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Development and Alumni Relations Office
St John's College
Oxford OX1 3JP

+44 (0)1865 610873

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TW

The magazine of St John's College, Oxford

2016

There and Back Again
Two Magical Islands
Arms and the Man
'his death was the finest'

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St John's College, Oxford

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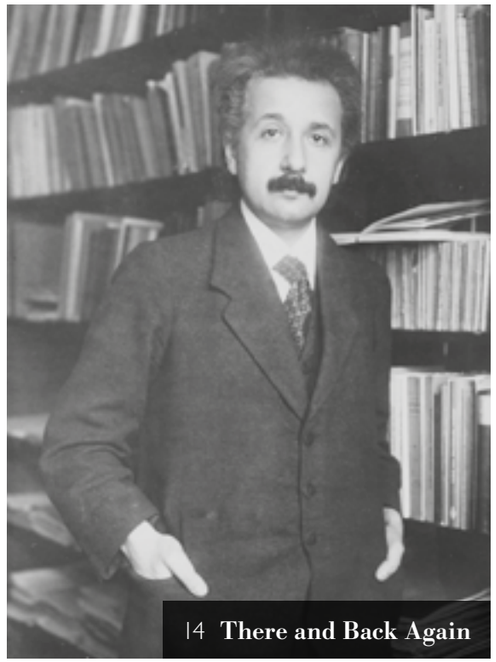


Black Holes

In this issue of *TW*, Emeritus Research Fellow and former Tutor in Mathematics Paul Tod sets out the history and current state of research into black holes. Our cover shows an artist's impression of an imaginary black hole, outlined in white, between us as observers and an actual image of the sky in the direction of the Large Magellanic Cloud, a nearby galaxy and satellite of the Milky Way. The imagined black hole, which is assumed to be quite close to us, bends the light from the LMC and distorts the image so that stars actually behind the hole are visible around it: the two brightest stars, at 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock are two images of the same star formed by light coming around the black hole from the left and right respectively, and other paired images can be picked out. The apparent ring is attributable to a source exactly behind the black hole and therefore visible in a whole circle of directions. (image: AlainR./Wikimedia Commons)

Don't Panic

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

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

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

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

John Pitcher

News

Spinning Repairs

Saving the world one molecule at a time

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

It is work that has the potential to revolutionise healthcare

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

QC: An Alternative Identity

Interrogating power through artistic practice

In March and April of 2016, the Kendrew Barn hosted '#QC' an Arts Council England funded solo exhibition by Jennifer Allen aka Quilla Constance (Fine Art, 1998). The exhibition followed a screening of Allen's earlier video work, 'PUKIJAM' which formed part of the celebrations at the *2000 Women* weekend in 2015.

'brilliant, mesmeric, eye-popping artistic practice'

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

Described by *The Oxford Times* as 'a brilliant, mesmeric, eye-popping artistic practice' #QC combined videos, paintings, photographs, costumes and live performance works. Allen herself states '...my practice explores the choreography of contexts, setting up identity slippages as a militant strategy—accelerating mutations to create new and empowered modes of being'. Allen's next solo exhibition will open at The Museum of Contemporary Art, London in July 2017, showcasing new QC paintings and live performances.

Quilla Constance Performative Painting (2016). Documented by Simon Richardson

St John's Stateside

The President, Founder's Fellow and Director of Development and Alumni Relations were joined by members of the Development and Alumni Relations Office in a short tour of North America and Canada in April 2016. Timed to coincide with the University's gala event in New York, the tour took in Boston, Washington DC, New York and Toronto. Over 60 alumni attended a series of receptions and dinners, and the tour proved a splendid opportunity to meet and enjoy each other's company and talk about St John's. The College would like to thank, in particular, Professor Ekkehard Kasper (Clinical Medicine, 1967), Mr Heath Tarbert (Law, 2001) and Professor Lizzie Macaulay-Lewis (Classical Archaeology, 2002) for their generosity in hosting events on the tour. We hope to return to the US soon and extend our tour to the West Coast.

Warship ram being lifted from the ocean (Image copyright: Soprintendenza del Mare)

Diving into the Past

Warfare, weather and portable religion at the Ashmolean

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

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

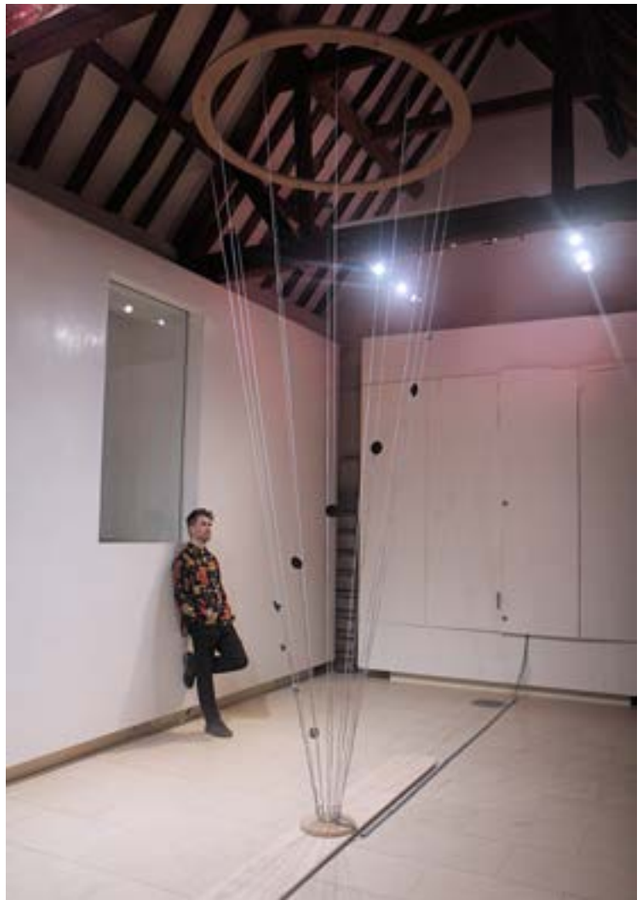
One of the most fascinating objects was a Byzantine 'flat-pack' church found off the south-east coast of Sicily in the 1960s during the excavation of a shipwreck. Almost 600 prefabricated marble pieces of the basilica, including 28 columns and pieces of a pulpit, were brought to the surface. The church was one of many sent out by the Emperor Justinian in the attempt to regulate Christian worship throughout his empire. The combination of weight and loading problems meant that the ships carrying these church interiors, like those holding the battering rams, were dangerously unbalanced and prone to sink in stormy seas.

Listening Brief

From inner ear to outer experience: Artist-in-residence forms College's first 'earchestra'

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

As part of his residency at St John's, Kirkegaard gave a lecture on his sound art, and his otoacoustic installation *Earside Out* was heard in the Barn from 18-24 January 2016. His residency ended with a remarkable performance in the College Chapel involving twenty students intoning the sounds generated by their own inner ears (forming an 'earchestra', as Kirkegaard called it). *The Wire*, a major international magazine of experimental music and art, reviewed the performance, saying that 'The very fragility of the voices underscored a distant poetic truth: something intimately human, a bodily function normally hidden away [inner-ear emissions], was being displayed for all to experience...with these delicate tunings and the exquisite trilling of Kirkegaard's artful arrangement of notes designed to cause maximum juicy harmonic interference'.



Challenging Times

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

This year's St John's *University Challenge* team repeated both the triumphs and the disappointment of 2010's team, making it all the way to the final before losing to Peterhouse, Cambridge on 18 April 2016. Team Captain Angus Russell (History and Modern Languages, 2013) confessed that he and his fellow team members, Charlie Clegg (Theology, 2013), Dan Sowood (Chemistry, 2014) and Alex Harries (History, 2011) (with Robin Geddes (Literae Humaniories, 2012) as reserve) were surprised even to be chosen to appear on the show, with only 28 teams selected from 130 to appear. 'We were thrilled,' said Angus. 'Just getting to that stage felt like an achievement'. It seems that grandmotherly influence was the key inspiration for applying in the first place: Angus had watched the show with his gran when he was a child and Alex felt he had to meet his grandmother's expectation that every Oxford student either rows in the Boat Race or appears on *University Challenge*.

> 'Our intention at every stage was just to give it our best collective shot'

The team's performance was impressive to the point of occasionally being terrifying, as they rattled off answers at speed to questions on everything from books of the Bible, to calculus, classical music and French wine. Preparation involved gathering to go through the questions in the *University Challenge* book and practise when to hit the buzzer (all fuelled by copious amounts of chocolate). St John's beat Bristol University 225 to 125 to go through to the second round. A quirk of the rules meant that they then faced Peterhouse in the final, having already lost to them in an earlier match. Nerves eased with every passing round (although concerns over what to wear remained). 'Our intention at every stage was just to give it our best collective shot and see what happened,' said Dan. 'Although the final was a tough end, we can only commend Peterhouse for a masterful performance.'

The team's magnanimity was just one of the qualities that inspired support from across the College and the University (with alumni calling the Development and Alumni Relations Office at each stage, demanding to know if St John's were through to the next round). One undergraduate (from another college, we should say) even confessed to betting a chunk of her student loan on St John's to win. On Jeremy Paxman, the team report that he 'is actually really nice—he comes across as quite brusque, but he's really keen to make sure you're fine during filming'. 'We're really grateful for all the support we've received from alumni and people connected with St John's,' said Angus. 'We're sorry we couldn't bring the trophy back this year, but here's hoping for the future!'

Bidding Farewell

Many people very important to St John's have left us in person, though not in spirit, in the last year: Ruth Toureau, President's Secretary; Clare Healy, Domestic Supervisor and Margaret Goodey, Cleaning Supervisor. Last but not least, are Rachel Graves, Caitlin Tebbit, Caitlyn Lindsay, Lisa Cave and Emma Dearman from the Development and Alumni Relations Office. We know you will join us in thanking all these individuals for the invaluable contributions they have made to St John's, and wishing them the very best in their new endeavours.

LECTURE NOTES

Our annual series of St John's lectures is now well established, and continues to draw distinguished speakers and eager audiences of alumni, Fellows and current students. Here, we give a flavour of this year's lecture events. Alumni are very welcome to attend all of these lectures. Dates can be seen in the Calendar at the end of this issue, and details of next year's programme will be posted on the College's website, where podcasts of earlier lectures can also be found.

'Honest persuasion'

Alumnus Adam Phillips (English, 1973) returned to St John's on 18 February 2016 to give the third Lady White Lecture. His topic was 'Conversion hysteria'.

Adam, a psychotherapist and essayist, acknowledged that it was his literary education at school, at St John's and beyond that has shaped his work, and he argued that psychoanalysis is 'a kind of practical poetry', 'of a piece with the various languages of literature'. Speaking to an audience of Fellows, students and alumni, Adam took as his starting point the modern unease and suspicion about conversion experiences (religious and other) and set the liberal approval of education against its fear of conversion, inviting us to think about whether our acceptance of the liberal project has itself been a conversion experience. Adam went on to look at Freud's original use and development of the term 'conversion hysteria' to explain how affects may become bodily symptoms, displacing unbearable fears and forbidden desires into something that can be managed. In this context, he argued, conversion is 'a cover story', 'a form of smuggling' to maintain desires that we do not want to lose. Psychoanalysis recognises that in this kind of conversion, nothing has been lost, and that all conversions are linked to our original conversion experience in childhood. What, then, is the point of examining conversion? For those who undertake psychoanalysis, it is about finding out what their conversions have or have not done for their enjoyment: 'where is your real enjoyment and how do you know?' Questions from the audience explored connections between the processes of education and analysis and how ideas of 'conversion' might (or do, or should not) feature in the practice of psychoanalysis. In conclusion, Adam set out his view and his hope that psychoanalysis, done properly, should be 'honest persuasion': a way of converting people to better conversions through conversation.

The History of the Future

On 12 May 2016, Honorary Fellow Professor Sir Brian Harrison FBA, FRHistS returned to St John's to give the 11th Founder's Lecture. To an audience of Fellows, tutors, students and alumni from St John's and across the University, Sir Brian began his lecture by saying that he owed his love of nineteenth-century British history to his teachers at Merchant Taylors' School. His three tutors at St John's (Colvin, Thomas and Hurst) had, he said, done him proud, but his subsequent publications remained preoccupied with nineteenth- and twentieth-century British history. His lecture investigated whether history can say anything useful about the future when economists, statisticians and specialists in 'futures studies' have so often got it wrong. Offering a broad survey of the history of ideas about the future, from early fascination with the afterlife to the present-day preoccupation with an 'all-absorbing present', he focused most closely on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He argued that utopian and dystopian writings in these years took an increasingly secularized view of the future, and also by-passed the complexities of politics. Turning to the present-day preoccupation with the 'frenetic' search for news, he noted that H.G.Wells had long advocated the study of the future, and had in the 1930s called for 'Professors of foresight'. However, Sir Brian acknowledged the contradictions and difficulties involved in building an academic discipline of 'futures studies', and in conclusion called for a recognition that historians and those who aim to study the future are engaged in the same enterprise and could usefully collaborate more often. Professor William Whyte, Fellow and Tutor in Modern History, thanked Sir Brian and sought questions from members of the audience. Discussion ranged from the notion of the past as utopia, to the effects of automation, the growing utilitarianism of education and even the likely outcome of the forthcoming referendum on membership of the European Union.

A podcast of the lecture can be found at podcasts.ox.ac.uk/history-future

Black Holes without fear

On Thursday 2 June 2016, St John's alumni gathered at the London Mathematical Society to hear Professor Paul Tod, Emeritus Research Fellow and former Tutor in Mathematics, lecture on 'Black Holes in General Relativity'. Professor Tod opened by explaining the appeal of black holes: an exciting idea that can be described without 'scary formulas' or misleading simplification. He took his audience from the eighteenth century, with the clergyman and natural philosopher John Michell's 1783 paper to the Royal Society on 'Dark Stars' through 1915 and Einstein's prediction that the path of light is not straight, and on to John Wheeler's description of spacetime. The lecture concluded with an examination of the astonishing new findings to come out of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO). Just two days after they were turned on for the first time, the measuring instruments developed at LIGO detected ripples in the fabric of spacetime—gravitational waves—that prove the existence of black holes. Professor Tod took questions from the audience on everything from Michell's original conception of light, through the nature of black holes, to the construction of the LIGO interferometer machines. The discussion ended with a reflection on the funding mechanisms for modern science and how these might affect the way that research is carried out.

A version of Professor Tod's lecture appears in this issue of TW (see p14)

ACHIEVEMENTS

Margaret Snowling, President, has been appointed CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours list for services to Science and the Understanding of Dyslexia. Her research in cognitive development and the fields of dyslexia and language disorders has been recognised as an outstanding contribution to our understanding of how children learn to read and how they sometimes fail to learn. 'Dyslexia is in my family and I grew up aware of its impact,' said Professor Snowling. 'I think it was this experience which led me to study the nature and causes of the condition to try to understand how to avoid its negative consequences.'

Richard Compton, Tutorial Fellow in Chemistry, has been elected a Member of the Academy of Europe. Professor Compton was also named a Highly Cited Researcher for 2015 by Thomson Reuters.

Andrew Parker, Tutorial Fellow in Physiology and Principal Bursar, has been awarded a Presidential International Fellowship from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) in order to collaborate with colleagues at the CAS Institute of Neuroscience in Shanghai. Professor Parker has also been Guest Editor of a Special Issue of *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* entitled 'Vision in our 3D World'.

Fraser Armstrong, Tutorial Fellow in Chemistry, has won the 2015-16 Bailar Medal from the University of Illinois in honour of his outstanding contributions to Inorganic Chemistry.

Catherine Whistler, Supernumerary Fellow in Art History, has been awarded a two-year Leverhulme Research Grant for her project 'Transforming our understanding of Raphael with eloquence in drawings as a research theme'.

Zoltán Molnár, Tutorial Fellow in Human Anatomy, has been awarded a Medical Research Council Project Grant on early cortical development, a ZIKA Rapid Response Grant from the Medical Research Council and a Fondation Wiener Anspach Project Grant. He was given Royal Society Newton Fellowship Awards to collaborate with colleagues in China, South Africa and Brazil and has been elected to the Council of the UK Anatomical Society and to the Medical Research Council Neuroscience and Mental Health Board, UK (for 2015-2019) and re-elected to the Council of the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies (History of Neuroscience). He has also joined the editorial board of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* and the *Journal of Anatomy*.

Linda McDowell, Professorial Fellow in Geography, has been appointed CBE for services to higher education and Geography. Professor McDowell's research as an economic geographer has been recognised as leading the development of feminist perspectives on contemporary social and economic change.

Nicholas Harberd, Professorial Fellow in Plant Sciences, was Visiting Professor in 2015 at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology (IGDB) under the CAS's Presidential International Fellowship Initiative. In 2016, he was awarded a BBSRC-Newton Rice Initiative Grant (together with the China National Rice Research Institute (Hangzhou) and CAS IGDB) for collaborative research in rice nitrogen use efficiency.

Jan Oblój, Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics, has been awarded a Professorial distinction title by the University in recognition of his excellence in research and teaching and his involvement in other work for the University and the College.

Jaideep Pandit, Supernumerary Fellow in Physiological Sciences, has won first prize in the British Medical Association Book Awards for 2015 and first prize in the Irish Hospital Awards, Republic of Ireland, for his national audit project report on 'Accidental Awareness during General Anaesthesia'. In 2015, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University and was also Visiting Professor at the University of Texas Southwestern, Dallas in 2015, and at the Mayo Clinic, Florida in 2016, and gave invited Visiting Professor Grand Rounds at the Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital in 2016. He was also awarded the Humphry Davy Medal for 2016 by the Royal College of Anaesthetists.

Sandra Campbell, Supernumerary Fellow in Physiology, has won the award for Outstanding Tutor in Medical Sciences at the 2016 Oxford University Student Union (OUSU) awards ceremony.

Natalie Quinn, Career Development Fellow in Economics, has been awarded £40,000 from the University's Fell Fund for her research project 'Societal Impacts of Direct Cash Transfers to the Rural Poor in a Developing Country (Baseline)'.

Jennifer Rushworth, Junior Research Fellow in Medieval and Modern Languages, has won the Paragraph 2016 Essay Prize competition for her article 'Mourning and Intermittence between Proust and Barthes'. Dr Rushworth is also the winner of the 2015 Malcolm Bowie Prize for her article 'Derrida, Proust and the Promise of Writing'.

Maria Bruna, Junior Research Fellow in Mathematics, has been awarded a 2016 L'Oréal-UNESCO UK & Ireland For Women in Science Fellowship for her work developing methods to represent systems of interacting particles that can capture phenomena at multiple scales. The research will focus on particle separation processes.

Gerard Van Gelder, Emeritus Fellow and Laudian Professor of Arabic Emeritus, was the joint winner (with Professor Gregor Schoeler of the University of Basel) of first prize in the Sheikh Hamad Award for Translation and International Understanding for their Arabic to English translation of *The Epistle of Forgiveness* by the Syrian writer Abu l-Ala al-Ma`arri (d. 1057) (New York University Press, 2013).

C. Richard Catlow, Honorary Fellow (Chemistry, 1966), has been elected Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society. The post dates back to 1723 (predating the post of Foreign Secretary in HM Government by some 60 years). Venki Ramakrishnan, President of the Royal Society, welcomed Professor Catlow's appointment and noted that the recent decision to leave the European Union would make navigating the increasingly international world of scientific networks more complicated: 'Richard Catlow is well placed to help the Society negotiate this difficult time and build on the strong relationships we have across the world.'

Sir Stuart Hampson, Honorary Fellow (Modern Languages, 1966), has been appointed Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in the Queen's Birthday Honours list.

Professor Sir David Clary, (formerly Professorial Fellow)has been appointed Knight Bachelor in the Queen's Birthday Honours list for services to international science.

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

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

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

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

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

Alexander Harries, (History, 2011), a History finalist in 2015, has won the 2016 Undergraduate Dissertation Prize, awarded by the Society for the Study of French History, for his undergraduate thesis 'Faire le bordel: The Regulation of Urban Prostitution in Morocco'. In making the award, the panel noted that Alex's was one of very few undergraduate dissertations to work with previously unused primary sources and commended him for his ambitious topic and independent argument. Alex said, "I'm thrilled to see my work recognised like this" and emphasised that it was the College's travel grant scheme which had allowed him to spend time for his research in both Morocco and France.

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

Hadassah Buechner, (Biomedical Sciences, 2015) has been awarded £15,000 from the IT Innovation Challenge. She will lead a team of designers and developers in creating an app that will help those who self-harm to resist and manage their urges using evidence-based DBT (dialectical behaviour therapy).

ARRIVALS

Rory Collins (Professorial Fellow in Population Health) holds the Nuffield Professorship of Population Health. He is an epidemiologist and clinical trialist with a particular interest in cardiovascular disease. He studied Medicine at St Thomas's Hospital School, London and Statistics at George Washington University and Oxford. He came to Oxford in 1981 to work with Richard Peto and Peter Sleight on the ISIS (International Studies of Infarct Survival) 'mega-trials' of emergency treatment for heart attacks. Since the early 1990s, he has been conducting large randomized trials of the effects of modifying blood levels of cholesterol. In 2005, he became Principal Investigator of the UK Biobank study, recruiting 500,000 people from across the UK, collecting information and samples from them and linking these to their medical records to create the largest deeply characterized prospective epidemiological cohort in the world. In 2013 he set up the Nuffield Department of Population Health, which he currently leads.

Lloyd Pratt (Professorial Fellow in American Literature) holds the Drue Heinz Professorship of American Literature. He taught at Harvard, Yale and Michigan State University before coming to Oxford, where he is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Rothermere American Institute. His research interests span American Literature, African American Literature, Literatures of the American South, The Novel, Theory and Criticism, Gender and Sexuality, History of the Book and Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Literatures in English. His 2016 work *The Strangers Book: The Human of African American Literature* examined how various nineteenth-century African American writers radically reframed the terms of humanism by redefining what it meant to be a stranger. He is currently at work on three books: a study of reading in Emerson's America, a series of essays on locality in the American South, and a popular historical account of an early twentieth-century woman reader in the American South.

Christopher Beem (Tutorial Fellow in Mathematics) specializes in the mathematics of quantum field theory and string theory. Christopher's recent research is primarily concerned with the algebraic structures that underpin the dynamics of quantum field theories at asymptotically long and short distance scales. His other research interests include AdS/CFT duality and the uses of geometry and topology in the study of strongly interacting quantum systems. Christopher received his undergraduate education at Stanford University, after which he completed his Ph.D. in Physics at the University of California, Berkeley. He then spent three years as a Research Assistant Professor at the Simons Center for Geometry and Physics in Stony Brook, New York, and most recently, he was a postdoctoral member at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.

Ian Klinke (Tutorial Fellow in Human Geography) joined the University of Oxford in 2013 as a postdoctoral research fellow. Situated in political geography, Ian's current research focuses on two areas: the tradition of German geopolitical thought and the material landscapes of the Cold War. Posing both historical and contemporary questions, his work combines an interest in critical social theory with multi-method empirical work, including archival research, interviews and intellectual history. Ian holds a BA from Maastricht University and an MA and PhD from University College London, where he also gained his first teaching experience. More recently, he enjoyed teaching as a college lecturer at Jesus College.

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

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

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

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

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

LEAVERS

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

Paul Tod, Official Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics

Ian Sobey, Official Fellow and Tutor in Engineering

Joel Ouaknine, Official Fellow and Tutor in Computer Science

Linda McDowell, Professorial Fellow in Human Geography

Jonathan Snicker, Supernumerary Fellow

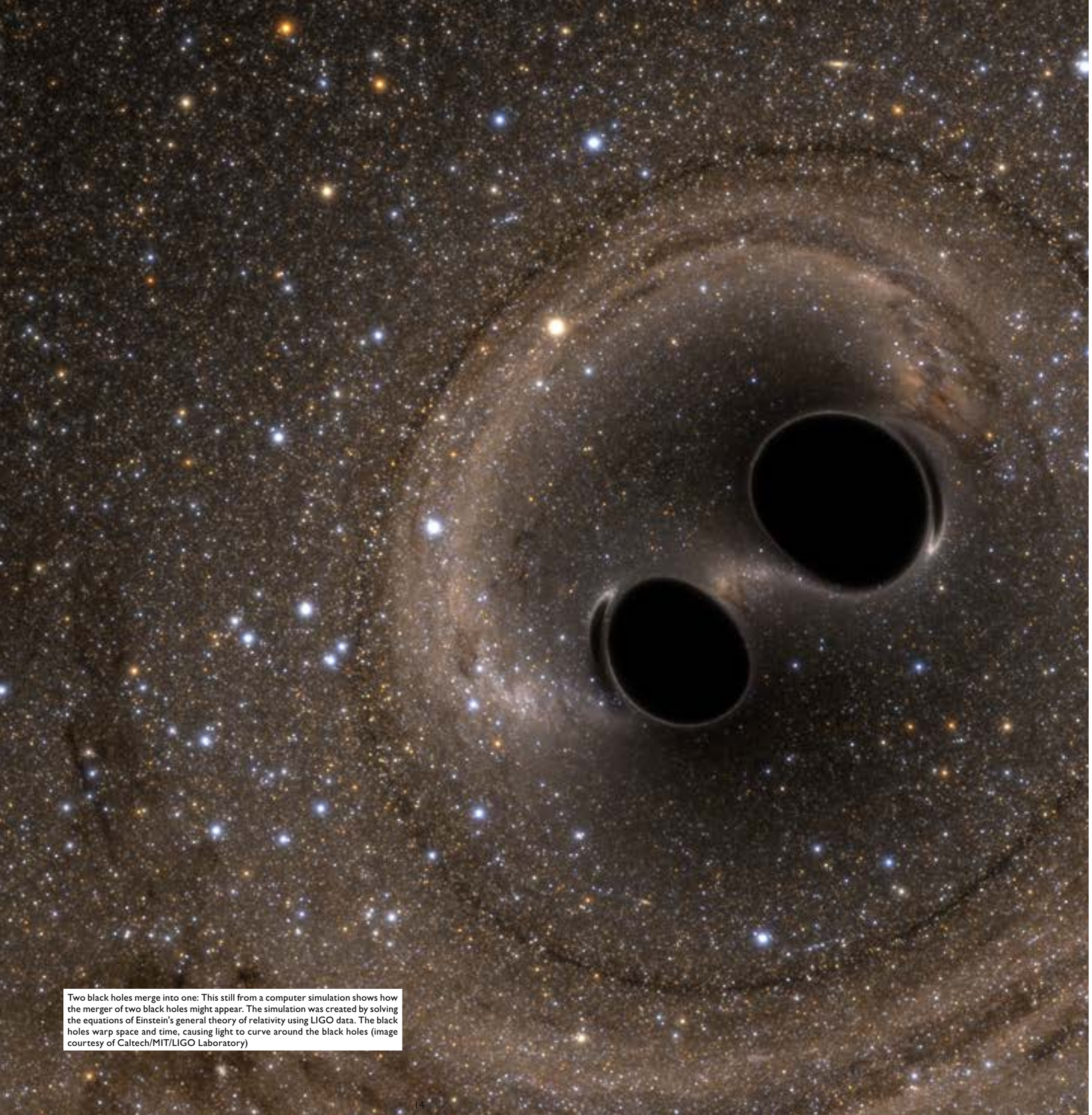
Katherine Earnshaw, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Classical Language and Literature

Luke Rostill, Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in Law

Simon Hay, Research Fellow in the Sciences

James Anderson, Junior Research Fellow in Engineering

Graham Barrett, Junior Research Fellow in Medieval History



Two black holes merge into one: This still from a computer simulation shows how the merger of two black holes might appear. The simulation was created by solving the equations of Einstein's general theory of relativity using LIGO data. The black holes warp space and time, causing light to curve around the black holes (image courtesy of Caltech/MIT/LIGO Laboratory)

There and Back Again

BLACK HOLES IN GENERAL RELATIVITY

From a theory of 'dark stars' in the eighteenth century, through Einstein's theory of general relativity, to the most recent discoveries, black holes shine a light (or not) on how scientific research develops. Here, Emeritus Research Fellow and former Tutor in Mathematics **Paul Tod** takes us through the history and the science.

Black holes were one of the most exciting developments in physics in the twentieth century. The idea of a black hole emerged in the late 1960s, and it is quite a simple idea in the context of theories of space and time. It has none of the complexities required to describe stars—atomic physics, nuclear fusion and so on—and it doesn't need quantum theory which, in popular expositions, is always shrouded in vague metaphors. It can be straightforwardly described without misleading simplifications through a sequence of diagrams, and that will be my aim here. Questions of how black holes are formed and how they may be detected require a great deal more background but we'll touch briefly on those to round out the story.

There was a false dawn of the theory as far back as 1783 when the polymath clergyman John Michell read a paper to the Royal Society on 'dark stars'. Michell's notion was as follows: given a body in space, such as a star or planet, there is a definition of *escape velocity* as the minimum vertical velocity an object needs to escape the gravitational field of the body—this is about 11km/sec for the earth but 600km/sec for the sun. Michell imagined a star of very substantial mass and rather small radius such that the escape velocity is greater than the speed of light: the conclusion would seem to be that the light which the star was seeking to emit could not escape from it, having velocity less than the escape velocity, and so the star would be dark. One might still be aware of its presence since it would have a gravitational field and so, for example, might have planets or another, visible, star orbiting it, but it would not be visible.

Michell's argument is in fact fallacious: gravity, while it does influence light, does not do so by slowing it down—something more subtle is involved as we shall see—but the relation that follows from his argument turns out to be correct. Once we have general relativity, Einstein's theory of gravity which replaces and extends Newton's, it will follow that a black hole forms when a mass M is squeezed into a sphere of radius a less than a critical size:

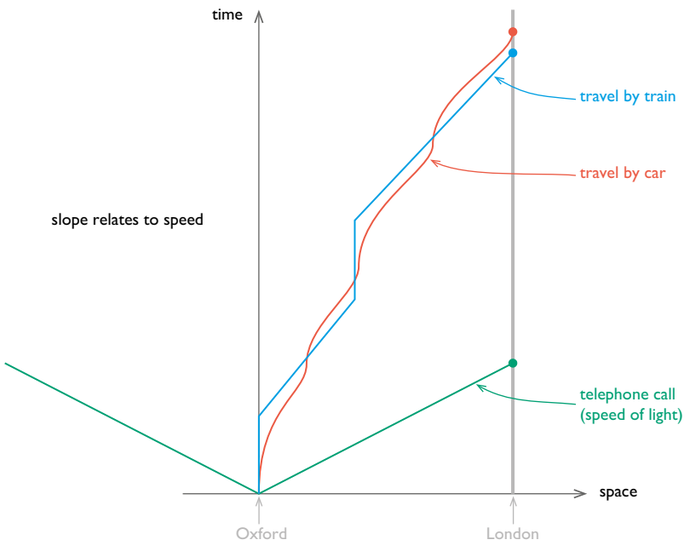
$$a \leq 2GM/c^2$$

Here G is Newton's gravitational constant and c is the speed of light, two properties of the world which we can assume known.

Let us put numbers into this formula: if a mass equivalent to the earth was compressed into a sphere with radius about 1cm—something which is not very likely to happen—it would form a black hole; the sun would need to be compressed into a sphere with radius about 3km—perhaps not so unlikely; the Andromeda galaxy, a large and possibly familiar astronomical sight, only needs to be squeezed into a radius of half a light year, when its density would be less than that of air—that sounds rather easy, if a logistical challenge.

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

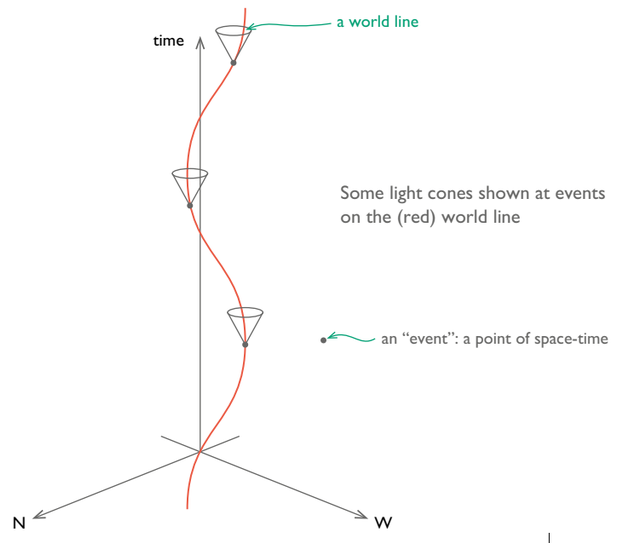
fig. 1 Space-time diagrams: the royal road



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

Suppose I send a text on arriving at Oxford Station, then the message spreads out at the speed of light, that being also the speed of radio waves, and this is indicated on the diagram by lines at a certain slope. Note (fig.2, with an extra space dimension included) that the radio waves spread out in all directions so the signal appears as a cone in the diagram: it's an expanding sphere but, with a dimension missing, it appears as an expanding circle – think of ripples on a pond when a stone is thrown in. This cone, the light cone, has great significance. A piece of terminology: we say that a point in a space-time diagram is an event – so an event is a particular place at a particular time – and then

fig. 2 Space-time diagrams: add a dimension



there is a potential light cone at every event.

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

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

This is saying that if you pass me at a colossal velocity and turn on a torch pointed forward, while I turn on a similar torch, light from each of our torches has the same speed for both of us, regardless of our relative velocity—there is only one speed of light at any event in any direction. One way to make this, which is a fact about the world, less surprising is to think of observing a binary star—recall a binary star is a pair of stars orbiting each other, and there are many such known to astronomy. Suppose there is one such pair, some light-years from us and suppose that special relativity is wrong and light emitted from one partner as it approaches us travels faster than light emitted by it as it moves away. Since the light has a long way to travel to be seen by us, we'll be receiving light from the approaching side long before light from the receding side, in fact long before light from the receding side some orbits earlier—what would be observed is a mysterious mess, but what is in fact observed is just as a binary star might be expected to look.

Einstein in 1916, a year after he published the gravitational field equations of general relativity (photograph by Paul Ehrenfest. Museum Boerhaave/Wikimedia Commons)

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

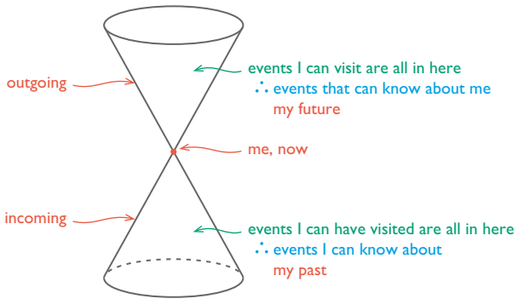
The second fact we need from special relativity is

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

The usual way to motivate this fact is to say that it takes more and more energy to accelerate an object possessing mass as its speed increases, and there is no limit—it would take infinity energy to get a massive object up to the speed of light. There are of course massless objects (which still have energy) and these all move actually at the speed of light. A proper justification of this needs more theory, but the two facts taken together imply the great significance of the light cone.

Now at each event we may imagine emitting a flash of light and, in the interest of symmetry, we'll also imagine an incoming flash of light coming to a point at the event: this is the complete light cone (fig. 3). Suppose the event is on my world line. Because, by the second point above, my speed must be no greater than the speed of light, my world line must always remain inside the cone to the past and to the future. Thus events in the past cone are events at which I could have been present and events in the future cone are events at which, with suitable planning, I could yet be present. Similarly, events in the past cone are events of which I can be aware now and events in the future are events which I can influence. I cannot be present at or influence events outside the cone. As I move forward along my world line these possible pasts and futures also evolve.

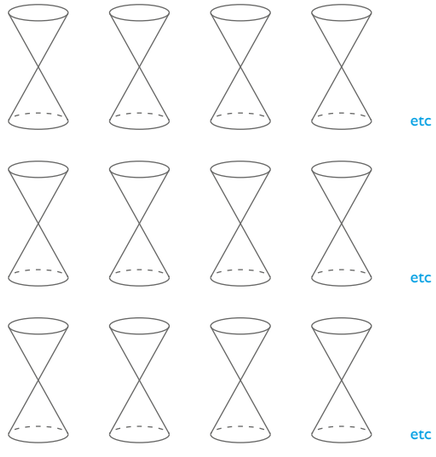
fig. 3 More on light cones



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

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

fig. 4 The world according to special relativity:



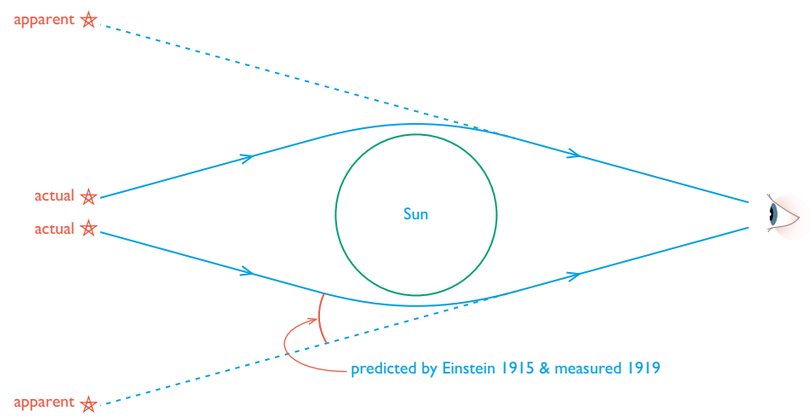
- a cone at every event
- all lined up

and e.g.

- a ray of light moves from event to event always along the cones

∴ in a straight line.

fig. 5 Now what does gravity do to light?

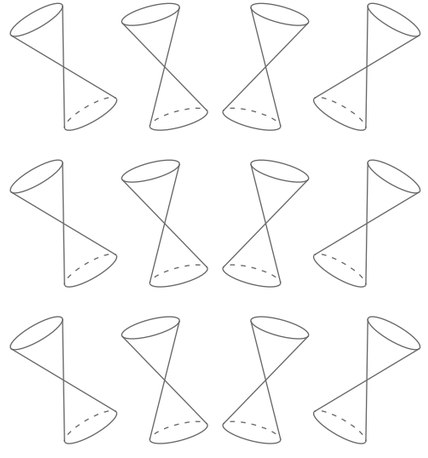


The light path is not straight, so the light cones are not lined up - they are tipped.

The path of light is bent out of a straight line if it passes close enough to a massive body

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

fig. 6 The world according to general relativity:

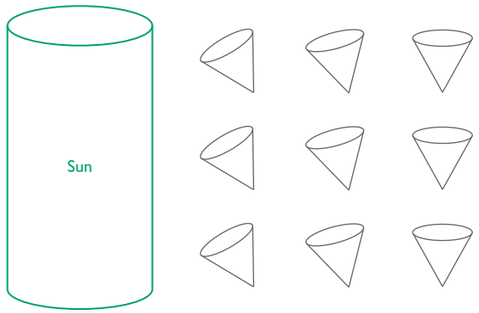


- the cones vary in space-time
- a ray of light moves on from cone to cone but must follow a curved path
- this is curvature of space-time

(think of the ant on the orange)

can be made mathematically precise. Now one can present a thumbnail sketch of general relativity: the presence of matter, rather than inducing a gravitational field which affects the motion of objects, induces curvature in space-time through which objects seek to follow straightest paths. In a famous aphorism of the American physicist John Wheeler:

fig. 7 Approaching a concentration of mass the cones tip more and more:



...and this accounts for bending of light

- Matter tells space how to curve;
- Space tells matter how to move.

Less aphoristically, one needs an equation of the form

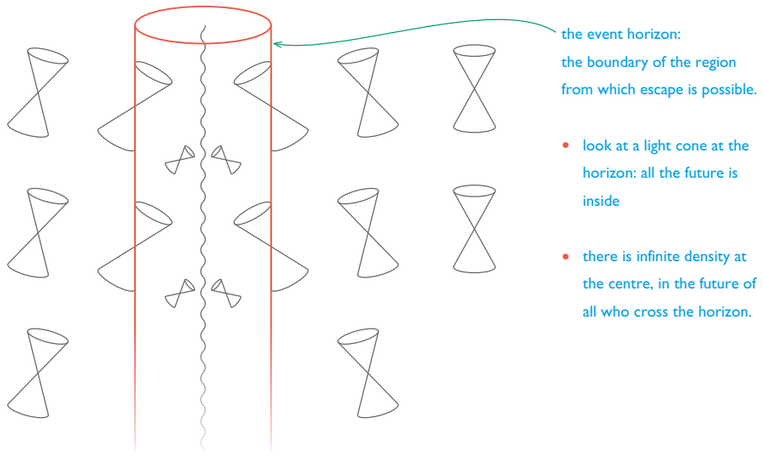
(A measure of space-time curvature) = G x (A measure of matter present)

and this is what Einstein provided.

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

Once we have this picture, and it has been experimentally verified since 1919, we can imagine going to an extreme in which the object at the centre has the same mass but a progressively decreasing radius. Then the tipping increases towards the centre and there comes a critical radius when the cones tip past the vertical (fig. 8). There is a last surface dividing the cones which tip less than this from those that tip more. Inside this surface, which is the event horizon, the tipping continues to grow. Now recall the significant features of the cone: a massive object can only move forward inside the future cone, so a massive object can only cross the event horizon going inwards—the event horizon has the character of a one-way membrane. As one crosses, one's past is outside so one literally cannot see what is inside and in the future. Once one has crossed one is never again

fig. 8 Make the central mass more compressed, then it must be possible to tip beyond the point of no return:



in the past of anybody outside and so one is never seen again. Since the matter making up the putative object whose radius we have shrunk to arrive at this pass is also constrained to travel within its future cones, it will all end up at the centre—there will be a place of infinite density (where, it is usually assumed, a new theory is needed). But up to or near to that point we can have confidence in general relativity, and this is what is meant by a black hole. It's a hole because if you go in then you don't come out, and it's black because not even light comes out of it.

Essentially a star is a ball of hot gas held together by gravity so that the temperature and pressure near the centre are high enough for nuclear fusion to occur

We've seen that the idea of a black hole is inescapable once there is such a thing as light-bending in the world, but the next question is then how can they actually form? To answer that we need to know a little of how stars work. Essentially a star is a ball of hot gas held together by gravity so that the temperature and pressure near the centre are high enough for nuclear fusion to occur. Hydrogen, the largest component of the universe, is fused to helium and other elements, energy is released, rises to the surface and is emitted but along the way provides a pressure to resist the gravitational tendency to contract. The star can 'burn' like this for a very long time but when the hydrogen is exhausted, there is not enough pressure to balance the gravity and the star will contract. Now one of three things can happen, depending on the mass of the star:

- If the mass of the star is less than about 1.4 times the mass of the sun (call this $1.4M_\odot$) then the star settles down to form a white dwarf, about the size of the earth.
- For masses between about $1.4\ M_\odot$ and $3\ M_\odot$ the star settles down to become a neutron star, about 20km across and as dense as an atomic nucleus.
- For masses above this limit, and plenty of stars have masses above this limit, the star may collapse directly to become a black hole or may first become a supernova, losing mass and settling down to one of the three possibilities.

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

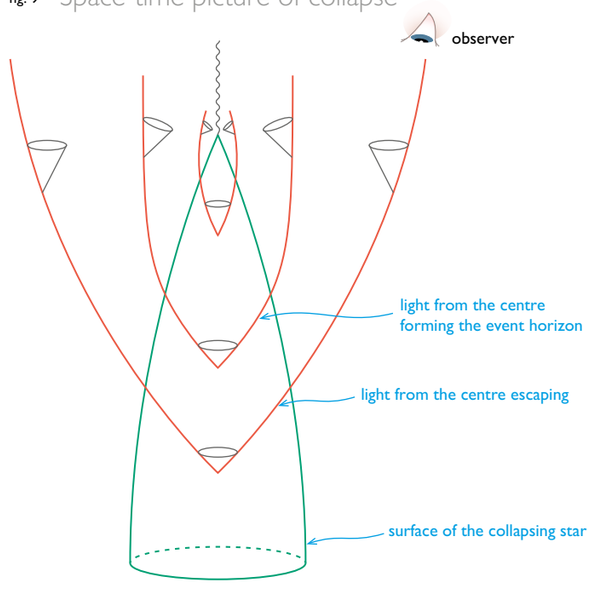
Finally we get on to the question of detection: given that they are completely black, very small and millions and millions of miles away how can black holes be detected? The key is again binary stars:

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

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

- A property we haven't so far mentioned is that black holes can merge but cannot divide. This becomes more plausible if one defines the event horizon as the boundary of the region from which escape to large

fig. 9 Space-time picture of collapse

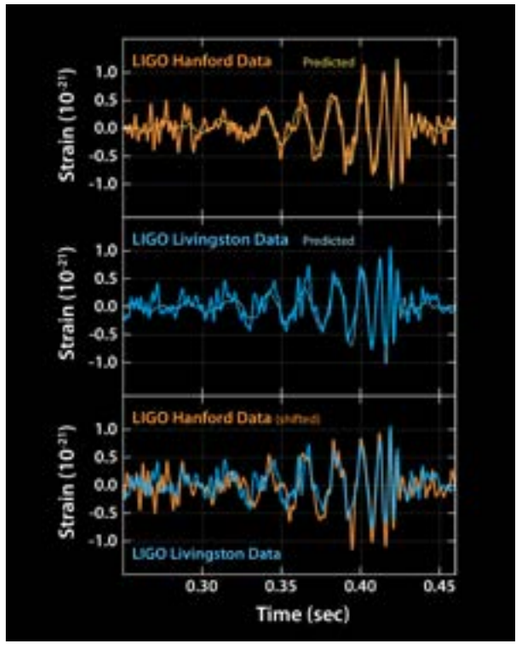


distances is not possible. If two such regions approach each other closely then there will be single larger region from which escape is not possible—they have merged. It's more delicate to see that splitting would violate this observation (as an exercise, draw a putative splitting and try to add light-cones consistently to the diagram). Now black holes can start off star-sized but merge to become much more massive, and there is a consensus among astronomers that many galaxies have these super-massive black holes at their centres. They are detected by conventional astronomical techniques of studying the orbits of stars close to the centre to infer the presence of a very large mass in a very small region. Wikipedia, a good source for these matters, gives an estimate of the mass of the black hole at the centre of the Andromeda galaxy as 230 million times the mass of the sum, and lists many even larger.

● Since September of last year, though the announcement was only made by the LIGO collaboration in February this year, one may add to this list the detection of black hole mergers by the detection of a characteristic burst of gravitational waves. One may think of gravitational wave generation as follows: suppose two heavy objects, each of which has the capacity to tip light cones, orbit each other closely, then there will be periodic disturbances of the light cones; these disturbances will propagate away to large distances as waves in the curvature of space-time, and these may be detected by their inducing relative motion in parts of a detector. The details are complicated and unsuccessful attempts have been made since the 1960s to detect gravitational waves directly but there has now been a successful detection. It makes a wonderful scientific story which can be read online. Enough information was obtained from the first detected event to deduce that it was the merger of two black holes of masses 36 and 29 times the mass of the sun, that it occurred at a distance of hundreds of millions of light-years from earth (for comparison, the Andromeda galaxy is a million light years away), and that the rate of energy release was very briefly greater than the combined rate of all the stars in the visible universe—it is a story filled with superlatives.

There will undoubtedly be more announcements from the gravitational wave detectors in the near future, but complicated as that part of the story is, much of the basic story is simple. I'll end with a slight paraphrase of a quotation from the astrophysicist Chandrasekhar: black holes are the simplest astronomical objects in the universe; they don't need the details of the physics of matter as they are made just from space-time.

The details are complicated and unsuccessful attempts have been made since the 1960s to detect gravitational waves directly but there has now been a successful detection



The plots show the signals of gravitational waves as detected by the two LIGO observatories, along with the predictions of what the waveforms should look like according to Einstein's general theory of relativity. The final plot shows the data from both LIGO detectors, adjusted for the time of arrival at the two detectors which are widely separated, and confirming that both detectors were responding to the same event. Note from the horizontal scale how short the burst of radiation is, and from the vertical scale how tiny the effect is: the two arms of a detector are 4km long and in the passage of the wave through the detector each changes by one part in 10^21 or about one-thousandth of the width of a proton (image courtesy of Caltech/MIT/LIGO Laboratory)

The scientific work of Sir John Kendrew (President 1982 to 1987, Nobel Prize for Chemistry 1962) inspired the design, by Wendy Ramshaw, of one of the entrances to the Kendrew Quadrangle (image: Peter Durant)

The last play that Shakespeare wrote by himself, in 1611, *The Tempest's* remote island setting sees Prospero conjuring a storm (or is it an illusion?) to lure his enemies, especially his brother Antonio, ashore. Will he take revenge?

Two Magical Islands

IN THIS YEAR OF CELEBRATIONS OF THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE'S DEATH, JOHN PITCHER, OFFICIAL FELLOW AND TUTOR IN ENGLISH, REFLECTS ON MAGIC, ILLUSION, LOVE AND FEAR IN THE TEMPEST.

This piece is an extract from a talk given as part of a day-long festival held at the Victoria and Albert Museum on 22 April 2016, featuring contributions from writers, poets, academics and actors including John Lanchester (English, 1980), Alice Oswald, Alicia Stallings, Bridget Escolme, Harriet Walter and Toyah Willcox.

Imagine a space shut off from the rest of the world, filled with self-created power, where you can do anything, where nothing is denied you, nothing is taboo: you can pay back your enemies, and force even those who love you to fear you. Shakespeare was not the first writer to imagine such a space, but in *The Tempest* he was perhaps the first to connect this cruel and alluring fantasy to the everyday beauty of things and to the sheer messiness and facticity of the world—filled with monsters who want to be human, and humans who want to be monsters.

The strangest thing about Prospero's island, before the storm certainly, is just how small an effect Prospero has had on the place, in spite of his many self-professed powers. We gather from different sources that he has home-schooled his daughter Miranda, that he has rescued his spirit servant Ariel from being wedged in a cloven pine, and that when he first arrived he treated his other (earthly) servant Caliban gently because he depended on him for food and drinkable water. In the course of *The Tempest*, there are plenty of illusions and magic shows—did the ship *really* sink and were the hounds that chased Caliban *real* dogs, flesh, blood and fangs?—but as with most of his conjuring he gives it away readily that these are just stage tricks and sleights of hand. The devouring Harpy that descends on the food in Act 3, bird-woman wings spread wide, is just Ariel in a scary beak and feathers costume, putting on an awful voice. Of course, what the Harpy says to the three men of sin is actually pretty terrifying. 'You three', the Harpy tells them

> In the course of *The Tempest*, there are plenty of illusions and magic shows

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

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

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

Doctor Faustus was still being performed at the time that Shakespeare wrote *The Tempest*, although by then Marlowe's play must have looked a bit old fashioned, at least in the anti-papal jokes and knockabout. But Prospero's beautiful masque of classical goddesses (Juno, Ceres and Iris) in Act 5, which Ariel and the other servant spirits provide to celebrate Miranda's betrothal to Ferdinand, is in the same vein as the earlier Faustus visions—that is, they are temporary manifestations or embodiments of what's inside the characters' souls and minds. Viewed this way, Prospero's conjuring works, alarmingly, by turning mental activity or concealed feeling into, for a brief while, objects and seemingly substantial things. Nothing can be hidden from him, not even a private thought.

This really is new magic, because now Prospero the master controls even the part of his servants that they used to be sure was theirs, and where they could defy him. Some of them try to carry on with the defiance, but there's nothing to it. In Act 3 the drunken butler Stephano sings a stock refrain that is supposed to be a bolshie finger-up gesture to all the dukes, bosses and owners there ever were—but we know, and Caliban does, that it just doesn't mean anything up against Prospero's mental conjuring.

'Flout 'em and scout 'em', Stephano the servant jeers at all the masters in the world, but the high days and holidays of inner freedom and dis-service are over

Flout 'em and scout 'em
And scout 'em and flout 'em!
Thought is free.

Prospero's magic makes sure that thought *isn't* free. The Stasi thought-policeman Ariel follows everyone on the island, watching what they're up to, reporting back to Prospero—foiling the plot against the magician's life, yes, but also burrowing into young Ferdinand for every tiny jot of irregular sexual desire for Miranda—not just for sex before marriage but simply for too much sex, which might not suit her father's notion of the perfect union. Ariel has many super-cute lines in the play ('in a cowslip's bell I lie', 'ding dong bell' and others), and he certainly gratifies Prospero's daddy-complex better than Miranda does ('do you love me master, no?' he asks coyly like an obedient child: the version of him Eric Gill showed in his famous statute for BBC Broadcasting House). But Ariel is still a fiery tormentor, pecking and pinching, who runs a pack of bloodhounds and is a spy who gets his freedom by collaborating: there is no good reason for us to be soft or sentimental about him.

Sometimes modern academics argue about whether Prospero's magic, from a Renaissance perspective, is good or bad, or white or black, or benign or mischievous. I'm not sure that it is even, in a traditional sense, *magic* at all. Prospero himself is in no doubt that he is a great magician. 'I have bedimmed / The noontide sun' he tells us, and

called forth the mutinous winds,
And twixt the green sea and the azured vault
Set roaring war; to the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt; the strong-based promontory
Have I made shake, and by the spars plucked up
The pine and cedar. Graves at my command
Have waked their sleepers, oped, and let 'em forth
By my so potent art.

It is this kind of drift into fantasying about limitless personal power that destroyed Marlowe's Faustus—Prospero's mouth is running away with him, almost at the point of saying, as ambitious Renaissance conjurers and alchemists regularly did, 'I am Cornelius Agrippa' (the prince and granddaddy of all alchemists), 'I am Cornelius Agrippa and I have ripped open physical matter, turned lead into gold, and with my experiments found the elixir of life'. It is the last bit in the speech that shows just how much Prospero has gone over the top, bigging himself up with an implausible claim that he has brought the dead back to life

Graves at my command
Have waked their sleepers, oped, and let 'em forth
By my so potent art.

These lines embarrass editors because they're so obviously untrue. The classical source editors point to for what Prospero says is in Roman poetry—it's from the murderous Queen Medea's speech in Ovid in *The Metamorphoses*—and this speech does indeed have the line 'I call up dead men from their graves', but so what? Are we to think that Shakespeare, with the familiar example of Marlowe's Faustus in mind, another magician with self-delusions of grandeur, simply allowed Prospero to exaggerate a bit? Or that it was he, the author Shakespeare, who just got carried away with Ovid's Medea speech as he was writing? No, Shakespeare makes Prospero less and less sure of his grip on magical reality, to the point where he comes to identify himself with Providence—in his mind he is no longer a puppet conjuror who seizes and uses whatever Providence chances to throw in his way (his enemies sailing past his island just when his daughter reaches sixteen), but rather Providence *itself*: he stops

Prospero and Ariel on the façade of BBC Broadcasting House, made in 1932 by Eric Gill (whose statue of St John the Baptist looks down from the gate tower in Front Quad)

thinking he is an agent in Providence's Plan and becomes strangely sure that he himself is the Plan—hence he says he can even raise the dead. Sometimes in the latter part of the play Prospero glimpses what is happening to him, and the shock is palpable—his sudden startled interruption of the wedding masque is one instance, the completion of which can only end logically (and terribly) with his putting his enemies to death, so wholly is the vision an expression of authority he has forced on them all. If he lets the masque finish, the *enargeia* or besotting vividness of it—this was the term the Renaissance used—will become his talisman of perfected power.

I'm not trying to take down Prospero a notch or two, or insist simply that we scrutinize him more carefully—I think Shakespeare by himself does this well enough—but I do want to urge that the magic in the play is not all invested in Prospero, or at least not in the way he thinks it is. The 1623 Folio text of *The Tempest*, at its close, describes the 'Scene' (that is, where the action happens) as 'an uninhabited island'.

This phrase may or may not be Shakespeare's own, but the notion that the island before Prospero is somehow a blank space, a *tabula rasa*, underlies much of the modern thinking about the play. Yes, there is a bit of earlier history—the witch Sycorax in all her grossness was abandoned on the island to give birth to Caliban, her equally gross mutant child, part-god part-human part-fish (wonderfully evoked by Hogarth). But everything really began on the island, according to Prospero, when he took charge of the place (with its spirit Ariel and its fleshy matter Caliban).

The final page of *The Tempest*, from the 1623 Folio

Here, I want to turn to two extracts from Plato writing in the fourth century BC, the first from the dialogue *Timaeus*, the second from the dialogue *Critias* (see p.30). The extracts both deal with the lost island civilisation of Atlantis—a continent-size island that sat, as the Athenian Solon is told in *Timaeus*, in the Atlantic, facing the African side of the Pillars of Hercules, that is, the modern Straits of Gibraltar (for the scale, imagine the modern island Australia sitting in the present Atlantic). Atlantis was an advanced but warlike civilisation that made war on the world, but it was finally defeated by

> The Stasi thought-policeman Ariel follows everyone on the island


William Hogarth's depiction of Caliban (c.1736)]

Athens—all of this history of courage and victory was lost to Athens itself, but even the island of Atlantis was lost, and memory of it effaced because of earthquakes and floods, so that in a single day it 'disappeared in the depths of the sea'. In the *Critias*, there is a longer description of Atlantis, a place where nature was perfect and man's art and ingenuity had reached perfection too.

The story of Atlantis reached the Renaissance most famously in the version Thomas More gave of it in his *Utopia* of 1516. From the *Utopia* came many other versions (the island of science that Francis Bacon wrote about in the 1620s for instance, which he called The New Atlantis).

I want to emphasize that Shakespeare is *not* deliberately referring to Plato or to the Atlantis story in *The Tempest*. It isn't a matter of influence, but of ubiquity. The stories of islands are simply everywhere, in ancient and modern literature of course but really in the whole history of human beings getting from one place to another. Islands are places where people get tested (Odysseus or Aeneas or Robinson Crusoe), or where the gods resort because the place is so beautiful and comfortable (Sicily and Crete) or where humans have taken a strange and different course (flesh eaters, lotus eaters, amazons, scientists) or where what


The most famous island in the world: the self-contained community of Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516)

is impossible becomes possible (a flying island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* that operates by a magnetic field somewhere to the east of Japan).

Most important, islands are more often than not places of *consciousness*, circumscribed and set or raised above the sea of unconsciousness around them—in some cases they are places of hyper-consciousness. In Plato, the lost island of Atlantis is both a paradise and a place of ingenuity. Skill and ceaseless inventiveness make it sound like Silicon Valley and Stanford University and Apple, all basking in the easy, grape-growing California sunshine. Or perhaps, in the technical designs and sheer busyness, coming from every angle, more like that other frenetic magic island, the modern money island Manhattan. Remember, with the *Critias* all of Plato's imagining is of mental activity that has been *forgotten*, because it was lost below the waves, that is, before what was super-conscious was swamped by a tsunami of unconsciousness. Islands, in this most ancient of mythologies, are vestiges of what we once knew, and what was dangerous to us (because so imperial and techno-frantic in its zones and plans and building and bridges). It is an accident, I think, but a happy accident that the 1516 image of Utopia shown here looks in outline like some faintly human head with a modern brain scan—as if More realized just what his own fantastic island really was, a mental shape out of Plato, projecting an image of a collective, rational mind at full tilt, utterly reasonable, organized and disciplined and relentlessly modern.

> Shakespeare is especially smart and prescient… from the perspective of someone writing the other side of the British Empire

The island we never left: the first map to show Manhattan as an island, by Dutch cartographer Joan Blaeu, 1635

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

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

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

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

Manhattan island skyline: the most famous magical city (Manhattan in 2009, shortly before the completion of the One World Trade Center: Photograph by Clément Bardot/ Wikimedia Commons)

The Lost Island Civilisation of Atlantis

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

From Plato, *Timaeus*

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

A map of Atlantis, as described in *Timaeus* and *Critias* (from Athanasius Kircher: Mundus subterraneus, vol. 1., Amsterdam, 1678/ Wikimedia Commons)

From Plato, *Critias*

The gods distributed the whole earth into portions differing in extent, and made for themselves temples and instituted sacrifices. And Poseidon, receiving for his lot the island of Atlantis, begat children by a mortal woman, and settled them in a part of the island, which I will describe ... Looking towards the sea, but in the centre of the whole island, there was a plain which is said to have been the fairest of all plains and very fertile. Near the plain again, and also in the centre of the island at a distance of about fifty stadia, there was a mountain not very high on any side. In this mountain there dwelt one of the earth-born primeval men of that country, whose name was Evenor, and he had a wife named Leucippe, and they had an only daughter who was called Cleito ... …whatever fragrant things there now are in the earth, whether roots, or herbage, or woods, or essences which distil from fruit and flower, grew and thrived in that land… With such blessings the earth freely furnished them; meanwhile they went on constructing their temples and palaces and harbours and docks. And they arranged the whole country in the following manner:
First of all they bridged over the zones of sea which surrounded the ancient metropolis, making a road to and from the royal palace. And at the very beginning they built the palace in the habitation of the god and of their ancestors, which they continued to ornament in successive generations, every king surpassing the one who went before him to the utmost of his power, until they made the building a marvel to behold for size and for beauty … And beginning from the sea they bored a canal of three hundred feet in width and one hundred feet in depth and fifty stadia in length, which they carried through to the outermost zone, making a passage from the sea up to this, which became a harbour, and leaving an opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.

Shakespeare and St John's?

For any place in England that existed before Shakespeare's death in 1616, claiming a connection with him has become a badge of honour. St John's is no exception, and although the links are seldom direct and the evidence is not always clear, the connections are nonetheless tantalising.

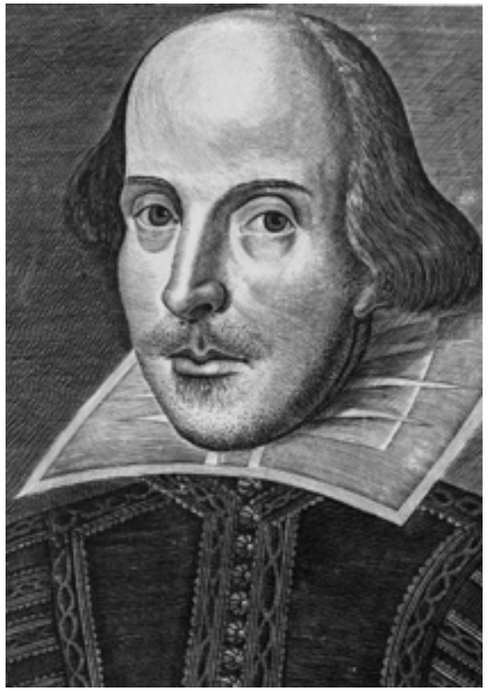
Of the links to Shakespeare during his own lifetime, the most interesting in terms of what might have made Shakespeare Shakespeare is to Thomas Jenkins. Jenkins, at one time a Fellow of St John's, took up the schoolmastership of the grammar school at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1575. He stayed in the post for four years, overlapping with Shakespeare's first years as a pupil. As modern research on Shakespeare has made clear, Jonson's jibe that the playwright had 'small Latin and less Greek' is far from the truth, and a good deal of Shakespeare's understanding of Latin must have come from the rigorous grammar school education he received.

One of Shakespeare's probable early patrons, Ferdinando Stanley, Lord Strange (heir to the earldom of Derby) was at St John's (as were his two younger brothers). There is also a possible link to the Jesuit and ex-Fellow of St John's, Edmund Campion, whom we know spent time during the winter of 1580-1 at Hoghton Tower near Preston. Some scholars have suggested that the 'William Shakeshafte' known to have been at Hoghton Tower at this same time was in fact Shakespeare, and they have drawn interesting conclusions about the influence that Campion's rhetoric might have had on Shakespeare's style.

The connections between St John's and Shakespeare's descendants are a good deal firmer. We know that Richard Quiney, who had studied at Merchant Taylors' School in London, was appointed in 1634 to the office of Sexton at St John's, and that he owed his appointment to the patronage of his relative, and President of the College, Richard Baylie. Richard Quiney was the son of Shakespeare's daughter Judith, who had married Thomas Quiney of Shottery in Warwickshire. Another St John's man, Thomas Nashe, went on to marry Shakespeare's grand-daughter, Elizabeth Hall (the daughter of Shakespeare's daughter Susanna, who had married a Dr John Hall. Their house, Hall's Croft in Stratford, is open to the public as a museum of Jacobean life).

The details of particular connections may matter less than the broader importance of drama at St John's during the early seventeenth century. Theatricals were relaxation for those studying in Oxford (this in an era before University sport), but it was usually only the larger and wealthier colleges (Christ Church and Magdalen) that went so far as to stage productions. St John's, though it was then neither large nor rich, mounted plays regularly (especially around Christmastime). Partly, this was because of a tradition of drama at Merchant Taylors' School, but it was also a practical question: the College had a hall that was both big enough and sufficiently well equipped to allow the staging of dramatic shows. St John's also had a tradition of putting on 'in the President's chamber' plays that had been written in Latin as academic exercises.

In this context, the many (and sometimes tangled) threads connecting Shakespeare and St John's should come as no surprise. Matthew Gwinne, a Merchant Taylors' Fellow of St John's, was the author of a short dramatic piece, *Tres Sybillae*, in which female seers predicted the Scottish throne for Banquo, founder of the Stuart line (possibly the inspiration for the witches in *Macbeth*). Antonio del Corro, who held the post of Catechist (i.e. religious instructor) at St John's may have provided some aspects of Armado in Love's Labour's Lost. The influences are not clear-cut, but we do know that St John's in the early seventeenth century was, as one commentator phrased it, *nobile literarum domicilium* ('a noble dwelling of letters or literature').



Portrait of Shakespeare by Martin Droeshout, from the 1623 First Folio

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

Arms and the Man

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

A contemporary portrait of Sir Thomas White

To most of us, heraldry is like reading a foreign language. And, of course, a good deal of it *is* a foreign language. The devices have a fairytale air, with animals rampant, chevrons, bordures, azure and argent. Coats of arms are part of Oxford's look and its language, on everything from stonework to gaudy invitations to cufflinks. Behind them are the stories of founders and patrons, from the grandest of aristocrats to latecomers making their mark.

The earliest heraldic devices (in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries) identified extended families or clans rather than individuals (not unlike Scottish clan tartans). In 1127, for instance, Henry I presented his son-in-law, Geoffrey Plantagenet, with a blue shield covered with a design of gold lions, and this was passed down to Geoffrey's descendants. From the thirteenth century arms were worn in battle, shown on the banner and surcoat (the loose robe worn over armour), and the idea of a 'gentleman of coat armour' developed into that of a 'coat of arms'.

Under Henry VIII the Earl Marshal ordained that arms could be granted to 'temporal men who were honest and of good reputation, and able to maintain the state of a gentleman' and it remains the case now that only a 'king of arms' (the highest ranking members of the College of Arms) can grant armorial bearings, which must also be approved by warrant by the Earl Marshal. Modern letters patent granting armorial bearings will be signed and sealed by Garter (Garter King of Arms, effectively the President of the College of Arms) and at least one of the provincial kings of arms. The right to bear arms has never been legally defined, but the successful petitioner must be perceived to be a 'gentleman' and the kings of arms are authorized to grant arms to 'eminent men' (a definition which also includes women and corporate bodies).

Coats of arms are part of Oxford's look and its language

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

It is a coincidence that the College of Arms was reincorporated in the same year that St John's was founded, but it is a coincidence that points to the importance of heraldry in the sixteenth century. There was a vast increase of men claiming grants of arms under Henry VIII as relatively newly-monied men, including the Founder, benefited from land purchases after the dissolution of the monasteries. Merchants were prominent amongst these. The fees payable for arms for laymen were £6 13s 6d for those with estates over 100 marks, and £6 for those with less, or, £6 for those with £1000 of moveable goods, and £5 for those with less. Reckoning equivalent values for early modern money is anything but an exact science, but £6 in 1555 would probably translate to the spending power that £1200 would have given you in 2005 (or to 200 days' wages for a craftsman). As the definition of who might be called a 'gentleman' expanded more and more to include those of wealth as well as of lineage, the importance for

William Harvey, an English Officer of Arms in the sixteenth century

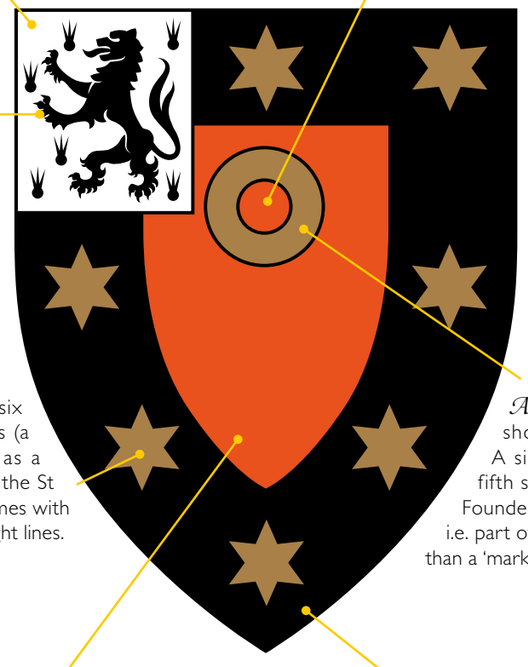
The Shield

The terms used in heraldry seem arcane, but to medieval and early modern minds they were precise measures of social distinction and ancestry. Some were general, indicating, for example, colours - 'Sable' for black and 'Or' for gold. Some were the keys to more detailed information about a design. 'Rampant', for example, is one of the attitudes in which an animal will appear: a 'rampant' lion is one shown rearing up (standing erect with its forepaws raised). Other positions include 'couchant' (crouching) and 'dormant' (sleeping). Other terms are best illustrated by the College shield itself.

Canton a square in the upper corner of the shield, usually taking up two-thirds of the area of a quarter of the shield. The canton appears in the 'upper dexter', i.e. upper right of the shield (on the right as you would hold or display the shield, not as you look at it).

'Fess point the point at the centre of the shield (the 'fess' meant the horizontal band that might occupy the centre of a shield).

'Ermine a black symbol on a white background, representing ermine fur.



Estoiles a star, usually with six points and wavy 'rays' or lines (a straight-lined star is known as a 'mullet'), although the rays on the St John's shield are drawn sometimes with wavy and sometimes with straight lines.

Annulet a small ring, sometimes shown in interlinked multiples. A single ring could represent the fifth son in a family. The ring on the Founder's arms is, however, a 'charge', i.e. part of the overall coat of arms rather than a 'mark of cadency' identifying a son.

Gules the heraldic term for red, from the Old French 'goules' (literally meaning 'throats', but referring to the red of the gullet, and also to a neckpiece made out of red fur).

Bordure a band of contrasting colour, traditionally one-sixth as wide as the shield itself.

'eminent men' of finding a place in the hierarchy of society also grew. Some corporate and civic coats of arms had been adopted in medieval times, but were only officially authorized in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, when the Heralds began to make visitations to make sure that the coats of arms displayed by individuals and institutions were legitimate. That visitations were needed may tell us something about the status that came from having a coat of arms. Thomas White's family was one of the newcomers to the game. His father, who was also Lord Mayor of London, was 'armigerous' (i.e., he bore arms). The arms themselves are, in fact, relatively simple. They do not have 'supporters' (the lions, unicorns etc that flank the shield of the arms of some senior peers and corporations). Their 'blazon' (the written description from which a coat of arms can—by an expert!—be drawn) is still given in the annual Oxford University Calendar.

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

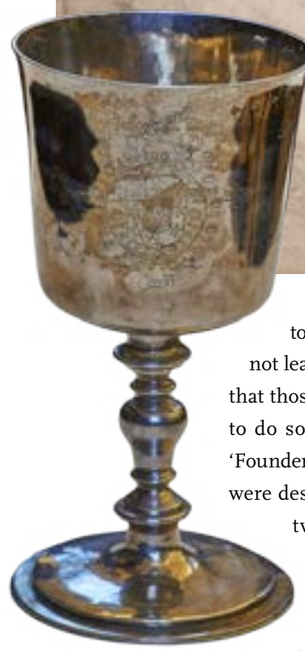
The coat of arms as shown in the east window of the Old Library

The shift in details between versions showed that authenticity sometimes fell foul of the difficulty of reproducing the correct version to scale, and even the Heralds in their visitations could not police the differences easily. The Early History of St John's College, published in 1939, spent a good deal of time worrying about the differences in detail between the coat of arms as shown in the Library window in 1596 and that shown on the picture of Sir Thomas White in the Town Hall in Nottingham, and noted that slips in language (not to mention the fading of colours, so that gold might accidentally end up looking silver) could wreak havoc with the accuracy that a blazon was supposed to provide.

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

The coat of arms continued

The arms as shown in the 1562 statute book


The arms on a silver 'standing cup' given to the College in the seventeenth century

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

While its origins may be uncertain, and its details sometimes confusing even to those in the know, we are all familiar with the red, black and gold of the College's coat of arms, used on everything from our offer letters to the sweatshirts beloved of today's students. Recently, we have commissioned a professional designer to draw the arms of Sir Thomas White for us, using the original College statute book and taking great care to follow exactly the design there. The arms of Sir Thomas White, beautiful and intricate, are those we have chosen to adopt as a badge of the new Alumni House and of our communications with alumni more generally. This is not a logo, but a symbol of what the Founder did for all of us.

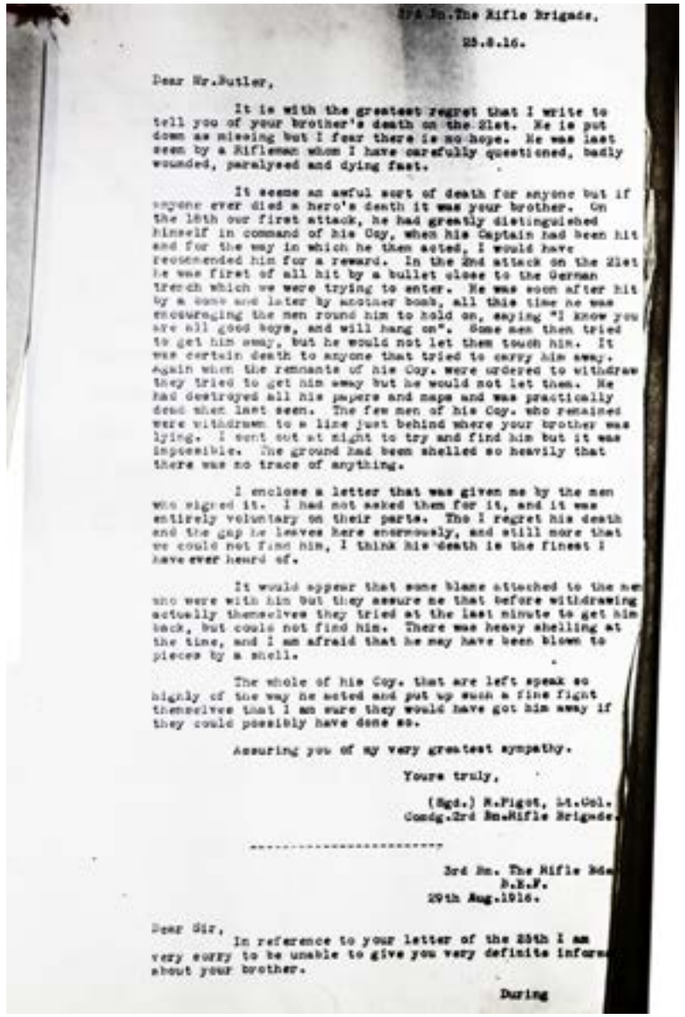
'his death is the finest'

IN THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, WE REMEMBER LEONARD BUTLER, WHO BECAME A FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S IN 1914 AND WAS KILLED IN ACTION NEAR GUILLEMONT IN AUGUST 1916.

The memorial tablet in the Canterbury Quad.
Butler's name is also recorded on the war memorial at Thiepval and in the antechapel of New College

The son of a London barrister, and educated at Rugby, Leonard Gray Butler came up to New College as an Open Scholar in 1907, just short of his eighteenth birthday. He took a double First (in Literae Humaniores in 1911 and Modern History in 1912) and became a Fellow and Lecturer in History at St John's in 1914. When war broke out, he enlisted in the 3rd Rifle Brigade. He died during an attack on the village of Guillemont, probably on 21 August 1916. In some ways it is an unexceptional biography, the details almost interchangeable with those of others listed in the College's Register. But the letter from the Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Pigot, written to Butler's brother after his death and now held in the National Archives, vividly shows us Butler's courage and strength of character in the most awful of situations. It hints, too, at the unheard stories of the bravery of the other men of St John's who lost their lives in the conflict.

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



3/4 Bn.The Rifle Brigade,
23.8.16.

Dear Mr.Butler,

It is with the greatest regret that I write to tell you of your brother's death on the 21st. He is put down as missing but I fear there is no hope. He was last seen by a Rifleman whom I have carefully questioned, badly wounded, paralysed and dying fast.

It seems an awful sort of death for anyone but if anyone ever died a hero's death it was your brother. On the 18th our first attack, he had greatly distinguished himself in command of his Coy, when his Captain had been hit and for the way in which he then acted, I would have recommended him for a reward. In the 2nd attack on the 21st he was first of all hit by a bullet close to the German trench which we were trying to enter. He was soon after hit by a bomb and later by another bomb, all this time he was encouraging the men round him to hold on, saying "I know you are all good boys, and will hang on". Some men then tried to get him away, but he would not let them touch him. It was certain death to anyone that tried to carry him away. Again when the remnants of his Coy. were ordered to withdraw they tried to get him away but he would not let them. He had destroyed all his papers and maps and was practically dead when last seen. The few men of his Coy. who remained were withdrawn to a line just behind where your brother was lying. I went out at night to try and find him but it was impossible. The ground had been shelled so heavily that there was no trace of anything.

I enclose a letter that was given me by the man who signed it. I had not asked them for it, and it was entirely voluntary on their parts. For I regret his death and the gap he leaves here enormously, and still more that we could not find him, I think his death is the finest I have ever heard of.

It would appear that some blame attached to the men who were with him but they assure me that before withdrawing actually themselves they tried at the last minute to get him back, but could not find him. There was heavy shelling at the time, and I am afraid that he may have been blown to pieces by a shell.

The whole of his Coy. that are left speak so highly of the way he acted and put up such a fine fight themselves that I am sure they would have got him away if they could possibly have done so.

Assuring you of my very greatest sympathy.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H.Pigot, Lt.Col.
Comdg.3rd Bn.Rifle Brigade.

3rd Bn. The Rifle Bde.
B.E.F.
29th Aug.1916.

Dear Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 25th I am very sorry to be unable to give you very definite inform about your brother.

During

THE HIGH STREET OF GUILLEMONT

Guillemont

We are used to focusing on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916 and on the horrifying numbers of dead and wounded that the day witnessed. But the battle went on until November. The German-held village of Guillemont lay close to the boundary between the British and French armies, thus dividing the allied forces. The first failed attempt to capture Guillemont was made by the British on 8 August 1916. A second attempt followed but, despite some improvements in organisation, British tactics remained identical, and it was another failure. It was not until September that Guillemont was successfully taken.

Sport

Review

Sport in College continues to thrive, with members of the College represented in University squads as well as in intercollegiate competitions. St John's is very keen to support sport at all levels. Sports at the College level range from the traditional—Rowing, Badminton, Rugby, Football and Netball—to newer arrivals such as Ultimate Frisbee and Zumba, and members of the JCR and MCR are encouraged to start new clubs if the College does not already offer support for their chosen sport. The budget is controlled by the Secretary of the Amalgamated Trust Funds (elected by students) and approved by the Sports Officer and the Finance Bursar.

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

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

Professor Zoltán Molnár, Sports Officer

A renewed space for sport

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

The refurbished pavilion (photographs by Knowles)

Men's Football

This season has been one of the most successful for the men's football team in many years. We waved goodbye to several University-level players at the start of the year, but we were greeted with an influx of hugely talented freshers with a genuine passion for the sport. Outgoing captain Scott Oakley assembled a fantastic squad of skilled and enthusiastic players, and together we thoroughly surpassed expectations. Not only did our First team win the JCR Second Division, earning our first promotion this decade, but we did so undefeated, winning 10 games, including an 8-1 demolition of Magdalen College, and drawing 2. Special mentions must go to Staś Butler, the brick wall between the sticks; to Adam Heardman, who became SJCAFC all-time top scorer; and to John Findlay, our player of the season and playmaker extraordinaire. We also enjoyed a cup run in which we reached the quarter-final stage. We had previously dispatched Corpus/Linacre (6-0), and then Balliol, the previous Cup Winners, after a nail-biting penalty shootout (2-2 after extra time). With nearly 50 St John's fans watching, we bowed out 3-2 against the eventual Premier Division winners Worcester, with their winning goal coming in injury time. We hope to continue in the same rich vein of form that we finished the season in, as we were awarded the Team of the Year trophy by our College. We are relishing the new challenge and will endeavour once again to exceed what is expected of us.

Our Second Team continuously battled through its division, often providing the better play of the teams they faced, but only managed to end comfortably in the middle of their table. It has however been incredible to welcome new players and see older students try out college football through this team, where the games are always a lot of fun on top of being competitive.

Kai Laddiman (Mathematics and Computer Science, 2014) and Valery Charachon (Ancient and Modern History, 2014)

Cricket

It has been an immensely enjoyable season for St John's College Cricket club this year. Despite the loss of a number of established players at the start of the year, and the rain that fell for much of this season, the team has pulled together exceptionally well, and performed strongly in the inter-collegiate league, in which we secured a respectable third place finish: not bad for a side that has used the largest cricket squad seen by the College for several years. One particular fixture sticks in the mind-a win over St Catz that was accomplished in the falling snow, a typical Oxford summer! While it has been encouraging to see so many new and old players put in strong performances, special mention must be made of Alastair Graham, who has managed to turn himself from number 11 into the best all-rounder on the team and Rob Hortle and Brett Rosenberg, both of whom ensure that St John's continues to be represented at a university level. All in all, the team is in good health, and I look forward to following its progress next year.

Harry Reddish (History, 2014)

Volleyball

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

Rita Nissim (Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, 2012)

Netball

Netball have had a great season. With lots of new players coming through in freshers' week we were able to enter two teams in the league. Our A team managed to hold their position in Division two while the B team smashed Division 5 and have been promoted! The team performed well at mixed and normal cuppers, both times narrowly missing out on progressing through the knockout stages. We have been training regularly and there has been definite improvement which means next season should be very exciting!

Jennifer Smith (Experimental Psychology, 2014) (Captain, 2015-16), Jennifer Massingham (Engineering Science, 2015) and Rory Watson (Engineering Science, 2015) (Joint Captains, 2016-17)

Rowing

St John's College Boat Club saw one of its largest intakes in years of new rowers, both undergraduate and postgraduate. These rowers made up a large component of the crews entering into the main events of the year: Torpids and Eights Bumps Races. In Torpids, the Men's side saw their 1st Torpid stay level as 'Sandwich boat' at the top of Division 2. The 2nd Torpid overcame a tough third day of racing, to bump on the final day and hold a place in Division 4. The 3rd and 4th Torpids battled it out in the lower divisions, both finishing in Division 6. The Women's side were represented by two crews. The 1st Torpid managed to hold a position in Division 1, finishing 10th, and the 2nd Torpid fought against many 1st Torpid college crews to hold a strong position to climb from, at the top of Division 4.

In Trinity, the 1st VIII for the men again battled in Division 2, often racing right to the final stretch of the course before being bumped. They stand 11th ready to seek revenge next year on rival crews. The 2nd VIII again started in Division 4, and were unlucky to slip into Division 5, where they will begin their campaign next year. The 3rd VIII fared better, bumping on the first three days, with an excruciating row over on the last day meaning that they missed out on blades, but they can still hold their heads high for performing so well, despite their crew members changing throughout the week. The Women's 1st VIII started the week in 5th position in Division 1, now faced with multiple heavyweight and lightweight Blues rowers in the boats around them. Despite this, they fought

with true grit, and though getting bumped on all four days, can hold their heads high in the knowledge that they remain the 9th best college crew for the women in Oxford. The 2nd VIII again faced many college 1st VIIIs around them, and despite being bumped in the starting days, rowed over on the final day in front of large crowds to evade spoons. The Women also had a 3rd VIII on the river, something that is not achieved by many colleges. This crew was made up almost entirely of rowers who had learnt to row in the previous month. Yet despite this, they also managed to row over on the final day, evading spoons.

St John's also had representatives at University level. Jorgen Tveit represented Oxford in the Men's Blues Boat, and Peter Taylor was a member of the Men's Lightweight Blues Squad.

Jessica Caterson (Medicine, 2014), incoming Women's Captain and Captain of Boats 2016-17

Tennis

SJC Tennis has seen huge successes this year, the greatest of which has been winning the Mixed Cuppers tournament! This is the most competitive of inter-collegiate tennis as everyone is eligible to play, and after our narrow defeat in last year's semi-final we were determined to come back with a vengeance and finally win that Cuppers trophy. We saw some fantastic tennis over our five matches, defeating Wolfson, Exeter, LMH and Lincoln before eventually facing Queen's in the final. Sporting our new SJC Tennis kit, we won the final 6-3 in style, and overall dropped only four sets throughout the entire tournament—a pretty spectacular result!

We've also seen some great tennis in the Mixed League, with superb enthusiasm and commitment from the players throughout. This term also saw the exciting introduction of the OULTC Coaching Scheme, which increased the quality of training by bringing in Blues players to coach. This, along with the new college tennis rackets I've made available at the Fortress, has led to many more John's students and beginners going down to the courts to play, which is always great to see.

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

Emily Laciny (Biological Sciences, 2014)

Women's Football

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

Frances Belsham (History, 2014)

IN MEMORIAM

Henry John Atkinson
(1955)
14 October 1934 – 12 August 2015

Austen John Dingwall Benigan
(1959)
27 July 1941 – 9 March 2016

Clifford John Boulton
(1950)
25 July 1930 – 25 December 2015

Adrian Stanley Brine
(1957)
25 March 1936 – 11 May 2016

Brian Edward Brown
(1958)
17 January 1937 – 14 September 2015

Kenneth Conrad Bryant
(1939)
23 February 1921 – 18 February 2016

Patrick Edward Boyer Butler
(1954)
21 September 1933 – 30 December 2015

Ian A. Cameron
1957
13 March 1937 – 13 April 2016

Roger William Carder
(1970)
1 November 1950 – 8 July 2014

William Thompson Cave
(1939)
8 June 1917 – 20 November 2015

David William Harper
(1958)
9 January 1938 – 25 October 2015

Thomas Routledge Heald
(1942)
19 August 1923 – 12 October 2015

Eliana Friedman Hechter
(2006)
9 July 1987 – 16 April 2014

Martin Thomas Lindsay Hills
(1959)
12 August 1941 – 19 September 2015

Michael Denis Huebner
(1960)
3 September 1941 – 18 March 2016

Robin Walford Houghton
(1959)
14 July 1940 – 27 May 2016

Michael Charles Hurst
(1961)
23 June 1931 - 29 August 2016

Arthur Leslie Jones
(1948)
18 August 1927 – 7 February 2016

Kenneth Milner Jones
(1949)
1929 – 21 July 2015

Thomas David Kite
(1988)
27 July 1970 – 5 September 2015

Brian Albert Alder Knight
(1949)
7 May 1930 – 23 May 2015

Ephrem (formerly Christopher John Alleyne) Lash
(1950)
(3 December 1930 – 15 March 2016)

Marianne Susan Lees
(1991)
1 January 1956 – 28 February 2016

Alan Francis Mann
(1952)
12 January 1932 – 22 September 2015

Hugh Robert Mayor
(1960)
10 December 1941 – 17 July 2016

Michael Thomas McManus
(1980)
3 September 1957 – 16 July 2015

Nicholas Alexander Leslie Mojsiejenko (formerly Carr)
(1974)
19 January 1956 – 9 October 2015

Douglas Robertson Nicoll
(1939)
12 May 1920 – 29 September 2015

Martin Edward Duncan Poore
(1980)
25 May 1925 – 22 March 2016

John Porter
(1945)
1 March 1927 – 26 May 2015

Richard Alan Hodgson Robinson
(1959)
9 October 1940 – 1 November 2013

Charles William Robshaw
(1951)
7 June 1926 – 1 February 2016

Robert Stewart
(1959)
6 May 1938 – 1 October 2015

James Horace Steven
(1947)
31 August 1927 – 23 November 2015

Colin Strang
(1940)
12 June 1922 –19 December 2014

Donald Edward Sultana
(1946)
20 October 1924 – 6 July 2015

Robert Sussman
(1959)
1938 – 20 November 2015

Ronald Peter Cranleigh Swash
(1950)
31 July 1930 – 13 October 2015

Gordon Watson
(1964)
30 September 1945 – 10 August 2015

Michael Alexander Wimshurst
(1954)
24 July 1933 – 25 January 2016

William Jonathan Griffith Wingate
(1980)
1 January 1962 – 21 July 2015

Aniko Zagan
(1988)
1 June 1962 – 12 November 2015

This is a record of those whose deaths have been notified to us in the last year. We regret any omission and please do write to us if this has happened. We rely on information given to us by alumni. Our publication schedule means we are not always able to include appreciations for all of those listed. If you would like to write an appreciation to appear in a subsequent issue, please do contact us.

We learned as we were going to press of the sad news of the death of Dr Michael Hurst, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A. Dr Hurst was Fellow and Lecturer in Modern History and Politics from 1961 until 1972, Supernumerary Fellow from 1972 until 1998 and Emeritus Fellow thereafter. A full obituary for Dr Hurst will appear in the 2017 issue of this magazine.

ANTHONY BIRD

Anthony Bird was born in 1931 and came up to St John's in 1950 to read Literae Humaniores. He died on 16th May 2016. We are grateful to Michael Moriarty (1950) for this appreciation.

Anthony Bird was born in 1931 into an Anglican clergy family in Shrewsbury. He was at St John's Leatherhead School (then the school for the Sons of the Clergy) and after National Service in the REME came up to St John's in 1950, well grounded in the classics, with an open scholarship to read Literae Humaniores. As an undergraduate he is remembered as a serious and hard-working student, already looking towards ordination into the Anglican priesthood. Ahead of many undergraduates of the period he possessed a portable radio, tuned to the Third Programme to minister to his deep love of the baroque composers, in particular J. S. Bach. He was outwardly reserved and almost austere in manner; better acquaintance disclosed a warm personality and a puckish sense of humour.

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

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

In 1977 while still at Queen's Anthony set up an experimental general medical practice, initially in a terraced house, in the deprived Birmingham inner-city district of Balsall Heath. Two years later he left Queen's and became a full-time GP there, in a partnership which developed a number of innovative features. Patients were encouraged to take responsibility for their own health, with access to their personal medical records—a move which led to a Freedom of Information Campaign award in 1986. Nurse practitioners, then little known in this country, were recruited, trained and used as complementary therapists with their own skills. In a wider field of public service Anthony served on a Home Office Committee on Sexual Offences (1976-80) which led to changes in the law of rape, and the Parole Board (1977-80).

Anthony did not believe in retirement, and continued in a voluntary capacity to exercise both his vocations: in medical practice, and as a priest at the United Church of St Paul's, Balsall Heath and elsewhere. He also found time to acquire a Diploma in Music from Birmingham University. There was ample evidence at his funeral of his broad, lasting and inclusive influence: an Anglican requiem in traditional language; a lesson from the Koran read, in Arabic and English, by his GP partner of many years standing; tributes medical and spiritual; and the music of his beloved Bach. A truly remarkable blossoming of talents in ways some of which might not have been predicted in 1950.

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

CLIFFORD BOULTON

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

Clifford Boulton was born into a farming family in Staffordshire and educated at Newcastle-under-Lyme High

School, where he was Head Boy. He did National Service in the Royal Armoured Corps, serving as a tank commander at the outset of the Korean War. He came up to St John's in 1950 as an exhibitioner to read Modern History and specialised in medieval history. He is remembered as a good companion with a wide circle of friends, a serious commitment to historical studies and an interest in political life, and some involvement in cross-country running and the activities of the Archery Club.

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

Clifford's period in that post, spanning the premierships of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, was one of the longest in recent times, and a time of much change in the administration of the House and some political turbulence. His wide and deep knowledge of all aspects of Parliamentary procedure was greatly respected and widely called upon. Tam Dalyell MP recalled that Clifford was "extraordinarily swift to solve procedural difficulties in a commonsense manner". Not the least of his tasks was to be available with help and advice to the Speaker, and he gave very strong support to both of those who were Speakers during his time as Clerk. Betty Boothroyd, the first female Speaker, said how immensely grateful she was to Clifford for his advice and support. At his retirement in 1994 tributes were paid to Clifford's combination of intellectual ability with charm and humour and his consistent calmness in times of stress, and recalled that he was held in regard well beyond Westminster, not least in Commonwealth legislatures. Matters concerning MPs' conduct were at times an issue, and Clifford's involvement was reflected in his appointment after retirement to the Nolan Committee on Standards in Public Life.

In retirement, Clifford and his wife Anne (they had married in 1955) moved from Caterham to Rutland. Clifford was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county. He also served as Chairman of the Rutland Historic Churches Preservation Trust. He had for many years been involved with St Margaret's, Westminster (the Parliamentary parish church), being a churchwarden for some time and energetic in raising funds for its restoration. He was a board member of the Church Schools Trust between 1965 and 1979.

Clifford was appointed CB in 1985, KCB in 1990 and GCB in 1994. He died on 25 December 2015, leaving his wife Anne and their son and daughter.

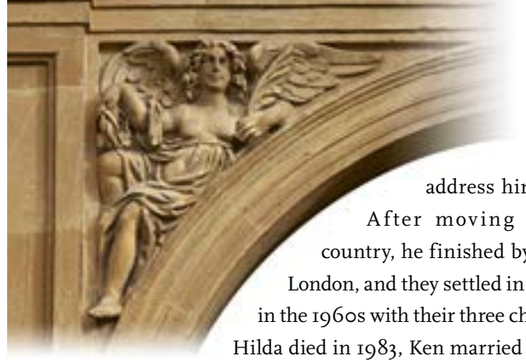
KENNETH BRYANT

Kenneth (Ken) Conrad Bryant was born on 23 February 1921 and came to St John's in 1939 to read Chemistry. He died on 5 February 2016. John Swanson (1982) passes on this appreciation based on Ken's wife Christine's memories.

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

Ken was born in Bristol in 1921, to a family with no history of higher education. He won a scholarship to Bristol Grammar School, followed by another scholarship to read Chemistry at St John's, coming up in 1939. As a science student he was not called up for military service, and on graduating in 1943, worked initially for the oil company Trinidad Leaseholds, including a year in Trinidad, analysing the component parts of different petrols. On his return to the UK, he joined Monsanto Chemicals, enjoying developing new petroleum-based plastic products, such as Clingfilm. He stayed with Monsanto for the rest of his career; he would probably have been content to remain a practising Chemist, but his talents led to his inevitable rise through the ranks, ending on the Board, along with a role on the Board of the Royal Society of Chemistry.

He met his first wife Hilda in Watford in 1948, when she was headmistress of a school and Ken helped with the Youth Group she ran (shocking a visiting Education Officer by allowing the boys to address him as "Ken"). After moving round the country, he finished by working in London, and they settled in Leatherhead in the 1960s with their three children. After Hilda died in 1983, Ken married Christine in 1986 (she had been at Oxford at the same time as Ken during the war, when Westfield College was evacuated there, though they never met), and they continued to live in and serve the community of Leatherhead.



Wherever they lived, Ken was an inveterate volunteer, serving Leatherhead as Churchwarden twice, a volunteer with the then-new local branch of the Samaritans, member of the Victim Support team, and running a drama group. At his funeral, many of us learnt for the first time of some of his more impressive achievements, which he never trumpeted. But the things people spoke more movingly about were his other qualities: gentle, modest, unassuming, a lover of (and quoter from) Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde and Walter de la Mare among others, hospitable, always with a welcoming smile, impeccably well-mannered, qualities that persisted in the last few years through his developing Alzheimer's. A true gentleman, and someone whose life embodied both his faith and the traditional virtues of an Oxford education.

ROGER CARDER

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

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

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

Roger married Judith on 25th March 1978. They produced Kathryn and Benjamin who in turn have provided grandchildren.

Roger was a good chemist but not a great one. Having decided that teaching and academia were not for him, he chose to become a Chartered Accountant. Following training with Price Waterhouse in London, Roger moved to the Birmingham office. He became a tax specialist and rose through the profession leaving Price Waterhouse for Robson Rhodes where he became a partner. He joined Coopers and Lybrand as a director of tax and continued in that role when the firm became PricewaterhouseCoopers. During retirement Roger used his skills working as a Non–executive Director with the North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust. Prior to this, he was instrumental in improving standards at Stafford Hospital.

For this gutsy fellow, life had dealt some tough cards with which he had coped incredibly well but none was tougher than his cancer. He bore this with grit and good humour, despite the evident downturn and pain, and continued working as long as feasible until he was eventually confined to home. He remained positive in his attitude and was always willing to try the next thing. Roger thought much more about the effect it was having on others, particularly Judith. He knew that his writing was on the wall but his pluck never failed him. I am one of the many who had the luck and fortune to know this man and the real privilege to call him my friend. I shall remember him fondly as a great bloke and an inspiration to us all. He knew which way was up and how to tell you.

DAVID HARPER

David William Harper was born on 9 January 1938. He came up to St John's in 1958 to read Physics. He died on 25 October 2015. We are grateful to Mr Harper's wife, Margaret, for this appreciation.

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

David was involved from the earliest days in the science and technology of optical fibres for application in high speed systems which were at their earliest conceptual stages in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Pilkington was approached by Standard Telecommunication Laboratories, the Ministry of Defence and a forerunner of British Telecom Research to become involved in the research and development of the manufacture of high transmission fibres, which laid the foundations for optical fibre communication technology.

David moved to Pilkington Electro Optic division in North Wales to lead a new facility for production of these fibres, and he also became involved in the international marketing of these products, which led to a move away from Pilkington to a joint venture for optical cable manufacture in Deeside, North Wales between BICC (British Insulated Callender's Cables) and Corning Glass Company of America. David was based in Deeside until his retirement in 1995. In his last year of work, he was awarded the Queen's Award for Industry.

TOM HEALD

Thomas Routledge Heald was born on 19 August 1923. He came up to St John's in 1941 to read Literae Humaniores. He died on 12 October 2015. We are grateful to his son Graham Heald (1971) for this appreciation.

Tom Heald was born in 1923, the son of John Heald, MC and his wife Nora. He attended Merchant Taylors' School and came up to St John's on a Fish Scholarship to read Literae Humaniores in 1941 but was called up for war service fifteen months later, ultimately joining the 2nd Fife and Forfar Yeomanry after a period in the Sherwood Rangers. For the next 50 years he said very little about his war service other than that he was thrown out of the Sherwood Rangers for sinking one of their amphibious tanks in a lake while training for D-Day and that he relieved Stalag Luft III. In 1996 he joined a correspondence in the Times, extolling the virtues of the Comet tank. He was promptly contacted by his Regimental Association and became an active member, helping to edit the Squadron War Diary, contributing to oral histories for the Imperial War Museum (iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/80022001, segment 1/9 covers his time at St John's) and Bovingdon Tank Museum, and participating in battlefield tours. He was also in touch with the families of several prisoners from Stalag Luft III.

He returned to Oxford in 1945 to read Jurisprudence, before a pupillage in London. He was not offered a tenancy so he moved to Nottingham where the families of both his parents lived. The 1950s were clearly difficult times at the provincial Bar but the 1960s were successful with a busy commercial practice. Tom was Pupil Master to six pupils (between them a Professor of Law at Nottingham University, three Queen's Counsel, three Circuit Judges and a Stipendiary Magistrate in Hong Kong) and was head of chambers from 1965 until appointed a County Court Judge in 1970. Initially deputy Judge at Nottingham and a floating Judge for the smaller courts in Nottinghamshire, he was appointed senior Judge in Nottingham in 1971, a role he retained for nearly 25 years.

Peter Joyce QC, the last of Tom's pupils, giving a valedictory in court commented on the extraordinary range of Tom's practice in the 1960s noting that although Tom wasn't necessarily a good advocate, 'he was brilliant on paper and his judgement was stunning, relying on legal rules when appropriate and ignoring them when he felt it wasn't.' He added 'Tom knew how to deal with people, and with children in particular, which is what helped make him such a good Judge.' Tom was active in the Council of HM Circuit Judges, serving as both Secretary and President and as a member of most committees relating to family law.

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

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

THOMAS DAVID KITE

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

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

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

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

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

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

his passion for learning, his eagerness to teach, and his unshakeable optimism in the face of adversity.

BRIAN A.A. KNIGHT

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

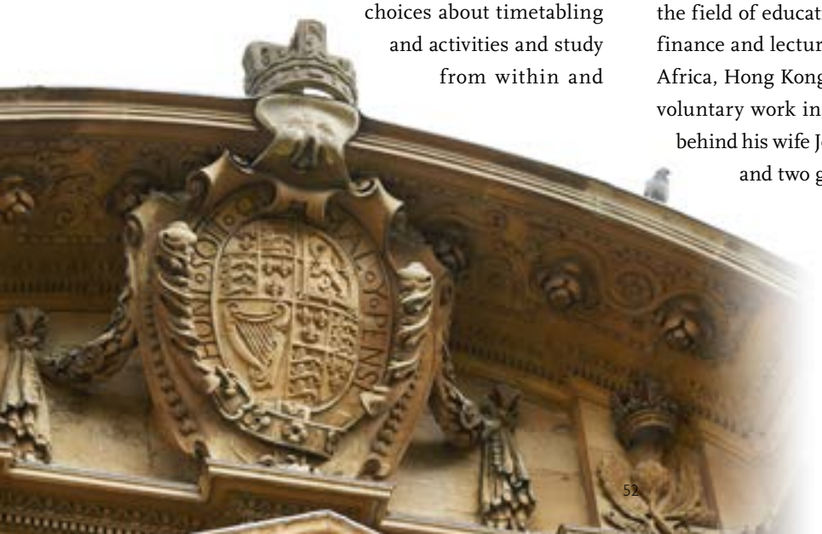
Brian Knight went to Bancroft's School and did National Service in Libya as an officer in the Royal Artillery before coming up to St John's as an Exhibitioner. After graduation, he married Joan. Brian taught for a year each in Canada and the USA and in two grammar schools before he was appointed Head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

Brian was an innovative, caring, creative and original educational thinker, and is remembered by his colleagues as an inspirational leader. As Head of Holyrood School, Brian oversaw its transition to comprehensive school status. The first few years were not always easy, but Brian handled the situation firmly and always had a sympathetic ear. He was prepared to give staff, who had fresh ideas of their own, their head, and he was always willing to involve himself in the classroom, teaching and developing new materials.

The 1980s were probably the most creative period of Brian's career and saw a plethora of initiatives. He experimented with flexi-time, presenting students with real choices about timetabling and activities and study from within and outside the traditional. Although ultimately the initiative proved impractical in a rural school because of the cost of additional buses to take pupils home, staff were nonetheless enthusiastic about the quality of learning that resulted. Brian also extended the school library to form a multi-media resource centre and the centre became well known nationally, hosting many teachers from other schools who came to learn about this new model for learning.

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

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



EPHREM (CHRISTOPHER) LASH

Christopher (later Ephrem) Lash was born in 1930 and came up to St John's in 1950 to read Literae Humaniores. He died on 15 March 2016. We are grateful to Michael Moriarty (1950) and John Nankivell (1960) for their help with this appreciation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHAEL MCMANUS

Michael Thomas McManus was born on 3 September 1957. He came up to St John's in 1980 to read for a D.Phil. in Botany. He died on 16 July 2015. We are grateful to Simon Hall (1981) and Professor McManus's widow, Bronwyn, for their help with this appreciation.

Michael McManus was born in Tripoli. His father was a radio control officer, and the family moved around various postings in the Middle East before settling in the suburbs of Wellington, New Zealand in 1966. At primary school,

Michael was quickly recognised as a bright boy and given work that was well in advance of the curriculum, and this pattern continued into secondary school (alongside his enthusiasm for rugby and cricket). Michael gained top marks in his Bursary examinations and went on to study Botany at the Victoria University of Wellington. It was at the end of his first degree that he married Bronwyn (whom he had first known at secondary school), and also at this time that he was encouraged to move to Oxford to take up D.Phil. study with Professor Daphne Osborne.

Michael's doctoral research focussed on how the biochemical changes in the cells that comprise the abscission zone brought about cell wall remodelling. His work on this area with Daphne Osborne eventually led to a jointly authored book, 'Hormones, Signals and Target Cells in Plant Development' that was published in 2005, just a year before Osborne's death. Michael stayed in Oxford after his D.Phil. as a Demonstrator in the Department of Biochemistry. He then moved to London to take up a Lectureship at what was then Royal Holloway and Bedford New College. He and Bronwyn returned to New Zealand so that Michael could take up a Research Scientist position, and in 1995 he became a Senior Lecturer in Institute of Molecular Biosciences on the Manawatu Campus of Massey University in Palmerston North. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 2003 and then to Professor of Plant Physiology in 2006, and he also served as Director of Massey University's Centre for Plant Sciences.

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

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

NICHOLAS MOJSIEJENKO (FORMERLY CARR)

Nicholas Leslie Alexander Carr was born in 19 January 1956 and came up to St John's in 1974 to read Music. He later changed his name to Nicholas Mojsiejenko. He died on 9 October 2015.

Nicholas was a chorister at St Paul's Cathedral before winning a music scholarship to Wellington College. He came up to St John's in 1974 to read Music and as Organ Scholar and gained a First Class degree. He went on to have a highly successful and varied career as a teacher and music director. As Music Director of Ballet Rambert for eight years from 1980, he worked with Christopher Bruce on *Ghost Dances* and *Cruel Garden* (the latter won first prize in the music category of the Prix Italia in 1982). His work on *Ghost Dances* led to the formation of the group Incantation, of which he was the founder member and whose album *Cacharpaya* won a gold disc in 1983. Nicholas travelled with Rambert to the USA (performing the four-hand version of *The Rite of Spring* at the Brooklyn Academy and conducting works by Birtwistle, Crumb and Osborne at City Centre in New York. He left Rambert in 1988. From 1991 to 1994, he was Music Director of London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

Nicholas lectured at the London School of Contemporary Dance and Goldsmiths College and also taught piano accompaniment to students at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. He was a guest conductor for Tanz Forum of Cologne, the Ballet of the Deutsche Oper in Berlin, the Alvin Ailey Dance Company, London City Ballet, the Houston Ballet, Ballet du Rhin, The Prometheus Ensemble, the Wren Orchestra and Opera East. Since 1998, Nicholas had been Music Director and Lecturer at Bird College of Dance in Kent. He died on 9 October 2015, leaving two children.

DOUGLAS NICOLL

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

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

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

Douglas held a series of senior GCHQ positions, including a posting to Australia in the 1960s. He retired as deputy director in 1980 and was appointed CB in that year. He was then commissioned by the Cabinet Office to write a report analysing and drawing lessons from past failures of the Joint Intelligence Committee to predict major world events. This was approved by the JIC in March 1982, four weeks before Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands—which, in turn, prompted the Cabinet Office to commission a second report from Douglas. The Nicoll reports remain classified but important elements of the analysis have been published in excerpts as a result of academic research.

Douglas and Winifred regularly attended St John's events until her death in 1987. He lived in the Malvern Hills for most of his later years. In 1992 he married Cathryn Sansom, who survives him, as do his sons Alexander and James.

DUNCAN POORE

Martin Edward Duncan Poore was born on 25 May 1925. He came to St John's in 1980 to take up a Professorial Fellowship in association with the Chair in Forest Science. He died on 22 March 2016.

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

Poore returned to Oxford in 1965 as a Lecturer in Forestry and the following year was appointed Director of the Nature Conservancy, which worked to establish nature reserves and protect species in the UK. He held the post until 1973, when he became Senior Ecologist at the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Switzerland, helping to draft the *World Conservation Strategy* (he had been a member of the IUCN's Executive Committee since the late 1960s). Poore then briefly worked at Unesco before returning to Oxford in 1979 and taking up the post of Professor of Forest Science and Director of the Commonwealth Forestry Institute in 1980. It was a regrettably short stay: Poore found himself unable to work under the ongoing pressure of decreasing funds for the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, and in 1983 he resigned his Chair in protest.

He continued to work for the cause of nature conservancy, serving as a consultant for, among others,

Unesco and the World Bank. His 2003 book on sustainable forest management, *Changing Landscapes*, looked at how external factors had shaped the history of forests. His values and interests were in many ways ahead of their time. In 1977, he wrote that 'science should be the servant not the master of mankind. Our strategy must be firmly based in realism, but it must move ahead with vision. We should be the architects of guided change in the direction of increasing the well-being of mankind: not only the standard of living but the good life, but (and the but is all important) in such a way that the potential of the biosphere to support this good life is not diminished'.

Poore had early on in his career published work on Scottish mountain vegetation, and he continued to enjoy walking in the Scottish mountains, whatever the weather, well into his 80s. Duncan Poore died on 22 March 2016 in Inverness, aged 90. He is survived by his wife, Judy, and two sons.

R.A.H. ROBINSON

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

Richard Robinson was one of the foremost British historians of the Iberian peninsula. He attended Rossall School before coming up to St John's to read Modern History. Friends from that time remember his dry, wry one-liners, interjected judiciously at suitable moments in conversation, and always appreciated. After his degree, Robinson continued in Oxford, reading for a D.Phil. under the supervision of the eminent historian of Spain, Raymond Carr. His D.Phil. analysed the history of the conservative political parties of 1930s Spain, and this became his first book, *The Origins of Franco's Spain: The Right, The Republic and Revolution, 1931-1936*. Robinson went on to work on the Catholic Church and also on the conservative parties of Portugal, and his growing interest in Portugal came at a time when scholars across a range of disciplines (anthropology, sociology and political science as well as history) were seeking to understand why the dictatorships in both Spain and Portugal lasted as long as they did.

Robinson spent almost the whole of his academic career working in the University of Birmingham: he began as an Assistant Lecturer there in 1965 and was appointed Reader in Iberian History in 1985. In 2001 he retired, but remained Honorary Reader in Contemporary Iberian History and continued to be very active in research networks and at conferences. He also compiled and published directories of scholars in 'Lusophonia'. At the time of his death, he was Associate Editor of the journal *Portuguese Studies Review* and was continuing his work on a book on the political history of the Iberian Peninsula for Oxford University Press.

Although Robinson's scholarship focussed on Spain and Portugal, this was part of an interest in the wider history of Western Europe: in the 1980s, he published pamphlets on the history of European fascism. He also worked in the 1970s and 1980s as a professional consultant, and one of his assignments was to write a briefing note for Margaret Thatcher on the state of affairs in Portugal before her visit there in 1985. He was a prolific reviewer, both in scholarly journals and in newspapers. In 2014, *Portuguese Studies Review* published an edition in memory of Robinson, describing him as a 'professional exemplar' and remembering him for his wit and sage advice as well as for the excellence of his scholarship.

Richard Robinson died unexpectedly on 1 November 2013.

JAMES STEVEN

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

Jim was born in Rangoon, Burma to his American mother, Adele A.W. Steven, and Scottish father, Horace A. Steven, and spent most of his childhood in England. He attended Merchant Taylors' School and came up to St John's in 1947 to read PPE. He went on to receive an MBA in Accounting from NYU, and became a Certified Public Accountant. He worked for American Express and Phipps Houses as an accountant and Treasurer/Vice President. He married Arlene Hughes in 1959. In 1964, he moved from NYC with Arlene and daughter, Jane, to Matawan (Aberdeen), NJ. Jim and Arlene retired to Cape May, NJ where they enjoyed an active social life with their neighbours and birding excursions with the Cape May Bird Observatory. They moved to Concord, CA in 2002 to be near their daughter and family.

Jim's volunteer work included being a Chairperson on the Shadetree Advisory Board in Aberdeen, NJ, and on the Save Cape May Harbor Committee in Cape May, NJ; the latter led to the founding of the Nature Center of Cape May. Jim loved walking in the woods with his family and pointer dogs in search of wildflowers and birds. He was an extraordinary gardener and especially enjoyed his roses and vegetable garden. In addition to his love of the outdoors, he is remembered for his beautiful singing, recitation of poetry, and joyful laugh. He was an athlete who, in his early years, played rugby (including being on the St. John's team) and cricket and ran cross country, and later played tennis, swam in the ocean, and rode his bicycle.

Jim suffered for many years from Alzheimer's disease. His beloved wife, Arlene Steven, died in 2010. Jim will be missed by friends and family, especially his daughter, Jane, and her husband, Edward Moler, and his grandchildren, Elizabeth and Joseph.

ROBERT SUSSMAN STEWART

Robert Sussman Stewart was born in 1938 and came up to St John's in 1959 to read English. He died on 20 November 2015.

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

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

RONALD SWASH

Ronald Peter Cranleigh Swash was born on the 31 July 1930. He came up to St John's in 1950 to read Modern Languages, changing to Jurisprudence after his first term. He died on 12 October 2015. We are grateful to Allan Benn (1949) for this appreciation and would also like to thank H.S. ('Tim') Stringer (1949) and Peter Mayne (1950) and Mr Swash's family for their help.

Ron Swash came up to St John's from National Service in military Intelligence. His father, S.V. Swash (1915) M.C. and bar, and a brother, P.A. Cranleigh Swash (1959), had also been at St John's. During National Service, Ron had served tea to the officers in a hideout in the Admiralty Arch, London, as part of his training. Later he was employed 'under cover' in Trieste, a territory first promised to Tito and later to Italy when that country joined the Allies as a 'co-belligerent'.

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

Ron was a linguist. With tennis racket in hand and Tim Stringer at his side he conducted a second invasion of Europe. An alert immigration officer in Yugoslavia went through the visa applications and found a hidden star. Ron was invited to play in the newly revived national tennis tournament. A battered ex-Queen's Flight charter plane conveyed the holidaymakers to Titograd military airport and onward to their hotel. On the first day of the competition, Ron was waved into the players' entrance. Tim Stringer followed Ron closely and claimed to be his manager but had to pay to watch his partner gradually worn down by exhaustion. Other visits to Europe followed, but the details have not been released for publication.

As if Fives, Eton and Rugby, were not enough (and, by the way, Ron was very active in raising funds for new courts when the old had just about faded away), Real Tennis now took over. From a start with the Cambridge University Seniors to a long association with the Royal Tennis Court at Hampton Court, Ron eventually set out to play (not quite) all the 43 Real Tennis courts in the world. This was helped by a happy coincidence. His wife-to-be lived close to Hampton Court and she would be the most important part of his new life.

So Ron was a member of the MCC, Jesters and Queen's Club and was a married man with a ready-made family. He was good with children. He loved puzzles and complicated games; he could do them and devise them. He retained friends from school, college and work. He was loyal and generous with tickets and invitations. He 'adopted' and helped people he felt were struggling.

Ron had to have variety in his work. He handled training and organisational assignments for the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Royal Meteorological Society. What he did was valued. Only his natural modesty limited his range.

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

MICHAEL WIMSHURST

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requiescat.

WILLIAM WINGATE

William Jonathan Griffith Wingate was born on 1 January 1962. He came up to St John's in 1980 to read Mathematics. He died on 21 July 2015. We are grateful to William's brother, Richard, for this appreciation.

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

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

COLLEGE RECORD

FIRST IN FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS 2016

Violet Olympia Adams, English

Patrick Aloysius Atkinson, History

Niloy Biswas, Mathematics and Statistics

Augustine Cerf, English

Madeleine Christina Chalmers, Modern Languages

Yin Hong Chan, Mathematics and Statistics

Jiwoong Choi, Mathematics

Jennifer Clements, Archaeology and Anthropology

Samantha Jane Cloake, Chemistry

Habiba Daggash, Engineering Science

Maria Emily Dance, Biological Sciences

Peter Elliott, Music

Alfred Fabian, Classics and Modern Languages

James Matthew Foster, Mathematics

Bethany Faith Garrett, Geography

Blagovest Gospodinov, Mathematics and Computer Science

Ella Gough, Oriental Studies

Jack Benjamin Hoffman, Chemistry

Meredith Harriet Hood, Archaeology and Anthropology

Symeon Ellis Hunt, Law

Jamie Jackson, History

Boon Hou Derek Khu, Mathematics

William Henry Charles Law, Modern Languages

Abigail Legge, Modern Languages

Todd Peter Liebenschutz-Jones, Mathematics

Stephen Lilico, Engineering Science

Leroy Shen Wing Lim, Engineering, Economics and Management

Andrea Luppi, Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

Alexander David James Manby, Geography

Jack Myers, History

Zebedee Nicholls, Physics

Anna Olerinyova, Cell and Systems Biology

Natalia Perez-Campanero, Biological Sciences

Jessica Katherine Reynolds, Chemistry

Thomas George Salt, Mathematics

Aidan Luke Robert Smith, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Canon Sun, Physics

Angus William Holroyd Tayler, Mathematics and Computer Science

Peter Alan Taylor, Mathematics

David Eduardo Villalobos Paz, Mathematics

Oliver Joseph Vipond, Mathematics

Shin Mann Woo, Chemistry

DISTINCTION OR FIRST CLASS IN PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 2016

Feyifoluwa Hannah Adegbite, History and Modern Languages

Oluwakanyinsola Patrick Akinwuntan, Engineering Science

James Duncan Alster, Classics and Oriental Studies

Harriet Cordelia Jane Aspin, History of Art

Alastair Baldry, Chemistry

Gareth Bird, Mphys Physics

Olivia Buckley, Classics

Hadassah Buechner, Biomedical Sciences

Stefan Stanislaw Korycinski Butler, European and Middle Eastern Languages

James Peter Cobb, Theology

Arran Elcoate, History

Solly Elstein, Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

Alice Eva, Modern Languages and Linguistics

Edward John Evans, Classics

Emilie Finch, Biological Sciences

Marius Gavrilescu, Computer Science

Ssuuna Golooba-Mutebi, Classics

Danielle Christine Green, Philosophy and Modern Languages

Alistair Robert Hankey, History

Benjamin Hansard, Engineering Science

Christian Harding, Biological Sciences

Greg James Henderson, Physics

William Jenkyn-Jones, English

Ffion Jones, Theology

Daniel Timothy Kent, Mathematics

Yuki Kimura, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Rory Maclean, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History

Jennifer Massingham, Engineering Science

Nyasha Mbewe, Modern Languages

Jennifer Ann Moulds, Modern Languages

Emily Saraswati Notowidjojo, Biochemistry

Edward O'Neill, Biological Sciences

Sebastian Brian Orbell, Chemistry

Andrew David Shrimpton Phillips Classics

Oscar Plomer-Roberts, English

Frederick Pringle, Mathematics

Alexander Rice, Mathematics and Computer Science

Lakeem Lance Stephen Rose, English

Edward Rowe, Physics

Jack Segal, Mphys Physics

Yusra Fatimah Shammoon, Medicine

Adam James Sills, Chemistry

Maya Catherine Siriwardena, Experimental Psychology

Daniel Sutton, Ancient and Modern History

Teck Wei Tan, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

David John Taylor, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History

Philipp Thumfart, History

Angus Tyrrell, Law

Alexander Ulatowski, Mphys Physics

William George Underwood, Mathematics

Benjamin Wilding, Chemistry

Amelia Wrigley, English

Wonsuk Yang, Mathematics

Chui Yan Yeung, Law

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS 2016/17

Feyifoluwa Hannah Adegbite, History and Modern Languages

Oluwakanyinsola Patrick Akinwuntan, Engineering Science

James Duncan Alster, Classics and Oriental Studies

Metin Altaykan, Physics

Harriet Cordelia Jane Aspin, History of Art

Alastair Baldry, Chemistry

Frances Louise Belsham, History

Timothy Luigi Siodhachan Biasi, History

Laura Elizabeth Boddy, Medicine

Celine Isabelle Brendler-Spaeth, Medicine

Jacob Brennan, Modern Languages

Olivia Buckley, Classics

Hadassah Buechner, Biomedical Sciences

Stefan Stanislaw Korycinski Butler, European and Middle Eastern Languages

Syrie Francesca Byfield, Geography

Bethan Candlin, Modern Languages

Jessica Caterson, Medicine

Crystal Fu Chan, Chemistry

Yin Hong Chan, Mathematics and Statistics

James Peter Cobb, Theology

Jessica Ann Colston, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Samuel Thomas Dayan, Law

Arran Elcoate, History

Solly Elstein, Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

Alice Eva, Modern Languages and Linguistics

Edward John Evans, Classics

Eoin Finnegan, Engineering

Hannah Fitton, Biological Sciences

Matthew Ford, History and Economics

Isabel Garrood, European and Middle Eastern Languages

Marius Benedikt Gass, Law with Law Studies in Europe

Thomas George Gate, Biochemistry

Marius Gavrilescu, Computer Science

Ssuuna Golooba-Mutebi, Classics

Sarah Goodenough, History

Blagovest Gospodinov, Mathematics and Computer Science

Alistair James Graham, History and Economics

Danielle Christine Green, Philosophy and Modern Languages

Alistair Robert Hankey, History

Benjamin Hansard, Engineering Science

Christian Harding, Biological Sciences

Sally Elizabeth Hayward, Human Sciences

Greg James Henderson, Physics

Henry Howard-Jenkins, Engineering Science

Matthew William Hoyle, Law

Benjamin Huston, Theology

Mallika Jaiprakash, Chemistry

William Jenkyn-Jones, English

Caitlin Megan Jones, Modern Languages

Ffion Jones, Theology

Lauren Kennedy, History of Art

Daniel Timothy Kent, Mathematics

Yuki Kimura, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Charles Joseph Kind, Medicine

David Meyer Klemperer, History and Politics

Michal Maciej Kreft, Mathematics and Computer Science

Rune Tybirk Kvist, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Kai Laddiman, Mathematics and Computer Science

Wenkai Lei, Mathematics and Computer Science

Todd Peter Liebenschutz-Jones, Mathematics

Christopher Little, Chemistry

Jennifer Rachel Lord, Human Sciences

Xiaonan Lu, Engineering Science

Rory Maclean, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History

Bruno Marinic, Chemistry

Jennifer Massingham, Engineering Science

Nyasha Mbewe, Modern Languages

Elisa Mitrofan, English

Jennifer Ann Moulds, Modern Languages

Emily Saraswati Notowidjojo, Biochemistry

Jeremy Ocampo, Physics

Edward O'Neill, Biological Sciences

Sebastian Brian Orbell, Chemistry

Lewis Kingsley O'Shaughnessy, Chemistry

Andrew David Shrimpton Phillips, Classics

Oscar Plomer-Roberts, English

Jessica Cordery Prince, Medicine

Frederick Pringle, Mathematics

Rhiannon Rees, Oriental Studies (Arabic and Islamic Studies)

Alexander Rice, Mathematics and Computer Science

Michael Rizq, English and Modern Languages

Lakeem Lance Stephen Rose, English

Aimee Jaye Ross, Physics

Edward Rowe, Physics

Souktik Roy, Mathematics

Charlotte Elisabeth Rudman, Oriental Studies (Arabic)

Zoe Sandford, European and Middle Eastern Languages

Yusra Fatimah Shammoon, Medicine

Adam James Sills, Chemistry

Maya Catherine Siriwardena, Experimental Psychology

Jennifer Madeleine Smith, Experimental Psychology

Daniel John Christopher Sowood, Chemistry

Rhys James Steele, Mathematics

Charles Styles, Philosophy and Theology

Daniel Sutton, Ancient and Modern History

Kah Hong Tai, Engineering

Teck Wei Tan, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

David John Taylor, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History

Peter Alan Taylor, Mathematics

Rebecca Thornton, Fine Art

Philipp Thumfart, History

Angus Tyrrell, Law

Jianyi Tian, Engineering Science

Ellen Tims, Law

Toby Hugh Foster Tricks, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Henry Tudor Pole, History of Art

William George Underwood, Mathematics

William George Van Duzer, Physics

Michael George Varley, Physics

Oliver Joseph Vipond, Mathematics

Zoe Walmsley, Biochemistry

Samuel Whitby, Chemistry

Conor Wilcox-Mahon, English

Benjamin Wilding, Chemistry

Edmund Woolliams, Physics

Amelia Wrigley, English

Minjun Yang, Chemistry

Wonsuk Yang, Mathematics

Chui Yan Yeung, Law

Ka Man Yim, Physics

Sonia Yuhui Zhang, Human Sciences

UNIVERSITY PRIZES 2014/15

Joel Diggory, Gibbs Prize for distinguished performance in English

Alexander Harries, Gibbs Book Prize in History

Sally Hayward, Gibbs Prize in Human Sciences

Caitlin Jones, Gibbs Prize in Preliminary Examination in Modern Languages

Helen McCombie, Gibbs Prize in History of Art

Laura Marsden Payne, G.A. Kolkhorst Exhibition for academic merit in Spanish

Natasha Rachman, Gibbs Prize in Politics

Edward Skudra, Gibbs Prize for the best performance in Philosophy papers in Literae Humaniores

Henry Tann, Gibbs Prize for the highest average mark in the History Final Honour School

Sonia Zhang, Gibbs Book Prize in Human Sciences

UNIVERSITY PRIZES 2015/16

Violet Adams, Gibbs prize for best dissertation, Paper 7, in Final Honour School of English

Feyifoluwa Adegbite, Claude Massart Prize in French Literature for special meritorious performance in French Literature in the Preliminary Examination in Modern Languages

James Alster, De Paravicini Prize for second best performance in the Latin papers in Honour Moderations in Classics

Niloy Biswas, Department of Statistics Prize for best dissertation in Honour School of Mathematics and Statistics, Part C

Stefan Butler, Andrew Colin Prize in Russian Studies for best performance in Russian in the Preliminary Examination in Modern Languages

Madeleine Chalmers, Gerard Davis Prize for best Extended Essay in French Literary Studies in the Final Honour School of Modern Languages; and David Gibbs Prize for best performance in Final Honour School of Modern Languages

Max Emmerich, Renwick Vickers Prize in Dermatology for best essay on a topic in dermatology

Sam Hodgson, jointly awarded Margaret Harris Memorial Prize by Examiners in the Second Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in Year 3

Jack Hoffman, Honour School of Chemistry Part II Thesis Prize

Symeon Hunt, Allen and Overy Prize in European Union Law

David Keys, Law Faculty Prize in Comparative Public Law, BCL

Boon Hou Derek Khu, Junior Mathematical Prize for excellent performance in Final Honour School of Mathematics, Part B

Todd Liebenschutz-Jones, Gibbs Prize in Mathematics, Parts A and B

Leroy Lim, Maurice Lubbock Prize for best performance in Final Honour School of Engineering, Economics and Management

Andrea Luppi, Gibbs Prize in Philosophy for best overall performance in Philosophy papers in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics; Gibbs Prize in Psychological Studies for best overall performance in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

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

Bruno Marinic, Practical Prize in Physical Chemistry

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

Nyasha Mbewe, Gibbs Prize in Modern Languages, Preliminary Examination

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

Daniel Sowood, 2nd Year Turbutt Prize for Practical Organic Chemistry

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

Chris Williams, Wilma Crowther Prize for best Human Sciences Dissertation

UNIVERSITY COMMENDATION 2015/16

Andrea Luppi, Congratulatory First, for gaining an equivalent of 7 First Class marks out of a possible 8 in Final Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

OTHER PRIZES 2015/16

Alexander Harries, awarded Undergraduate Dissertation Prize by the Society for the Study of French History

COLLEGE PRIZES 2015/16

Isabella Carrington, Hans Caspari UN Travel Grant

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zeenia Patel-Framroze, Burke Knapp Travel Scholarship

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

Our publication schedule does not always allow us to publish the full list of prizes awarded during the previous academic year. Any prizes for 2015/16 not listed here will be published in the 2017 issue of *TW*.

CHORAL SCHOLARS 2015/16

Isabella Carrington

Sofia Kirwan-Baez

Emilie Finch

Jennifer Moulds

Anthony Joseph Payne

Cecilia Ezgi Peker

William Underwood

GRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED 2015/16

Doctor of Philosophy

Diane Catherine Rose Alff 'Workers and Artisans, the Binders and the Bound: Craftsmen and Notions of Craftmanship in Old English Literature'

Muneera Al Khalifa 'Narratives of a Nation: Excluded Episodes in Bahrain's Contemporary History'

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

Andreas Sebastian Johann Leonhard Bachmeier 'Metalloenzymes as inspirational electrocatalysts for artifical photosynthesis - from mechanism to model devices'

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

Henry Bradford 'Spectral Properties of Finite Groups'

Luke Brunning 'Integration, Ambivalence, and Mental Conflict'

Ho Ki Kathryn Chung 'Investigating the role of iASPP in skin homeostasis and tumourigenesis'

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

Gaelle Simone Louise Coullon 'Investigating the effects of visual deprivation on subcortical and cortical structures using functional MRI and MR spectroscopy'

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

Felix Geyer 'Improving Properties of Operators by Extensions and Reductions'

Edward Thomas Greening 'Rare and Challenging Charm Decays at LHCb'

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

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

Amal Isaiah 'A Behavioural Model of Bilateral Cochlear Implantation'

Madura Kelum Jayatunga 'Modulation of the hypoxic response in cancer; inhibition of the HIF-1a/p300 protein-protein interaction'

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

Ashok A. Kumar 'Building Workers' Power Against Globally Mobile Capital: Case studies from the transnational garment sector'

Tanya Kumar 'Negotiating a Living: Working Children in Kolkata'

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

Matt Lewis 'Precise Verification of C Programs'

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

David Colin Conway Llewellyn 'Assessment of anti-merozoite antibody function in the context of blood-stage malaria vaccine development'

Siran Lu 'Single molecule kinetic isotope effect'

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

Struan Murray 'A New Level of Gene Regulation: Establishing a Genome Wide Role for Antisense Transcription'

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

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

Stefan Riedener 'Maximising Expected Value Under Axiological Uncertainty. An Axiomatic Approach'

Marta Anna Sarzynska 'Spatial community structure and epidemics'

Justine Oakley Schluntz 'Tidal Turbine Array Modelling'

Neal Ethan Shasore 'Architecture and the Public in Interwar Britain'

Heidi Therese Stalla 'Life is in the Manuscript: Virginia Woolf, Historiography, and the Mythical Method'

Eliana Maria Cristina Tacconi 'Novel Approaches for Targeting BRCA2-Deficient Tumour Cells'

Klara Wanelik 'Interactions between avian colonial social structure and disease dynamics'

Zeng Wang 'Laser-Based Detection and Tracking of Dynamic Objects'

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

Gregory Wyatt 'Coevolutionary Adaptation in Mutualisms'

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

Farniyaz Zaker 'Allegories of the Veil'

Master of Science

Suzanna Marie Fritzberg, Comparative Social Policy

Eileen Mackenzie Jacob, Archaeological Science

Vincent Tobias Janssen, Social Anthropology

Rachel Renee Kolb, Education (Higher Education)

Michael Lohse, Neuroscience

John George Mikhael, Neuroscience

Joseph Alexander Singh, Global Governance and Diplomacy

Joseph William Thiel, Education (Higher Education)

Meng Xue Wang, Environmental Change and Management

Master of Philosophy

Myrto Aspioti, Modern Languages

Justin Kawai Chock, International Relations

Robert Hortle, Development Studies

Dylan Andrew Smith, Economics

Miles William Unterreiner, Politics: Political Theory

Jing Men Jamie Wong, Social Anthropology

Master of Studies

Joseph Dodd, English (1900-present)

Adam Ruairi Heardman, English (1900-present)

Avantika Kumar, Medieval Studies

Andrea Loesel, Modern Languages

Charlotte Lena Ward, History of Art and Visual Culture

Master of Business Administration

Laura Marie Pittman

Master of Public Policy

Joanne Toini Cave

Joseph Alexander Singh

Yan Yu

Bachelor of Civil Law

Isabella Buono

David Keys

Joseph Daniel Marshall

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor Of Surgery

Natalie Elizabeth Dennehy

Killian Donovan

Max Emmerich

Sam Hodgson

Joseph Thomas Larvin

Bachelor of Philosophy

Joseph Bowen

GRADUATE SCHOLARS ELECTED IN 2016/17

North Senior Scholars

Jan Cosgrave

Sukanya Raisharma

Namratha Rao

Kendrew/Clarendon Scholars

Melis Anaturk

Dritero Demjaha

St John's/Clarendon Scholars

Pablo Infante Amate

Asher Leeks

Hayley G. Ross

Lamb and Flag Scholars

Alexandra Hibble

Rosemary McMahon

Tomos Potter

Zack Grant

450th Anniversary Fund Scholars

Rose Hodgson

Francesco Bianchini

Myfanwy James

Krzysztof Ciosmak

St John's Graduate Fund Scholars

Roman Stasinski

Kristyna Syrova

Joshua Calder-Travis

Elizabeth Fallaize Scholar

Lucy Welch

Yungtai Hsu Scholar

Jin Cui

Angus McLeod Scholar

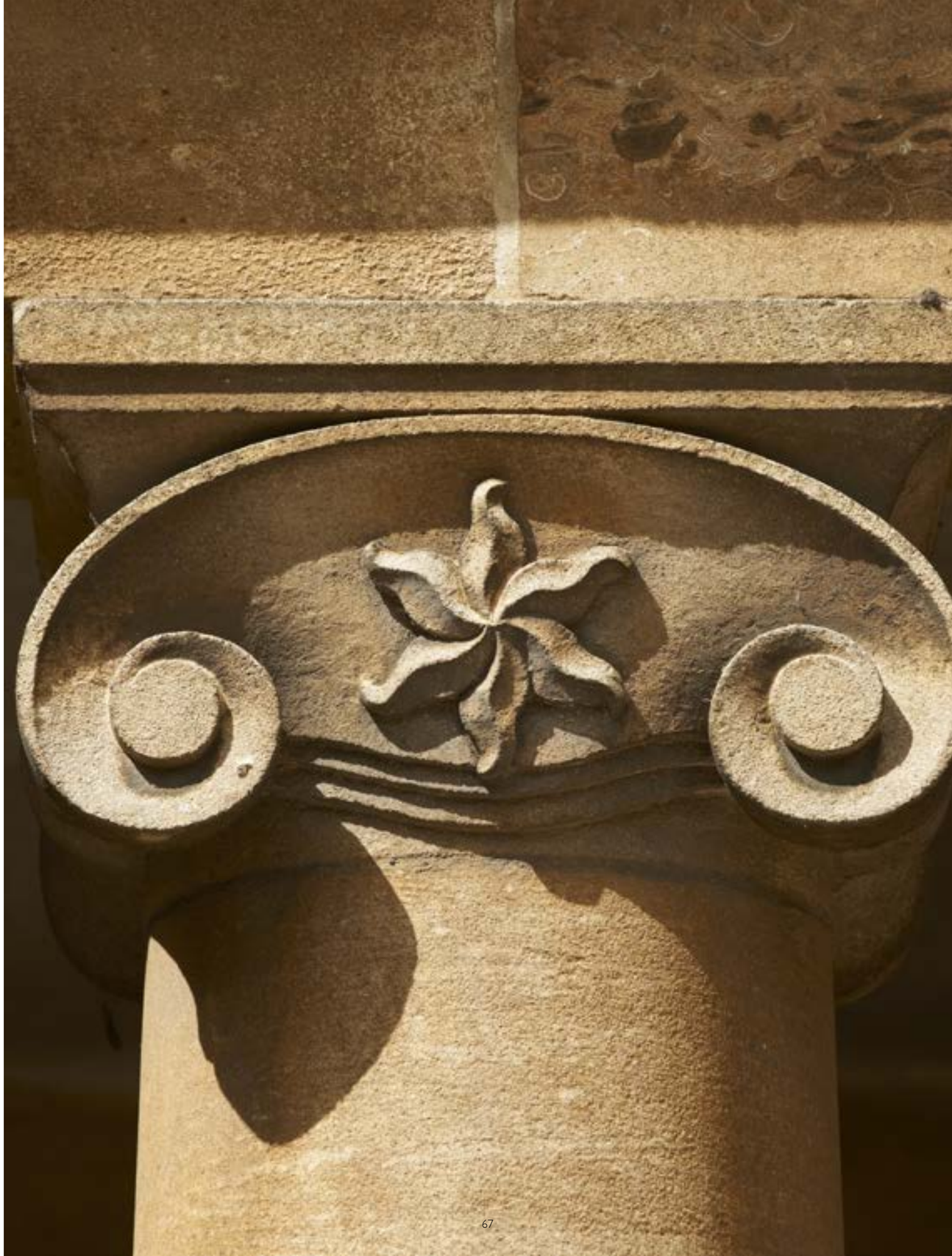
Ivan Candido-Ferreria

Lester B. Pearson Scholar

Jonathan Goldner

Nicholas Bratt Scholar

Edward Love



MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODY

Margaret Jean Snowling, C.B.E. (B.Sc. Bristol, Ph.D. Lond., Dip. Clin.Psych. British Psychological Society), F.B.A., President

John Anderson Kay, M.A., (M.A. Edin.), F.B.A., Supernumerary Fellow in Economics, Investment Officer

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

John Charles George Pitcher, M.A., D.Phil., F.E.A., Tutor in English and Professor of English Literature

Charles James Keith Batty, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., Tutor in Mathematics and Professor of Analysis, Statutes Officer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lionel Tarassenko, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., C.Eng., F.I.E.T., F.R.Eng., F.Med.Sci., F.I.E.E., Professorial Fellow in Electrical and Electronic Engineering

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Simon Myers, M.Math., D.Phil., Supernumerary Fellow and Professor in Bioinformatics

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

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

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

Theresa Burt de Perera, D.Phil., (B.Sc. University of Wales), Tutor and Associate Professor in Zoology, Tutor for Women

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

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

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

Nikolaj d'Origny Lübecker, (D.E.A. Paris, M.A. Copenhagen, Ph.D. Paris), Tutor and Associate Professor in French

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dominic Peter Kwiatkowski, M.A., (M.B., B.S., Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.C.H., F.Med.Sci., Professorial Fellow in Genomics and Global Health

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

Jaideep Jagdeesh Pandit, M.A., B.M.B.Ch, D.Phil., F.R.C.A., F.F.P.M.R.C.A., D.M., Supernumerary Fellow, Professor & Consultant Anaesthetist

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

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

Sir Rory Edwards Collins, M.A., M.Sc., (B.Sc. George Washington, L.M.S.S.A. London, M.B., B.S. London), F.Med.Sci., F.R.C.P.F.P.H., F.R.S., Professorial Fellow and Professor of Population Health

Christopher John Beem, (B.Sc., M.Sc. Stanford, M.A., Ph.D. University of California Berkeley), Tutor and Associate Professor in Mathematics

Lloyd Pratt, (B.A. Louisiana State, M.A. Temple, Ph.D. Brown), Professorial Fellow and Drue Heinz Professor of American Literature

Supernumerary Fellows

Dorothy Vera Margaret Bishop, M.A., D.Phil., (D.M. Lond.), F. Med.Sci., F.B.A., F.R.S., Professor of Developmental Neuropsychology

Nicholas John White, O.B.E., M.A., (B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.M., D.Sc. Lond.), F.R.S., Professor of Tropical Medicine

Katherine Mary Blundell, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), Professor of Astrophysics

Sandra Campbell, (B.Sc. Edin., Ms.C., Ph.D. Dundee), Tutor in Physiology, Dean of Degrees, Prevent Coordinator

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

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

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

Amber Lynn Bielby, (B.A. Michigan State, M.A. Carnegie Mellon, M.Sc. L.S.E.), Director of Development and Alumni Relations

Supernumerary Teaching Fellows

Sebastian Ramon Philipp Gertz, (M.A. M.Phil. Ph.D. Cantab.), Philosophy

Iason Amadeus Scott Gabriel, D.Phil., Politics

David Hamish Seifert, M.A., M.Math., D.Phil., Mathematics

Jennifer Helen Oliver, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., French

Michael Hetherington, (M.A. M.Phil. Ph.D. Cantab.), English

Natalie Mrockova, (B.A. Nottingham), M.Sc., D.Phil., Law

Career Development Fellow

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

Emeritus Research Fellows

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

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

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

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

Malcolm Graham Allan Vale, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Tutor in History

Robin Clayton Ostle, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Modern Arabic

Elizabeth Dorothea Harriet Carmichael, M.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., B.M., B.Ch., (M.R.C.S. Eng. L.R.C.P. Lond.), formerly Tutor in Theology

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

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

Ronald Lee Bush, M.A., (B.A. Pennsylvania, B.A. Cantab., Ph.D. Princeton), formerly Professorial Fellow and Drue Heinz Professor of American Literature

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

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

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

Linda Margaret McDowell, C.B.E., M.A., (B.A. Cantab., M.Phil., Ph.D. London), D.Litt., F.B.A., formerly Professorial Fellow in Human Geography, Fellow for Graduates

Research Fellows

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

Natalia Gromak, (B.Sc. Belorussian State, B.Sc. Edin., Ph.D. Cantab.), Biochemistry

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

Junior Research Fellows

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

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

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

Louise Esher, B.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Essex), Linguistics

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

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

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

Tyler Beck Goodspeed, (B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Harvard, M.A. Cantab.), Economics

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

Thomas Harty, M.Phys.Phil., Physics

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

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

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

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

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

Ilya Chevyrev, (B.Sc. Auckland Mathematics, M.Sc. Paris VI (University of Pierre and Marie Curie)), D.Phil., Mathematics

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

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

Lecturers

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

Julie Alexandra Evelyn Curtis, M.A., D.Phil., Russian

David Nicholas Barron, (B.A. Cantab., M.A., Ph.D. Cornell), Management Studies

John Charles Smith, M.A., French Linguistics

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

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

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

Devinderjit Sivia, (B.A., D.Phil., Cantab.), Mathematics for the Sciences

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

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

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

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

David John Cunnington, M.A., D.Phil., English

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

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

Ben John Cartlidge, B.A., M.A., (M.A. Köln), Classics

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

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

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

Alexandra Sofroniew, M.St., D.Phil., (B.A. Stanford), Archaeology

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

Noel Aaron Peter, (B.Med.Sci., B.M.B.S. Nottingham, Dip.Sports. Med., Lond.), F.R.C.S., Clinical Teaching Associate

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

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

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

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

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

Caroline Sarfaty, (B.A., Paris Ouest Nanterre), French Lectrice CHECK

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

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

Priyanka Dhopade, (B.Eng. Ryerson, M.Eng. Monash, Ph.D. University of New South Wales), Engineering Science

Daniel Jan Mahendra Sicka, B.A., M.St,. D.Phil., Classics

Emeritus Fellows

Sir Roy Goode, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., (LL.D. Lond.), F.B.A., formerly Norton Rose Professor of English Law

Iain Mclaren Mason, M.A., (B.Sc. Cape Town, Ph.D. Edin.), F.R.S., formerly Tutor in Engineering Science; Professor of Geophysics, University of Sydney

Donald Andrew Frank Moore Russell, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Classics and Professor of Classical Literature

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

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

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

Paul Lansley Harris, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Psychology and Professor of Developmental Psychology; Victor S. Thomas Professor of Education, Harvard; Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Desmond Stephen King, M.A., D.Litt. (B.A. Mod. Dublin, M.A., Ph.D. Northwestern), F.B.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.A.ac.S.S, formerly Tutor in Politics; Andrew W. 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., M.A.E., formerly Professorial Fellow and Sibthorpian Professor of Plant Sciences

Ritchie Neil Ninian Robertson, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in German; Taylor Professor of the German Language and Literature, Fellow of The Queen's College

Nicholas Purcell, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Ancient History; Camden Professor of Ancient History, Fellow of Brasenose College

Gerard Jan Henk van Gelder, M.A., (kandidaatsexamen Amsterdam, doctoraal examen Leiden and Amsterdam, Ph.D. Leiden), F.B.A., formerly Laudian Professor of Arabic

David Llewellyn Bevan, M.A., formerly Tutor in Economics

Kevin Charles Gatter, B.M., M.A., D.Phil., formerly Fellow by Special Election in Clinical Medicine

Terence Christopher Cave, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in French and Professor of French Literature

Ross Ian McKibbin, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Sydney), F.B.A., formerly Tutor in History

Peter Michael Stephen Hacker, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Philosophy

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

Honorary Fellows

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

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

Sir Keith Vivian Thomas, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Professorial Tutor in History; sometime President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; formerly President of the British Academy; formerly Fellow of All Souls College

Sir Roger James Elliott, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly 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., F.R.S., formerly Tutor in Pure Mathematics; sometime Savilian Professor of Geometry

Patrick Selim Atiyah, Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., F.B.A., formerly Professorial 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

John Carey, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S.L., F.B.A., formerly Lambe Scholar 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 of the Department of Transport; sometime Chairman of London Transport Buses

Sir Geoffrey Holland, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Andrew Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary of the Department of Employment and Department of Education; sometime Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University; member of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company; sometime President of the Institute of Personnel and Development; President of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

Sir Michael John Anthony Partridge, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Fish Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary of the Department of Social Security; Pro-Chancellor and Governor of Middlesex University; sometime President of the Old Merchant Taylors' Society

The Most Reverend Father Timothy Peter Joseph Radcliffe, O.P., M.A., D.D., formerly Commoner; sometime Master of the Order of Preachers

Anthony Charles Lynton Blair, formerly Commoner; formerly M.P. and Prime Minister; formerly Special Envoy to the Middle East; Chairman of the European Council on Tolerance and Reconciliation

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 Tutor in Chemistry; Science Policy Secretary of the Council of the Australian Academy of Science; Professor of the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University

Peter Day, M.A., D.Phil., (D.Sc. Newcastle, D.Sc. Kent), F.R.S.C., F.Inst.P., M.A.E., For.Mem.I.A.S., F.R.S., formerly Junior Research Fellow, Tutor in Chemistry; sometime Director and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution; Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at the University of London

Terence James Reed, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in German; sometime Taylor Professor of the German Language and Literature; Corresponding Fellow of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences

Paul Alexander Slack, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Casberd Exhibitioner and Scholar; sometime Professor of Early Modern Social History; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and Principal of Linacre College

Quentin Bone, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Exhibitioner and Casberd Scholar; Hon. Research Fellow of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

Sadayuki Hayashi, Hon. G.C.V.O., M.A., formerly Commoner, Ambassador of Japan to the Court of St James; Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Sir Christopher Hubert Llewellyn Smith, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Physics; formerly Director General of CERN; formerly Provost and President of University College, London; Director of Energy Research at the University of Oxford; President of the Council of Synchotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME)

Robert Geoffrey William Anderson, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.S.E., formerly Casberd Exhibitioner; formerly Director of the British Museum; Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge

Robert Darnton, D.Phil., formerly Rhodes Scholar; sometime Professor of History, Princeton University; Carl H. Pforzheimer Univeristy Professor and University Librarian, Harvard

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 Principal Bursar; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and President of St John's

Sir Stuart Hampson, C.V.O. D.L., M.A., formerly Commoner; Chairman of The Crown Estate; formerly Chairman of the John Lewis Partnership; formerly Chairman of the Royal Society of Arts

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., (M.A. Cantab., M.A. Yale), formerly Fereday Fellow; formerly Permanent Secretary of Overseas Development Administration and the Department of Education; formerly Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies; sometime President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Chairman of the Council of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Sir Andrew William Dilnot, C.B.E., M.A., formerly Commoner; formerly Director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies; sometime Principal of St Hugh's College; Chairman of the UK Statistics Authority and Warden of Nuffield College

Sir Simon David Jenkins, M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime editor of the London Evening Standard; sometime editor of The Times; sometime political editor of The Economist; formerly Deputy Chairman of English Heritage; sometime Chairman of the National Trust

Peter John Preston, M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime editor of The Guardian; Co-Director of the Guardian Foundation; sometime Chairman of the British Executive of the International Press Institute

Edward Brian Davies, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Tutor in Mathematics; Emeritus 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 Sydney Perry, G.B.E., M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime Chairman, Unilever Plc and Centrica Plc, the Senior Salaries Review Body, the Leverhulme Trust and the Shakespeare Globe Trust

Sir Keith Burnett, C.B.E., 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, M.A., formerly Scholar, Lord Justice of Appeal; Deputy Head of Civil Justice for England and Wales; Privy Counsellor

Bernard John Taylor, D.L., F.R.S.C., C.Chem., C.Si., L.R.P.S., M.A., formerly Scholar; formerly Vice-Chairman of JP Morgan; formerly Member of the Council of the University of Oxford; Chairman of Evercore Partners International LLP; Chairman of Isis Innovation Ltd; Chairman of Garsington Opera; Chairman of the Ashmolean Museum Board of Visitors; Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford; Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire

Ulick Peter Burke, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.B.A., formerly Scholar, formerly Professor of Cultural History, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge

Andrew Frederic Wallace-Hadrill, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.S.A., formerly Senior Scholar; formerly Director of the British School in Rome; formerly Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Professor of Roman Studies and Director of Research for the Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge

John Lawson Thornton, M.A., (A.B. Harvard, M.P.P.M. Yale), formerly Commoner; formerly President of Goldman Sachs; Professor and Director of Global Leadership at Tsinghua University, Beijing and Chairman of the Board of the Brookings Institution; Chairman of Barrick Gold

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, the Royal Institution; Professor of Solid State Chemistry and Head of Mathematics and Physical Sciences Faculty, University College London; Foreign Secretary, Royal Society

Sir Brian Howard Harrison, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Scholar, formerly Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford; sometime Editor, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; Emeritus Fellow of Corpus Christi College

Anthony John Boyce, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Scholar, formerly Tutor in Human Sciences; sometime Principal Bursar

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

William Joseph Burns, M.Phil., D.Phil., (B.A. LaSalle), formerly graduate student; formerly US Ambassador to Jordan, US Ambassador to Russia; formerly US Under Secretary for Political Affairs and Deputy Secretary of State; President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Stephen Wolfram, Ph.D. Caltech, formerly Scholar; creator of Mathematica and Wolfram/Alpha; Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Wolfram Research

Sir Michael Charles Scholar, K.C.B., M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.); formerly Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Office and the Department of Trade and Industry; sometime Chairman of the UK Statistics Authority; formerly President of St John's

Professor Sir John Tooke, K.B., F.R.C.P., F.Med.Sci., formerly Commoner; formerly inaugural Dean of the Peninsula Medical School; formerly President of the Academy of Medical Sciences; Vice-Provost (Health), Head of the School of Life & Medical Sciences (incorporating UCL Medical School), University College London

Angela Eagle, M.P., M.A., formerly Commoner; M.P. for Wallasey and Shadow Leader of the House of Commons; formerly Minister of State for Pensions and the Ageing Society and Shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury; formerly Shadow First Secretary of State and Shadow Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills

Ruth Harris, M.A., D.Phil., (B.A., M.A., Pennsylvania), F.B.A., formerly Junior Research Fellow; Professor of Modern History and Fellow of New College

Evan Davis, M.A., formerly Scholar; formerly Economics Editor for the BBC and presenter of *Today*; lead presenter on *Newsnight*

Sir David Nicholas Cannadine, D.Phil. (M.A., Litt.D. Cantab.), formerly Junior Research Fellow, F.B.A., F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S.; formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; formerly Moore Collegiate Professor of History, Columbia; formerly Director, Institute of Historical Research; Chair, National Portrait Gallery; Editor, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; Dodge Professor of History, Princeton

Andrew Harrison, M.A., D.Phil, M.R.S.C., F.R.S.E., formerly Fereday Junior Research Fellow; formerly Research Fellow, Nuffield College; formerly Professor of Solid State Chemistry, University of Edinburgh; Founding Director, Centre for Science at Extreme Conditions; Director General, Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL), the Neutron Source, Grenoble; Director, Diamond Light Source

Ann Jefferson, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Junior Research Fellow; Emeritus Professor of French and Emeritus Fellow of New College; Commandeur dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques

Barbara Jane Slater, O.B.E., M.Sc. (B.A. Birmingham, P.G.C.E. Loughborough), Director of BBC Sport

NEWS OF ALUMNI

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

Gregory Stevens Cox (1965) has founded the 'Victor Hugo in Guernsey Society', to promote the study and celebration of the life and works of Victor Hugo and his family during their years of exile in Guernsey. April 2016 saw the 'Victor Hugo in Guernsey Festival', commemorating 150 years since the publication of Hugo's novel *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* (set in Guernsey and written during Hugo's exile there). See victorhugoinguernsey.gg

Robert Pleming (1970) was awarded the Scott-Farnie Medal by the Air League for his work in leading the team that restored and then displayed the last Avro Vulcan bomber. The award was presented by the Air League's Patron, HRH the Duke of Edinburgh.

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

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

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

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

Wendy Erber (1982) was admitted as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Health and Medical Sciences in October 2015. In December 2015, she became the first woman to hold the role of Dean of the Faculty of Health, Dentistry and Medical Sciences at the University of Western Australia.

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

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

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

Susan Booth (1989) was married to Martin Guy Preston on 5 September 2015 in the College Chapel.

Gemma White (1992) has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

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

James Brilliant (1998) and Sarah Brilliant (née Clapton, 1997) celebrated the birth of their daughter Clara Elizabeth Delphine on 13 January 2016, a sister for Arthur Bavo Louis, born on 29 May 2012.

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

Laura Connell (2006), has been awarded a British Friends of Harvard Business School Fulbright Award to enable her to study for a two-year MBA at Harvard Business School. After graduation, Laura worked in Investment Banking at Goldman Sachs and is currently completing an MPhil at Imperial College, London in the Brain Science Division. She is active in fundraising for education and health related charities, including Room To Read, Breast Cancer Awareness and the Save the Children Syria Appeal. Most recently, she has launched the 'Three Parks Challenge' in London to raise disability awareness.

CALENDAR

2016

26 November 2016 (p.m.)
Display of Laudian Vestments

8 December 2016
Varsity Match

10 December 2016
Alumni Carol Service

2017

11 March 2017
Russell Society Dinner

17 March 2017
Gaudy Dinner
(for those matriculating in 1993 and 1994)

25 March 2017
Gaudy Lunch
(for those matriculating in 2009, 2010 and 2011)

11 May 2017
Founder's Lecture

30 June 2017
Gaudy Dinner
(for those matriculating in 2005 and 2006)

29 September 2017
Medical Alumni Reunion

Gaudies

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