts and, as future taxpayers, they may have to help the UK pay back these outstanding student loans.

Many Universities have pledged to help reduce the financial burden on their students, but they do so at a risk of jeopardising the quality of the education they offer. Gifts from alumni will become increasingly important as institutions seek to maintain high standards of education and keep up with wealthier competitors abroad. St John’s is committed to enabling the most able undergraduates to attend, regardless of their background, and its admissions methods are founded on this objective. Oxford continues to develop its work to ensure that able candidates are encouraged to apply, through maintaining the current broad programme of outreach activities in place, including the UNIQ Summer Schools (funded by a St John’s alumnus), support information for teachers and other initiatives aimed at under-represented groups.

Without the support of benefactors, the combined cost of student support and outreach work through our full-time Schools Liaison Officer, together with reduced funding from the government will leave St John’s with less money to spend on teaching and research. This threatens to impact upon the excellence of the courses for which students are paying more, potentially damaging the College’s hard-earned reputation. It is pleasing to report that, despite the rise in fees, the number of applications to St John’s has risen this year. Thanks to the generosity of alumni we remain confident that St John’s will continue to be affordable for all its undergraduates.

FURTHER INFORMATION:
• www.ox.ac.uk/admissions
• www.studentloansrepayment.co.uk
• www.moneysavingexpert.com/students/student-loans-tuition-fees-changes
• www.hefce.ac.uk/finance/fundinghe
• www.hepi.ac.uk/466-1875/The-governments-proposals-for-higher-education-funding-and-student-finance-an-analysis.html

*Data derived from the University’s annual Transparent Approach to Costing (TRAC) return to HEFCE plus a survey of College costs.
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

### INCOME

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£000</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>£000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic fees &amp; tuition income</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td>2,243</td>
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<td>Residential income (SJC members)</td>
<td>2,244</td>
<td>13.55</td>
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<td>Conference and function income</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>2.17</td>
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<td>Lamb &amp; Flag income</td>
<td>483</td>
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<td>471</td>
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<td>Revenue donations &amp; grants</td>
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<td>1.75</td>
<td>239</td>
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<td>Endowment income</td>
<td>10,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>16,556</td>
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### EXPENDITURE

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<td>£000</td>
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<td>£000</td>
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<td>Academic costs</td>
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<td>Residences, catering &amp; conferences</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>21.90</td>
<td>4,520</td>
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<td>Premises costs</td>
<td>2,423</td>
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<td>College administration</td>
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<td>3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development Office costs</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>133</td>
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<td>Property/endowment management*</td>
<td>3,648</td>
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<td>3,617</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
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<td>1,713</td>
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<td>College Contribution Scheme</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest payable</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>20,773</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>19,275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus/deficit for the Year</td>
<td>(4,217)</td>
<td>(3,152)</td>
<td>(710)</td>
</tr>
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**NOTES**

Full financial report available at: www.ox.ac.uk/about_the_university/facts_and_figures/college_finances10.html

*Property/endowment management figure includes building repairs and maintenance, Bagley Wood costs and rent, rates and insurance.

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**Summary Financial Report**

The College relies heavily on income generated from endowment funds.

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**Academic Income & Expenditure**

**Fundraising Income**
M ost of us feel we have a pretty good idea about what is a charitable activity and what is not. There is widespread interest in supporting charities and many former members of the College will undoubtedly spend a great deal of time, creativity and energy in supporting charitable activities of particular interest to them.

Within the College, we have been impelled to consider our own position again, owing to recent changes in the law. The College is a charity with specific aims to support education and research. This has been recognised for many years with significant tax exemptions allowed by the Inland Revenue, in respect of a number of our areas of activity. These exemptions are very important to us, particularly as they allow us to gain the maximum benefit from both recent and long-established benefactions.

What has changed during the last year is that St John’s, along with all the other Oxford and Cambridge colleges, has been required under the new Charities Act to make a formal registration with the Charity Commission. We now have a registration number and you can view our entry on the Commission’s web-site. Indeed, the sharp-eyed, regular visitor to the College’s own web-site will have noticed the registration number at the bottom of the College’s home page.

What does all this activity mean? At one level, this changes nothing. The legal requirements and expectations of the regulators about our activities remain the same. As an illustration, the College thought long and hard about how to state our charitable aims and purposes during the process of registration. It was with a great sense of relief during the discussions with Charity Commission that one of their officers commented to us that the best description of our aims and purposes might be the phrasing (in Latin) used in 1535: “existit ac intendit quoddam collegium perpetuum eruditionis scientiarum sacre theologie et philosophiae ac bonarum artium” [to make, found, erect and establish a perpetual college of learning sciences, sacred theology and philosophy and good arts].* Needless to say, we followed the advice.

Hence we are a charity and we always have been. Previously, we were exempt from the requirement to register with our regulator and now we must do so. Registration with the Charity Commission does bring about significant changes for the College. Our Finance Bursar, Sally Layburn, has been even more busy than usual at the time of the audit this year, because all the areas of income and expenditure for the College now need to be reported in a different format under different headings. More significantly, we will now need to consider how our activity in each year matches up to the aims and objectives that we have stated publicly as our charitable purposes when we registered with the Charity Commission.

It is important to emphasise that the College’s charitable activity is for specific purposes. The role of members of Governing Body as Trustees of the charity becomes critical here. Again, by way of illustration, the Bursars are sometimes approached by outside bodies with an argument something like, “St John’s is a charity. We are asking for a charitable purpose. Surely you ought to help us.” The reality is that, even in our transactions with other major charitable organizations (e.g. the University, other Colleges, the Church of England), the Governing Body as Trustees are obliged under charity law to place the College’s own particular aims and purposes ahead of all other considerations.

In recent years, the Charity Commission has been particularly concerned to understand how individual charities contribute a public benefit. The current feeling within the College is that this presents an opportunity for us: an opportunity to tell people about what we do and how we are using our resources to do this. The teaching and research carried out within the College are obvious things to feature. Now, the College also has a significant outreach programme. This was focussed initially on Governing Body’s concerns to maintain the high quality of our undergraduate admissions at St John’s. However, this is widening rapidly, to include brief educational visits that encourage school students to think about Oxford and longer visits that attempt to raise standards and expectations among aspiring individuals who have been identified by programmes such as the Sutton Trust, which is trying itself to widen access to higher education.

The other opportunity created by the new reporting format is the ability to explain the College’s policies on responsible investment. In last year’s Benefactors’ Report, our Investment Officer, Professor John Kay, presented an outline of the College’s investment strategy. There is an important responsibility to everyone associated with St John’s, but especially to benefactors, to achieve a steady flow of income from our endowment to support the College’s activities. Our long-term success is remarkable, a tribute to the individuals who have looked after the College’s investments over a long period of time. Another responsibility is to make a social and ethical analysis of the consequences of our investment policies. There are multiple responsibilities here, but ultimately they are all bound up in the issue of preserving the College’s reputation and furthering it as one of the leading academic institutions in higher education, whilst avoiding specifically actions that might bring a real threat to St John’s.

The College’s charitable status is unchanged by these recent activities. However, this new framework creates new opportunities. The chief of these being greater clarity in decision-making when faced with major policy decisions. We will also be better prepared when things go wrong, as they must inevitably from time to time. The College does not seek to resist change and neither does it want to be pushed into change by external forces. Rather, the point is to be able to let change happen, without losing sight of our primary aims and objectives. The opportunity to articulate those aims and objectives during the present changes is something that we are very ready to treat as advantageous.

* The Royal Patent of Foundation of 1555

**St John’s Charitable Purposes**

Professor Andrew Parker, Tutorial Fellow in Physiology and Principal Bursar, argues that although St John’s has always been a charity, registering with the Charity Commission (no. 1139733) presents the College with a number of opportunities.
**Major Benefactors**

**Sir Thomas and Lady White Benefactors (£1,000,000 +)**
- The Hon Mr Andrew Fraser 1965
- Mr Graham Sharp 1979
- Mr Bernard Taylor* 1975 & Hon Fellow

**Laud Benefactor (£750,000 +)**
- Anonymous 1994

**Rawlinson Benefactor (£500,000 +)**
- Mr Edward Hocknell* 1980
- Mr Matthew Lindsey-Clark* 1981
- The late Mr Alan Root 1942
- Mr Daniel Slifkin* 1984

**Holmes Benefactors (£250,000 +)**
- Mr Edward Hocknell* 1980
- Mr Matthew Lindsey-Clark* 1981
- The late Mr Alan Root 1942
- Mr Daniel Slifkin* 1984

**Fereday Benefactors (£100,000 +)**
- The late Dr Gordon Baker Fellow 1967
- Mr Nicholas Bratt* 1981
- The late Professor Elizabeth Fallaize Fellows & Professor Alan Grafen
- Mr Yungtai Hsu* 1971
- Mr Roger Short* 1973

**Casberd Benefactors (£50,000 +)**
- Anonymous Hon Fellow
- Anonymous* Fellow
- Professor Dorothy Bishop Fellow
- Mr Roy Copus* 1977
- Dr Peter Fan* 1974
- Mr Peter Thompson* 1976
- The Wolfson Foundation Foundation

**North Benefactors (£25,000 +)**
- Anonymous 1936, 1976*
- Mr Mark Bedingham* 1974
- The late Mr John Callanan 1946
- Mr Ronald Duff* 1951
- Professor Kevin Gatter* Fellow
- Mr Peter Jarvis* 1990
- The late Mr Burke Knapp 1933 & Hon Fellow
- Dr Eugene Lambert* 1984
- Mr Geoffrey Penzer in the name of J Ronald Penzer*
- Mr Robert Tann* 1976

**Juxon Benefactors (£10,000 +)**
- Anonymous 1951*, 1953*, 1984*
- Anonymous in memory of Dr DL Davies 1930
- Mr John Adams 1936
- Mr John Appleby* 1962
- The late Professor Fritz Caspari 1933 & Hon Fellow
- Mr Philip Collins* 1973
- Mr Michael Day* 1933
- Mr Joe Hassett Friend
- Mr John Heath Friend
- Mr Robert Kipling 1974
- Mrs Cressida Legge 1987
- The Honorable Keith Long* 1976
- Mr Peter Loos* 1951
- Mr Michael McDonough 1994
- Mr David O’Connell* 1982
- Mr Wilf Pack 1990
- Mr Timothy Polglase* 1980
- Mr William Scott* 1975
- Mr Pratik Shah* 1992
- Dr Gillian Sutherland Friend
- Dr David Thomas* 1970
- Mr Ben Travers 1933
- Dr Jay Watson* 1984
- Mr Matthew Whittell* 1983
- Dr Jon Wittmann* 1970
- The Tisbury Telegraph Trust* Trust

*Gift or additional gift made in the last year

**Major Gifts & Pledges**

- Mr Edward Hocknell, 1980
  £300,000
  Holmes Benefactor

- Mr Matthew & Mrs Frances Lindsey-Clark, 1981
  £250,000
  Holmes Benefactors

- Anonymous
  £50,000
  Casberd Benefactor

  & 15 additional donors have contributed to The Ancient World Fund

  The Ancient World Fund is intended to place the College in a position where it can always guarantee high quality tutorial teaching in Classics and Ancient History regardless of the vagaries of external funding. It will enhance our effort to continue to attract, and retain, the best students and Fellows from all over the world.

- Mr Roger Short, 1958 & Mrs Susan Short
  £500,000
  Holmes Benefactors

  & 38 additional donors have contributed to The Lester B. Pearson Fund

  In 2005, as part of the College’s 450th anniversary, St John’s began a campaign to endow a graduate scholarship to be awarded to a resident of Canada; our target for the Lester B. Pearson Studentship is CA$1.5 million.

- Mr Bernard Taylor, 1975 & Hon. Fellow
  £1,000,000
  Sir Thomas and Lady White Benefactor

  The Modern Languages Fund

  The Bernard Taylor Fellowship in Chemistry

  Thanks to Mr Taylor’s generous benefaction, the Modern Languages Fund will, in the first instance and in conjunction with the Oxford Teaching Fund, provide for the Clarendon Fellowship in German at St John’s.

  Dr Angela Russell has been elected to the Taylor Fellowship in Chemistry, Mr Taylor’s undergraduate discipline, at St John’s.
Update on Fellowship Funding

St John’s charitable income covers around 25% of its charitable expenditure. The College seeks alumni support to maintain the breadth of its Fellowship.

THE ANCIENT WORLD FUND

Reflecting his status as one of the UK’s pre-eminent Ancient Historians and after 32 years at St John’s, Mr Nicholas Purcell has been elected to the Camden Chair, held at Brasenose College. In order to secure the Fellowship in Ancient History (and Classics) at St John’s we have, working with alumni, established the Ancient World Fund. Humanities are greatly threatened at Oxford by the Government’s ‘impact agenda’. In response the Oxford Teaching Fund (OTF) has been set up to support new endowments for posts – at the moment a donation to the Ancient World Fund at St John’s will be matched on a 60:40 basis by the OTF.

We have secured gifts and pledges to the value of £807k, well over halfway to our target of £1.2 million. At that point a further £book will be transferred from the OTF to provide a permanent endowment of £2 million for the Ancient History Fellowship.

TO MY FRIEND

I should like my legacy to be recorded as being in memory of my roommate in College, Jack Hickman (1943, Lit. Hum.), who was killed in the 6th Airborne Division during the crossing of the Rhine in 1945. He was my best friend at school, Merchant Taylors. Another OMT, Barry Gwatkin (Modern History), who also came up to St John’s in Hilary 1943, was killed in Normandy in 1944 and merits recognition.’

Gilbert McMillan (1943, Lit. Hum.)

More widely, the Ancient World Fund is designated to enable teaching and research in Classical Languages and Literature and to support students reading for degrees associated with the ancient world.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES FUND

The Fellowship in German at St John’s College became vacant following the election of Professor Ritchie Robertson to the Taylor Professorship of German Language and Literature, associated with Queen’s College. Thanks to a generous pledge from Mr Bernard Taylor (1975, Chemistry) and the promise of matched funding from the OTF, teaching and research in German should now be secure.

In 2008 the distinguished academic and our first female Official Fellow, Professor Elizabeth Fallaize, was diagnosed with Motor Neurone Disease; she sadly passed away in 2009. As there was no University funding for her replacement, St John’s determined to pay for her successor for ten years. Additional contributions to the Modern Language Fund will, in the first instance, alleviate this strain upon our endowment.

In accordance with Elizabeth’s wishes and the terms of her bequest, the Elizabeth Fallaize Fund was set up in her memory to endow a Graduate Scholarship. Her husband, Professor Alan Grafen, an anonymous donor and 30 others made gifts enabling the first Elizabeth Fallaize Scholar, Jennifer Oliver (2005, Modern Languages), to commence in 2010.

*See obituary on page 54 of TW Magazine, 2011.

THE LAW FUND

The retirement in 2012 of our distinguished and long-serving Tutorial Fellow, Professor Mark Freedland, will come on top of a number of other changes that affect the study of law at College. In response, St John’s has established the Law Fund to ensure continuous quality of teaching for our students and to protect against the impact of the imminent overhaul of the higher education system in the UK.

At present the Law Fellows’ stipends are jointly funded by the College and the University, reflecting the responsibilities that Fellows have across the Collegiate University. (The balance of funding varies across disciplines; most arts and humanities fellows are two thirds funded by the College and one third by the University. For most Fellowships in mathematics, engineering and the sciences, the College pays one fifth and the University pays four fifths of the cost.) The Law Faculty will be unable to fund their share of the Fellowship for several years.

By creating the Law Fund, the College is seeking to work with the recently established Oxford Teaching Fund, which would offer the possibility of matched funding on a 60:40 basis.

Above: Mr Karle Simpson (1955, Jurisprudence), President of the Demijohns Cricket Club – www.demijohns.net

How to Maximise Your Gift

• Use your tax allowance: taxpayers in a number of jurisdictions can give tax effectively. For example, under the Gift Aid scheme in the UK, St John’s can claim back 25p in every £1. Higher rate taxpayers can get rebates: if a 50% taxpayer writes a cheque for £160, an extra £40 goes to St John’s whilst the donor gets £60 back from HMRC. For a gift of £200 the net cost to the donor would be £100.

• Ask your employer about Matched Giving: many companies operate a matched giving scheme, matching employees’ gifts by as much as 2:1.

• By donating to certain Fellowship Funds such as the Ancient World Fund, every £1 donated could be transformed to over £4; through matched funding from the Oxford Teaching Fund (OTF), Gift Aid and Higher Rate Tax Relief.

Above: Professor Mark Freedland (right) and Mr Daniel Slifkin (1984, Jurisprudence).
Participation Keeps Rising

Kiri-Ann Olney attended a recent St John’s College Gaudy, where over 90% of the guests were donors.

We are delighted to be able to report that the College’s donor participation rate is still rising, increasing the impact of philanthropy at St John’s. Since the 450 Fund was launched in 2005 and the Development Office was established in 2007, the participation rate has reached 16.2%. This is the total proportion of our alumni who have kindly made a gift to the College, enabling us to sustain and enhance the tutorial system, increase financial support to students and support a diverse range of extra curricular activities.

Every year our alumni community grows with the addition of our recent graduates and so the continual rise in participation rate reflects an even faster growing community of benefactors than might appear at first glance.

At a recent Gaudy for alumni who matriculated in 1956 or earlier, the College was thrilled to note that over 90% of the attendees had made a gift to St John’s. We are extremely grateful to all our donors and are excited about these growing levels of support. Indeed, in the UK alone, we now have over 800 donors.

Our North American alumni still lead with the highest participation rates. The participation rate in Canada has risen from 20% to 28% in the last academic year, whilst the USA increased from 16% to 20%. The average increase in participation across the rest of the world in the last academic year was 2.25%.

Whilst our participation rate is still a little lower than some other Oxford Colleges, we are one of the Collegiate University’s most recently established Development Offices and we hope that these figures are an indication that we are making fast progress in catching up.

Thank you to all our alumni who have generously made gifts to St John’s.
Kiri-Ann Olney and Caitlin Tebbit work in the Development Office. Here they show how more and more alumni are choosing to Participate in Excellence.

The Alumni Fund was launched in 2009 to provide an effective way for our community of alumni and friends to support St John’s on a regular basis. Three years on and we are thrilled that over 16% of our alumni have donated close to £1 million. In the last year the number of donors investing in the Alumni Fund has increased significantly across all matriculation decades, and we are particularly pleased to welcome many of our younger alumni and current students to our growing community of benefactors – we hope you will be life-long members!

Building up the Alumni Fund over the last three years has enabled the College to begin reducing its dependency on endowment income as other funding sources diminish. The Fund has already proven to be an essential source of additional income as it has allowed the College to meet the most immediate needs of St John’s students by funding bursaries, hardship grants, special grants, vacation residence grants and book grants.

As the College faces new challenges presented by the rise in tuition fees and the cuts in government funding for teaching we would like to extend a special thank you to all of our alumni and friends who have pledged to make a regular gift to the Alumni Fund.

As our academic expenditure is set to rise even further, regular gifts provide the College with a sustainable source of income – the backbone of support for our students over the coming years.

By giving to the Alumni Fund our generous alumni, students, fellows, friends and staff are ensuring that St John’s continues to excel as a vibrant, international and socially diverse college community, enabling students, regardless of background, needs and means, to learn and thrive.

GIVING BACK
To make a gift to the Alumni Fund today: www.giving.ox.ac.uk/stjohns
Student Callers
Give to St John's

This summer, our team of 14 student callers took up the challenge of contacting hundreds of alumni to update them on College news, ask for their input about events and publications and seek their support for the Alumni Fund. They worked very hard over two weeks, managing to converse with over 700 alumni and raising over £160,000 in gifts and pledges.

Samuel Ward (2010, English) explains:

“It really was such an enjoyable experience; every call was different and engaging, there developed a real sense of camaraderie amongst the callers and the generosity of the alumni was astonishing.

It was a truly rewarding experience and we came to appreciate St John’s all the more for its outstanding commitment to its students. As a result we, the student callers, thought it right that we should make some contribution to the Alumni Fund in the face of such heart-warming generosity on the part of the alumni.”

£500 +

Mr Neil Passmore 1994
Dr John Schofield 1964
Dr Christopher Norris 1985

Mr Driskell Meyer 1995
Dr Peter Humphrey 1965
Mr Mark Roper 1985

Mr Neil Enright 1996
Professor Martin Poore 1965
Dr Sandeeh Bhargava 1987

Mr Matthew Morrison 1997
Anonymous 1965
Mrs Gimmy McClay 1987

Mr William Naylor 2001
Sir William Callaghan 1966
Dr Paul Agnew 1988

£250 +

Dr Ian Bostridge 1983 & Hon Fellow
Mr Kevin Alton Honeywell 1968
Mr Greg Toyn 1990

Mr Richard Fox 1939
Mr Graham Ashurst 1968
Anonymous 1991

Anonymous 1946
Mr Hugh Roberts 1969
Anonymous 1992

Professor Irfan Shahid 1947
Mr George Dempsey 1971
Mr Alastair Holland 1992

Dr Alan Turberfield 1948
Anonymous 1971
Mr Adam Sandman 1993

Mr Noel Couldrey 1949
Mr Michael Russell 1972
Professor Stuart MacDonald 1994

Professor Paul Harvey 1950
Mr Graham Belcher 1973
Anonymous 1995

Professor George Mackie 1950
Mr William Ruff 1973
Mrs Kit Byford 2000

Professor Robert Hellwarth 1952
Anonymous 1974
Professor Les Dutton Visiting Fellow

Sir John Marsh 1952
Mr William Hanlon 1975
Mr Richard Bailey Hon Fellow

Anonymous 1953
Mr Alastair Hunter 1975

Mr Peter Holland 1953
Mr Alan Phipps 1975
Mr John Vernon 1935

Anonymous 1954
Dr Martyn Sené 1975
Mr Alan Wood 1936

Mr Chris Jukes 1955
Mr David Fursdon 1976
Mr Martin Wood 1937

Mr Martin Zissell 1955
Mr Clive Gerrard 1976
Mr Michael Spencer 1938

Mr John Hart 1956
Mr Fred Square 1977
Mr Lancelot Grimke-Drayton 1942

Professor Bob Picken 1956
Dr Charles Laughton 1978
Dr Derek Kelsey 1944

Anonymous 1957
Mr Richard Groves 1976
Mr Gilbert McMullan 1943

His Honour Robert Taylor 1957
Mr Eamonn Matthews 1976
Revd Canon Dr Anthony Phillips Fellow

Anonymous 1958
Mr Andrew Edwards 1958
Professor Kate Nation Fellow

Mr Charles Fryer 1958
Mr Fred Square 1977
Mr John Vernon 1935

Mr Alan Edwards 1958
Mr Ian Jameson 1978
Mr Alan Wood 1936

Mr Charles Fryer 1958
Dr Charles Laughton 1978
Mr Martin Wood 1937

Dr Peter Collier 1959
Anonymous 1978
Mr Michael Spencer 1938

Dr John Rickard 1959
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Mr Lancelot Grimke-Drayton 1942

Mr Roy Collins 1960
Mr Richard Sutton-Mattocks 1978
Dr Derek Kelsey 1944

Dr David Mitchell 1960
Miss Joy Bowes 1979
Mr Gilbert McMullan 1943

Anonymous 1961
Dr Gabriel German-Velarde 1981
Revd Arthur Brown 1944

Mr Nigel Underwood 1961
Ms Danielle Fontaine 1981
Anonymous 1944

Mr Michael Deeming 1963
Anonymous 1983
Mr Gordon Parke 1944

Dr Hugh Ralph 1965
Mr Sebastian Mallaby 1983
Mr Michael Stafford 1944

Professor Brian Scarfe 1965
Dr Joseph McAlleen 1983
Mr Graham Hill 1945

Mr Damien Tunnicliffe 1965
Mr Jonathan Berman 1984
Mr Richard Allen 1947

Mr Tony Foster 1964
Mr Michael Diamond 1984
Professor Robert Spencer 1947

Mr Derek Morgan 1964
Mr Ira Feinberg 1984
Anonymous 1948

Mr Martyn Robinson 1964
Mr Hugh Boileau 1985
Mr Peter Farrer 1948

Dr Driskell Meyer 1995
Dr Paul Agnew 1988
Revd Frank Wells 1948

Dr Christopher Norris 1985
Mr Mark Roper 1985
Mr Gordon Bloomer 1949

Revd Frank Wells 1948
Dr Robyn Cain 1949
Dr Robyn Cain 1949

Above: Student Callers 2011
The death of a child is a subject people simply don’t want to contemplate. A child’s grief upon the death of a parent can be unbearable to witness. Supporting someone whose child, husband, wife, sibling, mother or father has died can be immensely difficult. What do you say to a person whose world has been tipped upside down? How can you help someone in the midst of their – and maybe your own – grief? In the UK every day around 60 children and young people are bereaved of their mother or father, 8 children and young people die as a result of illness or accident, and 17 babies are stillborn or die within 4 weeks of birth.

The Child Bereavement Charity supports families and educates professionals both when a child grieves and when a child dies. It provides vital support and information to families who have experienced bereavement, from failed IVF right through to the death of an adult child. At its Buckinghamshire-based offices, it runs family support sessions and groups for children and young people. It reaches many more bereaved families across the country through its telephone helpline and website.

The charity achieves scale through providing guidance, information and training to the many professionals who come into contact with bereaved families; it is widely acknowledged that the quality of care that families receive at the time of a death can have a huge impact on future outcomes. The Child Bereavement Charity aims to improve standards of care; every year it runs specialised training for around 5000 professionals, including doctors, midwives, coroners, the emergency services, teachers, social workers, health visitors and clergy. It is also becoming increasingly involved with the military in addressing and understanding the specific needs of bereaved forces families.

In 2009, HRH The Duke of Cambridge became the charity’s Royal Patron, which has had a transformational effect on its profile; the demand for its services has escalated and the need for increased funding to extend its reach countrywide is ever more pressing. The provision and quality of bereavement support available across the UK is sketchy and in some areas, completely absent; we are looking to introduce a dedicated telephone support service offering counselling appointments to parents bereaved of a child or to those who are concerned for a bereaved child, wherever they are in the UK.

Listening to and learning from the many bereaved families I have met in the course of my job has been both humbling and inspiring. Their pain and loss is devastating; their strength and hope, awe-inspiring. But in the midst of tragedy, we are concerned for a bereaved child, wherever they are.

The Circle of Philanthropy

Each year we dedicate space to a Benefactor’s charity. Alumni Fund donor Jane Keightley (1985, Modern Languages) was widowed with a new baby in 2003. She works for the Child Bereavement Charity.
### Your Legacy

Legacies to St John’s are free of UK Inheritance Tax and similar taxes in the US and Canada: in 2009 St John’s launched a legacy campaign to encourage alumni and friends of the College to follow in the footsteps of our founders and early benefactors and enable the College to plan in confidence for a time when it can no longer depend on government support.

Bequest pledges have come in all manner of forms and St John’s is extremely grateful for the benevolence of alumni who have chosen to leave a legacy to the College. Such acts of philanthropy have helped to advance and support the College’s purpose and ethos.

At present St John’s is aware of over 70 alumni who have made legacy pledges. Your gifts will help preserve the same unique, rigorous and challenging experience for future generations that we hope you once enjoyed.

Thank you.

St John’s UK Registered Charity Number is 1139733 and our Inland Revenue reference number is X6791. The full designation for the College is The President and Scholars of Saint John Baptist College in the University of Oxford.

### Up to £250...

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The Duveen Travel Scholarship

Jack Bradley-Seddon (2009, Law) was the 2011 recipient of the Duveen Travel Scholarship. He visited many alumni in Canada and the US.

The funds for the Scholarship came through Peter Loose (1953, Law), formerly Managing Partner at Edwin Coe in London. His clients, Ormonde and Mildred Duveen, left money in trust for charitable causes; as one of the Trustees, Mr Loose recommended a grant to set up the Duveen Travel Scholarship.

Duveen Travel Scholars act in an ambassadorial role, update alumni about life as a current student whilst gaining an insight into life in the US and Canada. The first stop was Washington D.C. where I met alumni Oliver Payne, Larry Tanenbaum, James Woolsley and Dr Heath Tarbert. A particular highlight was a visit to Judge Trenga, a Federal Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia; my first time in a judge’s chambers. I went to the Washington Neighbourhood Legal Services Programme which strives to provide legal assistance to low-income residents by selecting cases to refer to law firms, who then act on a pro-bono basis. I am particularly grateful to Courtenay Ellis and his family for providing me with accommodation and for chauffeuring me to so many meetings.

My first day in New York was equally busy. I spent the morning at Linklaters, lunchtime with Olaav Haazen, who is a Counsel at Boies Schiller and Director, Above the Law. After lunch with Mr Brown, I was able to visit the Moakley Federal Courthouse, where I watched some current cases and saw the US legal system and its attorneys in action.

If Boston was (relatively speaking) more restful, then my time in Toronto was the storm thereafter. I am very thankful to Mr and Mrs Scott and family for providing me with accommodation and for arranging so many fantastic excursions. In barely a week I was able to go from law firms and formal lunches to theme parks, Niagara Falls and a trip to Algonquin Park, where we stayed in a log cabin and went canoeing across the magnificent lakes in the area.

In Chicago I was hosted by Mr and Mrs Morrison, although I also spent a good deal of time with their son-in-law, Mr Ian Turvill, a St John’s alumnus. (Mr Morrison went to University College and is a former President of the Rhodes Scholars Association). Mr Turvill was able to arrange for me to have lunch with several of his colleagues at his law firm including the Head of the Bankruptcy department. I had lunch with Professor Constantinides at the Chicago Business School. I very much enjoyed our discussion about his work.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to the St John’s alumni and those others with whom I came into contact for their kindness and goodwill. Thank you to Professors Freedland and Whittaker; all of the alumni spoke fondly of you and I am sure the help they have given me is a reflection of the help you once gave them. Thank you to Peter Loose for making this trip possible through your generosity and creativity and for your on-going support.
The Toasts to The Manors

The College Archivist, Michael Riordan, reveals how early gifts of land transformed St John’s and describes one of the ways in which the College remembers its benefactors.

There are five “toasts to the manors” offered during dessert at the annual Domus Dinner in October. The President says: “Mr Bursar, I give you the manors of ...” and the Bursar replies “the manors of ...” which is then echoed by all present. Traditionally, the five toasts are to:


The majority of the Manors in the toasts were given to the College by Sir Thomas White. When Sir Thomas founded the College he took great care to establish an endowment. In order to feed and clothe the fifty fellows allowed for under the statutes of the College, White purchased small manors around Oxford (Long Wittenham, Shillingford & Warborough), “Eaton & Fyfield”, “Walton Osney & Walton Godstow”, “Southmoor, Frilford & Garford.”

The exceptions are Southmoor, purchased from Dennis Toppes in 1572, and the Walton manors. The College sold Hardwick and Brightampton in 1597 and Warborough in 1722. The College also owns the Lordships of Charlbury (purchased in 1550 from Robert Chamberlayne and Philip Scudamore) and Crick (purchased in 1613 from Sir Oliver Cromwell – the Lord Protector’s uncle), and others as a result of bequests: Middleton Winslow (1733 from Charles Woodruffe) and Wasperton and Heathcote (1755 – both from Rawlinson). The College also acquired Westhay and Faldo by an Act of Parliament of 1775, after an exchange of land with Lord Torrington (he got Rowney in Southill; given by Archbishop Juxon in 1663). These are not mentioned in the customary toasts.

The Walton manors are the most important. Sir Thomas wished that when his London property came to St John’s, it would be sold to buy land around Oxford. From 1571 to 1590, when the last of the London property was sold, the College continued to acquire local land, including St Giles’ Fields, some 500 acres and the site of the Victorian and Edwardian suburbs St John’s built later on in North Oxford. (Upon the Dissolution, George Owen, physician to Henry VIII, bought a substantial amount of church property in north and west Oxford. In 1733, his son, Richard, sold St Giles’ Fields for £1,566 13s. 4d.).

The Walton manors were also an important source of income before their development in the 19th and 20th centuries. The other key manors are Long Wittenham and Fyfield, because of the amount of land the College held in each. The College Archivist, Michael Riordan, reveals how early gifts of land transformed St John’s and describes one of the ways in which the College remembers its benefactors.

Above: Former JCR and MCR Presidents enjoy a reunion with their former Principal Bursar, Dr Tony Boyce (1957, Zoology)
Frequently Asked Questions 2011

Kiri-Ann Olney and Caitlin Tebbit respond to the key questions alumni have been asking this year.

HOW WILL RISING TUITION FEES AFFECT ST JOHN’S STUDENTS?

Parliament voted on University tuition fees in England in December 2010. The maximum annual fee for Home/EU full-time undergraduates will rise from the current figure of £3,290 to £9,000 from 2012/13. Students at St John’s will not have to pay fees upfront: the cost of tuition will be paid to the University by the Student Loans Company. This is effectively a government loan which students will only start to repay once they have graduated and are earning over £21,000 per annum – less than 2% of students on current ‘top-up fees’ repay, as they pay 9% on anything over £21,000. Debts are to be written off after 30 years. Repayments will be 9% of income above £21,000, and so the amount repay each month will depend on earnings. For example, someone earning £21,500 a year (currently the salary of a newly-qualified teacher) would initially make repayments of £4 per month. The monthly repayment would increase to £23 for someone earning £44,000 per year; £10 on a salary of £35,000; £45 on £27,000; and £68 on £30,000. If for any reason a graduate’s income falls below £21,000, their repayments would be suspended. All outstanding repayments would be written off after 30 years.

IS DEBT AVERSION AN ISSUE?

Voices in the media have claimed that debt aversion may deter students from applying for university entrance. Anticipating this, the Government has targeted support at low income families: a student from the lowest income bracket (£16,000 and below) will graduate with up to £43,500 repayable loan debt for a 3 year course, and £58,000 for a four year course. Many universities, including Oxford, now offer better support packages for students from lower income backgrounds to encourage them still to apply. In fact, at Oxford, students from families earning less than £30,000 per year may be eligible for a combination of grants, fee waivers and loans that exceed the full cost of university, including living costs, by between £2,000 – £5,000. Ultimately the deterrent effect may lie elsewhere: many middle-income parents who feel that they ought to pay their children’s tuition fees, or have previously done so, may now perceive that university fees are unaffordable. The grant element terminates for students from families that earn £40,000 upwards; they will have access to the highest repayable maintenance loan but are still likely to encounter a shortfall of £1,000 – £4,000 per year. Those from families that earn £40 – £42k may be hit by the biggest debts. Taking out full tuition fee and maintenance loans, they will graduate with up to £43,500 repayable loan debt for 3 year course, and £58,000 for a four year course. Students from the highest income families (£62,500 and above) do not have access to grants or the top level of repayable loan. It is expected, perhaps unrealistically, that they will benefit from parental contributions of £4,000+ per annum. On this basis they will graduate with £37,725 repayable loan debt for a 3 year course, and £50,300 for a four year course.

HOW WILL THE LOAN BE PAID?

Loans will generate interest immediately: rates over the last 5 years have fluctuated between 0% and 4.8%. Even before calculating interest, a student graduating with a debt of £38k will need to earn £43k every year for 30 years to pay it off. It seems likely that a large proportion of students will never repay their student loans in full. Those that earn higher wages and pay off the full amount may end up paying significantly more than they borrowed due to interest incurred; in terms of the public purse, it may be that this will not make up for the amount of money lost elsewhere under the 30 year write-off.

WHAT IS OFFA?

These institutions which intend to charge more than £9,000 per year to Home/EU full-time undergraduates are required to submit Access Agreements annually to the Office for Fair Access (OFFA), setting out how they promote access for under-represented groups in their undergraduate body. From 2012/13 Access Agreements will be linked to the level of Home/EU undergraduate fee charged. The Director of Fair Access will monitor the ‘scale and nature of outreach activity to be undertaken ( singly or in partnership) with local schools and colleges – such as mentoring, school visits, student buddying arrangements, master classes in schools: ... the scale and nature of summer schools programmes or similar; the number and value of financial waivers the university will offer: ... targeting of pupils with potential and improving aspiration and attainment through outreach...’. Through its Schools Liaison Programme and other initiatives in collaboration with the University, such as UNIQ, St John’s is well-placed to meet these requirements.

THE ALUMNI RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT TEAMS

Left to Right: Beatrix Stewart (Alumni Secretary and Events Coordinator), Sophie Carp (Alumni Relations and Communications Coordinator), Kiri-Ann Olney (Development Officer), Sophie Petersen (Alumni Relations and Communications Officer), Caitlin Tebbit (Development Assistant), Jonathan Snicker (Fellow for Development)
Join The Benefactors’ Network

All donors to St John’s become members of our Benefactors’ Network which entitles them to receive invitations to benefactors’ networking receptions and termly e-Updates that outline how the College is making use of their generous gifts.

In June, Matthew Lindsey-Clark (1981, Literae Humaniores) & Frances Lindsey-Clark (1981, Modern Languages) generously hosted the 2011 UK Benefactors’ Reception at Lexicon Partners; Ben Page (1983, Modern History), Chief Executive of Ipsos Mori, proposed the College Toast. We were also very pleased to welcome North American donors to the inaugural Benefactors’ Reception in New York last April; Daniel Slifkin (1984, Law) proposed the College Toast.

Benefactors’ receptions are a wonderful opportunity for donors to meet each other, current Fellows and students. We look forward to our biggest ever Benefactors’ Reception in 2012!

Development Office
01865 610880
For more information on supporting St John’s please email:
development@sjc.ox.ac.uk

Alumni Office
01865 610873
Please visit the Alumni Common Room (ACR) at 21 St Giles.
To update your details, share your news, book Alumni Guest Rooms and events please email:
alumni.office@sjc.ox.ac.uk

How Can Your Regular Gift Make a Difference?

- A gift of £10 per month for a year could fund the average cost of a student hardship award.
- A gift of £40 could buy an additional copy of an essential text for the library.
- A gift of £100 over the course of one year could fund two book grants.
- A gift of £500 from 80 donors could fund the College contribution to the cost of a lectureship in a key subject.

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