Master and Fellows 2010

MASTER
Professor Roger W Ainsworth, MA, DPhil, FBA
Professor of Chemistry
Tutor in Physical Chemistry
Camb)
John Soord, MA (MA, PhD)
Librarian
Vice-Master
Tutor in History of Art
Lond)
A Gervase Rosser, MA (MA, PhD, DPhil)
Senior Proctor M10-H11
Tutor in Spanish
DPhil, MA, PhD

FELLOWS
Sadie Awad, BA, DPhil
Tutor in Economics
Harald Hvelby Fellow
Professor of Quantitative and Analytical Economics
Leaves 810
Richard J Parish, MA, DPhil (BA Tutor in French
Philip Spencer Fellow
Professor of French
Johannes Eichhoff, MA, DPhil
Official Fellow
Finance

Robert D Battle, BA, DPhil
Tutor in Linguistics
Chancellor Fellow
Professor of Chemistry
Reader Tutor in Chemistry
Leaves 810

Reed Colin P Thompson, MA, DPhil
Tutor in Spanish
Senior Proctor 810-811
Leaves 712

A Gerard Rasson, BA (MA, PhD)
Tutor in History of Art
Vice-Master
Library

John S Ford, MA (BA, PhD Card)
Tutor in Physical Chemistry
Professor of Chemistry

Robert A Levine, BA (PhD Delft, PhD Delft)
Fellow by Special Election in Mathematics
Director of the Smith Institute

Leslie S Everett, BA, DPhil (BA Lond)
Tutor in Public Administration
Phillips Fellow
(Leaves 810-711)

Susan C Cooper, BA (BA Colby
Knaan, PhD California)
Professor of Experimental Physics

Helen J Mardon, BA, DPhil (BSc, PhD)
Tutor in Medical Studies
Wilfrid Angas Fellow

Peter B Franklin, BA (BA, DPhil York)
Tutor in History

John Charles Smith, BA
Tutor in Russian Linguistics
President of the Senior Common Room

Penny A Handford, BA (BA, PhD Stirling)
Tutor in Biochemistry
Wilfrid Angas Fellow
Professor of Biochemistry

Trinity College, BSc, DPhil Fellow by Special Election

Richard T Seed, BA, DPhil (BA Camb)
Tutor in Material Sciences
Cambridge Fellow
Reader in Mathematics

Marc Lichtenberg, BA (PhD Gombe)
Tutor in Pure Mathematics
Leibniz Fellow
Professor of Mathematics

Marc E Calhoun, BA (BA, MA, PhD Staff)
Wilson Fellow
Tutor in History

Cavin Leman, BA, MSc, DPhil
Tutor in Computer Science
Professor of Computer Science

Richard M Barry, BA, DPhil
Tutor in Physics
(Leaves 810)

Ashok Hands, BA (BA BSc 85)
Lecturer
Tutor by Special Election in Medicine
Tutor for Graduates
Reader in Surgery

James L Bennett, MA (BA Reading)
Tutor by Special Election in Medicine
Tutor by Special Election in Surgery

David J Womersley, MA (BA Lond)
Tutor in Engineering Science

Andrew W Lumsden, BA (BA Lond)
Tutor in Engineering Science
Tutor for Admissions

Karl A Haskins, MA (BA, DPhil)
Tutor in Geography

Andrew M Barry, BA (BA, PhD)
Tutor by Special Election in Philosophy

Andrew C Duguid, BA, DPhil
Tutor in Physics
Reader in Astrophysics

Adrian L Smith, MA (BA, DPhil, PhD Nott)
Tutor in Geology

Andrews Hauser, MA (BA, DPhil)
Tutor in Mathematics
Reader in Applied Mathematics

Christoph Reisinger, MA (Dipl, PhD Heidelberg)
Tutor in Mathematics

Timothy J Bavell, BA (BA, DPhil, PhD Amsterdam)
Tutor in Philosophy

Robert E Malin, CRE (BA, MPhil, DPhil)
Fellow by Special Election in Philosophy

Kirsten E Shepherd-Barr, MA, DPhil (Erasmus Doc, BA Yale)
Tutor in English

Angela B Reissengamm, DPhil
Erlangen, MA (DPhil, PhD Iowa)
Tutor by Special Election in Biological Sciences
Biology and Development Fellow

James E Thomson, MPhil, DPhil
Fellow by Special Election in Chemistry

Maja H Spenner, BA (BA, DPhil, PhD Lond)
Junior Research Fellow in Philosophy

Andrew N Duguid, BA, DPhil
Tutor in Physics
Reader in Astrophysics

Adrian L Smith, MA (BA, DPhil, PhD Nott)
Tutor in Geography

Andrews Hauser, MA (BA, DPhil)
Tutor in Mathematics
Reader in Applied Mathematics
## Contents

**Master’s Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Life</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Gancz</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CatzFivezero – a campaign update</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcards to the Master</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50th anniversary book project</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXIP</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron Mackintosh inaugural lecture</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finals results &amp; prizes 2010</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate degrees and diplomas</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Catz Ball - A proud legacy</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports review</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student Perspectives**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyrillos Amin</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Dorn</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoé de Toledo</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roland Lasius</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Eczy</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Nefums</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alumni News**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M G Harris</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Campkin</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hemery</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festi Fatugba</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Bruce</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News in brief</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Office contacts</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College events list 2010 and time capsule clue</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Catz Research**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louise Fawcett</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Bayne</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrie Juniper</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick McSharry</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gazette**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack Pole</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Head</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Woolson</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Charles Smith</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Obituaries</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Master’s report

It is no exaggeration to say, that as a college community, we have had one of our most vibrant years, with fine student achievements, honours showered on our Fellows, and our alumni making their mark on society at large.

We achieved 38 First class degrees in Finals — a very good number — and we were particularly pleased to register two University-wide top Firsts in Finals: Max Bryant in English, and Thomas Gibson-Robinson in Computer Science. I counted 15 other University prizes for our final-year students. This is too many to enumerate, but I would like to draw attention to Haani Paienjton and Richard Mason, who were awarded the Institute of Chemical Engineers’ Prize for Best Performance in Chemical Engineering and the Head of Department’s Prize for Excellent Performance in Engineering Science Finals respectively. Our graduates were not to be outdone in academic performance, with Imran Mahmud being awarded the Geoffrey Hill Spray Prize in Clinical Biochemistry, and Andrii Finogin the Clifford Chance Prize for the Best Performance in the Magister Juris. Both are very considerable achievements.

We were delighted with the news that three former Cameron Mackintosh Visiting Professors of Contemporary Theatre were awarded national honours in the New Year Honours List — knightedds for Nicholas Hytner and Patrick Stewart, and a CBE for Phyllida Lloyd. We were very pleased too that Domus Fellow, Lord Bragg, was awarded a BAFTA Fellowship for his outstanding and exceptional contribution to television. Chemistry is an area of study which is traditionally strong at St Catherine’s, and the news of the selection of Professor Ahmed Zewail, Honorary Fellow and Nobel Laureate, to receive the 2011 Priestley Medal from the American Chemical Society, was noted with pleasure.

..we have had one of our most vibrant years, with fine student achievements, honours showered on our Fellows, and our alumni making their mark on society at large.
We are very pleased with the new blood which has arrived this year, in terms of Jonathan Healey, to join the History team, Duncan Robertson, as tutor in Management Studies, and Genevieve Helleringer, who came from the Law Department of the Sorbonne, as Junior Research Fellow in the Social Sciences.

During the year, we also welcomed Alain Goriely from Tucson, Arizona, to take up the Professorship of Mathematical Modelling and the Directorship of the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), adding significantly to the powerful tradition of Applied Maths in College. Whilst John Ockendon has officially demitted from the Directorship, we have no doubt that, as an Emeritus Fellow, he will continue to be as creative as ever mathematically. We are sorry to be losing Jorge Quintanilla to the University of Kent, Giandomenico Iannetti to UCL, Robert Whittaker to the University of East Anglia, and Barbara Lauriat to King’s College London. Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been particularly lucky in capturing two of our Fellows: Pawel Swietach takes up a Tutorial Fellowship in Physiology, whilst Richard Carwardine, formerly Rhodes Professor of American History, became their new President in January. Without exception all have made very substantial contributions to the mission of the College, and will be very much missed.

I am sorry to have to record the death of Professor Jack Pole, formerly Rhodes Professor of American History, who died at the end of January. Aside from his rich intellectual contribution, he will be remembered for his profound and enduring influence in the College.

We were very pleased too that Domus Fellow, Lord Bragg, was awarded a BAFTA Fellowship for his outstanding and exceptional contribution to television.
Our alumni and friends play a large role in supporting the College through generous philanthropy, and I would like to thank you for that.

quick wit, dry sense of humour and charm. A celebration of his life and work was held in College in June.

This year marked a special celebration for Founding Fellow Wilfrid Knapp, as 1 October was the 60th anniversary of the very day Wilfrid took up his post with St Catherine’s Society in 1950. Since then many generations of our students have felt Wilfrid’s beneficial influence on their well-being, and the great contribution he has made to the vitality of the College will remain with us permanently.

We are always pleased to hear of the successes and achievements of our alumni. Last year, I recorded that the 2008 Royal Institution Christmas Lectures was given by Professor Chris Bishop (1977, Physics). A matter of months ago, I learnt that Mark Miodownik (1988, Metallurgy), currently Head of the Materials Research Group at King’s College London, will give the 2010 Christmas Lectures on ‘Why Size Matters’. Two Royal Institution lecturers in three years is surely a rare achievement for any college.

Professor Josh Silver (1964, Physics) has been busy establishing the Centre for Vision in the Developing World, based at St Catherine’s. The achievements of his team in developing spectacles which can be adjusted by the user have attracted much international publicity. We applaud the award to Josh of an Honorary Doctorate from Colby College, Maine. Professor David Mabberley (1967, Botany), the First Keeper of the Herbarium, Library and Archives at Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, has been awarded the Engler Medal in Silver for the most outstanding publication in monographic or floristic systematic botany, realised in the form of his plant book, which was published in 2008 by Cambridge University Press.

Our programme of events in College this year has seemed particularly vibrant: Lord Drayson gave the Nairne lecture — ‘The Future for UK Science’, Professor Richard Thomson gave the Katritzky lecture in the field of History of Art, and Lord Desai discussed on ‘Mathematics, Economics and Decision Making’ for the Alan Taylor lecture, to name but a few. In addition, Michael Frayn, who was made an Emeritus Fellow in October, completed his year in the role of Cameron Mackintosh Visiting Professor of Contemporary Theatre to great effect. Michael’s lectures and seminars, dealing with the intricacies of translating Chekov through to revealing some of his research for, and the philosophy behind, his play Copenhagen, have given great pleasure to large audiences. In the autumn, Michael handed over the role of Visiting Professor to Trevor Nunn, who is the 20th holder of the Chair.

I hope you will agree that, thus far, I have painted an upbeat picture of the College. However, we expect to face testing financial challenges in the near future. Oxford has faced the criticism from some quarters that the tutorial system is not as efficient as larger class-based systems, whilst many others see Oxford’s system for undergraduate teaching as something to envy. The cost of provision of teaching exceeds by a considerable
I conclude by drawing to your attention another College Officer, who has held office on and off for nearly fifty years, and fortunately for us is not ready for retirement. That is John Simopoulos who, as Dean of Degrees, makes sure that we fly the flag on degree days, that our ceremonial bowing in the Sheldonian to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors is neither cynical nor overly deferential, and that the usage of French on the menu cards at the degree lunches is correct in every respect. As the crocodile of graduands processed to the Sheldonian from St Catherine’s following a degree day lunch recently, I overheard the following exchange between two young women at the top of the column, marching behind John: ‘My God, he’s so old’ said one. ‘Yes’, the other replied, ‘but he’s so cool’. So I bring you a new College motto, for the menu card on degree days, for John, for Wilfrid Knapp, and for the founding generation – ‘Veterrimus sed verendus’ — ‘very old but awesome’. ■

We are proud to be the largest college in Oxford, in terms of student numbers, by quite a margin. We are lucky to have a talented team to run all aspects of the college, ranging from behind-the-scenes to front-of-house staff. I can’t list them all here, but the Academic Office, the Visiting Students Department and the Conference Office have all had a hectic year. The domestic scene supports all of this; the Chef and Kitchens, Housekeeping team, Porters’ Lodge, and Maintenance Department have all excelled in providing a sterling service for the College. We also welcomed a new member of staff this year, with Saira Uppal joining the College as Head of Development. My role is made much easier by the dependable support I receive from a first-rate team of College Officers and my Executive Assistant, Megan Parry. Most of the College Officer team continues into the next academic year, but I am very grateful indeed to Louise Fawcett for her arduous and imaginative stint as Senior Tutor.
The changing world of the College Doctor

Dr Gordon Gancz has been the College Doctor since 1976 and has seen many changes to the role during this time. This Michaelmas Term, the College welcomed Dr Gancz to the Fellowship as a Fellow by Special Election.

Oxford is unique in having a College Doctor system. Not even Cambridge has managed to follow our lead. The system started informally in the late 1950s and was formalized by Lord Bullock in 1969, when many other universities were building central university health centres.

College medicine has changed enormously since I became the Catz College Doctor in January 1976. As an undergraduate at Pembroke in the 1960s, I was a patient of the same practice, but only saw the College
Doctor once for anything other than sports injuries. I was complaining of feeling tired, which in those days, meant that one had been burning the candle at both ends. John Pearce, my predecessor, didn’t have to consider diagnoses like ME or chronic fatigue — they hadn’t yet been discovered. Glandular fever was a remote possibility, but there was no specific test for it. ‘Take a weekend in the country’, I was told. Wise man: it worked.

The greatest change for College doctoring at St Catz came with the admission of women in 1974. Most men’s colleges admitted women for the first time in 1979, so St Catz was well ahead of its time. Thanks to this, by the time I arrived in 1976, the atmosphere in College was just beginning to alter and is now unrecognizable; it is much more civilized.

It is well acknowledged nationally that women consult doctors, on average, three times as frequently as men, not least because of contraception, pregnancy and other gynaecological conditions. They are also, fortunately, readier to seek help than young men, who often see going to the doctor as a sign of weakness. The arrival of women therefore meant that College doctoring became a far more demanding task.

In those days, formal counselling was in its infancy. Suzanna van Schaick — who had joined me after my first five years — and I spent many long evenings doing counselling in the surgery. It was a great relief when the University commissioned a survey of 3000 current and past students to gauge the demand for pastoral support. The result, The Hoffenberg Report gave the green light for the setting up of the University Counselling Service (UCS), and Council agreed, provided we spent not a penny more than Cambridge (£37,500 if memory serves me right), which had gone through a similar process!

It took another three years and many, many hours of evening meetings before, finally, the UCS opened its doors. I think it was well worth all the hard work and the £50,000 it now costs each year.

However, the essence of College doctoring remains the pastoral, as well as the physical, well-being of all members of the College. Dealing with the trickier problems of growing up, establishing relationships, the break-up of relationships, the balance between work and play, insecurity, low self-esteem, sexuality, sexual identity, drugs, alcohol and psychological unwellness are all part of our day-to-day fare. Persuading undergraduates that viruses do not understand how important Finals are, and therefore do not respond to antibiotics because there is an exam tomorrow, is nearly as difficult a task as spotting the one case of meningitis amongst the hundred or so flu victims.

Confidentiality has always been the cornerstone of College doctoring.
COLLEGE LIFE

undergraduates he had seen that year with a sexually transmitted disease. Naturally, he refused to tell, but confided to me that he had actually treated more members of the SCR than the JCR. Needless to say, this question has never been asked at Catz.

Because of its topography, Catz has always been able to respond to the needs of physically disabled students, so we were well ahead of many other colleges in admitting them. One consequence of this was a series of conferences that we held in College, starting with ‘The Disabled Student at Oxford’, aiming to show that it was perfectly possible to adapt old buildings for disabled students’ needs. It was here that I observed the consummate skills of the Senior Civil Servant. The Master at that time, Sir Patrick Nairne, had agreed to chair the meeting and asked that I brief him on speakers and topics that morning. No notes were made, and I left wondering if I should have produced a written résumé. I should not have worried: his mastery of the subject was astonishing. On another occasion, the subject was ‘Psychological Problems in Students’ and a speaker described someone as ‘Machiavellian’. She was corrected very gently by a Fellow who pointed out, with evidence, that Machiavelli was not really a bad man at all. Only in Oxford!

Even those with Asperger’s syndrome, severe bipolar disorder, and other serious health problems can succeed at Oxford. To read class lists and see the good results of those who have struggled, gives us as much pleasure as to see those who achieve Firsts. For many years, I have

For many years, I have bet the pound coin that I keep on my desk that a particular undergraduate will get a 2.1 or better. I have not lost it yet, but only one, in 35 years, has subsequently sent me a coin by post to settle a lost bet!
The Master writes on Catz|fivezero, the College’s fiftieth anniversary campaign

Launched in Trinity Term 2008, the Catz|fivezero campaign seeks to raise in excess of £10 million to fund major investment in four key areas: student support, teaching and research, buildings and facilities, and the general endowment. Due to the changes to state funding of higher education, and the forthcoming rise in tuition fees, it is now, more than ever, a vital time for us to invest in these areas, so that we may continue to offer a world-class education to all prospective students, regardless of their financial background. Thanks to the generosity of our community of supporters, we have thus far secured £3.4 million towards our goal. We are tremendously grateful to all who have contributed to this total. Please look at our donor list for a complete list of our donors this year.

As we near 2012, the College’s fiftieth anniversary year, plans to celebrate our golden jubilee in style continue to gain momentum. The culmination of our year-long celebrations will fall on the weekend of 7 – 9 September 2012. There will be a dinner on the Friday evening and a day-long programme of events will take place at the Sheldonian Theatre on the Saturday, with a dinner in Hall in the evening. A family day will take place on the Sunday, with lunch and children’s entertainment. I am pleased to announce that this weekend will also play host to an exhibition portraying the College’s rich history. Plans for this exciting retrospective are already underway, and I am sure that you will be as eager as I am to see the outcome. It promises be a weekend to remember, so make sure you save the date!

Our anniversary book is taking shape well, thanks to the wonderful reminiscences and memories that so many of you have contributed. As you will see on page 12, it is not too late to subscribe to the book, so please take this opportunity to do so, if you have not already.

If you would like more information about supporting the Catz|fivezero campaign, or about the programme of forthcoming College events, please contact Saira Uppal in the Development Office on 01865 281585 or via email at saira.uppal@stcatz.ox.ac.uk.
This year College Travel Awards were awarded to over thirty students, who planned, organised and undertook expeditions to different parts of the world. Many students undertook charitable work once they reached their destination, and all found their experiences culturally and educationally enriching. Postcards arrived on the Master’s desk from, amongst other countries, Tanzania, Bolivia, South Africa, Tajikistan, China and Nigeria. Here are four of the many cards he received...
Dear Roger,
I am now in Nepal. The trekking so far has been very interesting. The views are so keen. We leave today to head for Kathmandu. They have been telling me all the places I should visit when I start travelling. Dang, a small town in the north of Nepal, Lumbini, the birthplace of the Buddha, Patan and one of the world's mountain ranges, and Chitwan National Park. I hope to manage all these things before I leave. But in the meantime, I have only just been exploring Kathmandu Valley. Exploring the Everest, the Diamon (District) Office, just across the river, I have also visited Swayambhunath. This afternoon I should be visiting Boudhanath. The Tibetan community all the way down town.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

Patan Durbar Square

[Postcard with various images and postmark]
Our 50th anniversary book, celebrating the history and achievements of St Catherine’s will be available throughout 2012. The book has really begun to take shape thanks to the reminiscences and anecdotes contributed by so many alumni and friends from throughout the College’s history. From the earliest to the most recent of these accounts, there is a recognisable thread of St Catherine’s spirit that runs throughout. Indeed, the contributions sent in for the celebratory book over the past few months will form the very centre of the rich chorus of voices that it is shaping up to be. Thanks to these contributions, our lively portrait promises to provide a comprehensive picture of St Catherine’s, from its very beginnings as a Society through its transition to a College, to its present day role as a thriving part of the University of Oxford.

Thank you to everyone who has sent in material, which if not included in the published book, will be preserved in the College archive for future generations to enjoy.

The deadline for contributions has now passed, but if you have not already done so, it is not too late to subscribe to the book. By subscribing now, you will take advantage of the pre-publication price, and you can also have your name (or that of a friend or family member) listed in the book itself.

Subscribe now!
Please visit the publisher’s website at www.tmiltd.com
(see under Forthcoming Titles) or call +44 (0)20 7336 0144 for details of how to subscribe to the book in advance of publication and take advantage of the special pre-publication subscription offer.

St Catherine’s College Oxford: a 50th Anniversary Celebration
Memories of a Third Eight cox
One Christmas in the early 1970s, I caught the flu and returned at the start of the Hilary term even thinner and paler than before. Making my delicate way around the quad, I was stopped by the Secretary of the Boat Club who said admiringly, ‘You must be the lightest man in college. We need a cox for the Third Eight – what about it?’ I fell for this rare flattery of my physique and accepted on the spot.

Steering the eight was difficult because of its length compared with the tiny rudder, and like an oil tanker, it takes a long time to turn; so you have to start the manoeuvre well beforehand. Failing to appreciate this, I once didn’t make the chicane of The Gut and we hit a willow tree. The current pushed the stern around, snapping the bow off neatly, and we just got back to the boathouse before sinking. I was stricken with guilt, but the Secretary cheerfully told me not to worry. ‘We’ve only insured one of our eights but as the name of yours was on the broken off bit they’ll never know which one it is.’ I never had the courage to check if this were true.

Jon Pender (1970, Geography)

A fine price to pay
I was an Engineering Science undergraduate from 1966 to 1969. It must have been some time in June 1969 when the six of us in my year finished our three days of final examinations. That night, someone erected the high table on the roof of the dining hall and it was assumed that the engineers were responsible. It was announced that the cost of the time taken by the College staff to get it down would be recovered from us, amounting to 16 shillings (80p) each. Now, I was completely innocent of this heinous crime and could prove it. I had an alibi; I was in my room at the time with my lawfully wedded wife. Unfortunately, however, the standard fine for that was one guinea, or 21 shillings, so I just had to keep quiet and pay up.

Rod Job (1966, Engineering Science)

The Ibsen hoax
It may not have been the greatest of Oxford hoaxes, but the Ibsen Exhibition mounted by the Apollo Society of St Catherine’s in December 1956, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Norwegian playwright’s death, caused some amusement. It also received quite substantial, and perfectly serious, coverage in the Oxford Mail on the opening day.

In the foyer of the old St Catherine’s building on St Aldates, visitors were greeted by a four-foot cube of sandstone enigmatically labelled; ‘a piece of the famous Ibsen rock’. They were then directed upstairs to the large lecture room where they could inspect over eighty exhibits, which included a brass inkwell (described as a present from Ibsen’s friend Ole Bull), Ibsen’s beard comb, a curtain ring (one of a set from the bathroom of Ibsen’s flat in Dresden), a jug, and a cheque to an unknown woman, to name but a few. The exhibits were, of course, largely borrowed from junk shops around Oxford!

John Saxton (1956, English)
An update on OXIP

OXIP, Oxford Investment Partners, is the investment management business founded by St Catherine’s in partnership with Christ Church and Balliol in May 2006. As we approach the fifth anniversary of the firm’s existence, it is a good time to take stock.

Readers of previous bulletins may remember that OXIP is designed to deliver an equity-like return: 5% real measured over five-year rolling periods but with about half the risk. We lower risk by diversifying the portfolio away from equities, and aim to retrieve the loss of expected return by identifying sufficient manager skill to compensate.

At four and a half years into our first five-year period, the OXIP fund has outperformed equities by 2% per annum, while running a portfolio volatility around half that of equities. During the worst of the credit crunch, when global equities were down 50%, the OXIP fund was down less than 25%. Thus, we have fulfilled our aim of outperforming equities at half the risk. The snag is that it has been a rotten period for equities: what we have not done is achieve anything like 5% real. Even in a period of relatively low inflation, this target has accumulated a challenging hurdle of 7.8% per annum while the fund has returned -0.8% per annum to the end of September 2010.

We lower risk by diversifying the portfolio away from equities, and aim to retrieve the loss of expected return by identifying sufficient manager skill to compensate.

If we had had that investor’s elixir — perfect foresight — we might have invested the entire portfolio in gold, the price of which has doubled since we began. Ironically, foresight would also have led us to a high weighting in government bonds, the best performing asset class after gold. Such a weighting would actually have lowered the volatility of the portfolio even while increasing its return. We eschewed government bonds on the basis that they cannot possibly return 5% real in the longer term.

However, we cannot regret these errors except with hindsight. Indeed, we watch apprehensively as actuaries rebalance pension funds away from equities and into bonds. After one of the worst ten-year returns for equities on record, this may be an exercise in volatility reduction that is revealed to have dramatically increased true risk.

A diversified strategy will never, by definition, be preponderantly exposed to the winning asset class of the recent past. To achieve that would imply foresight about timing the relative performance of asset classes. Instead, we run a portfolio which should allow us to sleep at night, and allow the College to plan sensibly for the future, through accumulating singles rather than sixes. The fund contains some 50 underlying positions averaging about 2%, so that it is truly diversified both by asset class and by manager. We would be happier if we had added 2-3% per annum more than we have from manager skill. Diversification is less valuable in crises when correlations between all asset classes increase. But 20% of the portfolio is in unquoted positions, where value will be crystallised on sale in the next few years. The next five-year period should reveal more decisively whether OXIP has been correct to concentrate its investment efforts on diversification and manager skill.

Catz Year 2010_v4 colour change:Catz Year 2007a  28/1/11  11:13  Page 14
To find out more about OXIP go to www.oxip.co.uk or contact Paul Martin, paul.martin@stcatz.ox.ac.uk
Sir Trevor addressed his lecture directly to the large student body amongst the audience in the Bernard Sunley Lecture Theatre, stating that his intention was to share his passion for Shakespeare’s plays with those present. ‘I want to turn you on to Shakespeare, if you are not already’, he said. Describing where he fell in love with the country’s most famous playwright, Nunn took the audience back to his own student days at Cambridge. He was a member of the Cambridge Footlights – at the same time as Graham Chapman and John Cleese – and it was there, while struggling to decide on his place within the theatre, that he discovered his passion for Shakespeare. ‘Some days I wanted to be an actor and some days I wanted to be a director: but every day I wanted to be immersed in the plays of Shakespeare’.

Despite describing himself as an ‘impostor’ speaking as a scholar, Nunn’s lecture took a balanced and scholarly tone as he looked back at the beginnings of Shakespeare’s dramatic rise to popularity, focusing on how the society he lived in was conducive to his success. London in the 1580s spawned a host of theatres, and as a result, writers were attracted to the magnetic pull of the capital. Comparing Shakespeare’s London with the early days of Hollywood, Nunn described the flood of playwrights and actors being drawn to the city, inspiring and stimulating more and more creativity. This ‘embryonic gold-rush community’ nurtured Shakespeare’s talent and gave him an opening into the world of theatre – quite literally through the stage door, since he arrived in London as an actor.

The sheer volume of works being written in this period led to the creation of a new language of playwriting, and ‘week by week, year by year’ it blossomed. In fact the developments of pentameter (which inexplicably sounds more like human speech
more than ever before’), blank verse, the five act play and the soliloquy, were all brought into popular use by Elizabethan playwrights. Over his career, Shakespeare developed an ‘utterly convincing use of the simplest language’ that allowed him to capture the strongest of emotions at the most crucial moments of his plays. Considering examples of this skill, Nunn drew our attention to the end of A Winter’s Tale, where the tyrannical king, Leontes, touches his apparently dead wife, and in the fewest words, achieves the greatest emotion: ‘Oh, she’s warm’. There is only one word that may be used to describe how Shakespeare did this: ‘genius’.

There was a collaborative environment among playwrights in Elizabethan London which led to ‘borrowed’ stories, common ideas and shared productions. It was also common to reuse plots, with most playwrights taking stories or plays already in existence from which to write their own work. Nunn describes this, not as a narrowing of possibilities, but as an opening of great amounts of potential to youthful playwrights. ‘I picture the young William Shakespeare spending every day in the bookstores. Always the question in his mind was; does this make a play?’

Being on the cutting edge of the boom years of Elizabethan playwriting, Shakespeare used his characters to explore his own thoughts on acting and the theatre. ‘He writes about performance’, said Nunn, citing As You Like It’s ‘All the world’s a stage’ speech; the travelling players in Loves Labours Lost and A Midsummer Night’s Dream; the masque within The Tempest; and finally Hamlet, who Nunn says is Shakespeare’s most verbose and eloquent ‘mouthpiece’ for his own ideas. Nunn describes Shakespeare’s role in this play as ‘like a ventriloquist, manipulating Hamlet’.

Sir Trevor drew attention to the ‘Speak the speech’ monologue in Hamlet, where the title character offers direction to the travelling players who are about to act before the court of Denmark. In it we see Shakespeare using Hamlet to consider his own ideas on directing and acting. In fact, Nunn said, ‘I think what we are seeing here is evidence that William Shakespeare <…> was the first director of his own plays; and probably the first director of any kind in England’.

Nunn went on to discuss the possibility that Shakespeare wrote his plays with specific actors in mind. Drawing on his own experience directing with the Royal Shakespeare Company, he argued that ‘the seasons of work also have to keep the actors happy’. Nunn looked specifically at Richard Burbage, a popular actor of the day who played many of Shakespeare’s lead roles. When Shakespeare wrote Hamlet, in which he changed and developed verse form to move towards an ‘acting style distinct from anything that could be found in his competitors’ theatres’, he had Burbage in mind. ‘Would Shakespeare have written more and more demandingly if his leading actor was not up to the challenge?’ asked Sir Trevor.

In conclusion, Sir Trevor returned his attention to the students to whom he directed his opening lines, imploring them to discover their love of Shakespeare by immersing themselves in his plays, as Nunn did at their age. ‘Read Shakespeare. Or better still, act Shakespeare. Or best of all, direct the plays.’
## Finals Results 2010

### Biological Sciences
- Felicity Bedford
- Sebastian Gran
- James Ihs
- Roger Southey
- Zoe Stompel
- Paul Wibbenson
- Jennifer Brook
- Maxine Bryant
- Lucy Hartley
- Stephen Roe
- Benjamin Baxter
- Lucy Coyle
- Ni Dai
- Sze-Kie Ho
- Elizabeth Kays
- Catherine Rutherford
- Sirikarn Wisetsuwannaphum
- Russell Woolley

### Chemistry (MChem)
- Thomas Gibson-Robinson
- Richard Thompson

### Economics & Management
- Elizabeth Brook
- Thong Tung
- Alastair Bickerstaff
- Catherine Bickerstaff
- Siobhan Matson
- Russell Woodley

### Computer Science (MCompSci)
- Thomas Gibson-Baldwin
- Richard Thompson

### English Language & Literature
- Sophie Hardie
- Ross Hughes
- Lindsay Moser
- Audrey Jensen
- Sally Li
- Lui Wai

### Experimental Psychology
- Meghna Haridas
- Emma Gillard
- Corinne Williams

### Fine Art (BFA)
- Stephen Bochonek
- Joycce Kalema
- Geoffrey Tibbs

### Geography
- Max Corrision
- Rhodri James
- Ke Li
- Thomas Martin
- John Thompson
- Mark Gough
- David Longworth
- Richard Mason
- Amritjel Mehtin
- Laura Cope
- Nicholas Hargreave

### History
- Sebastian Bloom
- Joshua Brinkers
- David Ball
- Lydia Emery
- Laura Gray

### Law
- Ruth Campbell
- Amy Carr
- Paul Fisher
- Katrina Fordworth
- Anna Ockwell
- Clare Milward
- Isobel Nottley
- Karim Patel

### Medical Sciences
- Nicholas Denny
- Jonathan Fee
- Kathryn Foskou
- Isobel Nottley

### Mathematics (BA)
- Amanda Adjepong
- Luke Harris
- Kathryn Hernandez
- Robert Moore
- Mohammed Sayeed
- Lucy Tester
- Alexandria Whiting

### Mathematics (MMath)
- Philippa Clough
- Thomas Haynes
- Philip Leauney
- Vedanta I Bress
- Emma Thorncroft

### Mathematics & Computer Science (MMathCompSci)
- Kiril Dimitrov

### Mathematics & Computer Science (BA)
- Samuel Boaden

### Mathematics & Statistics (BA)
- Timothy Chai

### Modern Languages
- Matteo Angelini
- Charlotte Baty
- Janek Seevaratnam
- Archibald Speirs
- Emma Jane Tritton
- Charles Thompson

### Modern Languages (MSc)
- Aleksandr Chudnovski
- Lucy Hartley
- Christopher Pearson
- Arthur Jenkins
- Sally Li
- Lui Wai

### Physics
- Alexander Winstanley

### Mathematics & Economics
- Samuel Boaden
Second Best in First Year Class Prize
Andrew Frisant (Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry)

Talbot Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry
Philip McCallough (Chemistry)

Graduates
Allan & Derry Prize in Corporate Finance
Andrii Finogin (Law)

Allan & Derry Prize in Transnational Commercial Law
Andrii Finogin (Law)

Clifford Chance Prize for the Best Performance in the Miyer
Andrii Finogin (Law)

Fidler Memorial Fund Travel Grant
Bronwen Abels (Modern Languages)

Geoffrey Hill Spray Prize in Clinical Biochemistry
Jenessa Mahendr (Medical Sciences)

College Prizes
The Bailey Prize for the best academic performance during the year in an area covering Psychology,
Sociology, Geography and Human Sciences was awarded to Holly Tabor (Geography), May Clark (Geography) and Jessica Green (Psychology, Philosophy & Physiology).

The Cockett Evidence-Based Medicine Prize for the best essay on an aspect of evidence-based practice or the critical appraisal of a topic by a graduate student in Clinical Medicine was awarded to Arsha Bhagwanani (Medical Sciences).

The Frank Allen Bullock Prize for the best piece of creative or critical writing was not awarded.

The Gardner Prize for outstanding contribution to the life of the College was awarded to Mark Coates (English Language & Literature).

The Harold Bailey Prize for Asian Studies was not awarded.

The Hart Prize for the best essay on a historical subject by a first or second year undergraduate was not awarded.

The Katritzky Prize for the best performance in Chemistry Part 1 was awarded to Hannah Buxton (Chemistry).

The Katritzky Prize for the best performance in the final Honours School in History of Art was awarded to Liu Tsan (History of Art).

Leash Music Scholarships were awarded to Jeffrey Douglas (Biological Sciences) and Holly Harry (History of Art).

The Michael Atiyah Prize in Mathematics for the best mathematics essay or project written by a St Catherine’s undergraduate in his or her second year reading for a degree in Mathematics or joint school with Mathematics was not awarded.

The Neville Robinson Prize for the best performance in Physics Part B was awarded to Geoffrey Evans (Physics).

The Neville Robinson Prize for the best performance in Physics Part C was awarded to Felix Flickr (Physics).

The Nick Young Award for the best performance in Physics Part A was awarded to Acha Nana (Human Sciences).

The Rose Prize for the best academic performance during the year in Biological Sciences was awarded to Zoe Stryves (Biological Sciences).

The Rupert Katritzky Prize was awarded for the best performance in the final Honours School in History of Art was awarded to Nickolas Hargrave (History).

The Smith Award for Services to Drama within the College was not awarded.

The Smith Award for Services to Music within the College was not awarded.

The Stuart Craig Award given to the North American student who has gained distinction in a university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Ishaan Sreedharan (Western Languages).

The Thomas Jefferson Bullock Career Award given to an outstanding student who has gained distinction in a university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Aisha Waweru (Biological Sciences).

The Thomas Jefferson Bullock Travel Award given to an outstanding student who has gained distinction in a university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Richard Beddows (Biological Sciences).

The University of Oxford Smith Award for the best performance in an university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Kate West (American Studies in Europe).

The University of Oxford Smith Award for the best performance in an university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Kyrillous Amin (Philosophy, Politics & Economics).

The University of Oxford Smith Award for the best performance in an university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Chiara Harris (Economics & Management).

The University of Oxford Smith Award for the best performance in an university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Abdulrashid Chakunda (Law with Law Studies in Europe).

The University of Oxford Smith Award for the best performance in an university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Benmari Betten (Geography).

College Travel Awards
Nydia Anees (Philosophy, Politics & Economics)
Gael Alexander (Geography)
Gordon Bedford (Biological Sciences)
Simon Beil (Philosophy, Politics & Economics)
Katharina Bock (Modern Languages & Linguistics)
Bux Masoner (Economics & Management)
Peter Henry (History)

The Stuart Craig Award given to the outstanding student who has gained distinction in a university or college academic, socially or culturally within the spirit of Thomas Jefferson was awarded to Zevic Mishor (Modern Languages)
Graduate Degrees & Diplomas

During 2009-2010 leave to supplicate for the DPhil was granted to the following:

Javier Alegre Abarrategui (Medical Sciences)
Analysis of the Expression and Biological Function of LRRK2

Shahzia Anjum (Statistics)
Inferring Putative Gene Associations from Microarray Data

Jennifer Barth (Geography & the Environment)
Taste, Ethics and the Market in Guatemalan Coffee. An Ethnographic Study

Méabh Brennan (Chemistry)
Chemo and Stereoselective Oxidation of Allylic Alcohols

Riqing Chen (Engineering Science)
Polyphase Spreading Sequence Design for Spread Spectrum Systems

Offir Cohen (Physics)
Generation of Uncorrelated Photon Pairs in Optical Fibers

Julie Collet (Zoology)
Sexual Selection in the Fowl

James Collins (Zoology)
Staphylococcus aureus Toxins: Expression and Control

Stephen Galsworthy (Mathematics)
Modelling the Regional Dynamics of Plants

Robert Gerlach (Engineering Science)
Characterisation of the Strain Rate Dependent Behaviour of 3D Composites using a Hierarchical Approach

Matthew Goodro (Engineering Science)
Improved Understanding of Combustor Liner Cooling

Yuki Hanyu (Chemistry)
Chemical Scanning Probe Lithography and Molecular Construction

David Hewett (Mathematics)
Sound Propagation in an Urban Environment

Jian Huang (Computing)
Extending Non-Interference Properties to the Timed World

Robert Jubb (Politics & International Relations)
Contractualism and Agency: A Defence

Eric Kerfoot (Computing)
Formal Relationships in Sequential and Concurrent Object Systems

Natasha Kuruppu (Geography & the Environment)
Confronting Climate Change and Variability: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Water Management in Kiribati

Kristin Lohwasser (Physics)
The W Charge Asymmetry: Measurement of the Proton Structure with the Atlas Detector

Sarina Mansor (Engineering Science)
Wall Motion Classification of Stress Echocardiography

John McTague (English Language & Literature)
A ‘Prodigious Number of Pretenders’: Literary Politics and Polieic Literature, c. 1678-1720

Tiago Mendes (Economics)
Essays on Strategic Voting

Amartya Mukhopadhyay (Materials)
Fabrication and Properties of Oxide Nanocomposites Containing Uniformly Dispersed Second Phases

* indicates previous graduate of the College

The following were successful in other examinations:

Maria Andrade, MJuris
Livia Aumand, BCL
Rachel Barnett, 2nd BM
Ngai Him Chan, BCL
Mary Curran, MSt History of Art & Visual Culture
Jonathan David, BSc (C) Biodiversity, Conservation & Management
Ilan Donath, BSc Jewish Studies
Henry Dowell, BSc (C) African Studies
Michael Dresl, MSt
Shua Fang, BSc
Andrei Iowa, BSc
Petros Fragkiskos, BSc Legal Research
Xu Cong, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Rohini Gomadam, BSc
James Green, BSc (C) History
Nicholas Hugoboom, BSc (C) Water Science, Policy & Management
Wen He, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Anne Heydon, 2nd BM (Graduate Entry)
Ariane Heynen, BSc (C) Clinical Embryology
Mingning Hua, BSc (C)

Miles Pattenden (History)
The Castle Trial and the Politics of Allegation in Seventeenth-Century America

Tina Sarkarina (Plant Sciences)
Historical Assembly of Seasonally Dry Tropical Forest Diversity in the Tropical Andes

Mounim Saoungdra (Chemistry)
Electrochemical Deposition and Properties of Nanocrystalline Materials

David Saw (Physics)
High Fidelity Headlock and Protection of a VOAC Target

Simon Williams (Mathematics)
On Some Identifications of Tensor Space

* indicates previous graduate of the College

The following were successful in other examinations:

Maria Andrade, MJuris
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Ngai Him Chan, BCL
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Jonathan David, BSc (C) Biodiversity, Conservation & Management
Ilan Donath, BSc Jewish Studies
Henry Dowell, BSc (C) African Studies
Michael Dresl, MSt
Shua Fang, BSc
Andrei Iowa, BSc
Petros Fragkiskos, BSc Legal Research
Xu Cong, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Rohini Gomadam, BSc
James Green, BSc (C) History
Nicholas Hugoboom, BSc (C) Water Science, Policy & Management
Wen He, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Anne Heydon, 2nd BM (Graduate Entry)
Ariane Heynen, BSc (C) Clinical Embryology
Mingning Hua, BSc (C)
Alexandre Ibrahimchah, MSc (C) Mathematical and Computational Finance
Babacar Ka, MBA
Jiang Tan Kim, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Christopher Kneaden, BSc (C)
Vasiliki Koura, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Benedetta Lazzari, BSc (C) Biomedical Engineering: Nutrakos
Mohsin, BSc (C) Information Technology
Eric Heran, MSc (C) Migration Studies
Celeste Monteiro Peres, BSc (C) Biology (Integrative Bio-
Sciences)
Lena Matata, BSc (C) Global Health Science
Zoë Wisker, BSc (C) Social Anthropology *
Ruiper Medas, MSc
Luis Moreno Moreno, MSc (C) Neuroscience
Matthew Newman, MSc (C) Experimental Psychology
Arthur Ngatia, MSc (C) Global Health Science
Andrew Page, 2nd BM (Graduate Entry)
Konstantinos Papoutsis, MSc (C) Biomedical Engineering *
Jonathan Platt, MSc
Arnav Rana, BSc (C) Contemporary India
Hind Sookhav, BSc (C) Integrated Immunology
Varsha Shukla, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Clare Shakespeare, 2nd BM *
Forster Shu, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Rudolph Shuh, BSc English (1550-1780)
Oliver Stolz, BSc (C) Economics for Development
Alexandra Splittoeghe, MPhwl (Politics: European Politics & Society)
Alexander Taylor, BSc History of Art & Visual Culture *
Raphael Underwood, MSc (C) Psychological Research: Reps
Wang, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Tianhuang Wang, BSc (C) Mathematical and Computational Finance
Markus Weidenberg, BSc (C) Neuroscience *
Gavin Wiens, BSc History of Art & Visual Culture
Nicola Williams, BSc 1
Georgios Worthington, 2nd BM *
Lai Xing, Certificate Diplomatic Studies
Xiao Xu, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Xuanxiao Zhao, BSc (C) Mathematical and Computational Finance
Salma Zibdeh, MJuris
* indicates previous graduate of the College
† indicates candidates adjudged worthy of distinction by the Examiners

Graduate Scholars

Kamalita Rupika (Mathematics), Alan Taylor Scholar
Davina Jeffery (Geography & the Environment), C C Reeves Scholar
Paul Gray (Experimental Psychology), Charlie Perkins Scholar
Lisa Meekley (English Language & Literature), College Scholar
Samra Mehdi (Social & Cultural Anthropology), College Scholar
Jessa Olison (Politics & International Relations), College Scholar
David Skidmore (English Language & Literature), College Scholar
Clara Waters (English Language & Literature), College Scholar
Kelly Wyres (Zoology), College Scholar
Julie Farguson (History), James Harris - Alan Bullock Scholar
Anisha Bhagwanani (Medical Sciences), Glaxo Scholar
Jonathan Fee (Medical Sciences), Glaxo Scholar
Win Ying Jen (Medical Sciences), Glaxo Scholar
Amir Vakil (Social Policy & Social Work), Great Eastern Scholar
Philippe Aebelhard (Chemistry), Leathersellers’ Company Scholar
Thomas Collins-Robinson (Computing), Leathersellers’ Company Scholar
Tiffany Taylor (History), Leathersellers’ Company Scholar
Christian Yates (MUp Doctoral Training Centre), Leathersellers’ Company Scholar
Nathan Flis (History of Art), Overseas Scholar
James Anderson (Mathematics), Overseas Scholar
James Barlow (Dentistry, University of Cambridge), Overseas Scholar
Mark Curtiss (Mathematics), Wilfrid Knapp Scholar
Nancyda Rodyba (Interdisciplinary Area Studies), Wilfrid Knapp Scholar
The Catz Ball – A proud legacy

Saturday 12 February 2011, will see St Catherine’s transformed to play host to the St Catz Ball, marking the students’ launch of our 50th anniversary celebrations. After a busy summer of preparations, Nathan Jones, Co-Chair of the 2011 Committee speaks to some of his predecessors, charting the story of the beginnings of the College’s proud tradition of delivering outstanding events...

Peter Thompson (1962, Law), Chairman of the 1964 Ball

I was the Chairman of the Summer Ball Committee in 1964; the very first to be held in the new College! I went up in October 1962, to a building site. The dining hall was a builder's hut and the only finished staircases were 1 and 2. By the summer of 1963, there was great progress, but not enough for a Ball to be held. By 1964 we had the Hall and the JCR and most of the gardens available, so the Ball was planned.

My main recollection is that when the Official Visitor (The Duke of Edinburgh) came in May, I presented him with a complimentary ticket, pointing out that it was a double ticket and that he might like to bring a partner…. As planned, this brilliant quip did make the press — but unfortunately, it did not trigger a rush for tickets. I remember trawling the staircases throughout the night in the weeks approaching the event, trying to nail down potential ticket sales. I think the tickets were 10 guineas per double, which was pretty expensive in those days.

The preparation was chaotic, as perhaps it always is. The figure of Jacobsen loomed in the background, anxious to protect his brand new architectural masterpiece. I had to negotiate where we could put lights, cables, musicians, etc, all for the first time, in an unfinished building. The most memorable event for me happened on the night before the Ball, when we were setting up lights on the JCR roof. Our lighting man, Andrew Todd-Pokopeck, simply stepped off the roof in the dark. By some miracle he landed in soft garden and broke no bones, but all the rest of us around him on the roof were horrified, with visions of Andrew splattered on the paving stones.

The attractions I booked were Monty Sunshine’s Paramount Jazz Band, who played in a marquee on the lawn and a local rock band called The Falling Leaves. The leaves fell completely soon afterwards and were never heard of again! We also had a cabaret from Cy Grant, a singer and guitarist who was then famous for singing calypso on the popular television programme Tonight. Compared with the later

By 1964 we had the Hall and the JCR and most of the gardens available...
star-studded events, you can see that it was a fairly modest affair.

Of course, the College then was all-male, so there was much excitement about girls being concealed in rooms all over the College. And of course, many turned up for breakfast without any problems from the Dean. There was no gate entrance and everyone could come and go as they pleased.

Rick Thompson (1966, English), JCR President & Committee Member of the 1968 Ball

As JCR President I was on the Ball Committee, and very much in the role of placating the anxious master (Alan Bullock) and liaising with the police, which is a story in itself.

There was an air of change in 1968, which was the year of major student protests in the USA, Europe and elsewhere – about Vietnam, apartheid, and higher education. In the UK, the Age of Majority — voting age and other adult rights — was about to change from 21 to 18, so the relationship between the University and the students was changing fundamentally. For centuries the University had been ‘in loco parentis’, looking after the children on behalf of their parents. In 1968 we were starting to exercise our adult rights — demanding changes in the curriculum, refusing to accept the midnight lock-up, refusing to accept that women had to be out of the College by 10 pm (it was an all-male College of course), and there was a general refusal to pay fines imposed by the Proctors. So the 1968 Ball was held in a heady atmosphere of rebelliousness.

Trying to do a deal with the Oxford constabulary (who wanted to ‘bust’ the event for drugs), was quite a negotiation. So, our meeting with the Oxford constabulary to discuss policing of the event was quite tricky. ‘Now there won’t be any drugs at this party – right? My men will arrest anyone in possession of illegal substances?’ Hmmm... We agreed that we didn’t want guests, or indeed pop stars, hauled away in black marias. In the end the police agreed to stay away unless we called a special hotline number to say we were in need of assistance. Our stewarding wasn’t terribly effective and there were quite a lot of gatecrashers strolling...
across the fields or punting in up the stream to get in. The place was packed; it seemed like the whole of Oxford wanted to be there. There was no art show or fairground as far as I can recall – just lots of loud rock from the main marquee in the quad, and from two other tented venues!

The line-up of bands caused a big stir at the time – The Who were booked, but couldn’t make it in the end, so The Small Faces replaced them at the top of the bill – I think they were number two in the charts with ‘Lazy Sunday’ at the time. Also performing were The Move, John Mayall’s Bluesbreakers, Jethro Tull and Fairport Convention. Not bad! Steve Marriot of the Small Faces was rather drunk and thought it was highly amusing to pretend they had a power cut in the middle of each song, until I informed him that if they didn’t perform properly they wouldn’t get paid. Suddenly the electricity supply was fine.

I don’t think we had any sponsorship in those days. The tickets were supposed to pay for everything. Of course we made a loss, partly because we didn’t manage to sell all of the tickets, partly because of the gatecrashers and partly because we had a big line-up of expensive star acts! The Master, Alan Bullock, didn’t seem to mind too much – I think he was hugely relieved that the College was still standing the next day.

John Thirlwell, Treasurer of the 1968 Ball

Just as they were about to go on, the Small Faces’ manager came up to me and said they wouldn’t play unless they were paid their fee in cash there and then. It was obviously a relatively large sum and of course there was no money being taken at the gate, so I hurtled around all the bars and managed to rake up the necessary cash. Then, after a couple of hours of sleep, I had to rush down to NatWest on the High Street as it opened to stop the cheque we’d already given them. I suppose I should have exchanged the cash for the cheque – or hoped that the manager and large roadie would have accepted that very reasonable arrangement. Anyway, the show went on!

Nathan Jones, Co-Chair of the Committee for the 2011 Ball

These fascinating stories remind us that the next Catz Ball has a long and proud tradition to draw upon. From the very first Ball in 1964 to today, Catz is a college with an outstanding ability to organise excellent events. Providing value-for-money, arranging an excellent package of corporate sponsorship and supported generously by the College, the 2011 Committee looks forward to adding memories of yet another Ball to the rich tapestry of College life.

Taking our design inspiration from all things surreal, we are working with the producers of the UK’s leading music festivals to erect a city of fun in the heart of our giant Main Quad...
The JCR football team, captained by Peter Kiln, finished second in the premier league; the highest position they have ever achieved.

**Sports Review**

St Catherine’s has been a hotbed of sporting success in 2010, with students excelling while representing both the College and the University. Of those playing for University teams, over 20 current students were awarded full or half Blues in recognition of their achievements in a wide range of sports this year.

The JCR football team, captained by Peter Kiln, finished second in the Premier League; the highest position they have ever achieved. They also reached the Cappers final, played at Iffley Road, where, despite a good performance, they succumbed to a very strong Lincoln College side.

In rugby, the College team made it to the semi-finals of Cappers, beating Magdalen in the quarter-finals. Rhodri James played in the 2009 Blues Varsity match, and Ed Dick represented the University second team. Charlie Thompson played in the rugby league Varsity game and received a full blue.

St Catherine’s rowing had a mixed season in 2010. In Summer Eights, the men’s first team bumped three times to finish in sixth place of the first division, while the women’s first team started the competition at the top of the second division, but were unfortunately bumped three times, dropping them down to fourth. This Michaelmas Term saw the arrival of cox Zoe De Toledo, who has been selected as one of the coxes for the 2011 Boat Race squad.

In cricket, St Catherine’s was well represented in the University teams, with Mark Weston playing for the Blues, and Sam Philips and Matthew Evans playing for the University second team. Meghan Hardman – who was the President of Oxford University Women’s Cricket Club for the 2009/2010 season – and Amy Johnson represented the Women’s Blues.

The women’s hockey team won Cappers for a second year running in a nail-biting final, by 2 goals to 1. Three players represented the University this season: Zoe Thomas in the Blues, and Miranda Walters and Katie Lark in the second team. The College mixed hockey team also had a very successful season, winning Cappers in the last week of Trinity Term by beating a combined St Edmund Hall/Pembroke team.

The mixed Lacrosse Team after winning Cappers.
Tessa Lord was part of a polo team representing Oxford and Cambridge who travelled to New Delhi to play a team from the Indian Army in May this year. The tightly-contested game ended in a 3 – 3 draw.

The mixed lacrosse team won Cuppers by beating an experienced Worcester side 2 – 1 in the final. At the 2010 Varsity lacrosse competition, held in the University Parks in Oxford, five St Catherine’s students represented the University throughout the day. Henry Donati, Stephanie Newton and Keith Geary played in the mixed lacrosse game, beating Cambridge by 14 – 5. Nina Suter represented the women’s Blues and Octavia Seymour played for the women’s second team. Stephanie was awarded a half blue and has been selected as one of the captains for the 2010-2011 season.

The skiing team also won their Cuppers final, held on the Varsity trip over the 2009/2010 Christmas vacation, and following their double promotion last year, the netball team has now made it into the first division. Squash featured another success for St Catherine’s in 2010, as Mark Blundell represented the Blues, and the College team achieved promotion. Finally, our table football team finished the season joint top of the second division and were therefore promoted.

The women’s hockey team won Cuppers for a second year running in a nail-biting final.
Kyrillous Amin was one of 24 current Catz students to win a College Travel award to assist with their travels this summer. This fund helps our students challenge themselves to make enriching and culturally educational journeys all around the world. Kyrillous, along with two other members of the Oxford University Exploration Club, travelled to the Pamir Mountains of Tajikistan to trek to the remote ‘Roof of the World’ with pack donkeys. Here Kyrillous writes about his incredible journey.

It had taken us eight months and over 400 emails, but on 30 June 2010, we had finally made it: the Pamir Plateau, Tajikistan, commonly known as the ‘Roof of the World’ or ‘Bam-e-Dunya’ in the local Persian language. We were raring to go barring one crucial aspect: we were still without donkeys. Carrying in excess of 35 Kilos each (albeit including unnecessary extras such as my Kuala Lumpur clubbing attire), we were in no position to hike the 350 kilometres with our bags, while constantly ascending and descending altitudes of between 2000 and 5000 metres. We were thrown a lifeline only three kilometres from our starting point in the village of Ryn, where the local mogul Hassan was more than willing to organise the purchase of three donkeys.

After a brief donkey-packing tutorial courtesy of Hassan, we were finally ready to set off on our journey of a
And just like that, the hiking was over and we had reached the Kyrgyz settlement of Bash Gumbez. We organized the sale of the donkeys, said our final goodbyes and perched our bags on the side of the Pamir highway as we attempted to hitchhike back to Khorogh, where we were finally going to get some wholesome food, a one-pound bottle of Tajik vodka, and to find out our Prelims and the World Cup results nearly a month late.

The first leg of our trip was along the road that follows the Panj River as it passes through the villages of the Tajik Wakhan Valley, with magnificent views of the Karl Marx and Engels peaks on the left side and the spectacular 7000m peaks of the Hindu Kush, which form the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, on the right. What blew us away even more was the selfless, hospitable nature of the Pamiri people, as our footsteps were only outnumbered by offers of tea, fresh yoghurt and places to spend the night.

After Langar, the final settlement on the Tajik Wakhan, we had a gruelling 1700m climb up on to the Pamir plateau. Upon the plateau, the scenery changed completely; the rolling hills were replaced by a vast lunar-like surface and the river, which was once only a metre away from us, now plunged nearly a kilometre into a deep gorge. This was it; we had reached the Roof of the World.

With our tiring donkeys acting up more and more, this part of the trip was undoubtedly the most troublesome, but despite this our spirits were still as high as ever, as by reaching Lake Zorkul on foot we had achieved what the locals said no tourists had ever done before. From Lake Zorkul it was a short yet strenuous five day hike up to the top of the Southern Alichur Range, then down onto the Alichur Plateau. We realised at this point what was to be, with hindsight, rather obvious: that donkeys cannot walk on fresh snow. However, we had greater confidence in our abilities than the herdsmen on Lake Zorkul did, and our sheer determination managed to get us through.

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Brandon Dorn
(2009-2010, Visiting Student)

The anxiety I experienced when applying to study at St Catherine’s diverged from the normal experience of most students in a similar situation, as I imagine it. Instead of feeling nervous while waiting for a response from the College, followed by a sigh of relief after finding out the verdict, I felt relaxed after applying, convinced that the possibility of my acceptance was not much greater than my being mortally wounded by a shark while swimming in Lake Michigan. I felt thoroughly overwhelmed, however, after being informed of my acceptance, as the prospect of studying at Oxford for a year became a reality. Slowly though (the process took at least a summer), disbelief and fear gave way to gladness; the surprise of my acceptance became a joy to relish. This sentiment seems to be common among Catz students, and maybe Oxford students in general; no one can quite believe that they got in. Even third-years express this notion, regarding membership of the University with a kind of astonishment.

After a year of study, one realizes that Oxford students are still university-age people, learning what they’re learning, and heavy with expectations and hopes for the future. It was somewhat of a revelation to me, having attended a humble Midwestern university for the past two years, to learn that, indeed, Oxford students still have to work hard to learn. And it was a freeing thing to discover that the bumptious students professing to have read every book in the Western canon, existed only in the then-intimidated confines of my English-literature-focused imagination. I, for one, did not come across these haughty literati-to-be.

Students at Catz maintain the balance of a relaxed familiarity among each other and an appreciation for their institution, its Fellows, and one another. There is an atmosphere of warmth, well-being, and (dare one say?) fun at the College that welcomes anyone who will take part, Visiting Students included. Catz students are students at Oxford, yet not ‘Oxford students’, and in some ways, their intelligence and aptitude is kept hidden from display. Of course, good, thoughtful conversations...
are not avoided - they simply don’t feel a pressure to assert their intellectual prowess, and not blinded by cognitive avarice, can freely appreciate one another. They enjoy a World Cup game together as a community, despite their country’s dismal performance. They mingle about their staircases, preparing outrageous (and often outrageously cheap) costumes for the Ents. They watch their teams’ ‘Cuppers’ games together, no matter the English weather.

Perhaps the unconventional architecture of the place helps cultivate an unconventionally welcoming atmosphere, with Arne Jacobsen’s simple lines and open spaces shaping a receptive community. Whatever the contributing factors, my initial surprise at acceptance to the College evolved into a surprise at being accepted into Catz’s lovely community, a joy to remember and spread as I find home again in the United States after an abundant year in Oxford.
The Boat Race is an event like no other and the pressure on the cox is particularly intense. It provides a unique environment, with both crews fighting for the fastest water...

Zoë De Toledo
(2010, MSc, Experimental Psychology)

When I stood in the Examination Schools for my matriculation ceremony just a few weeks ago, I knew that I had only two aims for this year — to successfully complete my MSc, and to race against Cambridge in the 2011 Boat Race. Socializing and any other clubs or activities would fall by the wayside; the combination of nearly 35 hours a week in the gym or at the river, plus a 25-mile commute to and from Oxford from my house in Henley, would leave little time to get my work done, let alone anything else.

The Boat Race is an event like no other and the pressure on the cox is particularly intense. It provides a unique environment, with both crews fighting for the fastest water, often side by side for the entire four-and-a-quarter-mile competition. Whilst to the uninitiated layman, the cox looks like the lazy little person facing the rowers at the back of the boat, on race day, a perfectly timed call can win you the race and a badly judged piece of steering can even more easily lose it for you. Both calls, whether motivational, tactical or technical — plus the steering — are the responsibility of the cox. It was the specific challenges of this contest that drew me to Oxford University Boat Club (OUBC).

First, however, is the personal test of being selected for the crew. The squad currently has five coxes and 24 oarsmen vying for places in the Blue Boat and reserve boat, Isis. Although I have raced internationally for Great Britain, won in the side-by-side contests at Henley Royal Regatta and learnt to cox on the very course the Varsity Boat Race will take place on, I am acutely aware that I have never trialled or competed for such a fiercely fought seat. I must work harder to improve my skills, to know the course with my eyes closed, and to get under the skin of the men in my crew. It will be a few more months of cold, wet training sessions, testing and trials before the crews will be officially selected.

We do not have much time together. The season is short, culminating on March 26th at 5pm, when two crews will line up on the start, opposite the University Stone in Putney. The athletes here are similar to many of the rowers I have worked with before, the crew room banter is roughly the same, and the men are of a comparable build and strength. But the members of OUBC display a toughness and a single-mindedness which is admirable. There is one single goal uniting them: to cross the line ahead of Cambridge, no matter if it is one foot or one hundred feet.

Zoë (centre holding flag) and the Under 23 GB Rowing team
It was about 6pm on a Tuesday in June, when a silver Maserati pulled up to the Cherwell Boathouse and Aura Dione, the Danish singer-songwriter, stepped out wearing two arm-length white feathers in guise of a hat. It was at about the same time that I came to ask myself, like many literary characters I have encountered — consider Ozzie Freedman in Philip Roth’s *Goodbye, Columbus and Five Other Stories* prancing about on a roof and asking ‘is it me ME ME ME ME! It has to be me — but is it?’ — how exactly I came to be where I came to be.

The bigger question, of course, was how we, the crack team of 25 dedicated Oxford students, had pulled it off. The event was the Oxford Red Dress Couture Ball, a charity event to aid HELP Malawi and TeachAManToFish. The idea was to raise awareness and funds for infrastructural development in Malawi by harnessing the talents of the fashion industry. Or, as our supporter Anna Wintour, of *Vogue* magazine fame, put it: ‘to use the runway to make a real difference to the world’.

Besides the odd idea about which of my ties goes well with which shirt, I can’t admit to being all too knowledgeable about the fashion world. I’m still out counting on Aura Dione’s hat, for instance. The idea of making a difference, however, is what had inspired me to join the Aloysius Society, which in 2009 raised in excess of £100,000 at its previous ball for an SOS Children’s Villages project in Chipata, Zambia. So, naturally, when a friend told me about an evening involving 30 red dresses handcrafted and donated by the world’s premier designers in the name of a great cause, I was keen to get on board.

There was, of course, much to be done, and happily, both the College and the University were very forthcoming. The Chancellor agreed to be our patron, MC Hammer — a recent speaker at the Union, as well as a childhood idol of mine — sent off a couple of emails, my room got a landline installed, and we were in business! I learnt a number of things about the health of our economy through speaking with the PR offices of luxury brands across Europe in the next couple weeks; and not all of them savoury. Again and again, however, we heard back about the small ways in which people contribute locally to relieve those among us in need — and I was touched to find the sincerity that can lie behind what advertising shorthand so casually terms Corporate Social Responsibility.

In his own way, Ozzie Freedman — whom I mentioned earlier in one of those obscure asides English undergraduates are known to allow themselves — is fighting not only to find himself, but for a broader notion of justice. It has been my experience at Oxford that the wide range of activities we engage in to entertain, connect and help others, is an integral part of becoming the people we want to be and shaping the city that we have this great opportunity to live in.
The long vacation of 2009 saw me negotiating with Tibetan Buddhist monks, setting up temporary recording studios in nunneries, and travelling all over a very distant corner of India that is roughly the size of Oxfordshire but has about as many inhabitants as Banbury. I had initiated a project aiming to make audio recordings of the traditional music of the Mönpa tribe, a Tibetan Buddhist group living in Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India, in a region called Tawang. My trip had the great fortune of being supported by the Wallace Watson Award.

I was eager for an exciting summer of travel but also wanted a project that could have a positive cultural effect, and so I set myself a challenging plan: to spend a month in Tawang — India’s ‘Little Tibet’ — making the first thorough set of recordings of indigenous musical traditions. This would mean getting professional recording equipment up into a militarily sensitive part of the Himalayas, finding the men and women who were the best repositories of local music, and working in various Indian languages along the journey.

With an itinerary, visas and permits sorted, I flew to Kolkata at the start of July. A long overland journey to Tawang Town was completed with two gruelling days riding in a jeep. Happily, the vista as we finally descended into the vast green basin of Tawang Valley, with Tawang Monastery — India’s largest — did not disappoint.

Based in a cramped hotel room within the town, my first destination was the monastery itself. Accompanied by our local guide and buoyed by a letter of support I had managed to acquire from the Tibetan Government in Exile, I tentatively approached the head monk and our research was soon underway. I made our first recordings in the monastery’s temple, excitedly setting up professional recording equipment, microphones, and boom stands — all gratefully received from corporate sponsors — around monks who threw me only the occasional look of inquisitiveness.

From here on, a web of contacts unfurled: we recorded in the monastery’s sister nunneries, in our guide’s remote home village, in the village school of the uncle of a teacher I had written to from Oxford…

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From here on, a web of contacts unfurled: we recorded in the monastery’s sister nunneries, in our guide’s remote home village, in the village school of the uncle of a teacher I had written to from Oxford… Among my most treasured memories is a morning we spent recording in a village shrine. A monk had arranged for musicians from all the surrounding villages to come along, and we ushered them in to record to us, for an hour each: a cantor father and his son; a traditional dance troupe singing Yak Chham music, songs in honour of the Yaks that are still kept to plough the fields of the ‘Little Tibet’.
of the yak—shy schoolgirls singing in unison. I felt honoured by the festive atmosphere as these visitors milled around in the dusty town square.

Over the course of such sessions, I recorded more than 30 hours of music, much of it for the first time. The trip also served me with reminders of the threats to Tawang’s distinct cultural heritage. After one recording, I continued talking with the people who had just been singing for us. It had been a good session, and comfortable, as we sat on the floor and sipped butter tea.

But as we talked, one thing led to another, and suddenly Kunchok — our guide that day — was standing up and giving a passionate rendition of one of the latest Bollywood songs, from Mumbai, which was about 2000 miles away. Kunchok was a good singer, and it was entertaining, as everybody started clapping and singing along. Yet, reflecting afterwards, I thought it was sad that, after hours of recording traditional M髄pa music, it was Hindi pop which was most exciting.

Thus, I was clearly presented with the cultural erosion (not to mention the Westernization) that is spreading with India’s prosperity and modernization. In my opinion, these threats make it vital to make as many records as possible of traditional cultures today, to last for posterity. By extending the global commitment shown to poverty and climate change, these unique cultural legacies can perhaps be preserved. My project was a tiny part of this and also a unique chance to experience a fascinating part of India. I am hugely grateful to the Wallace Watson Award for allowing it to happen.
Through the Wallace Watson Award, I had the privilege of travelling to Nepal, hoping to study the challenges Nepali women face daily and the barriers that compromise their health. Thanks to the generosity of this award, I was given the opportunity to pursue an experience that would echo the yearnings I imagine Wallace held to discover and embrace the things that define our world.

Though people throughout Nepal face sombre challenges to their health, I found that women and girls face the greatest barriers. As I travelled through rural villages in the Himalayas, I encountered a lack of health clinics, basic medicines, viable transport, electricity, clean water, and education. I also became aware of the barriers to health presented by strict gender hierarchies.

Health education is limited, and information about sexual health or women's health isn't discussed. Women's sexual agency is also restricted, preventing them from having a voice in matters relating to sex or bearing children, and compromising both their health and the health of their...
children. Women are still primarily seen as potential mothers and are expected to bear children until they have a son.

Hinduism is dominant in much of Nepal, and is based on a caste system in which status is determined by ritual purity and pollution. According to this tradition, bodily substances like menstrual or birth blood, are polluting. The perception of birth as an impure event influences child-birthing practices in much of Nepal, contributing to the high prevalence of illness and death for mothers and newborns. Beliefs about the polluting qualities of birth substances mean that many deliveries are unassisted and contact with the mother is avoided, meaning that women must often deliver by themselves. The ‘impurity’ of childbirth also extends to the location in which birth occurs. Many women must deliver in animal sheds to prevent living spaces from becoming polluted. Furthermore, after birth, women and their newborns are often restricted to animal quarters for days because they themselves remain ‘polluted’ following the event. This practice of confining mothers and newborns to unsanitary and unsafe conditions, when they are most in need of protection, has tragic consequences.

In a maternity hospital I visited in Kathmandu, I met a woman who had just given birth to twin girls. Staring at her two baby girls laying on the bed beside her, she slowly said that she can’t be happy that she had girls. She knows how hard it will be for her and her daughters, because they are girls, and because she has not one, but two of them. She told me, ‘My husband would give us more love if I had a son…I don’t know how I will do this…I have two. Two girls’.

That is the burden mothers and daughters carry. A new mother bearing a daughter must face disappointment and shame merely because of the gender of her child. The opportunity to witness the strength women can maintain, not only fostered my own inner strength and broadened my mind but also showed me how critical the determination and consideration for others that Wallace embodied is. What the Nepali women shared with me in our conversations not only verbalized their own struggles, but also gave voice to a world of women burdened by the varying but consistent inequalities presented to our gender. By seeking ways to improve the quality and accessibility of medical care, the education of women, women’s value in society, and their ability to make free choices, we can foster both women’s strength and their opportunities to be independent. Over time, these changes will improve women’s health, reduce the burden born by mothers bearing daughters, and enable women to live free and fully contributing lives.
A well-known children's author, Anthony Horowitz, made a remark at the Hay Literary Festival in 2009: 'I'm an overnight success – if a day lasts fifteen years.'

Being a children's author is my third career, so 'overnight success' is something I never expected. I was, however, lucky enough to start my career with the kind of springboard that's increasingly rare: the generous advance, the minor fanfare in the trade press, the extended bookshop promotion.


My third year as an author has been spent watching the readership base slowly increase, watching foreign editions begin to appear (complete with fabulously diverse book jacket designs), visiting schools, libraries and literary festivals and even giving the occasional media interview.

The world of books is changing rapidly and some publishers are leading the way in which authors and readers can interact. My own publisher, Scholastic Children's Books UK, has facilitated cutting-edge schemes such as an online alternative reality game and 'virtual' author appearances via Glow Scotland, which links up schools through the Internet, and Joshua Files swapping frenzies on top children's swapping site, swapit.co.uk.

This year I also hit something of a jackpot; having Invisible City chosen by the Book Trust for their 'Booked Up' programme. It is a wonderful, mainly privately-funded scheme to promote literacy by giving all Year 7 pupils a free book from a list of selected titles. The authors don’t get paid for the books, but of course gain a massive boost by having their books extensively promoted in secondary schools.

In October I was lucky enough to be invited to launch a pilot 'Booked Up' programme in Northern Ireland. In Derry and Belfast, I met librarians, readers and Book Trust staff, as well as appearing on BBC Ulster TV and radio... all in one dizzying day of author talks and interviews!
This might seem like extra work, but I’ve rarely met an author who complains about getting stuck in with their own publicity. It is also why literary agents now scrutinize manuscript submissions for evidence of media-friendly authors with ‘marketing savvy’.

After I began my post-graduate life in molecular biology research, the literary world seemed rather similar. My former tutor at Catz, Professor Alan Kingsman, once said in a TV interview, ‘Science is 95% failure, 5% success; 1% of that is substantial success.’

The odds are similar in publishing. A six-figure advance for your first two books is like getting a first published paper whilst still a graduate student. It isn’t a guarantee of success by any means, but it does get you noticed by influential people. It is a platform on which you can build a sound career, as long as you continue to write books of a similar standard, faithfully nurture your support base, and most importantly, get well-published.

Next year, we’ll publish the fourth in the series, Dark Parallel, with more imaginative marketing schemes and author visits planned.

And every year, I’m a little bit closer to being an overnight success…

To read more about M G Harris, and her Joshua Files series, please visit www.mgharris.net or www.thejoshuafiles.com.
Inspiration continues to surprise and amaze me. I don’t know when it will happen; an idea comes, you ride on the wave and arrive somewhere quite exciting. In April, this inspiration came the day before the deadline of a composition competition held by the National Centre for Early Music. That evening, I wrote a new setting of the Latin text O magnum mysterium and, to my surprise, I received first prize. This unexpected success resulted in the performance of my piece by one of the world’s most famous choirs, The Tallis Scholars, broadcast on BBC Radio 3 alongside a Composer Portrait, including an interview and several of my other works. The Tallis Scholars seemed to take to my composition, performing it on a major tour of Scandinavia, and broadcasting it on Danish National Radio. Other choirs and conductors heard the piece and will be performing it in York, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. Also following were two commissions for new works and national broadcasts in thirty-five countries across Europe.

Inspiration struck in a very different context in July when I was attending the Langlais International Choral Festival in France. In between rehearsals one day, when I was reading some poetry by Henry Vaughan, I came across a work which immediately reached out to me; I took my pencil and composed I saw Eternity, a piece for upper voices. The next day I conducted my choir, The Oxbridge Singers, in a studio recording of this piece, and the day after we performed it in a major festival concert in the Cathedral of Dol de Bretagne. A small domino effect...
began; this has already resulted in six other performances of the work in Festivals across the UK, an upcoming professional CD recording and a commission for a new piece from Galan, an accompanied soprano trio.

Other successes in choral composition over the past year have included winning a €1000 prize in the Musica Sacra 2010 International Composers Competition in Poland, four commissions, including one supported by the BBC Performing Arts Fund, being appointed Composer-in-Residence in Neresheim Abbey (Germany) and having three works published by Shorter Editions, a company specialising in choral music. However, my interests are by no means limited to choral music.

Counting my Numberless Fingers an orchestral piece which has had 25 performances and broadcasts in cities including Vienna and Texas, and in the Berliner Philharmonie Kammermusiksaal. It was also a finalist in the British Composer Awards. One personal highlight of the year was the premiere of my second chamber opera, Stone Heart, in the Arcola Theatre, London. The story is an adaptation of an old Flemish folk-tale about a boy whose experience of war turns his heart to stone. The boy doesn’t know what love is but meets a mysterious character who promises him he can find it. The man teaches Daniel a song to draw a girl to him, and to call out her heart:

In between rehearsals one day, when I was reading some poetry by Henry Vaughan, I came across a work which immediately reached out to me.

Lying naked, amber sky ripples, warm rain, falling -
Kissdrops gently flowing over every part of your body.

I am looking forward to a very busy new year. Find out more and listen to recordings online at www.alexandercampkin.co.uk

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David Hemery (1969, Education)

Building an Educational Legacy from the London 2012 Olympic Games

After his teacher-training year at St Catherine's, Olympic gold medalist David Hemery went on to teach at Millfield School. He then completed a Master’s degree in Education at Harvard, before spending seven years teaching and coaching at Boston University and studying for a doctorate in Education. Returning to England, David spent more than 20 years running management development workshops for business leaders. On the sports front, after running in two Olympics and ten years of television show, Superstars, David was elected President of UK Athletics, and shortly afterwards Vice Chair of the British Olympic Association, a role he still holds.

In 2005, I had the privilege of being part of the team that won the right for London to host the 2012 Olympics. Six months later, Sebastian Coe asked me if I would take some responsibility for forging an Olympic legacy beyond the new buildings in London — and so, I founded the charity 21st Century Legacy. The charity runs a programme, which is designed for schools, called ‘Be the Best you can Be’. It is aimed at encouraging young people to take inspiration from Olympic athletes to achieve their goals. I have a belief that there is a spark of greatness in everyone: not all will be brain surgeons, or run as fast as Usain Bolt, but there will be something they can be proud of and make a contribution to, if they work hard with a clear goal in mind. The programme has been initially targeted at pupils in the first three years of secondary school, but in January 2011, it will be piloted in primary schools as well.

Our intent is to ‘inspire’, ‘engage’, and ‘empower’ young people. ‘Inspiration’ comes from ‘Olympic stardust’, with an Olympian or Paralympian launching the programme at each school by sharing their journey. ‘Engagement’ comes through encouraging students to find and follow their dreams — something in which they have a real interest or passion. ‘Empowerment’ is facilitated by their teachers asking questions that generate greater self-awareness and responsibility. We work closely with the teachers to emphasize the value of enhanced questioning and listening skills.

Following the inspirational speaker, the young people are asked to plan their own short- or long-term journey. Over two terms, they explore how they can ‘Be the Best they can be’ in body, mind, emotion, spirit, values and teamwork. At the end of the course of lessons, a celebration event is held, in which the Olympian or Paralympian returns to the school to present each young person with a medallion to encourage them to continue to ‘Be the Best they can Be’. These medallions are donated by the Royal Mint, one of the project’s sponsors.

Lord Coe’s promise in Singapore, where we won the bid to host the 2012 Olympics, was that our Games would be an inspiration to the youth of Britain and the rest of the world. Through 21st Century Legacy, I hope that we can achieve this.

For further information, please visit the website at www.21stcenturylegacy.com, give the charity a ring on 01672 861444, or e-mail tellmemore@21stcenturylegacy.com

Catz Year 2010_v4 colour change:Catz Year 2007a  28/1/11  11:14  Page 42
The Michaelmas term of your last year at Oxford is always a tough one. It is the point where you realize that you have less than a year left to enjoy your time at university and even less time to find a job. None of the graduate positions I came across really appealed to me and I decided I would delay the task of applying until something really special came along. Luckily, the perfect opportunity arrived in the form of the Thouron Award – a scholarship created to foster the ‘special relationship’ between the US and the UK. More importantly, to me at least, it allowed me to enter into the graduate programme of my choice at an Ivy League university and it was worth $80,000 a year (which covers tuition, living expenses, Tuesday-Thursday pub visits, bi-weekly expeditions around the US, and a yearly ski-trip with the Thouron family). I knew immediately that this was exactly how I wanted to spend the next two years of my life and never bothered looking elsewhere. The gamble paid off: the award has been life-changing.

I’m now at the University of Pennsylvania earning my Master’s in Public Administration. While studying Materials Science at Oxford, my passion was in tackling the global energy problem, particularly in the developing world, and I wanted to be able to navigate the political facets of this issue. Thus, I’m benefitting from the programme’s emphasis on how to get big things done in the public sphere, as well as gaining real-world skills like public speaking and statistical ‘persuasion’. In addition to my studies, I’m doing consultancy work with the Wharton Business School and working with a technology start-up, which partners with micro-finance firms to sell cheap solar appliances in West Africa.

The first few weeks in Philadelphia were the most eventful. I looked on as President Obama had a book hurled at him in a mid-term election rally, and listened to Bill Clinton and Tony Blair discuss their preferred choice of native clothing when on diplomatic missions in Africa, during a private sit-in event for Blair’s newly released memoir.

On a personal note, just before finishing at Oxford, I was lucky enough to meet a wonderful young lady who was on exchange from Harvard University (I’ve found that Harvard students are almost identical to Oxford students besides having slightly more homework, cleaner teeth and steelier ambitions). Between visiting her and exploring the United States with friends from my course and scholarship, I travel to a different US town almost every month. My experiences have ranged from arguing with a retired Army colonel in Erie, Pennsylvania over the existence of climate change, to seeing the long overdue Fela! musical on Broadway in New York.

My time studying in the US so far has been incredible. It’s been both fascinating and rewarding to much past American stereotypes and understand what makes this place tick. I’m excited about the next two years and look forward to returning to the UK, enlightened by both my studies and my experiences.
Ellen Bruce (1993, Engineering Science)

I recently got back in touch with my College Tutor, Professor Ainsworth, after requesting a reference for a PGCE course. It has been 13 years, but thankfully he remembered me well and I am hopeful that I will be successful in getting into Queen's University, Belfast. Now that I have renewed contact with Catz, it is time to tell the tale of what I’ve been up to for the last 13 years.

On finishing university I joined the Army and was commissioned into the Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers (REME). Within a month of completing training, I embarked on my first operational tour in Bosnia. This was the start of an exciting, varied and challenging career.

Right: Major Ellen Bruce and the Danish Camp Commandant at FOB PRICE

Below: Representing the Army in a biathlon competition.
My first real combat experience was my deployment to Iraq in 2003, during the war phase, where I was in command of a 60-man maintenance platoon. For the majority of the time we were located in various outposts in Basrah city, following the tanks we were providing support to. Since I was dislocated from my parent unit, all responsibility fell to me and my two Staff Sergeants. Although I was in charge, it was really my two excellent Staff Sergeants who I relied upon heavily to make a lot of engineering decisions, as at this stage, I was still a relatively young and inexperienced Officer. I will always remember their loyalty and support, helping make the tour a fantastic experience.

A few years later, I had the pleasure of serving in my home country, Northern Ireland. I was employed in the Headquarters Operations Cell during the successful close-down of the Northern Ireland Military Operation. Shortly after leaving Northern Ireland, I was off to Afghanistan. I was told before deployment that I would be employed as a Liaison Officer with the Danish for the first month of my tour, and then I would be working in the British Headquarters. However, on getting off the flight in Afghanistan, I had an email waiting for me, informing me that I would be the Camp Commandant of Forward Operating Base (FOB) Price; not quite what I had been briefed! Nearly seven months later, I was still at FOB Price and running what was now a 600-man base; the majority Danish, then US Marine Corps, and US Special Forces, with just a handful of British personnel and lots of contractors. Clearly, this was not the job I was trained for or expecting. The challenge was exciting and I was trusted to get on with the job with minimal direction. With my responsibilities varying from base security to broken toilets, it was a really demanding tour, but also thoroughly enjoyable: in the end, I was sad to leave my base. I will definitely remember the Afghan Security Forces for their laughter and generosity to me and for always insisting I stay for tea.

My time with the Army has not all been hard work though. In between the tours, I’ve been encouraged to pursue sports and have gained instructor qualifications in Biathlon Skiing, Rock Climbing, and Mountain Leading.

I have now volunteered for a final, six-month tour of Afghanistan, this time working in the NATO headquarters in Kabul. Again, I am not sure exactly what job I will be doing, but this is part of the excitement.

Although I’ve had a very fulfilling career in the Army, I have decided that it is time to change direction, as the further my career progresses, the greater the likelihood of being deskbound. I have therefore decided to retrain as a Mathematics teacher. This is an exciting career move and I am looking forward to challenging my brain again. I might even get to use my Engineering degree!

With my responsibilities varying from base security to broken toilets, it was a really demanding tour but also thoroughly enjoyable.
News in brief

Danny Callaghan (1993, PPE)
Danny launched his new weight-loss consultancy business in October 2010. He was inspired to set up ‘Weight Loss for Winners’ after managing to lose a great deal of weight himself, and then keep it off. He now wants to help others do the same. Visit his website, www.weightlossforwinners.com, for further information.

Patrick Finn (1951, English)
Last September Estella and Patrick Finn celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Rio de Janeiro, together with their daughter Kathleen, son David, and granddaughter Jessica. The photograph shows them outside their house in Miguel Pereira, in the mountains behind Rio de Janeiro.

Peter Wycherley (1960, Zoology)
Peter’s first book, A Rational Belief, was published by Troubador in June 2010. It is described as an ‘intelligent layman’s attempt to elucidate the relationship between God and Man from a contemporary standpoint’.

W.D. ‘Bill’ Jackson (1965, English)
Boccaccio in Florence and Other Poems, a selection from the third book of Bill Jackson’s trilogy, Then and Now was published at the end of 2009. As with his first two books — Then and Now: Words in the Dark (2002) and From Now to Then (2005) — Boccaccio in Florence consists of original poetry combined and sometimes merged with translations and adaptations of the work of major European writers. The books have been praised for the range of their styles and subject-matter and can be found in the College library. There have been a number of positive reviews of all three books.

Peter Adams (1969, PPE)
Peter Adams’s latest book, Homoeopathy: Good Science, was published by Rhyme and Reason Books in May 2010. The book argues that homoeopathy does not go against scientific progress, but is part of it, and explains how the latest research on the molecular structure of water and other recent scientific discoveries validate homoeopathy.

Michael Coppelov (2002, Fine Art)
Michael is to marry his partner, Jennifer Hamson, on 22 January 2011.

Peter Brookes (1965, Biochemistry)
Peter Brookes, who worked for over 30 years in the brewing industry, including as Director of Tetley’s Brewery, was elected a Life Member of the Institute of Brewing and Distilling (IBD), of which he was already a Fellow, in November 2010. The Institute of Brewing and Distilling was inaugurated to aid the advancement of education and professional development in the science and technologies of brewing, distilling and related industries, and will celebrate its 125th anniversary in 2011.
Development Office

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Please visit www.stcatz.ox.ac.uk to update your contact details or tell us your news.

Paul Mernagh (1991, Engineering Science)
Paul and his wife, Nicky Mernagh, were pleased to announce the arrival of their son, James Henry Mernagh, who was born on 9 November weighing 7lb 6.5oz.

Robert Kelly (1980, Law)
Robert is enjoying his new career as a solicitor, which he qualified for in 2009 after retiring from his first career in Industry. Robert was the CEO of a listed PLC before leaving for a return to the Law in 2004.

Chris Maslanka (1973, Physics)
Chris was interviewed by Stephen Fry in December, for the presenter’s new series of Fry’s English Delight. The show was aired on Radio 4 in late December.

Iain McLaren (1982, Modern History and French)
Iain was ordained to ministry in the United Reformed Church (URC) in September, and now serves the pastorate of Daleshrow Grove URC, Camberton Green and the Copleston Centre Church in Pesham, London.

Andrea Barrow (1996, Law)
Andrea and her partner Ed celebrated the birth of their daughter, Amy Louise Gibbons on 9 October. Amy, who is a younger sister to Alex (born in June 2009), weighed 7lb 10oz at birth.

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Above: Andrea and her partner Ed celebrate the birth of their daughter, Amy Louise Gibbons.
The College Time Capsule

The College Enigmatist offers the next clue (in a series of 50) to the contents of the time capsule buried under St Catherine’s College:

Bovine comes to river...

The clues so far:
1. Two thirds of my number is one and a half times what I am.
2. Pooh in 1927, true of us today?
3. Do they belong to longevity?
4. The first 6 000 flowers.
5. A good hiding...
6. Six of one and half a dozen of the other.
7. Initially he found like an insect...
8. Bovine comes to river

College events 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 5 March</td>
<td>Degree day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 5 March</td>
<td>Rowing Club dinner and AGM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday 10 March</td>
<td>Wallace Watson Award Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 12 March</td>
<td>Parents’ and fresher’s lunch*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday 24 March</td>
<td>Drinks reception with the Master in Hong Kong - China Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday 8 April</td>
<td>Intercollegiate Golf Tournament, Frilford Heath Golf Course</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday 6 May – Sunday 8 May</td>
<td>Oxford European Reunion in Paris – for all Oxford alumni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 7 May</td>
<td>Lunch for Legators*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday 12 May</td>
<td>London Party at Inner Temple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 21 May</td>
<td>Lunchtime Gaudy for members of ‘The Society’*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 28 May</td>
<td>Degree day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday 26 May</td>
<td>Katritzky Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 18 June</td>
<td>Degree day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 25 June</td>
<td>Parents’ and second years’ garden party*</td>
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<td>Saturday 2 July</td>
<td>Gaudy for 1990s Matriculands*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 16 July</td>
<td>Degree day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 29 October</td>
<td>Benefactors’ Day*</td>
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* Invitations for these events will be sent out nearer the time.

To book your place on any of the above events, or for any other queries, please contact Franca Potts in the Development Office. E-mail franca.potts@stcatz.ox.ac.uk
Tel: 01865 281596.

For more information about these and other forthcoming events, please keep checking the College website www.stcatz.ox.ac.uk.

London Party 2011

Thursday 12 May 2011, 6:30 – 8:30pm
THE INNER TEMPLE

The 2011 London Party will take place at the Inner Temple, a venue that we are excited to be visiting for the first time. This event is for all our London alumni and any other alumni who would like to attend. Invitations will only be sent out to those alumni who live in London and the Home Counties. If you live outside this area, but would still like to attend, please contact the Development Office directly.
Much of my research over the years has, in some way, revolved around questions relating to the history, politics and institutions of developing countries, hitherto rather neglected in International Relations scholarship, focusing as it does on the actions of the Great Powers in the international system. An invitation to a seminar in Paris in December 2010, part of a series of events to mark the celebration of the bicentenary of the Americas, provided me with the opportunity to reconsider these questions from the perspective of an outstanding regional scholar: Andrés Bello. The seminar took place, appropriately, at the recently opened and most impressive Centre des Archives Diplomatisques.

Andrés Bello, whose parents were of Canary Islands descent, was born in 1781 in Caracas, Venezuela and died in 1865 in Santiago, Chile. These simple facts obscure the wider reality of an extraordinary life spanning two continents and crossing two turbulent centuries, with the early part of the latter century marking the formal end of Spanish rule, though not the end of different attempts at European domination. In his very varied experiences and public positions in Caracas, London — where he lived for 19 years — and Santiago, Bello both witnessed and played an active part in this period of ferment and change. Indeed, many of his voluminous writings and publications, in areas ranging from language, education and philosophy to history and international law, are directed precisely to the question of how the new American states could adapt and survive, and consolidate their independence and membership of international society in an era of state fragility and continuing external encroachment. His collected works, Andrés Bello: Obras Completas, the most recent edition of which was published in Caracas between 1981 and 1986 by the Fundación la Casa de Bello, runs to some 26 volumes. Of particular interest for my own research is his Principios de Derecho de Jentes, first published in 1832, with later revised editions published as Principios de Derecho internacional.

Outside Spain and Latin America, where nearly every capital city has a street, square or public building — often a university — named after him, Andrés Bello is surprisingly little known. Only a selection of his works has been translated into English, under the guidance of a leading Bello scholar, Ivan Jaksi, who has also written an authoritative new biography. Yet Bello’s contribution was unique, not only for its comprehensive and balanced understanding of the complex range of problems that faced the young American states in their domestic arrangements and in their foreign affairs but also for its far wider vision and enduring significance for questions of international relations and international law. The kinds of issues he addressed — whether of sovereignty, equality, non-intervention or law and order — retain huge contemporary salience for many developing countries far beyond the Americas. Bello is rightly acknowledged as one of the intellectual heroes of Latin American independence; his parallel role in expanding the horizons of International Relations scholarship remains seriously under-appreciated.
The products of philosophical labour are ideas. Ideas are intangible entities, things not easily weighed or measured. At the end of their working day, the builder and the baker can point to the results of their labours, but philosophers are hard-pressed to do the same. One cannot inhabit an idea; one cannot dip it into one’s soup. Ideas do have a certain durability — indeed, they can outlast both bricks and bread — but they don’t possess the kind of reassuring presence that material objects do.

This year, I published my first book, *The Unity of Consciousness*. Unlike the ideas it contains, it is a concrete object. It weighs 690 grams and measures nine inches from top to bottom. It has heft. If I ever meet old high school friends who want to know what I’ve been doing for the last decade, I can hand them a copy and say, ‘This thing here — this is what I’ve been up to’.

The Unity of Consciousness is split into three parts. The first part of the book — chapters 1 to 3 — is devoted to the question of what it means to say that consciousness is unified. There are many aspects to the unity of consciousness, but the one in which I am most interested concerns the phenomenal unity of consciousness. The idea is that all of the experiences a person enjoys at a particular point in time are experienced together; they don’t occur as isolated atoms of experience but as the parts of a single global state of consciousness. I call this the conception of the unity of consciousness — the mereological model — for it conceives of the unity of consciousness in terms of part-whole relations between experiences. On this view, small experiences are nested within bigger experiences, not unlike Russian dolls.

The second part of the book — chapters 4 to 9 — examines the question of whether consciousness is indeed unified. I break this question down into the following two...
Having spent the best part of the last ten years writing *The Unity of Consciousness*, it is a great relief to have finally completed it. I suspect that my wife may be even more relieved than I am to see it in print! My only regret is that I wasn’t able to complete it before Susan Hurley died. Susan, a former graduate student at St Catherine’s, was a professor of philosophy at the University of Bristol and a fellow of All Souls. Her book, *Consciousness in Action*, published in 1998, is a tour de force. Substantially heavier than my own tome, it contains a great deal of extremely original work on the unity of consciousness (among a great many other topics). Susan was not only a first-rate philosopher, she was also an extremely generous spirit. As a graduate student, I had emailed Susan with various queries about her work, and although she had never met me, she took the time to write to me at some considerable length. Many years later, she went out of her way to make me feel welcome when I moved to Oxford. I wish that I could have presented Susan with a copy of my own book — 690 grams worth of thanks.

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In 2006, David Mabberley (1967, Botany) and I published *The Story of the Apple*, an account of the evolution and migration of the sweet apple from its ancestral home in the Tien Shan mountain range of Central Asia. The sweet apple is now, far and away, the largest temperate fruit crop in the whole world, and, in its diversity, probably comprises of something like 20,000 distinct varieties, from cider apples, astringent with tannin and fruit acids, to the sugar-rich supermarket dessert offerings.

We looked at its early evolution from tiny, bird-distributed crab apples, of many millions of years ago, not dissimilar to a modern-day hawthorn fruit in the hedgerow. Its direct descendant is the huge ‘Bramley’s Seedling’, beloved by cooks throughout the culinary world for the last two hundred years. Over the previous seven years, I had travelled and collected apples from the western borders of Uzbekistan, through Kazakhstan, to the western provinces of China and south, to Tajikistan on the eastern border — though not, for reasons of cowardice, quite into Afghanistan itself.

In writing *The Story of the Apple*, I consulted dozens of well-informed colleagues in geology, earth tectonics, entomology, ornithology, etymology, the diet and dentition of bears and horses, the passage-time of food through animal guts, dung beetles, the evidence for the Babylonian discovery of grafting, overland trade routes for lapis-lazuli, cobalt and silk, and the trade routes of Phoenician seafarers.

We were also helped enormously by the skill and knowledge of DNA techniques by Dr Stephen Harris in the Department of Plant Sciences. But in this field, as in every other discipline, the techniques move on and become ever more sophisticated. We proposed that the sweet apple evolved under the selective pressure mostly of bears, over many millions of years of relatively undisturbed time — the Tien Shan has never been glaciated.

About five thousand years ago, the horse was domesticated on the great grassy plains to the north of the main Tien Shan. There is not much that a horse likes better than a large juicy apple. The horse and its gut contents – hard seeds intact – now under human direction, began to move west. Eastern movement was virtually impossible through the formidable deserts of western China. The horse trampled the contents of its gut into the soft soil surrounding successive oases. To the astonishment of the local and new Neolithic farmers, already sophisticated in the cultivation of grains and legumes, a spectacular tree crop of sweet fruit began to emerge. The Babylonians contributed grafting to preserve, for eternity, the elite of that fruit. An almost infinite varietal range exploded, first across Europe, and then, by successive migration, to the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and beyond.

There did not seem, given the limited range of our DNA techniques, to be any...
hybridization with a single one of the thirty or so other species of wild apple throughout the northern hemisphere. The early literature seemed to support us. Virtually every other crop, from wheat to strawberries, has a very complicated and often disputed parental origin. The garden rose, although admittedly scarcely a crop in the narrow sense, may have at least sixteen parents. We came under heavy fire for a range of our assumptions. Surely the cider apple, it was asserted, with its tannin-rich, low-sugar fruit, was at least a part-product of the hedgerow?

How, then, has our thesis survived? The answer is: almost completely. I was, in detail, taken to task for stating that fermented liquors such as cider, were microbiologically pure. They are not. There are plenty of microorganisms present, but in that murky soup of tannins and ethanol, they are largely quiescent.

A few weeks ago, in Nature Genetics magazine, eighty-six geneticists published the complete genome for the sweet apple. It is larger than that of the human being! There is no evidence at all for any hybridity, which is itself very odd in the broad context, and begs, but has not yet received, an explanation. There have been plenty of opportunities in every northern hemisphere country for trans-specific sex. The sweet apple is not only a sexual snob, but it has arrived on our supermarket shelves essentially without the hand of man.

The range of the genome explains the flexibility of the varieties. Roughly from the years of the 1400s to the 1700s, this genome, in the whole of Western Europe, gave us a range of cider apples. It was realized, albeit empirically, that cider, particularly for the expanding numbers of agricultural workers, was a rich source of the vitamins B-12 and C.

From 1815, peace broke out in Europe. With the change in domestic facilities, as the huge and now almost redundant steel industry switched from cannonballs to domestic ranges, the selective hunt for cooking apples, virtually all of which date from 1820 to 1910 and are almost exclusively English, was on. You cannot do much sophisticated fruit cookery with a suspended cooking pot, but you can with a range. In previous centuries, the network of nurserymen, which had existed in Western Europe from the 1600s, would have cast aside as useless the spontaneously-emerging, high-acid, tough-skinned monsters like a ‘Bramley’s Seedling’. Within a century, every autumn month now had its exclusive and unique ‘cooker’.

How will this enormous and flexible genome respond next? ■
In the run up to the 2010 World Cup, I found myself in the unusual position of being asked to offer advice about how international football teams should prepare for games at altitude. Although the South African venues were at moderate altitudes of less than 1,500m and would not present the same challenges as the South American cities (altitudes of up to 3,500m) which had been the subject of my own empirical analysis of international football games, my research was nonetheless of interest to many journalists. Thus, it led to interviews for Sky News and Korean TV, as well as an article in New Scientist.

The main concern seemed to be whether footballers’ performance would be affected by altitude sickness, which is often experienced by mountain climbers. At altitude, the drop in air pressure makes it difficult for the body to obtain sufficient oxygen. The resulting lack of oxygen and dehydration can lead to breathlessness, dizziness, fatigue, headaches, nausea and sleeping difficulties. Physiological studies on a handful of subjects have shown how the human body copes with and eventually adapts to these extreme conditions. My original research aimed to use the substantial historical record of football results to understand the effect of altitude on the physical ability of players. However, I also drew on my personal experience of trying to carry out physical exercise while living in La Paz (altitude of 3,500m), and understood that at least a week was needed to acclimatize to the altitude. Football clubs have failed to recognize this, however, typically releasing their players five days before international games, hardly sufficient time to acclimatize to the high altitudes of South America. The challenge for managers is to decide between arriving with maximum physical fitness but unacclimatized and accepting a gradual decline in fitness while adapting to altitude.

In 2007, the impact of altitude on international football received substantial attention when FIFA banned football matches above 2,500m due to medical concerns about the players’ health. The implications of this ban were most pertinent for Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, given that these teams were perceived to have an unfair increased home advantage due to the altitudes of their respective capital cities, La Paz (3,500m), Quito (2,800m) and Bogota (2,640m). FIFA’s decision was seen as inequitable by these countries and perceived as a bias towards sea-level teams, such as Brazil and Argentina, which were concerned by playing at these altitudes.
altitudes. Indeed, the Bolivian president, Evo Morales, claimed that the ban discriminated against Bolivia and actively campaigned against it by demonstrating his football skills on a high altitude pitch to prove that it was not dangerous. Furthermore, one could argue that FIFA should also consider the medical implications of playing football at other environmental extremes, such as hot and humid conditions. In May 2008, FIFA suspended the ban after a letter of protest from CONMEBOL, the governing body of South American football. All member associations, apart from the Brazilian Football Confederation, backed the suspension of the ban.

Through collaboration with sport scientists, physiologists, and an analysis of over a century’s worth of football results in South America, our research established that it is the change in altitude that determines the likely outcome. While football teams from sea level were at a disadvantage at altitude, the converse was also true in that high altitude teams were also at a disadvantage when playing at sea-level. This latter result may be a consequence of the fact that high-altitude natives are relatively unable to increase their physical performance at sea level. We advise that teams prepare for approximately one to two weeks at the altitude of the venue. This would enable sea-level teams to perform closer to their potential than if they arrived at moderate/high altitude on the day of, or just one to two days before, the football match. Altitude also influences the aerodynamics of the ball whereby the reduced atmospheric pressure allows the ball to travel faster and in a straighter line. My recommendations for managers are to allow sufficient time to gradually acclimatize, monitor players’ ability (both physically and psychologically), reduce training intensity for the first two to five days, provide adequate recovery breaks, modify the team’s strategy to account for altitude and shoot at the goal from greater distances than would be typically attempted when playing at sea level.

There was substantial speculation about how Fabio Capello, manager of the England National Football Team, would plan for the effect of altitude. The squad spent two weeks training at 600m in the Austrian Alps and also used oxygen tents to simulate higher altitudes. Of course, as we all know, altitude is just one of many factors that determine a winning football team.
Professor Jack Pole
Rhodes Professor in American History in Oxford, 1979 to 1989
Fellow of St Catherine’s College

Jack Richon Pole was born in London in 1922. His father, Joe Pole, had arrived in Britain from Ukraine as a boy. The Jewish family were en route to New York but got no farther than Glasgow. Joe was imprisoned as a conscientious objector in the First World War and later he worked as a journalist and as the head of publicity for United Artists in London.

There he met Jack’s mother, Phoebe Rickards, from a more anglicized Jewish family who ran a fleet of horse-drawn carriages, and later, taxis. She had been a suffragette and was once arrested in Hyde Park. Later she was a prominent Labour member of the council in Finchley and frequently crossed swords with the local MP, Margaret Thatcher. When his mother died, Jack Pole received a handwritten letter of condolence from Mrs Thatcher, by then the Prime Minister.

This radical background left Pole with an ingrained lifelong hatred of social and racial injustice. He campaigned for the rights of Commonwealth immigrants in Britain in the 1960s and supported the struggle for black civil rights in the US. He was sent to progressive schools: first, aged 4, to the experimental Malting House School in Cambridge founded by the educationist Geoffrey Pyke, which Pole disliked, and then King Alfred School in Hampstead where he was much happier.

On leaving school he went straight into the Army, and for most of his six years in uniform he served in antiaircraft batteries, at Scapa Flow, in Somaliland and on the South Coast trying to shoot down V1 flying bombs.

He went up to The Queen’s College, Oxford, in 1946 where he took a First in Modern History. Pole could have become a French historian, but he chose to work on the then unfavoured subject of US history and studied for his PhD in Princeton from 1949. It was unusual for a young British historian to be trained in the US at this time, but it was the making of Pole’s career. It introduced him to the US, its leading historians and their most recent work. During one summer holiday he
and another notable English historian, Gerald Aylmer, took a road trip across America. Pole met Marilyn Mitchell in New York. They married in 1952 and had three children. The marriage was dissolved in 1988.

Pole spent the academic year 1952-53 teaching at Princeton and then returned to a lectureship at University College London in 1953. He taught there for a decade before moving to Cambridge as Reader in American History and Government with a Fellowship of the newly founded Churchill College, where he was eventually Vice-Master. In 1978 he was elected to the Rhodes Chair of American History in Oxford, which he held from 1979 to 1989 with a Fellowship of St Catherine’s College. Both colleges were of recent foundation and were modern in design, and Pole enjoyed the less formal atmosphere they encouraged and was socially as well as academically active in each.

At Cambridge and then Oxford he set about building up US history and freeing it from the prejudices of more hidebound colleagues who objected to the study of such a new country and of such a brash popular culture. At Oxford he changed the syllabus, increasing the number of options in US History and changing their nature. The final-year undergraduate special subject on “Slavery and Secession” had been a history of the Civil War as a struggle between white men. Pole changed this to “Slavery and Emancipation” with a focus on the struggles of black men and women. The course looked beyond 1865 to consider the failure of reconstruction after the Civil War to safeguard black civil and political rights in perpetuity.

Pole brought to the study of US history in both universities the latest ideas and research; he also attracted star US historians to Cambridge (as the Pitt Professor) and to Oxford (as holders of the visiting Harmsworth chair). The historian to whom he was closest was Richard Hofstadter of Columbia University, the most fluent and sophisticated of all postwar American historians.

Pole’s first published works were on Abraham Lincoln. They included a powerful tribute to the Civil War President delivered at Cambridge on the centenary of his assassination in 1965. He wrote and edited several books, sometimes with US co-editors, and compiled many selections of documents. His textbook, Foundations of American Independence 1763-1815 (1973), introduced many a sixth-former to American history. But as a populariser he had high standards and was publicly critical of the broadcaster Alistair Cooke’s version of US history in his 1972 TV series America.

Pole published a series of works on the colonial origins of the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the framing of the Constitution, and the debate over its ratification. Perhaps his most important book was Political Representation in England and the Origins of the American Republic (1966) which immediately took its place with the revisionist work of such leading US historians as Bernard Bailyn and Gordon Wood. Together, these historians explained the revolution in the colonists’ own terms and with due regard for the political language in which they expressed themselves and why they had rebelled.

Pole’s book examined the development of representative politics in the key colonies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, relating this to English antecedents, tracing the growth of a revolutionary consciousness in the 1770s, and examining the new political arrangements developed by each state in independence. Mixing institutional history, constitutional scholarship and the history of political thought, the work was immediately hailed as a classic.

Of equal stature is Pole’s study, The Pursuit of Equality in American History (1978). In it he examined different types of equality in US history – political, civil, racial, social and...
economic — and traced them through the experience of different groups, from slaves and labour radicals in the 19th century to New Deal workers in the 1930s and feminists in the 1970s.

Pole was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1985. In retirement he painted, read poetry and continued to play cricket into his seventies, by which time he was suffering from Parkinson’s disease.

In 1957 he had co-founded a cricket team, the Trojan Wanderers, which meandered its way through the cricket grounds of Oxbridge and the south of England for many years and gave Pole — no very talented player it must be said — the greatest pleasure. His supervisions and tutorials were wont to end with a cricketing story or the appreciation of a notable player. In later life his companion was the English scholar, Janet Wilson. He is survived by three children.

Professor Jack Pole, historian of the US, was born on March 14, 1922. He died on January 30, 2010, aged 87.

This obituary was first printed in The Times on 18 February 2010.
Alan Head was an inspirational scientist with an innate ability to transcend intellectual barriers.

He first appeared in the UK as an Australian genius in the famous Bristol group of materials scientists and physicists in the late 1940s. Indeed, their daily coffee meetings were a major influence in shaping the way he worked and the topics he addressed. He first visited Oxford when Peter Hirsch was setting up the Materials Science Department in the 1960s. Here, the combination of Alan’s pioneering theories and the rapid advances in electron microscopy soon made him a guru in the fundamental area of metal plasticity known as dislocation theory. It was only with the invention of the electron microscope that metallurgists were first able to verify the existence of dislocations at atomic scales, even though they had been postulated decades earlier. Their fundamental role in metal failure means that they continue to be studied intensively to this very day.

Little did I know that a world-leader in such an important scientific field would be giving a talk at a meeting of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Melbourne that I attended in 1978. What caught my eye was a talk by Alan entitled ‘Applications of Galois Theory in Elasticity’. My reaction was that no materials scientist could possibly be erudite enough to pontificate about such a refined and inaccessible mathematical theory. However, Alan not only knew much more about Galois Theory than most pure mathematicians but he was also able to communicate his profound understanding with anyone who showed his enthusiasm.

Alan Head Visiting Fellow, 1986 & 1990

Alan not only knew much more about Galois Theory than most pure mathematicians but he was also able to communicate his profound understanding...
Lord Wolfson, like his father Sir Isaac, took a close interest in St Catherine’s, of which he had been an Honorary Fellow since 1963. Generous donations from the Wolfson Foundation, which he chaired from 1972, have funded the building of the College’s Wolfson Library, supported Fellowships in Medicine, History and Biology, and contributed to the refurbishment of College buildings, while his business acumen helped the College in its drive towards greater efficiency in the 1980s. Lord Wolfson’s interest in history contributed to his personal regard for Alan Bullock, who also served as a trustee of the Foundation for 16 years and was asked to write the note on Sir Isaac for the series of FRS Memoirs. The major work of Alan’s later years, Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives, was awarded the Wolfson Prize for History in 1991.

Among the most notable of the beneficiaries are Wolfson College, Oxford, which was jointly funded by the Ford Foundation and founded in 1966 with Sir Isaiah Berlin as its president; and Wolfson College, Cambridge, which opened in 1977. All the women’s colleges in Oxford, and New Hall (now Murray Edwards College) at Cambridge, also benefited. The Foundation often worked in partnership with government – in the establishment of a Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund in 1990, for example, and with institutions such as the Royal Society. In the scientific field, it funded projects ranging from a geophysics laboratory at Cambridge to a genome research centre at Sussex and a medical image computing facility at Imperial College, London.

Leonard Wolfson was a shrewd steward of his commercial and philanthropic inheritance. He was fundamentally shy, and his public style was low-key and punctilious, in contrast – perhaps in reaction – to that of his Glaswegian father, one of the most rumbustious, charismatic and hard-driving entrepreneurs of the post-war era. In the management of his business interests, however, Leonard was an autocrat who brooked no debate and could be chillingly high-handed with subordinates. On one occasion he called for a decision on a choice of new computers, and every manager present voted in favour of a proposal from the American manufacturer Amdahl. ‘I have 12 casting votes,’ Wolfson responded. ‘You’ll have IBM.’

It was Wolfson’s habit to make an annual tour of inspection of GUS’s warehouses and offices in the north of England, paying particular attention to the state of the gents’ lavatories in each facility as an indication of the general state of maintenance. These tours were conducted from a large Daimler driven by an elderly chauffeur: on one occasion near Manchester, when the limousine broke down on a busy motorway, Leonard simply got out of the car and stood in the middle lane with his hands raised, forcing an
Leonard Gordon Wolfson was born on 11 November 1927 and educated at King’s School, Worcester. His father, Isaac, was the son of a Russian-Jewish immigrant who settled in Glasgow and made a living as a cabinet maker. Leonard joined him in the business, becoming a director of GUS in 1952 and managing director a decade later. Isaac was anxious to see his son develop into a great man of the business world, and on one occasion called on the Governor of the Bank of England to discuss the possible purchase of the Anglo-Portuguese Bank, with a view to giving it to Leonard to run.

Expansion continued into the 1960s with the acquisition of Times Furnishing and Willerby menswear. But having been regarded as one of Britain’s most exciting businesses, GUS came to be seen by the stock market in later decades as dull, and resistant to modern trends both in retailing and in corporate governance. An absence of voting rights on GUS shares issued in takeovers over the years gave the Wolfsons disproportionate power, which they exercised with as little outside interference as possible.

Leonard became joint chairman of GUS with his father in 1981, but was effectively in sole charge as Isaac gradually succumbed to Alzheimer’s disease. When Isaac died in Israel in 1991, aged 93, GUS was worth £3 billion. By then Leonard Wolfson had taken the group out of high street retailing and manufacturing, retaining its profitable core of mail order, finance and property. The business weathered the recession of the early 1990s, but faced new challenges in the mid-1990s from discount stores and the wider availability of consumer credit. In 1996 Leonard retired, handing over the chairmanship to his cousin David, Lord Wolfson of Sunningdale, who had been Margaret Thatcher’s chief of staff.

Leonard Wolfson was deeply interested in history, appointing historians such as Lord Bullock and JH Plumb as trustees of the Foundation, and founding in 1972 an annual Wolfson History Prize for books which combined scholarship with accessibility to the general reader. His politics were of the centre-right: never an ardent Thatcherite, he favoured Michael Heseltine’s bid for the Conservative leadership in 1990, and in later years argued for British membership of the euro.

Leonard Wolfson was president of the Jewish Welfare Board from 1972 to 1982, a trustee of the Imperial War Museum and a patron of the Royal College of Surgeons. He held honorary fellowships and doctorates from a large number of colleges and institutions in Britain and Israel besides the pair which bore his name. He was knighted in 1977 and was created a life peer, as Lord Wolfson of Marylebone, in 1985. He also inherited his father’s baronetcy, created in 1962.

He married first, in 1949, Ruth Sterling, with whom he had four daughters. After 41 years the marriage was dissolved, and in 1991 Lord Wolfson married secondly, and very happily, Estelle Jackson (née Feldman).
Father Charles Smith was a leader of the Anglo-Catholic movement (for many years as a member of the General Synod and chairman of its Catholic group) who became a Roman Catholic priest after his retirement, and was followed to Rome by many of his former Anglican parishioners.

As an Anglican, he was not — for most of his life — one of those Anglo-Catholics who suffered from any doubts as to whether the Church of England was truly part of the Catholic Church; at the same time, his spirituality was formed from his earliest years by Roman Catholic devotional and liturgical practice. His father, a lapsed Catholic, gave him a manual of Catholic devotions which helped to form his prayer life as a boy.

Throughout his life as an Anglican priest he kept closely in touch with continental thinking on liturgical questions (publishing, for instance, as early as 1968, a guide to the new Roman practice of concelebration in which the ceremonial directions of the Sacred Congregation of Rites were expounded and adapted for Anglican use).

Non-English speakers who attended High Mass in his last Anglican parish, St Mary Magdalen, Oxford, often supposed that they were in a traditionalist Roman Catholic establishment, with such elaborate care and numinous feeling for the beauty of holiness did the celebration unfold. Smith followed closely, nevertheless, the norms of modern Roman practice except in two respects: the clergy continued to face the East (he was never persuaded by what he regarded as the bogus scholarship which claimed that in the early Church the priest faced the people) and the English was that of Archbishop Cranmer rather than what he perceived as the flat and clumsy language of today. A confused American visitor once asked him, after High Mass: ‘Is this place really part of the Church of England?’

‘This,’ replied Father Charles, in his grandest manner, ‘is the Church of England as God intended her to be’.

Charles David Smith was born in London in 1915 on the feast of St Charles Borromeo, which he kept as his name day. His family moved to India where his father (an NCO in the Royal Army Medical Corps) had been posted. The family returned to England when he was eight, and settled in Wallingford, Oxfordshire, where he gained entrance to Wallingford Grammar School. He flourished academically and in 1933 gained a place to read theology at St Catherine’s Society, Oxford. Here, by bicycle, he explored the churchmanship of the city’s many places of worship.

Colin Stephenson — who was to become a close friend (later to precede him both at St Mary Magdalen, Oxford and at the Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham) — remembered that he taught him ‘all the ecclesiastical ropes’. There were, he told Stephenson, only five Anglican churches in the British Isles in which one could completely rely on finding the Catholic faith in its fullness. He graduated and was awarded a Gladstone scholarship to St Deiniol’s College, Hawarden, North Wales, where each year a scholar from Oxford or Cambridge spent a year on research.

In 1936 Smith entered St Stephen’s House, Oxford, the most ‘advanced’ Anglo-Catholic seminary in the Church of England. He was
ordained deacon in Bath and Wells Cathedral in 1938, and after a first curacy served at Holy Trinity, Bath, went to Swindon, where he spent eight years as priest-in-charge of St Saviour’s, a chapel of ease attached to the Anglo-Catholic shrine of St Mark’s, Swindon.

In 1949 he became Vicar of St Peter’s, Streatham, South London, where his celebrated tenure was to last for nearly two decades. It was in Streatham that his influence, not only within the narrow confines of the Anglo-Catholic party but also in the wider Church of England, began to grow.

In 1962 he became an honorary canon of Southwark Cathedral, and in 1964, Rural Dean of Streatham and Mitcham. In 1965 he was elected a Proctor in Convocation and (with one short gap) was a member of General Synod until 1980.

In 1968 he was appointed Administrator of the Anglican Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, a post at the centre of the Anglo-Catholic movement and of its aspiration (at that time still a live issue) for reunion with the Holy See. Twenty years later, after he had become a Roman Catholic, he expressed the hope that a joint shrine would be built on the original spot.

In 1972 he was appointed to his final tenure, as Vicar of St Mary Magdalen, Oxford. During term time, it was necessary to be in church early to be sure of a seat, and his influence over a generation of undergraduates was deep. This was due partly to the liturgy but also to his great pastoral gifts. It was said that wherever there was a street accident in his parish, Father Charles would be there before the ambulance.

He became chaplain to the two theatres close to the church, and was to be found behind the scenes as naturally as in his parishioners’ homes. Perhaps his most signal contribution to the Anglo-Catholic movement took place during these years. When St Stephen’s House, his old theological college, was overtaken by a crisis of morale, he took over as principal for one term, during which he imposed sweeping reforms and was instrumental in the appointment of a strong new principal, Father David Hope, later to become Archbishop of York.

In 1983 he retired; the next year he was received into the Roman Catholic Church. After years of heart-searching, his once rock-like faith in the catholicity of Anglicanism had collapsed. The year after his reception, he was ordained a Catholic priest and became assistant curate at Corpus Christi, Headington, Oxford.

During the ensuing years he received a good number of his old Anglican parishioners into the Catholic Church. This was, perhaps, only to be expected. To those who knew him he was always the model of what a Catholic priest should be.

Father Charles Smith, Anglo-Catholic leader, was born on November 3, 1915. He died on January 29, 2010, aged 94.

This obituary was first printed in The Times on 11 February 2010.
HERBERT BAKER-SHORT (1942, Modern Languages)

On his arrival in Britain at the age of thirteen, Herbert was taken into the family of Rev L Baker-Short, the Minister of the Unitarian Church in Kendal, in the county of Westmorland. He was a successful scholar, attending Heversham Grammar School and being awarded a scholarship to Manchester College, Oxford, his intention then being to follow his adopted father into the Ministry. However, in a country at war, he chose to join the army and relinquished his scholarship, making it available to another student. His experiences in combat left him bitterly disillusioned and when he returned to Oxford after the war, he turned to more secular studies, reading German at St Catherine’s Society. At both Manchester College and St Catherine’s, he made friendships which were lifelong.

In 1949, he married Kitty Braun (‘Kay’) in a ceremony at Manchester College Chapel. In post-war austerity Britain, this was a declaration of faith in the future and the beginning of a long and close marriage. For the greater part of his working life, Herbert was employed by the heating engineers Andrews Weatherfoil as Labour Manager. His negotiating skills were an asset at a time when industrial relations in this country often became destructively bitter, and he was proud of the fact that under his management Andrews Weatherfoil never had a single strike.

In later years, after leaving industry, he turned his talents to examining students of English as a Foreign Language. He was also a member of Mensa. He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Kay, and by their three daughters, five grandsons and three great grandchildren, who have found in him a great source of strength and encouragement.

CHARLES THOMAS BEER (1945, Chemistry)

On June 15, Dr Charles Beer died peacefully at the Sunrise Senior Living Home in Vancouver. He was born in Leigh, Dorset on 18 November 1915. At an early age, he became interested in science and, in 1948, received a DPhil in Chemistry from Oxford University. In 1951, he moved to North America, accepting research fellowships and positions at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City (1951-54), the University of Western Ontario (1954-55, 1957-60), McGill-Montreal General Hospital Research Institute (1955-56), and the University of British Columbia (1960-81), where he became Professor in the Department of Biochemistry in 1967. He was also an Honorary Senior Scientist in the Department of Cancer Endocrinology at the British Columbia Cancer Agency.

Dr Beer’s major contribution to medicine was the isolation of the anti-cancer drug ‘vinblastine’ from the leaves of the Madagascar periwinkle plant (vinca rosea) at the University of Western Ontario in 1958, where he worked closely with Dr Robert L Noble. His biochemical expertise was crucial to the isolation and purification of ‘vinblastine’ – a drug that is still used for the treatment of a variety of cancers. The discovery of ‘vinblastine’ is generally considered a milestone in the development of chemotherapy. In 1997, Dr Beer was inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall
of Fame, together with Dr Noble. He became a Member of the Order of Canada in 2003. Highly intelligent, articulate and witty, he delighted in conversation and was always keen to talk about science.

In his heyday, he was an ardent mountaineer and thoroughly enjoyed his association with the Alpine Club of Canada, where he formed lifelong friendships. The last of a family whose lineage stretches back hundreds of years, Dr Beer will be sincerely missed by colleagues and friends. A memorial lecture honouring Dr Beer was held on 15 July 2010, at the Diamond Lecture Theatre, BC Cancer Research Centre.

JOHN BRUNSKILL (1949, Chemistry)

Dr John Sidney Almond Brunskill’s long career in scientific research included writing scientific papers and lecturing at University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology for over 25 years. On hearing John had passed away, his friend and former colleague, Professor Ashish Dee, said he would never forget him and would greatly cherish the time they spent in scientific research together, as John was a pleasure to work with and a kind and generous friend.

DENNIS CHITTY (1918, Biology & DPhil Ecology)

Dr Dennis H Chitty, born in 1912 in Bristol, died on 3 February 2010 in Vancouver. Predeceased by his first wife, Helen, Dennis leaves behind his wife Sherry, a son, two daughters, two stepsons, two stepdaughters, six grandchildren, seven step-grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren. They will miss him dearly. Dennis was forthright, gracious and witty. A consummate lifelong learner, he pursued new interests including cooking, Spanish and PowerPoint, after retirement. Additionally, he studied the work of P G Wodehouse, on whom he gave several lectures.

For 18 years, Dennis was a dedicated volunteer in the admitting department of University of British Columbia (UBC) Hospital, and a member of the Volunteer Services Association Board. Participants at the Vancouver Institute, on whose board he served, will fondly remember his ushering skills. He earned a BA from the University of Toronto and a DPhil from Oxford University, where for 26 years he worked with Charles Elton. In 1963, Dennis became Professor of Zoology at UBC, retiring in 1978 as Professor Emeritus. His research focussed on understanding population cycles in small mammals, but his move to Canada gave him the opportunity to teach undergraduates and to explain science to non-scientists. UBC awarded him a Master Teaching Award in 1973. He was a superb mentor of students, graduate and undergraduate.

Dennis was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, was awarded the Fry Medal of the Canadian Society of Zoology, and was also awarded a DSc from Oxford. In 1993, a lecture series was established in his honour at UBC. His many papers in scientific journals were widely quoted. His book, Do Lemmings Commit Suicide?: Beautiful Hypotheses and Ugly Facts, was published by Oxford University Press in 1996.

A celebration of Dennis’s life was held on Tuesday 6 April in the reception centre of the UBC Botanical Garden.

DUNCAN CLARKSON (1948, Modern Languages)

After graduation in 1951, Duncan worked in the cotton industry as a company secretary for twelve years. He then changed career to teaching Modern Languages. His chief
language was French, but he also used his German, learnt Italian before a school trip, and later Spanish, so that he could teach it to O-level.

He married Janet in 1967 and they had two children, Martin and Helen, who both followed their father to Oxford (LMH) but not into teaching.

After living in Huddersfield for most of his adult life, he spent the last two years in Edinburgh, living close to Helen and his grandsons. In June this year, he went to a nursing home, where he died peacefully on 2 November 2010.

DUNCAN HUTCHEON (1948, DPhil in Medicine)

Duncan E Hutcheon, MD, physician and educator, died on 20 January 2010 at Gottlieb Memorial Hospital, Melrose Park, Illinois. Born on 21 June 1922 and raised in Kindersley, Saskatchewan, Canada, he was a graduate of the University of Toronto, receiving his MD in 1945 and BSc in Medicine in 1947. He matriculated in 1948 for his DPhil at St Catherine’s Society.

He was Associate Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine from 1990 to 1993, and then Senior Pharmacologist at the Pfizer Therapeutic Institute, Maywood, New Jersey (NJ) from 1951 to 1957. From 1943 to 1946, he served as a Captain in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1963 and the American Board of Clinical Pharmacology in 1991.

Dr Hutcheon was a Professor of Pharmacology and Medicine at the University of New Jersey School of Medicine and Dentistry until his retirement in 1991, when he was honoured as Professor Emeritus. In New Jersey, Dr Hutcheon did research and teaching in basic and clinical pharmacology. He undertook the first laboratory studies on the action and metabolism of norepinephrine and the first clinical studies on the diuretic action of furosemide (Lasix).

He moved to Chicago in 1997, a year after the death of his beloved first wife, Jean-Marie Hutcheon. In Chicago, Dr Hutcheon was a consultant in science education and information technology in local schools. He was President of the Percy Julian Institute for Science Education, and in 2000, as the Director, launched the first Percy Julian Symposium in Science Education held at Oak Park and River Forest High School, which recruited science teachers and students for presenting projects at annual symposia. At the time of his death, Dr Hutcheon was working on a project to have each symposium’s top students publish their research projects online in Science Education magazine.

He is survived by his second wife Lucia Kryzeviciene, his children, Gordon, Jean-Marie, Marcia and Megan, his six grandchildren, and his first great grandchild. Dr Hutcheon celebrated his great grandson’s birth three days before he died.

JAMES O’NEIL-LEWIS (1954, Social Studies)

Dr James O’Neil Lewis was a noted Civil Servant and a key advisor to Trinidad and Tobago’s first Prime Minister, Eric Williams, in the days of the country’s pre- and post-independence era. He attended the Queen’s Royal College in Trinidad and matriculated at St Catherine’s Society in 1954. He served as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, headed the Industrial Development Corporation, and was a judge of the Industrial Court when he finally retired.
GORDON PEILOW (1976, Law)

Gordon Peilow left St Catherine’s College in 1980 having gained a BA (and subsequently an MA) Jurisprudence. Study and the academic life of St Catherine’s were important to Gordon, who enjoyed and benefitted from the relaxed, less formal environment St Catherine’s provided. He was able to immerse himself fully in the many cultural activities available in Oxford, and in particular, it was here that his love of music was nurtured, as he sang in the St Catherine’s choir. In later years he sang in the Lawyers’ Music Chamber Choir in London.

Studying for his MA in History in later life was a real pleasure for Gordon, as he loved the subject. Such was Gordon’s interest in history that he was studying for a Doctorate to complement his MA, using the Bodleian Library in Oxford for research purposes. In addition to his Law and History MA achievements, Gordon accrued other useful qualifications that would stand him in good stead as his career developed. He was a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and as an early advocate of alternative dispute resolution, was a member of both the Law Society Dispute Resolution Group and the Dispute Resolution User Group for the telecommunications industry.

As a senior lawyer with extensive litigation and general commercial advisory experience, Gordon spent some 15 years working as part of the specialist litigation team within the Global Services Division of British Telecom and eventually became Group General Counsel for BT Syntegra responsible for litigation in that division. Whilst in that role, he notched up several cases that were reported in the press, with two in the Court of Appeal, and handled a number of major claims involving the Government both at home and overseas. Gordon was always immensely interested and enthusiastic about his work and thoroughly enjoyed debating legal and ethical issues with his friends. Over the years, whenever a lawyer was needed by family and friends, Gordon stepped in and always achieved the best possible result. He was a passionate believer in justice and was always ready to champion the rights of the individual.

Gordon had a lively interest in language: he was fluent in French, spoke passable Spanish, and knew Latin. French was his real forte, as he spent a great deal of time in a house in South-West France, which he and others had bought and restored. The house featured highest on his list of places to stay with both friends and family. Gordon enjoyed good food and fine wines, a field in which he was a bit of an expert. He was never happier than when entertaining his family and friends with excellent meals. These gatherings were very important to Gordon, who was a very generous and convivial person.

ROBIN ROOK (1941, Modern History)

Robin Rook was born on 29 July 1923, and attended Oakham School in Rutland. He went on to read Modern History at St Catherine’s College, Oxford. He spent time doing freelance lecturing on all aspects of theatre. He wrote plays for television and directed at the City Literary Institute. He later taught History at Kingsbury County Grammar School and then English at Bury St Edmunds. His last appointment was as Principal Lecturer in Drama at Hertfordshire College of Higher Education. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

FRED SAIGEMAN (1951, Modern History)

Fred Saigeman was born and lived most of his life at ‘Hillside’ in Fittleworth, Sussex. Born in 1931, Fred attended the village school until 1941 and then went to Midhurst Grammar School. He stayed at school in the sixth form and won a place to read History at St Catherine’s Society, Oxford. After two years
of service in the Army Education Corps as a sergeant, he was appointed to teach History at the Glyn Grammar School for Boys in Epsom. His time at the Glyn School gave him the opportunity to develop as a very effective teacher and he clearly enjoyed his work there. Fred was editor of the school magazine for some years and increasingly involved boys in various editorial tasks. He remained at the Glyn School until he took early retirement in 1980 to look after his mother who was bedridden by the late 1970s.

Fred developed a strong interest in making cider in his retirement years. He drove to Castle Cary in Somerset to collect a second-hand cider press, which he set up in a shed in the garden. This for some years pressed many sacks of apples, thus producing much happiness for Fred and for those men of the village who gathered in the garden in the evenings to enjoy the libations so freely provided. During his later years, Fred became interested in cats. He had a large cage-like structure erected in the garden, but the cats soon penetrated the house and during the last few years he did all that he could to feed and to sustain quite a sizeable number, who were encouraged to settle in the house and its surroundings.

Peter Gosden

CHRISTOPHER WILFORD (1951, Engineering Science)

My father fondly remembered his time at St Catz, particularly coxing the First Eight. He used his Engineering degree to realise his ambition to travel and work abroad, firstly in Nigeria and then in Tonga where he was also a keen sailor. The last six years of his career were spent working for the United Nations in Libya. He enjoyed a long retirement with his family in the West Country near Bath. Sue Wilford (1978, Geology)

NOTIFICATIONS

Mr Grant Anderson (1996, Chemistry)
The Revd W. J. Brown (1947, English)
Mr Nicholas Fanourakis (1954, Economics)
Dr Raoul Farley (1955, Industrial Relations)
The Revd James Haldane-Stevenson (1930, Modern History)
Mr Thomas Jones (1948, Geography)
Dr Robert McKee (1968, English)
Mr Robert Milne-Tyte (1952, English)
Mr Eric Morgan (1947, Physics)
Mr Maurice Parker (1947, Modern History)
Mr Samuel Quarm (1956, Visiting Student)
The Revd David Russell (1941, Oriental Studies)
Dr Archibald Smith (1966, PPE)
Mr David Tallis (1952, Chemistry)
The Revd Harold Welch (1946, PPE)

CORRECTIONS

An administrative error lead to the incorrect inclusion of Charles Armstrong (1984, Philosophy and Modern Languages) and James Usherwood (1992, Biological Sciences) in the notifications list of The Year 2009. We are deeply sorry for this mistake.
Admissions 2010

UNDERGRADUATES

Biological Sciences
Stephanie Barrett - Spalding High School, Lincolnshire
Stephen energy - Woking College, Surrey
David Fisher - Judd School, Tunbridge
Suean Hawkins - Northgate High School, Ipswich
Owen Leyshon - Greenhedges Valley Comprehensive School, Hertford
Robert Lucas - Portsmouth Grammar School, Hampshire
Benjamin Trigg - Sandridge Community College, Elgin
Elizabeth William - St. Olave's Grammar School, London

Chemistry
James Foster - Cobden's School, Bristol
Lucia Grisard Papares - Queen's College, Spain
Samuel Hull - Goldthorn School, Bristol
Louise Kaye - Northwold College, North Yorkshire
William Lewis - Royal Grammar School, Newcastle
Duncan Leith - Bisham's School, Devon
Jonathan Mannouche - Queen Elizabeth's School, Hertfordshire
Wim Bower - Southbourne High School, Hertfordshire
Alan Wine - Brymbo Grammar School, North Yorkshire
David Zimmerman - St. Olave's High School, North Battle Abbey

Computer Science
Joshua Morgan - Cheltenham College, Cheltenham
Matthew Paterson - Bexleyheath College, Bexley

Economics & Management
Joel Edmundson - Worthing Sixth Form College, West Sussex
Zachary Connoor - City School, Ipswich

Engineering Science
Erik Asgardsdottir - Chelwood School
Samuel Briggs - University College London, London
John Laverty - Writtle College, Essex
Almeon Seed - Ngee Chen, Junior College, Singapore

English Language & Literature
Mary Anderson-Budge - Wycombe High School, Buckinghamshire
William Barlow - Blue School, Wells
Charlotte Clark - Francis Holland School, London
Shahnoom Khanom - St Paul's Girls' School, London
Sanja Haranji-Wells - Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School, Kent
Christopher Lambert - Peterborough College, Northampton

Experimental Psychology
Joshua Connor - Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School, London
Emma James - St. Paul's Girls' School, London
Alex Stanworth - Uxbridge Grammar School, Uxbridge

Fine Art
Tara Morgan - Witley Institute of Art & Design
Thomas Tyburn - St. Gregory's Catholic Comprehensive School, Tunbridge Wells

Geography
Richard Brown - King's School, Eton
Ashley Cooper - Eton College, Windsor

Human Sciences
Arthur Laidlaw - Radley College, Abingdon

International Relations
Naomi Scott - Lady Margaret School, London

Law
Rebecca Wyper - Norwich High School for Boys

Languages
Edmond Seabright - Lycee Pierre de Fermat, France

Physics
Clive Smith - Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys, Tunbridge Wells

Politics
Sofia Beatty - Copleston High School, Ipswich

Psychology
Edmund Seabright - Lycee Pierre de Fermat, France

Russian
Lucy Hethcock - Cambridge University, Cambridge

Spanish
Caroline Siebald - Franzotes Gymnasium, Germany

Spanish Literature
Cathie Yusuf - Winchester College, Winchester

Sports Science
Penny Meades - Chigwell School, Essex
Christian Simon - Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Theology
Richard Brown - King's School, Eton

Theology & Politics
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge

Theology & Religion
Naomi Scott-Mearns - Notre Dame Sixth Form College, Leeds

Theology & History
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge

Theology & History of Art
Alison Cheshire - Downside School, Bath

Theology & Law
Naomi Scott-Mearns - Notre Dame Sixth Form College, Leeds

Theology & Mathematics
Stefan Ruffell - Eton College, Windsor

Theology & Music
Alistair Pepper - Peterhouse College, Cambridge

Theology & Philosophy
Daisy Eldridge - Wellfield Grammar School for Boys, Tunbridge Wells

Theology & Politics
Arthur Laidlaw - Radley College, Abingdon

Theology & Russian
Lucy Hethcock - Cambridge University, Cambridge

Theology & Spanish
Caroline Siebald - Franzotes Gymnasium, Germany

Theology & Spanish Literature
Cathie Yusuf - Winchester College, Winchester

Theology & Sport Science
Penny Meades - Chigwell School, Essex

Theology & Theology of Religion
Naomi Scott-Mearns - Notre Dame Sixth Form College, Leeds

Theology & Theology of the Bible
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of Work
Stefan Ruffell - Eton College, Windsor

Theology & Theology of Work
Alistair Pepper - Peterhouse College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of the Bible
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of Work
Stefan Ruffell - Eton College, Windsor

Theology & Theology of the Bible
Alistair Pepper - Peterhouse College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of Work
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of the Bible
Stefan Ruffell - Eton College, Windsor

Theology & Theology of Work
Alistair Pepper - Peterhouse College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of the Bible
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of Work
Stefan Ruffell - Eton College, Windsor

Theology & Theology of the Bible
Alistair Pepper - Peterhouse College, Cambridge

Theology & Theology of Work
Atalanta Fitzgerald - Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge
Rebecca Clark (Warwick New College, Oxford; DPhil Physics),

Aberdeen),

DPhil Cardiovascular Medicine

Hussain Contractor

(Yale University),

Rebecca Clark

(1550-1700)

Zoe De Toledo

(MEng New College, Oxford),

DPhil Zoology

Hajira Dambha

Biology (Integrative Bioscience)

Financial Economics

Laurea Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Italy),

Aleksandar Dedic

Psychological Research

Lei Ding

France),

Eva Didier

Mathematics

Gemina Doolub

(1550-1700)

DPhil Computer Science

Katherine Kirk

Mathematical Modelling & Scientific Computing

Natalie Keating

DPhil Mathematics

Savina Joseph

& Theoretical Chemistry

Luyun Jiang

DPhil Cardiovascular Medicine

Raja Jayaram

(1550-1700)

BMBCh

David Innes

MSc Computer Science

Cornell University, USA),

Nicole Inci

(BSc Imperial College London),

MSc Mathematical Economics

Joanne Jusko

(1550-1700)

DPhil Social History

Simon Holmes

Anthropology

David Hall

Physics

Andres Acosta

(BSc University of Toronto),

MSc Physical Education

Katie Hodgkinson

(1550-1700)

DPhil History of Art & Visual Culture

George Mackinlay

BCL

Mijin Kim

DPhil Clinical Particle Physics

Martha Kromkamp

(1550-1700)

DPhil Microbiology

Lucas Kuenzel

(1550-1700)

BSc University of Michigan, USA),

MBA University of Minnesota, USA)

Alvina Nkasi

MSc Social Science, Society & Environmental Policy

DPhil Anthropology

Nanics Nyabola

Evidence-Based Social Intervention

Devan Govender

Evidence-Based Health Care (part-time)

Amit Gill

(1550-1700)

DPhil Medical Science

Nikki Khitchib

MB ChB University of Calicut, India; MD University of Regensburg, Germany),

Wen-Chun Ho

(1550-1700)

DPhil History of Art & Visual Culture

Krippa Hinton

BCL

BMBCh

BMBCh

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Admitted to the Fellowship

Dr Gordon Ganz to a Fellowship by Special Election

Dr Cameron Helfinger to a Junior Research Fellowship in Law

Dr Duncan Robertson to a Fellowship by Special Election in History

Dr Jonathan Healey to a Fellowship by Special Election in History