Master and Fellows 2011

**MASTER**
Professor Roger W Ainsworth, MA, DPhil (FBA)
Tutor in Economics

**FELLOWS**
Sudhir Anand, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Economics

Richard J Parish, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Indian Languages

Louise L Fawcett, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Director of the Smith Institute in Mathematics

Marc Lackenby, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Geometric Group Theory

Peter R Franklin, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Music

Alistair H Donald, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Zoology

Sudhir Anand, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Biochemistry

Alistair H Donald, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Zoology

Timothy Bayne, MA, DPhil (BA St Andrews, MA, DPhil)
Tutor in Mathematics

Andreas Muench, MA (BA, MA, Dr phil, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Inorganic Chemistry

Christoph Reisinger, MA, DPhil (Lic en Sci Phys, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Mathematical Physics

Udo C T Oppermann (BA, MA, PhD Philipps Marburg)
Professor of Theoretical Chemistry

Kerry M M Walker, MA, DPhil (BA St Andrews, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Chemistry

Andrew M Barr, MA, DPhil (BA St Andrews, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Biochemistry

Angela R Brueggemann, MA, DPhil (BA, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Molecular Biology

Jonathan S Morgan, MA (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Tutor in Law

James E Thompson, MA, DPhil (BA, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Chemistry

Alistair H Donald, MA, DPhil (BA Collby, MA, DPhil)
Professor of Zoology

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On the eve of our fiftieth year, our sense of renewal remains as timeless as ever. The vibrancy and brilliance of St Catherine’s comes from the dynamic interaction between our students, Fellows and staff. Renewal, however, implies loss as well as gain, and we were deeply saddened to lose Founding Fellow Wilfrid Knapp in March of this year. Wilfrid’s character, and the selfless help and advice which he and his wife Pat universally dispensed, had touched the heart of a very large St Catherine’s global community, who came to pay due homage by filling St Mary’s to the gunwales. Since his death, the Wilfrid Knapp Memorial Fund has been established, and our community has continued to demonstrate vigorously the esteem in which he was held. The Fund – when combined with other scholarships and prizes set up in the Knapp name – currently stands at £430,000. Meanwhile, a bronze bust of him, sculpted by Pat Knapp, will be arriving soon to preside over the Wilfrid Knapp Room. It is sad to reflect that the life of our last link amongst the Fellowship to St Catherine’s prior to the Bullock era has been extinguished, but the vivid memories of Wilfrid’s vigour and creativity will live on.

2011 also brought the sad loss of our Founding Fellow in Economics, Laurie Baragwanath. The debt we owe to him is considerable and we reflect upon his tireless efforts in entrenching our endowment in the early days. He died shortly after making what would turn out to be his last visit to College, to attend the Stated General Meeting, and I find it most poignant indeed that he was able to do so. I know that he drew much comfort from finding the College to be in good health.

This Michaelmas Term, we welcomed several new members to the Fellowship. It was a great pleasure to have admitted Giles Keating (1973, PPE), who has given
a most important benefaction to the College to aid the work of our Indian Visiting Students programme. Giles Keating’s benefaction provides a Scholarship Fund that will help students from India, with high academic ability but from disadvantaged backgrounds, to come to the College as Visiting Students. While providing these students with all the advantages of an Oxford education, we hope too that they will return to India equipped and prepared to serve their communities. We are deeply grateful for this gift which will enable us to continue to uphold the vision of our Founders, deepening our commitment to widening participation in Higher Education.

We are equally delighted with the new teaching additions to the Fellowship. Ben Bollig arrived this term from Leeds University as Tutor in Spanish, specialising in Latin American Literature. Ben’s research includes coordination of the ‘Poetics of Resistance’ project which aims to examine the contemporary relationship between political resistance and poetic creation in the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking worlds. He follows in the distinguished footsteps of Colin Thompson, who retired this year. Colin spent most of his final year as Senior Proctor. Countless colleagues in the University, including the Vice-Chancellor, have expressed their admiration to me regarding the way Colin discharged his duties in that office, and we are grateful for that.

We also welcome Eleanor Stride, our first Fellow in Biomedical Engineering. Eleanor comes with an impressive research portfolio from University College, London. Her research focuses on the design of systems which combine therapeutic delivery with imaging and treatment monitoring. I am delighted, too, to report the appointment of Professor Peter Ireland to the Donald Schultz Chair in Turbomachinery. Peter maintains the strong and vigorous link with Rolls-Royce started by Don Schultz, Founding Fellow here in Engineering.

We were sorry to lose our Junior Research Fellow in Philosophy, Maja Spener, who came to the end of her tenure. Maja played an active role in Common Room life and we wish her well. At the same time, we welcome Jess Metcalf as Junior Research Fellow in Biology, whose research focuses primarily on infectious disease dynamics and human demography. She has broad research interests and has published on the conservation of marine turtles and the longevity of tropical rainforest trees. On the Medical Sciences front, we celebrated in June the considerable contribution to the life of the College that Helen Mardon had made over the years, wishing her well in facing new opportunities ahead, whilst at the same time welcoming Professor Kate Carr to the Fellowship. Kate has already played a pivotal role, alongside Ashok Handa and Robert Wilkins, in running the Medical Sciences programme for a large number of students.

The Fellows have worked as hard as ever in juggling the competing calls on their time.
Century French Writing, published by Oxford University Press. The Bampton Lectures have taken place since 1780 and concentrate on Christian theological topics. Richard joins a long line of prestigious Bampton lecturers, including of course our former Master Raymond Plant, and he is to be congratulated for bringing his book to press in record time following their delivery. Similarly, Marc Mulholland has miraculously delivered the completed script of his new book Bourgeois Liberty and the Politics of Fear: From Absolutism to Neo-Conservatism, also to OUP, having produced it at the same time as holding the office of Dean, as well as being History Senior Subject Tutor and delivering a substantial teaching load. Finally, Mr J C Smith has published with co-authors The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages, Volume One: Structures. We congratulate him and his collaborators on this substantial piece of work, no doubt the start of many volumes.

Professor Peter Edwards has had the honour bestowed on him of being invited to deliver a Royal Society Prize Lecture, the Bakerian Lecture, whilst Professor Sir Michael Atiyah has been appointed a Grand Officer of the Légion d’honneur in recognition of his work in mathematics. Professor Ahmed Zewail, one of our ten Nobel Laureates, was made the 2011 Priestly Medallist for the development of ultrafast probe methods in chemistry, biology and materials science.

The achievements of our students this year seem particularly remarkable, and as ever, diverse. Five Firsts in Chemistry; the top First in the University in Chemistry Part 1 (David Shepherd, Gibbs Prize); two other prizes in Chemistry; Jonathan Mannouch, Alice Golland, exceptional performances in every sense of the word in Music finals, and the Junior Mathematical Prize to Zubin Siganporia. We were delighted that our Materials Scientists did so well across the board, and in Medicine, Emily Brown won the Examiner’s Observed Structured Clinical Examination Prize for overall performance in Part I Prelims, and Katharine Orf secured the Peter Tizard Prize in Paediatrics. Paul Fisher crowned his College career with the Law Faculty prize in Constitutional Principles of the European Union, for his performance in the BCL.

Our students’ sporting achievements continue to amaze us all. Abigail Milward and Margherita Phillip secured Blues in skiing, and Alex Hamilton represented the University at the annual varsity Rugby League Match, for which he was awarded a Blue. In the wider world, the achievements of our community have been remarkable. Femi Fadugba was named as the UK’s Top Black Student at a ceremony in the House of Commons – commended for his visionary efforts in developing solar energy across Africa. Meanwhile, Michael Saliba, who is studying for a DPhil in Physics, was ranked fourth in this year’s World Universities Debating Championship for ‘English as a Second Language’ (ESL) debaters, the highest ranking ever achieved by a German native at the World Championship.

When colleagues around the University and further afield see our annual report, they inevitably remark on...
the breadth and intensity of activity which emanates from this College. I pay tribute to the enormous energy and commitment which Fellows and staff bring to bear in helping the College achieve its objectives. I am deeply grateful, too, to the College officers for their detailed work, most of which is often carried out behind the scenes, in helping to ensure that St Catherine’s continues to be a stimulating place where our students may develop their potential.

Excitement is growing as we approach our half-century as a College next year. Since 1962, financial support for our students has been increasingly important. Our friends and alumni have shown they understand this and the number of Foundation Scholarships in College, designed to support those who are most in financial need, has increased by twelve in the last year, taking our total number of Foundation Scholars to fifty-four. I am very pleased, too, to announce the recent arrival of a most generous pledge of challenge funding for two Reach Oxford Master’s Scholarships. We have accepted the challenge with alacrity.

There will be a very active programme of activities for our alumni and supporters over the next year to mark our fifty years as a College and a book about St Catherine’s will also emerge from the presses. It seems some while now since we took the decision to produce this to mark the fiftieth year of the College’s existence, and one hundred and forty-four years after the original Delegacy of Unattached Students was formed. The book was to be picture-rich, designed to portray life at St Catherine’s over the years, but decidedly not an encyclopaedic history of our community. Contributions to the book were to be sought from friends and students alike, and having mapped out a suitable structure for the story, these would be used to illustrate the text as it developed.

This carefully constructed master-plan has, however, been hijacked by the avalanche of contributions unearthed during the process of producing the book. Michael Frayn, on one of his visits to College as the Cameron Mackintosh Visiting Professor of Contemporary Theatre, talked about the moment, in writing a play, when the characters begin to find their own voices, the play then being taken in the direction the voices dictate. So it has been with our book – our preconceived notions of the story to be told have been overtaken by the vibrant and insistent voices of our contributors. Instead of a narrative illuminated by contributed vignettes, we have a series of rich portraits, very much to the fore, with the narrator merely interlinking information.

Of the many submissions we have received for inclusion, I conclude by quoting from just one of them. Surely our founders would be satisfied to know that our students had felt of St Catherine’s that it ‘was a quiet place where I could think, could dwell in books and work on being the person I wanted to be’. It is most humbling for all of us to play a small part in that great story. ■
The two Proctors ascended the old stone stairway to the Archive Room in the Great Tower of the Bodleian Library, as if entering a long-forgotten corner of Gormenghast. The Archivist showed us a parchment document from 1248 which contained the earliest written reference to the Proctors in the University of Oxford.

The fundamental responsibility of the Proctors is to ensure that the Statutes of the University are upheld. They sit on the Council and all the central committees of the University, representing the ordinary academic in the corridors of power. They have a weekly off-the-record meeting with the Vice-Chancellor, at which they may raise any issue they consider important, can attend any other committee and call for any papers they want to see. They therefore acquire a detailed working knowledge of the way the University works and contribute to policy-making. Some weeks were spent in wall-to-wall committee meetings, usually in windowless rooms in Wellington Square, and it was easy to lose concentration. But this is how policy is formulated and important decisions are taken - for example, about major building projects or Oxford's response to the fees question - so one needs to keep as alert as possible. It's also the price of democracy. Better a few hours of boredom punctuated by the occasional lively exchange than top-down management which speaks the language of consultation but which prefers the tactics of the bully.

Fortunately, the representative role of the Proctors extends into more entertaining parts of university life, with frequent invitations to receptions and dinners, from tenants of university farms to college feasts. One unforgettable experience for me was climbing Magdalen Tower early on May Morning in full Proctorial fig and standing there as the choir greeted the spring. The Proctors also have a considerable ceremonial role. If you don't secretly enjoy dressing up, Latin and sermons, the Proctorship is probably not for you. They play a significant part in degree ceremonies, and mastering the ritual and the Latin was a challenge I rather enjoyed. It was hard to keep a straight face because it felt as if we were unlikely models strutting our stuff in some strange fashion parade.
"The only delusion is certainty" which may be downloaded from the University Church website. I was the first Senior Proctor for a good many years to undertake one of the stated duties of the office, singing the Latin litany early one morning in St Mary’s, an unlikely but interesting task for a Nonconformist minister like me. People sometimes question these relics of Oxford’s very Anglican past, but I believe that it is salutary to remember where we have come from and enjoy such occasions for what they are. Fortunately, we are not expected to sacrifice every weekend to ceremony: both my Pro-Proctors, Angela Brueggemann and Karl Sternberg, occasionally stood in for me, and both rose to the challenge splendidly. They also helped with the much less agreeable task of attempting to prevent post-Finals behaviour from getting out of hand and imposing spot fines on those who were caught trashing. You would perhaps be surprised at the chosen weapons we confiscated, which ranged from eggs and baked beans to shampoo and squid.

Older members of St Catherine’s will recall that the Proctors exercise disciplinary powers over the student body, and may themselves have been subject to Proctorial attention, when Proctors prowled the streets of Oxford at night trying to stop misbehaving undergraduates escaping from their clutches and climbing into their colleges. But the old policing powers of the Proctors, and their ability to act as both judge and jury in cases of breaches of the regulations, were removed a few years ago. The most difficult moment we had to face was the occupation of the Radcliffe Camera. Many of the occupiers were not students of the University, and they refused to enter into any kind of dialogue. Senior officers met in almost permanent session to explore options, but serious concerns about the building and its contents led us to accept police advice. I watched the whole operation as the police went in and evicted the remaining protesters, quietly, efficiently and carefully, then went in to inspect the damage (of which there was very little). It was a troublesome time, because many of us were sympathetic to the protesters’ cause, though not to their tactics. We decided that it would be counter-productive to impose any sanctions other than a warning. The fines we collected for other instances of bad behaviour during the year were recycled into a good cause, the Oxford Hub, an inspirational body which co-ordinates all student voluntary work in the University.

The more serious cases (mercifully infrequent) have to be referred to a Disciplinary Court, at which the Proctors act as prosecutors. Much of the detailed preparation of evidence is done by Dr Brian Gasser, Clerk to the Proctors, and his small but dedicated staff. Brian has the most extraordinary fund of knowledge of precedents, procedures and regulations and a Proctor would be foolish to ignore his advice.

I may have now retired from the fray, but there remain battles to be fought in Higher Education. To remain silent when we should speak out or apathetic when we should act can only hasten the triumph of the unimaginative, the uninspired and the undemocratic. That’s one lesson I’ve learned these past few years. As for the Proctorial year itself, I wouldn’t have missed it for anything.
The Master writes about Catz fivezero, the College’s fiftieth anniversary campaign, ahead of a monumental year for the College.

Our fiftieth anniversary presents us with a remarkable opportunity, both to reflect on all that St Catherine’s has achieved and to look forward with excitement and expectancy to what the future will bring. In that spirit, I want to send my sincere thanks to our generous community of donors for all they have done in securing the future of our mission: the pursuit of academic excellence and the enhancement of creative thinking.

Launched in Trinity Term 2008, the Catz fivezero campaign aims to raise in excess of £10 million to fund major investments in four key areas: student support, teaching and research, buildings and facilities, and the general endowment. I am delighted to announce that we are half-way towards achieving that goal, following our most recent financial year in which we secured over £2 million in donations. Please see our donor list for a complete list of those who so generously gave during the last calendar year.

It has been particularly moving for me to note the tremendous response to the Memorial Fund established to honour the legacy of our late Founding Fellow, Wilfrid Knapp. So far, almost £200,000 has been raised for this fund, which will be used to endow new scholarships for our students. The broadening of our student community was an issue perennially close to Wilfrid’s heart and I am delighted that we are able to pay tribute to his vision through the establishment of this Fund.

I am confident that 2012 will be a simply unforgettable year for all of us associated with the College. I hope that you will enjoy reading through our enclosed brochure, detailing the many events which will commemorate our golden jubilee, and indeed, that we will see you at some of them.

If you would like more information about supporting the Catz fivezero campaign, or about our upcoming programme of events, please contact our Head of Development, Saira Uppal, on +44 1865 281 585 or at saira.uppal@stcatz.ox.ac.uk.
Postcards to the Master

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 landed on the Master’s desk from, amongst other countries, Ghana, Indonesia, South Africa, Italy, China, Singapore and Thailand. Here are four of the many he received…
TO ROGER, I have just finished my 2 weeks on project with the new school in the hill tribe around Chiang Mai, Thailand. The teaching has been so rewarding and I really feel I have made a difference. I thank you for your help in getting me here. I have so many wonderful memories I will cherish forever and cannot wait to share with you in the future.

Love,

Keren

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The master
St Catherine's College
Oxford

The Chiang Museum

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Professor Roger MacEwen
St Catherine's College
Oxford

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The Chiang Museum
Catz Arts Week, held last Trinity Term, began with the Summer Showcase variety performance, a staple of the Catz cultural calendar. Familiar faces were out in force – the occasion was a swan song for some of our finalists – as well as many new talents. The DNA actors whetted appetites for the Catz-directed and produced play running throughout Arts Week. DNA, as playwright Dennis Kelly explained in a Q-and-A session in the JCR, is a study in how extreme situations get out of control, bond unlikely and dysfunctional people together and change the relationships we take for granted. Bullock Drama and theatre coming out of St Catherine’s can be relied on to experiment and challenge, and DNA was no exception.

As the week went on, salsa, ceilidh and beat-boxing workshops offered something different to do in the evening and the ever popular Open Mic Night proved relaxing, as jazz and spoken word filtered through a dimly lit MCR. Meanwhile, yoga, life drawing and the popcorn-fuelled Cannes at Catz foreign film nights proved immensely popular. The main intention of the week was displaying works which usually remains hidden in College; works which, during the week, were displayed finely in the exhibitions which opened in the JCR and Bernard Sunley with a champagne reception. The JCR walls became charged with the colours of paintings, drawings, watercolours, digital pieces and photographs. Across the quad, Fine Artists, Jennifer Mustapha and Adriana Bidianu had achieved something wonderful in gathering a collection of pieces under the theatre’s roof. Eerie geometry mixed with screen-printed buildings and media pieces to produce an atmosphere of brooding in contrast with the colourful reflections on memories of people, places and experiences which were the mainstay of the amateur submissions.

My favourite part of the week was listening in on reactions to the sculptures which invaded the College overnight. Confusion over the plaster cast birds which littered the water garden was fast followed by admiration for the tower of collapsing Perspex, which stood out as a blatant anomaly against both the natural green of the Quad and the calculated symmetry of Jacobson’s buildings.

It has been a privilege to be at the heart of Arts Week. Co-organiser Ali Godwin and I have been touched by the way individuals have gone above and beyond to help make an idea casually bandied about in Hilary, a Trinity Term success. We have many people to thank: the Arts Committee – Vicky, Annelise, Mariam, Tara, Adriana, Jennifer, Ridhi, Stephan and Robin; the Music Society – especially Ben and Scott, DNA director Louisa and producer Natalie, the College; and last but not least, all those who helped cart the easels from the Ruskin and back. I hope that the tradition will catch on.
‘The Future of Intervention and Nation-Building’:
Ambassador Peter Galbraith (1973, PPE)

After a decade of high-profile international intervention, Ambassador Peter Galbraith, distinguished diplomat and author, returned to St Catherine’s to deliver the thirteenth annual Nairne Lecture.

There can be few people more qualified to address the College on ‘The Future of Intervention and Nation-Building’ than Ambassador Galbraith. Instrumental in uncovering the gassing of Kurds in Saddam Hussein’s Iraq as Senior Advisor to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; pivotal, in his role as the first US Ambassador to Croatia, to the conclusion of conflict in the country; the former UN Deputy Special Representative for Afghanistan has enjoyed a remarkable career.

The Ambassador’s characteristic willingness to frankly give voice to his opinions was evident in a wide-ranging lecture in which he questioned the wisdom of interventions in Iraq and Afghanistan. He reminded the audience that the war in Afghanistan will be the longest in the United States’ history and that the US has spent money more in Iraq than it did in World War II. He described the interventions in Bosnia, Kosovo and Libya as relatively successful, yet suggested that unrealistic ambitions and the absence of local partners in Afghanistan and Iraq had created ‘wars without end’. Operations in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Libya succeeded, he claimed, because they enjoyed international support. Predominantly airborne, these were operations for which the support of local partners on the ground was overwhelmingly clear. In contrast, a desire to ‘nation-build’ in Iraq and Afghanistan was too unrealistic a goal, and caused the missions to fail.

The lack of local partners meant that nation-building would simply not work in Iraq and Afghanistan, Galbraith claimed. The enactment and legislative activity of the Coalition Provisional Authority, created following the successful defeat of Saddam Hussein, represented an ‘extraordinary programme of state building’. A breathtakingly wide array of ambitious reforms, he argued, was poorly executed by military personal with scant expertise to carry them out and was entirely unwanted by local populations on the ground.

Most notable was the Ambassador’s criticism of the lack of attention paid to ethnicity in the nation-building strategies employed by the US and its allies. He said that the US military ‘seem clueless that it might matter whether they are talking to a Kurd or Arab, a Sunni or Shiite, a Pashtun or Tajik.’

Galbraith’s concluding message was one of caution and pragmatism. Successful intervention, he maintained, was both possible and necessary, but he urged intervening powers to limit their ambitions to the removal of tyrants only when ‘local partners are capable of being assisted’, and insisted that such partners must then be left to shape their own destinies.

Rob Campbell-Davis (2009, PPE)
Oxford Investment Partners (OXIP) has now passed the five-year mark since its inception in May 2006. By 31 October 2011, assets under management had grown from the initial £90 million to £445 million; the number of clients had increased from the original three – Catz, Christ Church and Balliol – to a total of seventy-four. Five Oxford colleges now account for 34% of assets under management, eight external pension fund clients for 52%, nine charity clients for 6% and fifty-two individual clients for 7%. In February 2012, we are launching a Defined Contribution pension fund, which will be available on the Fidelity platform.

As a long-term investor, our investment objectives are to protect against inflation, to allow for a sustainable amount of annual spending, say 3%, and to accumulate capital (but only once the first two objectives have been satisfied). These objectives necessitate taking investment risk. The nearest thing to a risk-free asset, Government index-linked gilts, satisfy the first objective, but not (today) the second and the third. The question is then: how much risk should we take and in what form?

Nominal bonds, starting from today’s yields, are unlikely to achieve any of the three objectives, unless we are heading for prolonged deflation. Absolute return strategies (hedge funds of various kinds) do not reliably live up to their name; in aggregate they fell 20% in 2008 and are down about 4% in 2011. Choosing the right managers is therefore essential. Commodities and other real assets are closely tied to economic cycles; investment timing is crucial. Currencies trade at valuations that no-one can reliably account for or forecast. Equities provide protection against moderate inflation, and the compounding power of the reinvested dividend is undeniable. It is not surprising that the experience of uncomfortably high inflation, followed in the final quarter of the last century by the ‘great moderation’, caused investors to dramatically increase their allocations to equity. But those equity investors celebrating the above-average returns earned in the years leading up to the new millennium would have been astonished to learn that, a mere eleven years later, the real return on government securities in the thirty-one-year period since 1980 would have exceeded that on equities.

We know from history that equity volatility can be disturbing over periods of twenty-five to thirty years – significant even for a long-term investor. We regard equities as the natural return-seeking asset and would happily invest passively for the 100-year return. But the medium-term volatility of equities leads us to seek...
Since its inception, the fund has outperformed our benchmark by 2% per annum.
The Cameron Mackintosh Inaugural Lecture

'Actor? We thought you said Doctor'

This Michaelmas Term, distinguished playwright, actor and writer, Meera Syal, delivered her Inaugural Lecture as Cameron Mackintosh Visiting Professor of Contemporary Theatre.

Meera Syal MBE, the writer and actor best known for her television work in Goodness Gracious Me and The Kumars at No. 42, was welcomed to St Catherine’s in Michaelmas Term to begin her Cameron Mackintosh Professorship in Contemporary Theatre. A large audience of students, academics and invited guests enjoyed the narrative of Meera’s professional career, punctuated with film clips, monologues and one-liners.

Meera directly connected her British-Indian identity with her passion for theatre: ‘I had to somehow tell those stories in order to be heard, to exist’. Creativity was, she explained, ‘a matter of survival’, and theatre can take ‘the confusion and apparent random mess of life and fashion them into two hours of condensed story that makes sense’. As a self-described ‘brown girl who spoke Black Country’, Meera found comic material in her ‘cultural schizophrenia’.

It was success at the National Student Drama Festival and the Edinburgh Fringe which propelled Meera into the professional world, acting with Joint Stock on a tour which ended at the Royal Court. Meera admitted, ‘I can’t deny the universe handed me a whopper of a gift at this point in my life. And luck does play a part, but the important thing for me was to grab every opportunity even if it scared me, because what I didn’t want to do was live with regret’. At the Royal Court, she was part of a golden period of creativity under Max Stafford-Clark: ‘This was the mid-1980s, when alternative comedy was challenging a lot of old prejudices and kicking out sexism and..."
racism in stand-up, and similarly, the theatre was actively looking for new unheard voices'.

After theatre and film successes, and publishing the novel Anita and Me (which she would later adapt for film), Meera found a surprising lack of challenging parts in television: ‘It was a real reality check. After playing such diverse roles on stage, none of the work I was offered reflected the kind of women, like me, that I knew’. Flaws in Asian characters were hard to find, ‘and flaws are very important because people were terrified of casting an Asian as a bad character in case they appeared racist’. Out of this desire for representation came Meera’s first writing for television – My Sister’s Wife, and the film, Bhaji on the Beach. It also inspired the Radio Four cross-over hit, Goodness Gracious Me, later televised for BBC Two, and the much beloved sketch, ‘Going Out for an English’, which Meera played for the audience, saying: ‘When it works, comedy is immediate, brutal, and magical’.

Meera’s career has given her an expert perspective on comparing live performance with television. She sometimes toured with material from her television work: ‘On stage you use your whole body and voice to reach to the back of the stalls, and you ride the audience’s reaction like a surfer on a wave; it’s a shared experience. On screen, the camera picks up your thought processes, the wave of an eyelash has meaning and, if anything, you underplay and let the audience fill in the subtext and come to you’. But in either case, ‘it has to be real’. Meera was able to combine the ‘live buzz’ and the ‘spontaneous connection’ of improvisation with the television studio in The Kumars At Number 42, a unique blend of sitcom and chat show.

Having been involved in two successful comedy series back-to-back, Meera found herself ‘a comedy actress, or even worse, a comedienne, all the years of theatre work forgotten’. However, she fought this typecasting with a second novel, Life Isn’t All Ha Ha Hee Hee, which she then adapted for BBC Two, and a musical for Andrew Lloyd Webber called Bombay Dreams. On the difficulty of choosing projects, she quipped, ‘I always ask myself what would Dame Judi do? Would she do Celebrity Coach Trip? Probably not, and that’s good enough for me’.

However, when she was offered the role of Shirley in Willy Russell’s iconic Shirley Valentine, Meera says, ‘I grabbed at it. Though two hours on stage alone in a one-woman show was completely terrifying, that’s why I knew I had to do it. You have to do stuff that scares you at regular intervals; it’s what makes you grow and keeps you alive and curious’. This summer, Meera will be taking on her first Shakespearean role at the RSC, playing Beatrice in Much Ado About Nothing: ‘I hope I will be able to involve some of the students in the preparation process for this role over the next academic year’.

Whether they wished to find careers in theatre or not, Meera advised the students in the audience to ‘celebrate and exploit what makes you different. Be proactive, as life can hand you nuggets of luck but you have to dig for them first. And most importantly, follow your passion. A life without purpose goes very slowly’.

David Ralf (2008, English) graduated from Catz last Trinity Term and has taken up his post as this year’s University Drama Officer, a position created by the Cameron Mackintosh Drama Fund.
## Finals Results 2011

### Biological Sciences
- Jeffrey Douglass - II (i)
- Rebecca Hildred - II (i)
- Peter Sibthorpe - I
- Joseph Stilman - II (i)
- Samuel Phillips - II (i)
- Oscar Robinson - I

### Chemistry (BChem)
- Edward Beake - II (i)
- Hannah Buckley - I
- Claire Carpenter - I
- Simon Cassidy - I
- Aileen Frost - II (i)
- Alice Gatland - I
- Katherine Higgon - II (ii)
- Jeremy Law - II (i)
- Michelle Savage - I

### Computer Science (BSc)
- Peter McCurrach - II (i)

### Computer Science (BCompSc)
- Toby Smith - II (i)
- Marcin Ulinski - II (i)

### Economics & Management
- Ayush Vaid - II (i)

### Engineering Science (BEng)
- Alexander Dobbs - II (i)
- Matthew Fruinns - II (i)
- Edward Porter - II (i)
- Samuel Rushworth - II (i)
- Cavan Still - II (i)
- Joshua Sutherland - I
- Mark Weston - II (i)

### English Language & Literature
- Rebecca Angel - II (i)
- Caroline Bedd - II (i)
- Rebecca Carter - II (i)
- Roland Lask - II (i)
- Anna Miller - II (i)
- Mark O’Dow - II (i)
- David Roll - II (i)
- Theodore Whitehouse - II (i)

### Experimental Psychology
- Amanda Boyce - II (i)
- Alan Higgins - II (i)
- Dennis Holmes - II

### Fine Art (BA)
- Svantana Charhia - II (i)
- Florence Mather - II (i)

### Geography
- Carl Assmundson - II (i)
- John Ferrar - II (i)
- James Geard - II (i)

### History
- Alan Davies - I
- David Hether - II (i)

### Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry (MBiochem)
- Nishal Desai - II (i)
- Charlotte Heads - II (i)

### Physics, Politics & Economics
- Nicolaas Borgstein - II (ii)
- Nicola Fong - II (i)

### Medical Sciences
- Apoorva Ajayakumar - I (i)
- Rohinie Lalor - II (i)
- Annalise Lallo - II (i)
- James Newman - II (i)
- Chin Yee Chang - I (i)

### Modern Languages
- Caroline Corben - II (i)
- Timothy Bayers - II (i)
- Mary Horley - II (i)
- Helena Moore - II (i)
- Eleanor Mortimer - II (i)

### Modern Languages & Linguistics
- Sophie Roberts - II (ii)

### Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry (BSc)
- Richard Crawford - II (i)
- Claire Hedges - II (i)

### Modern Languages
- Caroline Corben - II (i)

### Music
- James Maloney - I
- Louise Mallory - I (i)

### Oriental Studies
- Sarah Galali - II (i)

### Philosophy, Politics & Economics
- Nicolaus Armstrong - II (i)
- James Fong - II (i)
- Katherine Lark - I
- Stephanie Newton - II (i)
Santosh Thomas - II (i)
Felix van Lithburg - II (i)

Physics (RA)
David Cheng - II (i)
Chen Chieh - II (i)
Amy Johnson - II (i)
Yuu Hierr - III

Physics (MPHys)
Geoffrey Evans - I
Pascal Jeanner - II (i)
Alice Perkins - I
Scott Riverborough - II (i)

Psychological Sciences
Hayley Dean - I (i)

Psychology, Philosophy & Physiology
Jessica Cnam - I

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Scholars
Karen Belcher (Mathematics)
College Scholar
Anna Byrne Smith (Nursing Science) Obituaries
Sarah
Mary Chua (Geography)
College Scholar
Ditze Darke (History)/Phil Rothemund Scholar
Gregory差 (Chemistry)
Kery Scholar
Benjamin Gaunt (Computer Science) Exhibitioner College Scholar
Alice Goathy (History)
College Scholar
Charlotte Goff (History)
Garret Scholar
David Griffin (Engineering) Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar
Science/Geoffrey Griffin Scholar

PRIZES AND AWARDS

University Prize
Undergraduate
Morgan Advanced Ceramic Prize for the Best Performance in First-year Practicals 2011
Hetherington Memorial Prize for the Best National Ceramic Graduate Nomination 2011
British Telecom Research and Technology Prize for Mathematics & Computer Science 2011
Atlas Learning Outstanding Memorial Prize for Chamber Music Composition 2011

BRACKEN A T CENN Prize for the Best National Ceramic Graduate Nomination 2011

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The Bailey Prize was awarded to James Grant for his dissertation on the sociology of contemporary education. The Burton Prize was awarded to Jonathon Swinard for his dissertation on the artistic life of the College. The College Prizes were awarded to students for their contributions to the College. The Francis and Caron Leask Music Prize was awarded to Ali Fazal for his dissertation on the history of music. The Frank Allen Bullock Prize was awarded to Andrew Tyler for his dissertation on the history of mathematics. The Gardiner Prize was awarded to Catherine Smith for her dissertation on the history of art. The Harold Bailey Prize was awarded to Kevin Smith for his dissertation on the history of philosophy. The Hart Prize was awarded to Soumya Bose for his dissertation on the history of science. The Katritzky Prize was awarded to Lavinia Randall for her dissertation on the history of chemistry. The Katritzky Prize was awarded to Victoria Noble for her dissertation on the history of music. The Michael Atiyah Prize was awarded to Sownak Bose for his dissertation on the history of mathematics. The Neville Robinson Prize was awarded to Katrina Spensley for her dissertation on the history of economics. The Nick Young Award was awarded to Victoria Noble for her dissertation on the history of art. The Rose Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The Rupert Katritzky Prize was awarded to Natalya Zeman for her dissertation on the history of chemistry. The Smith Award was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The Stuart Craig Award was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of economics. The Thomas Jefferson Award was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The Thomas Jefferson Award was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of economics. The Wallace Watson Award was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The Wallis Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of economics. The Wells Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The Wells Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of economics. The York Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The York Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of economics. The York Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of philosophy. The York Prize was awarded to Sarah Price for her dissertation on the history of economics.
Graduate Degrees & Diplomas

During 2010-2011, leave to supplicate for the DPhil was granted to the following:

Roham Alvandi (Politics & International Relations)

Amitava Banerjee (Medical Sciences)
Neglected Issues In The Epidemiology Of Vascular Disease

Benjamin Britton (Materials)
A High Resolution Electron Backscatter Diffraction Study of Titanium and its Alloys

Alexander Fletcher (Philosophy)
The Eastern Attitudes and Denialist Norms

Jane Friedman (Philosophy)
The Doxastic Attitudes and Evidential Norms

Daniel Hudson (Materials)
Zirconium Oxidation on the Atomic Scale

Jessica Jaxion-Harm (Zoology)
The Relationship Between Coral Reef Fish (Larvae, Juveniles, and Adults) and Mangroves: A Case Study in Honduras

Markos Karavias (Law)
Corporate Obligations Under International Law

Ilias Kylintireas (Medical Sciences)
Use of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance for the Evaluation of Cardiovascular Risk

Rajieke Laszon (Medical Sciences)
Memory B-Cell Responses to Pneumococcal Polysaccharide and Conjugate Vaccines in Adults

Yu Ping Luk (History)
Empresses, Religious Practice and the Imperial Image in Ming China: The ‘Ordination Scroll of Empress Zhang’ (1493)

Tomasz Mazur (Computing)
Model Checking Systems with Replicated Components using CSP

Samantha Mirczuk (Medical Sciences)
Role of transcriptional factors GCMB, SOX3 and GATA3 in parathyroid developmental disorders

Michael Pollet (Engineering Science)
Flow and Heat Transfer in Two Turbine Shaft Seals: The Brush and Leaf Seal

Joseph Chedrawe (MPhil Law)
Form Or Function: The Representation Of Deities In Early Chinese Texts

Justin Winslett (Oriental Studies)
Foreign Aid and Government Behaviour

The following were successful in other examinations:

Nik Abdul Aziz, BCL
Matthew Abraham, BCL
Felicity Bedford, MSc (C) Biodiversity, Conservation & Management
Sanjay Bhattacharyya, 2nd BM
Hemli Box, BSc (C) Financial Economics
Robin Boudsocq, MSc (C) Biomedical Engineering
Heidi Cam-Brown, PGZ
Edmond Chan, 2nd BM
Joseph Chandran, MPhil Law
Tian Chen, MA
Rebecca Clark, PGCE
Samytha Colbert, Master of Science in Evidence-Based Health Care (part-time)
Matthew Cook, BSc (C) Biology (Phytophagous Invertebrates)
Marco Cornel, BSc Law
Elinee Daeke, BSc (C) Global Health Science
Zoe De Takats, MSc (C) Psychological Research
Aleksandar Dedić, MSc (C) Financial Economics
Eva Didier, BSc (C) Social Science at the Internet
Lai Ding, BSc (C) Mathematical & Computational Finance
Asaad Douami, MSc (C) Financial Economics
Robert Dullnig, MA (M פלינל)
John Dunn, BSc (C) Social Anthropology
Michael Dunn, MA (English)
Paul Fisher, BSc (C)
Rachel Garrett, 2nd BM (Graduate Entry)

Ronnie Gibson, MPhil Music

Adrian Gill, MSc (C) Evidence-Based Social Intervention

Adnan Haile, 2nd BM *

Gianluca Reesor, MSc (C) Applied Linguistics & Second Language Acquisition *

Sze-Kie Ho, 2nd BM *

Wen-Chun (Porshia) Ho, MBA

Kate Hodgkinson, MSc (C) Nature, Society & Environmental Policy *

Saima Holman, MSc (C) Economic & Social History *

Michael Roberts, MBA

David Innes, MSc (C) Economics for Development * †

Rajan Jandoo, 2nd BM *

Natalie Keating, MSc (C) Mathematical Modelling & Scientific Computing

Theresa Kenethian, MPhil Oriental Studies (Islamic Studies and History) 

Nikol Nakhimi, MSc (C) Global Health Science

Scott Knetelski, MSc (C) Whiggian & Modern Egyptian Studies

Joshua Landneau, MSc (C) Integrative Immunology

Bai Li Liang, MSc (C) Mathematical Finance (part-time)

Sheila Liu, MSc English

Cheng Ma, MSc (C) Social Anthropology

Austen Marchakos, MSc History of Art & Visual Culture *

Innion Mahwood, 2nd BM

Andrew Miller, MSc (C) Modern Chinese Studies *

Barney Moore, BMW British & European History

Sheikl Naquied, BSc

Ali Nihat, MSc (C) African Studies

Tayo Oyedeji, MSc (C) African Studies

Miao Rong, MSc (C) Applied Statistics

Juliet Raine, 2nd BM *

Camille Rajnauth, MSc (C) Applied Statistics

Kie Redi, MSc (C) Whiggian & Modern Egyptian Studies

Mai Riddel, MSc (C) Whiggian & Modern Egyptian Studies

Aimee Zisner, MSc (C) Neuroscience

Jing Zhu, MSc (C) Whiggian & Modern Egyptian Studies

Amit Gill, MSc (C) Evidence-Based Social Intervention

Onyema Ugorji, MSc (C) Law & Finance

Nicholas Tsao, MSc (C) Contemporary India

Jessica Thorn, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Dee Toor, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Janine Willcock, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Rahim Shah, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Savanah Shaikhzad, MSc (C) Clinical Embryology

Alan Skiffum, MPhil Economics *

Effyrosys Sofia, MSc (C) Mathematics & the Foundations of Computer Science

Dmitry Sokolov, MSc (C) Economics for Development * †

Samara Breng, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Vanessa Sheehan, MSc (C) Clinical Embryology

Suzanne Shaki, MSc (C) Whiggian & Modern Egyptian Studies

Ariane Chinnock, MSc (C) Evidence-Based Social Intervention

Sarah Sheppard, MSc (C) Whiggian & Modern Egyptian Studies

Elena Smerilli, MSc (C) Economic & Social History * †

Emer Denny, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Samantha Song, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Michelle Stump, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Jennice Stump, MSc (C) Environmental Change & Management

Jing Zhu, Certificate in Diplomatic Studies

Alwen Jones, MSc (C) Neuroscience

* indicates previous graduate of the College

† indicates candidates adjudged worthy of distinction by the Examiners

Graduate Scholars

Arina Anislinka (International Development) Donors Scholar

Leopold Bauer (Visiting Graduate Student) Max Planck Fellow

Anne Brock (Chemistry) Leathersellers Company Scholar

Raghu Cataract (Medical Sciences) Light Senior Scholar

Allara Cooper (Social Science of the Internet) Light Senior Scholar

Kimberley Czajkowski (Diploma Studies) RANDOM House Scholar

Nicholas Denny (Medical Sciences) Light Senior Scholar

Emma Fawcett (Chemistry) Leathersellers Company Scholar

Paul Gray (Experimental Psychology) Light Senior Scholar

Craig Johnstone (Chemistry) Leathersellers Company Scholar

Nigel Lane (Medical Sciences) College Scholar

Carly Lefkinton (Geography & the Environment) C C Bowen Scholar

Jennifer McGilligan (MPLS Doctoral Training Centre) Overseas Scholar

Emmi Okada (International Development) Kazuo Scholar

Robhan Paul (Engineering Science) Light Senior Scholar

Chun Peng (East Asian) Light Senior Scholar

Rok Sekirnik (Chemistry) Leathersellers Company Scholar

Archy Songastra (Law) Light Senior Scholar

Tobio Sasaki (Geopolitics, Philosophy & Theoretics) Light Senior Scholar

Deidre Summ (English Language & Literature) College Scholar

Mahlon Spanier (History) Light Senior Scholar

Javier Tolimestro (Modern Languages) Light Senior Scholar

Alexander Taylor (History) College Scholar

Jennifer Thomas (Medical Sciences) Glass Scholar

Raouf Witzemann (Mathematics) Alan Taylor Scholar
In May, Emeritus Fellow Professor Jose Harris delivered a Lecture in honour of Honorary Fellow Professor Rupert Katritzky. The Lecture had additional significance for Jose, since she taught Rupert’s son as one of her first students when she joined Catz in 1978.

Professor Harris’ lecture examined Anglo-Russian cultural relations during the Second World War at several different levels. First, she discussed the extraordinary degree of popular interest in Russian life and culture that appeared to break out in Britain after Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union. This interest was expressed in Russian art exhibitions, theatrical performances, concerts, film shows, public lectures, school projects and ‘Anglo-Soviet cultural weekends’ that were held in cities, towns and villages throughout Britain – often in the most unlikely places – between 1941 and 1944. The lecture posed the question of how far such activities reflected a genuine popular interest in Russia, or were simply a product of propaganda put out by an unusual alliance between the British Communist Party and the wartime Ministry of Information.

Secondly, the lecture looked at Anglo-Russian contacts and exchanges during the war period between universities, academic researchers and specialist scientific bodies in the two countries (including exchange of advanced scientific, medical and engineering research). And thirdly, Professor Harris examined the (necessarily much more limited) British attempts to spread reciprocal information about British ideas and culture within the Soviet Union, through such media as the British Russian-language newspaper, the British Ally (edited by a small group of British journalists resident in the Soviet Union). The lecture suggested that, although undoubtedly fostered by both ‘official’ and ‘communist’ propaganda, popular engagement with Russian culture in wartime Britain was far more widespread, diverse and spontaneous than could be wholly accounted for by such orchestrated pressures. Furthermore, close exchanges between scientific and academic bodies were powerfully driven by the functional pressures of war, but again went far beyond what mere wartime raison d’État required. Finally, though British attempts to spread reciprocal information about British culture within the Soviet Union were severely limited and censored, surviving records relating to the British Ally suggest that they were more extensive and less uniformly futile than later Cold War commentators allowed.

Popular engagement with Russian culture in wartime Britain was widespread, diverse and spontaneous.
In 1968, Wilfrid Knapp wrote that ‘no visitor to the College in term time will encounter a deathly hush, nor could one fail to be impressed by the continuity of undergraduate life and activities.’ Over forty years later, a hushed St Catherine’s has yet to be experienced, with our students throwing themselves into a thriving, and eclectic, array of sporting and cultural activities.

The College’s Men’s First XI Football team, which included top scorer and player of the season, Carl Assmundson, finished third in a very competitive Premier Division. The Second XI remained unbeaten in the Reserves Premier League.

The College’s Women’s Football team were promoted as unbeaten League winners and reached the Cuppers Final, after beating a combined St Antony’s/Wolfson side 6-2 in the semi-final.

College Rugby saw a large intake of talented Freshers boosting the ranks of our more seasoned players. Alex Hamilton, last year’s Captain, represented the Blues Rugby League team in the Varsity Match against Cambridge and received a Blue. Matt Perrins and Rob Campbell-Davis played in the victorious Oxford Colleges XV against Cambridge.

The new Cross Country Running Club, under the leadership of Jamie Shadbolt, became Cuppers champions in October, scoring 628 points, more than double the score achieved by runners-up Magdalen with 309 points.

Men’s Hockey secured promotion to the First Division under the leadership of Ben Rinck.

The Men’s Rowing crew performed impressively in Torpids, their first boat bumping on the last day, rising to fourth on the river, their highest position ever. Meanwhile, the second boat bumped every day, securing blades.

Our Pool team, led by James Foster and Danny Smith, were promoted to the Second Division, while our Darts team secured promotion under the leadership of Ben Stokes.

Catz proudly remains the only College with a dedicated Dodgeball club, while the new Women’s Basketball team, under the captaincy of Juliane Guderian, is a welcome addition to College sports.

Catz Music Society and Choir continue to host a rich programme of Open Mix Nights and lunchtime and evening recitals, under the leadership of Music Society.

Our community evinces a most impressive civic spirit. As ever, sports, clubs and societies provide evidence of vigour and good humoured competition in the College body.

Dr Marc Mulholland, Dean
President Maria Perevedenteva and Chormaster Nick Barstow.

The newly-formed Junto Society, under the leadership of Courtney Yusuf, and named after Benjamin Franklin’s debating group, offers students the opportunity to discuss contentious issues in a relaxed setting.

A new Poetry Society, headed by Benson Egwuonwu, continues to churn out a diverse range of poems as well as offering space for the discussion of classic and contemporary pieces.

Student Welfare teams continue to offer a broad programme of film nights, ‘Fifth Week Cookies’, yoga classes and an annual ‘Welfest’, a highlight of Freshers Week.

And, finally, the JCR’s summer poll saw Becky Wyatt voted ‘Catz Sports Personality of the Year’ for her passionate commitment to Blues Tennis, Football, Hockey, Rowing and Netball. Meanwhile, Nick Barstow was crowned ‘Catz Arts Personality of the Year’ for his management of the Choir and participation in Out of the Blue, the a capella group which this year appeared on Britain’s Got Talent.
This summer, twelve members of the College travelled to South Korea to represent St Catherine’s in the country’s annual STX Cup Korea Open Regatta. The 2km-long race was held on the Misari Lake, the rowing venue used by Seoul when it hosted the 1988 Olympics.

The aim of the race was to raise the profile of rowing in South Korea. This meant that, among our opposition, was a boat made up entirely of celebrities. Aside from providing exciting competition, the participation of the celebrity boat meant that we appeared in two episodes of the South Korean TV programme, ‘Infinite Challenge’, in Korean. Hugely popular, its national acclaim is said to rival that of Top Gear in the UK! This quickly became apparent after our first appearance, when we started getting stopped every few minutes to pose for photographs with fans!

The high-profile nature of the race was also highlighted by the sheer size of our audience. Some 35,000 turned out to watch the race, more than attended the rowing event at the last Olympic Games!

Despite the overwhelming scale of the race, we tried to ensure that we did not put too much pressure on ourselves. Yet, as a college team, we couldn’t help but think that competing internationally against university teams might be punching a little above our weight!

Despite our initial apprehension, we raced very well. Unfortunately, a lack of translation at the start meant that we didn’t know that the race had started until the other boats had taken their first few strokes, and so we lost a good few seconds from the offset. However, we went on to finish third of eight; a great result and a testament to the hard work that the crew has put in this year.

We would like to thank Joon-Son Chung (2010, EEM) and his father, Mr Mong-Gyu Chung (1985, PPE), a student and alumnus of St Catherine’s respectively, who handled logistics and helped to fund the trip. Without their help it is unlikely that we would have even had this fantastic opportunity at all. Their support and generosity were very gratefully received.

Somehow Torpids on the Isis will never be the same again…
The Year Abroad

For many years, the student of Modern Languages in Oxford has spent their third year in a country where the language they are studying is spoken. This year saw Catz students scattered as far afield as Martinique, Paris, Cairo, and Buenos Aires. Professor Richard Parish, Tutor in French and JC Smith, Tutor in French Linguistics, give a tutor’s insight into the experience.

When I first came to Oxford as a tutor, the Year Abroad remained optional, affording a freedom that seemed to me like a throwback to the times when, in certain Colleges at least, the moral risks of going to foreign places were considered too high to contemplate. This is now happily different, and for many years, undergraduates have profited from the fulfilling and linguistically challenging experience of living and working abroad.

University courses abroad tend, rightly in my view, to be the least favoured option. Unlike the cosy, caring atmosphere of an Oxford college, a continental European university can be an anonymous and unwelcoming place, with literally hundreds of students attending lectures. These universities often fail to afford any obvious setting for making friends, thereby heightening the risk of resorting to the company of non-native speakers.

The long-standing assistantship scheme is far more successful, frequently landing people in environments where the option of speaking one’s mother tongue simply does not exist. The opportunity might also occur to join, for example, a sports team, musical group or religious organisation, providing an easy entry point into the local community.

But then, in addition to this, more and more Catz linguists have made their own, often imaginative choices – to work independently for a financial institution, following a stage with a commercial organisation (L’Oréal was popular for several years), or working for a charity. And the advantages? Inestimable.

The difference a tutor notices in the maturity and motivation of returning linguists is striking in almost all cases. And of course, to return to the justification for the whole scheme, the language(s) should have passed from competence to fluency.

That does not mean that it is a cure-all solution, and the risk is always present, if the grammatical fundamentals are insufficiently grasped before the year abroad, that people will return speaking fluent but inaccurate French, Spanish or German. But, more often, there is just a sense in which the immersion in the language and culture has made the practice of the spoken language into a second nature. And that degree of linguistic security is a permanent and not an ephemeral privilege.

JC Smith

A noticeable trend in recent years has been for students to be more adventurous and roam more widely. Latin America is now as popular a destination for students of Spanish and Portuguese as Spain and Portugal themselves; students of French often spend time in the French territories of the Indian Ocean or the Caribbean, in Canada, or in French-speaking Africa; and at least one student of German is currently eyeing Namibia, where a small Germanophone community survives from colonial times.

Richard Parish
Jack Goldstein
(2008, French & Linguistics)

One of France’s best-kept secrets is that there’s a whole lot more of it than you might think. The Republic counts not only the Alps and the Med amongst its natural attractions, but also the tiny island paradise of Martinique in the Caribbean.

Martinique is a blend of European and Caribbean that completely defies any attempt to classify it as one or the other; freshly-baked baguettes are as available as freshly-picked mangoes, and locals speak a mixture of French and Creole, the local language, that they affectionately call français banane; banana French. With the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the Caribbean Sea on the other, the two cultures wash and mingle together in unpredictable ways, and I certainly had to expand my French vocabulary accordingly – European French doesn’t talk much about custard apples or mosquito nets. But beyond simply learning the French words for different types of fruit and rum – rum snobbery possibly being more important to Martinicans than wine snobbery is to the French – I was able to get a taste of this place and to define these new words with real life experiences.

I worked as a language assistant in two schools, teaching English. My time in Martinique was not just a holiday – I really lived and on the island, with all the challenges and frustrations that that involved. Some of these were trivial and endearing – hitchhiking to work every day due to a total absence of public transport – whilst others were more starkly apparent. The ugly underworld of gangs in school and in wider society was never far away, and the attempted stabbing of a teacher at one my schools certainly brought this home. However, it was in confronting such issues that my idealised vision of an island paradise became a real picture of a place with its own complexities and problems like any other.

The year abroad provided me with an honest glimpse of another culture, warts and all. There’s a Creole proverb suggesting that, ‘if lizards were good to eat, they wouldn’t lie on pavements’ – in other words, something easy to catch is never going to be particularly tasty, and the year abroad is particularly full of flavour precisely because it is a whole lot tougher than a holiday in the sun; it’s a practical lesson in chatting and haggling and schmoozing and arguing, and a thousand other ways to use French beyond translating literature. It’s a lesson too in getting by with concerns other than the next tutorial essay, and whilst the Martinique spirit of bosser moins, vivre cool – ‘work less, live cool’ – might not sit too comfortably with life at Oxford, the taste of a world away from the Dreaming Spires certainly will.

The year abroad provided me with an honest glimpse of another culture, warts and all...
Reading about the Mubarak regime in my Lonely Planet guide on the plane over to Egypt, it briefly crossed my mind that this could be an exciting year. Mubarak was getting older, and the scheduled elections in November could provide the much-needed impetus for the Egyptian people to challenge the oppressive regime. Such thoughts quickly became side-lined, however, as I was thrown into Cairo – a dusty city of 20 million – with limited knowledge of a completely different culture, religion and language. Having started Arabic ab initio at Oxford, we had been taught Modern Standard Arabic (Fus’ha) which, when spoken, sounded to the everyday Egyptian like someone speaking Shakespearean here; unintelligible and rather amusing. For the first three months, I was pretty much resigned to the blank stares the Egyptians gave me when I tried to speak Arabic. At the end of the year, however, on my travels to Palestine, I was quite proud when the Palestinians we met shouted after us, “Egyptians, Egyptians”. I took this to mean that we had improved!

At the beginning of January, I remember sitting in a shisha bar one afternoon as I watched the events in Tunisia develop on the news. The coffee shop owner suddenly turned to me and said, “That’s going to happen here you know”. I didn’t believe him. We even joked about it in class, finding it quite amusing that my friend’s flatmate had refused to make plans on Friday as it was the ‘day of the revolution’. When the protests began on Tuesday (25 January), they weren’t large but they picked up momentum, and by Thursday, the government sent in riot vans. After Friday prayer, my friends and I set out to ‘investigate’ only to be quickly pulled into our local shisha café by the waiters as we saw hundreds of men walking down Karr al-Aini Street chanting and heading to Tahrir. We were stuck in the empty shisha café watching the news. It was only when the waiters came in, their eyes stinging from the tear gas, that the severity of the situation really hit me. By coincidence, we had a trip to Luxor organised and had already pre-booked the train to go there that night. Luckily, or rather stupidly, given that by this time there were running battles on the streets, we decided to risk it and left at 10pm that night to try and get to the station.

We managed to catch the last train to Luxor and watched the events unfold in Cairo from there. As the situation worsened, the University asked us to come home. It would take several pages to describe living under military rule and curfew immediately after the revolution, but suffice to say that when I returned to Egypt, the Egyptians seemed to have a new-found hope for the future of their country.

I learned from my Egyptian friends that the revolution was just the beginning; they still faced an uphill struggle to ensure that the old regime was completely removed and held to account. I think I came back from my year abroad not only with a better grasp of the Arabic language but a deeper understanding of the struggles that protesters across the Middle East face when attempting to oust their dictatorial regimes.
Passo dello Stelvio, the second-highest paved mountain pass in the Eastern Alps (2757m, 9045ft)

When applying for the Wallace Watson Award, I must admit that I didn’t know a great deal about tour cycling and only owned a girls’ bicycle I had rescued from a skip. However, I had always liked the idea of travelling by bike, having previously explored the flatlands of Norfolk in this way. I loved the feeling of freedom and discovering new places (using only my internal compass) that such a journey affords.

Starting in Vienna, and travelling alone with all my luggage on my bike, I didn’t know quite what I was letting myself in for. After completing my first col (a road which joins two valleys), a week in, I made a number of major mistakes and was treated for dehydration and hypothermia, spending the night in hospital. I spent the next few weeks travelling more sensibly and taking things easier, gingerly cycling the Passo dello Stelvio – the second-highest paved mountain pass in the Eastern Alps – on my way to Geneva.

By the time I got to Geneva, having cycled 1,000 miles, I had done my training, developed bigger leg muscles and sent home unnecessary items. I was ready to tackle the French Alps on la Route des Grandes Alpes. It was Teddy Watson who pushed me further and...
I knew I had to push myself to finish in nine days, and for the first two days I did exactly that, cycling from sunrise to sunset.

I knew I had to push myself to finish in nine days, and for the first two days I did exactly that, cycling from sunrise to sunset.
Alex Hamilton (2008, Human Sciences), secured a Blue this year for his performance against Cambridge in the annual Rugby League Varsity Match.

The Varsity Match is rich in history and bitter rivalry, felt both on and off the pitch. It binds people together and breeds camaraderie. It was an honour and a privilege to play Rugby League during my time at Oxford, representing Catz in the 2011 Blues Varsity. Playing a sport for Oxford at any level takes time and dedication and rugby league is no different, with a rigid training schedule and gruelling trips 'up north' to battle it out against tough opposition in the most hostile conditions.

Despite all the focus placed upon the Varsity Match, it is the season leading up to the event that lays the foundations of a successful campaign, and a pivotal aspect of this is the training regime. Typically, the squad would train three times a week, both late at night and early mornings, plus at least one match per week, which is on top of gym sessions in groups designated at the beginning of the year. It takes commitment and grit to stick to the regime alongside all your academic expectations, and it is an exercise in organisation and determination. But the feeling of running out onto that pitch makes the whole thing worthwhile: every missed night out, every ache and pain on Thursday morning, every early-morning training session on the frozen Iffley track.

During the couple of weeks leading up to the match, the squad was whittled down to the starting XIII and, including replacements, a final XVII. I can remember being told by our captain face-to-face in my room that I had been named to the starting XIII, and feeling a rush of elation coupled with nervous excitement. In the few days leading up to the match, we spent as much time as possible together, eating all lunches and dinners together where we could, fostering a sense of togetherness and intense focus. The main thing was to stay busy and not to let the pressure and nerves get hold of you; to harness that energy and release it on the pitch, ripping into the Tabs. Luckily, that was exactly what we managed to do.
From the moment we ran out of that tunnel, nothing else mattered; 80 minutes of pure hard work, concentration and physicality ensued. The kickoff itself was ominous, with our first tackle driving the Cambridge centre back towards his own line and forcing a knock on in their first set. From there on out, the match was all Oxford, and we achieved a record win of 60-16. Playing Rugby League at Oxford was not only one of the best things I did during my time there, but also one of the best things I have done so far in my life. The hours of work put in, the pain, the injuries and the commitment were all made worthwhile when that final whistle blew.

I have always believed that Catz is a very special college, one in which people from all walks of life are made to feel welcome and at home. This belief was only intensified by the support my friends gave to me during the season and during the Varsity campaign. They put up with my training, my incessant talk of Rugby League and my single-track mind for over a month. Furthermore, I was not only offered the support of my friends, but that of the College staff, as well as my tutors. It is for these reasons that I’m proud to be a Blue, not only at Oxford, but even more so, at Catz.
In December 1983, an IRA bomb killed six people when it exploded at the Harrods store in London. Among its victims was a young Oxford alumnus and journalist, Philip Geddes, who bravely remained inside the building in an attempt to cover the story. This year, I was fortunate enough to secure the £1,000 prize awarded annually in his name, enabling me to travel to Ghana to immerse myself in the journalism of a country radically different to any I had ever experienced.

My earliest observation about the media landscape in Ghana was the very limited use of the internet, which made it nearly impossible to organise a placement at a newspaper in advance; few newspapers gave contact details online, and the e-mails I sent and phone calls I made went unanswered. Undeterred, I arrived in Accra, and from one of the stalls selling papers in the bustling city centre, I noted down all the addresses of all the newspaper offices listed in the papers. Equipped with my CV and cover letter from the Geddes Trust, I went round the various newspaper offices in Accra. One of my first stops was The Daily Dispatch, a small, privately-owned paper where, upon my arrival, the Deputy Editor immediately invited me out for lunch. Having already eaten, but eager to make a good impression, I politely gulped down a very large bowl of ‘fou-fou’, a traditional Ghanaian dish of dough, meat and fish. My unfaltering appetite must have impressed them, and the Editor said I could start working there the next day.

I quickly learned that most newspapers took a firm stance in supporting one of the two main Ghanaian political parties and often exhibited a strong tendency to launch personalised attacks on individual politicians. The recent trend for these personal political attacks to be made along ethnic lines was particularly worrying, and it motivated an extraordinary conference between politicians and journalists in the run-up to the impending election. The ethno-political divisions in Rwanda, which had led to the genocide of 1994, were still in living memory, and served as a constant reminder to all African nations of what an escalation of ethnic tensions can lead to. The importance of press regulation and the responsibility of journalists not to polarise opinion, particularly along ethnic lines, were regular themes of debate during my time in Ghana. This proved to be an especially fascinating parallel to the British phone-hacking scandal which would envelop the News of the World while I was in Ghana.

Another placement took me to The Daily Graphic, Ghana’s oldest and biggest circulation newspaper. It was while working at The Daily Graphic that I encountered a media storm fuelled by homophobia. A June article had alleged that some 8,000 homosexuals were ‘registered’ by various non-governmental organisations as living in and around the Central and Western regions of the country and that the majority were HIV-positive. This revelation unleashed a wave of homophobic demonstrations and a torrent of media abuse.

Living and working in Accra gave me a fascinating insight into the workings of the media in a foreign country, observing, most starkly, the reception with which stories are greeted by the public. It also allowed me to pursue my own stories and investigative work in a completely new social, cultural and political environment. Finally, I hope, that my time in Accra contributed to ensuring that the vision of Philip Geddes is able to live on.
STUDENT PERSPECTIVES

From criminals to political activists kidnapping you – it’s amazing what fear-filled risks mothers will conjure up in an attempt to dissuade you from hitchhiking through Europe. Yet, with blind optimism, we ignored our elders’ warnings, donned matching lurid pink T-shirts, and strolled out towards the first road headed to the south coast. Our plan – if a scribbled line across a collection of Google Map printouts sellotaped together constitutes one – was to hitch our way to Calais on the Eurotunnel, then catch the traffic headed through Belgium and Holland into Germany. Our final destination would be Copenhagen – a pilgrimage to the land which bore Arne Jacobsen, the man behind the Egg Chair, beds barely big enough to roll sideways in, and our entire College – an architectural masterpiece.

With Facebook, Xbox and Ocado, we are descending into a world where face-to-face communication may join the telegram and tie clips in the landfill of things we no longer have use for. Yet, hitchhiking tears open that usually private space of a person’s car to the joys of conversation with utter strangers, exposing both driver and passenger to new cultures and ideas. Along our journey, we discussed the tragic Tsunami and radiation scare in Japan with a nuclear engineer from Edinburgh, mused over the fate of European economies with a Dutch executive from Phillips, and sat terrified in the back of a rapidly deteriorating Lada as it careered down the Autobahn with only the truculent tones of our Eastern European driver regaling us with stories of how he had put someone in a coma the last time he crashed on this road.

There are some situations, however, where words seem entirely inadequate. Having flagged down a lift from a wonderfully effervescent young Dutch woman near Eindhoven and clambered into the back of her Alpha Romeo, Rob began to panic. Turning to Ellie, he whispered that he couldn’t feel his legs. The combination of squeezing his 6ft3 frame into the back seat of a sports car and the weight of the tent poles resting against his thighs had stifled his circulation. When the car pulled to a halt at our destination, Ellie sprang out leaving Rob, at this point entirely unable to control his lower limbs, to manhandle his legs out of the car in an awkward shuffling motion. Yet, as he attempted to take his weight, he simply stumbled off into grass and fell to the floor as though his legs had been swung from a bottle of over-proofed gin without the rest of his body noticing. Struggling for words we shook hands, thanked her, and watched as she drove off hurriedly. We remain certain that that Oxford-educated young man had provided an incentive for our kindly driver never to offer a lift to a hitchhiker again.

After stops in Bruges, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, we made it to Copenhagen, tired but satisfied. Copenhagen is a wonderful city, where beautiful design appears to flow through the town like the crystal clear river around which the city thrives. After paying tribute to Arne’s iconic Skovshoved petrol station, we tucked into the bread rolls we’d bought from the local bakery; safe in the knowledge that civilisation hasn’t quite yet gone to the dogs. It would seem that people still do nice things for strangers, they still want to talk and gain new insights, and Facebook hasn’t melted everyone’s brains just yet.

Rob Campbell-Davis (2009, PPE) & Ellie Pinney (2009, Physiological Sciences), hitchhiked to Arne Jacobsen’s birthplace on the eve of the 50th anniversary of St Catherine’s – a College Jacobsen’s grandson has described as ‘the best thing he ever did’.
James Marsh (1982, English)

I meet James Marsh at a post-production suite in Soho where he’s currently adding the finishing touches to his latest film, Shadow Dancer. Several editors are engrossed in manipulating footage on powerful-looking computers – one tells me to take a seat; James has skipped out for coffee – the inevitable refuelling, I soon realise, in the exhaustingly immersive lifestyle of the filmmaker. The actors being cut-up are Clive Owen and Gillian Anderson, two of the leads in Marsh’s upcoming feature, an espionage-thriller about the Irish Republican movement which, if it is anything like his recent efforts, will have critics fawning.

Marsh, a Catz English alumnus, is among the most celebrated filmmakers of his generation, with countless plaudits, including American and British Academy Awards, a documentary which frequently makes ‘Greatest of All Time’ lists, and a versatility with genre (he flits between fiction and non-fiction styles like few can) that has led to valid comparisons with the great auteur Werner Herzog.

Despite his achievements, he appears totally without ego. As he greets me and continues to speak with compelling erudition about his and others’ work, I sense the benefit he gleaned from his success is crucially the continued work it provides – from the outset, it is obvious he is a filmmaker devoted entirely to his art.

But how did it begin, and what part did Oxford play? On graduating, he secured the College’s annual Nick Young Award – a work placement in television which represented his ‘first step in the direction of becoming a filmmaker’, and which made tangible the career in film that on arrival in Oxford had been a ‘fantasy rather than an aspiration’. His career was also spurred by the peers with which he surrounded himself, and in the influence of his senior tutor Michael Gearin-Tosh, a ‘first mentor’ to James. Of the former, he cites fellow English student Benjamin Ross, a lifelong friend and filmmaker, as making a particular impression. He enthuses about the film club Ross established, where they played tapes of great films learning what was to become their craft. Their enthusiasm was fanned by tutor Gearin-Tosh – ‘a very interesting man to be exposed to for three years’ – who encouraged ‘original thought’ before all else. He provided a general education, rather than one designed for exam expertise. ‘It wouldn’t just be English Literature: we’d watch films and be encouraged to read Russian Literature. He encouraged us not to submit ourselves to the conformities of “the world out there”.

The theme of non-conformity is pertinent to our chat, as it is in both James’ individualistic filmmaking style and the subjects of his work, not least in his groundbreaking Oscar winner, Man on Wire, which details the wire walk performance across the World Trade Centre of the outré Philippe Petit. It resonated through his student days beyond his tutorials. He speaks candidly about a feeling of separation from the grander aspects of Oxford life, which for him followed a year of squatting in London. As well as acknowledging the likelihood of feeling similarly elsewhere, he credits the importance of Oxford life in forging a creative impulse: ‘the best work comes from unconformity,’ he states, restating the influence of his tutor, Gearin-Tosh.

On the whole, I’m surprised at the extent to which James, contrary to some ‘creatives’ who leave Oxford, acknowledges his studies as a
vital part of his development: he notes that the education he received was largely about organising original thought clearly – ‘It’s been something I’ve taken into my writing and film; imagination has to be subject to structure and rigour.’ This marriage of imagination and structure is palpable in James’ films, which are notable for their unorthodox techniques. One of the most startling features of the documentary, Man on Wire, is its heist-film structure – an effective blending of drama and non-fiction that is rarely seen elsewhere. Similarly, his early cult film, Wisconsin Death Trip, details the true story of a mysterious outbreak of murder and mental illness in the otherwise sleepy nineteenth-century American state of Wisconsin, adopting the imaginative cinematic methods of a thriller, rather than a documentary.

It’s no surprise, then, that James sees his documentaries as ‘driven by a love for the story’. I wonder, therefore, what he thinks of attempts in the press to uncover the ‘grand moral’ within his work. For example, his 2011 documentary Project Nim, which tells the story of a newborn chimp raised as a human child by an American family, had critics holding claim to the director’s real message: it ‘shows the humans to be the chumps’, claimed one. Again, it is the narrative, not the ideas, that he deems important. He tries not to ‘spoon-feed a silly little moral’ and instead recognises that ‘films are good for drama and emotion. Within them you can uncover ideas, but you generate that through the act of telling stories – not by discussing the ideas’. If the story is deliberately left open, people will draw their own conclusions: ‘a mother may react differently to a father’. For James Marsh, film, ‘like poetry, works best at the level of feeling, not ideas’.

Leaving a place like Catz for the last time as a student, as I did in June and as James Marsh did twenty-five years ago, is a challenging experience. Despite being equipped with a valuable qualification, and a priceless life experience, only the luckiest avoid an initial sense of professional-rudderlessness and an aching nostalgia for a time barely passed. With this in mind, I ask James for the advice he’d give to someone in my situation. His answer is simple, but telling. ‘Define your aims. Know what you want to do and do it’. Leaving Catz, James knew he wanted to work for himself, in film, and he worked hard to achieve that. He tells me that ‘It’s a huge privilege to be a film maker. It’s a way of controlling your own destiny’.

I realise that James Marsh’s true success lies not in his list of accolades, or enviable critical acclaim, but in his success in forging a career that he loves. In his 2009 Oscar acceptance speech, the message he touchingly sent to his daughters was, ‘Nothing is impossible’; a belief he’s lived out by converting his ‘filmic fantasy’ as a student to the filmic reality of his life today. This is, surely, his greatest achievement.

James Maloney (2008, Music)
really ‘effect change’ as many of the county’s schools became comprehensives as part of the drive to increase their number nationally. Ten years as Oxfordshire’s Chief Education Officer were followed by a Professorship of Education at Keele University, whose Vice-Chancellor was Brian Fender, one of our Founding Fellows at Catz. But it was in Birmingham that Tim faced perhaps his hardest challenge.

Birmingham’s education authority was battling a poor reputation and low morale to such an extent that thirteen schools had opted out and become grant-maintained in the year before Tim joined. Yet, with characteristic optimism, Tim describes it as ‘the happiest time of my life’; praising the ‘amazingly good’ teachers he was given to work with and humbly rebutting reminders of the enormity of the task. Indeed, a government inspection of the city in 2002 insisted that it was ‘an example to all others of what can be done, even in the most demanding urban environment’, singling out Tim’s ‘energising and inspirational example’ for particular praise; a claim Tim will hear none of, merely pointing to the talented teachers and support staff he was fortunate to be surrounded by. Empowering and encouraging others remains an appropriate hallmark of the lifelong educator.

Four years old as the 1944 Education Act was steered through Parliament, Sir Tim Brighouse’s life and career have mirrored the changing, and sometimes stormy, tides of British post-war educational thought. Yet, he has been much more than a passive participant in that continuing debate, having actively sought to shape it as a teacher, academic and educational administrator.

It was, he recalls, reading History at Catz under the redoubtable George Holmes and Peter Dickson which first enabled him to explore the history of ideas and political movements that so enthralled him. Tim arrived at Catz fresh from two very different schooling experiences; experiences which moulded his commitment to providing future generations of students with a ‘more holistic educational programme’. At his Leicestershire grammar school, he describes himself as a ‘school-phobic’ boy in an otherwise academically-rigorous institution which, he felt, didn’t encourage the refinement of other talents. When his father moved the family to Lowestoft, Tim transferred to a ‘lovely, sleepy grammar school’ which, quite simply, ‘changed his life’.

Years later, it is still evident that Tim’s own schooling experience continues to influence his approach to quality and breadth in education. As Birmingham’s Chief Education Officer (1997-2002), he introduced the commitment that all of the City Council’s primary school children would participate in a public performance; undertake a residential field trip; take part in a collective environmental enquiry; experience the expressive arts; and work together in producing and critiquing a book or multimedia project. He pioneered this initiative through Birmingham schools, he remembers, by asking local head teachers the simple question: ‘are these basic experiences you’d like your own children to have?’

Widening education, for Tim, extends far beyond the classroom walls. He has consistently articulated a desire for communities to play a greater role in what goes on in schools, pointing to the recent riots as an example of what can go wrong when ‘young people are allowed to feel disengaged and disillusioned and to remain aloof from their schools and society at large’.

Tim has always, clearly, concerned himself with the societal ills which stem from educational disadvantage and has consistently sought to tackle them. After graduating, he became a teacher, and was promoted to a deputy headship by the age of twenty-six. An opening in Monmouthshire gave him the opportunity to really ‘effect change’ as many of the county’s schools became comprehensives as part of the drive to increase their number nationally. Ten years as Oxfordshire’s Chief Education Officer were followed by a Professorship of Education at Keele University, whose Vice-Chancellor was Brian Fender, one of our Founding Fellows at Catz. But it was in Birmingham that Tim faced perhaps his hardest challenge.

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On leaving Catz, my plan was to get an entry-level job in a large arts organisation and eventually work my way up the career ladder. Instead, I found myself in the third sector – something which I had never even thought about going into before I was offered the opportunity to work with an embryonic London-based charity. At the time, my experience with fundraising was mostly theatrical, having produced a number of plays during my time at Catz, including one at the Edinburgh Fringe. I was also a caller in the 2010 Catz Telephone Campaign, an experience I enjoyed immensely.

QK House is a charity that aims to provide accommodation for sixteen to eighteen-year-old homeless students, who are still in full-time education and who aim to go to university, with the goal of raising £1.5 million. The charity was founded by Jo Shuter CBE, Head Teacher of Quintin Kynaston School in St John’s Wood, and her deputy, Irene Forster. Alongside them both, and some very dedicated teachers, we are working on an exciting project. We are at the very beginning of what we are hoping will be a remarkable journey.

Crucially, all the students we work with are in full-time education, and all of them, despite being homeless, have made the brave decision to stay in school to finish their A-Levels in the hope of securing better futures. My challenge with QK House is to send the message out that highly disadvantaged young people really can turn their lives around with the right support and care.

This year, I got in touch with former winner of BBC Young Musician of the Year, fellow Catz alumnus and close friend, Mark Simpson (Music, 2008). Together, we decided to put on a fundraising concert in London in aid of QK House, to be held at Cadogan Hall in Sloane Square, home to the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and hosting venue of the BBC Chamber Proms. The repertoire will take our audience on a journey back through 200 years of classical music from Thomas Adès to Beethoven via Shostakovich’s virtuosic Cello Concerto. The orchestra will consist of some of Britain’s finest young musicians from the Royal Academy, the Guildhall School, the Royal College and the Royal Northern. The concert really aims to symbolise what young people can achieve when given the support that they deserve. Given the historical foundations of St Catherine’s, I feel very proud that the College has chosen to support the concert.

For more information about the concert or QK House please email: hollyharris@qkschool.org.uk.

The concert, ‘From New to Old: Young Musicians for Young Minds’ will take place on 4 March at 7pm at Cadogan Hall. To book tickets, please telephone +44 20 7730 4500 or visit www.cadoganhall.com

Holly Harris (2008, History of Art)
Richard is currently working on turning his thesis into a full-length book which has been commissioned by a Sydney-based publisher. A retired Member of the Alderney and Guernsey States (parliaments) in the Channel Islands, Richard was also a distinguished journalist and prolific novelist. A career in journalism included stints as Foreign Correspondent for *The Sunday Times* and Defence Correspondent for *The Daily Telegraph*.

He added that while a late return to academia proved both fascinating and fruitful, he would not recommend a five-and-a-half decade break to aspirant postgraduates!
Darren Chadwick
(2003, Human Sciences)

This year has been a really exciting one for me, both from a business perspective and from an academic one. I run the award-winning sustainability consultancy, Brite Green and continue to teach sustainability to Human Scientists. I am enjoying both jobs immensely.

A proud highlight for me came last November, when I was named as one of the UK’s top 100 young social and environmental entrepreneurs, winning a Future 100 award for the work we are doing at Brite Green. The award recognised our innovative approach: embedding sustainability into corporate business strategy and achieving outstanding environmental, social and commercial outcomes for our clients.

Our focus has always been to help firms to use sustainability as a tool to innovate: reducing costs and risks but also creating new products and ways of working that are both environmentally and commercially effective. Too often, firms have seen the environmental and social challenges they face as a compliance issue or a marketing headache, whereas they actually have the potential to be focal points for business innovation and improved profitability.

Importantly, firms have also often approached sustainability in an ad hoc way, reacting to issues without stopping to consider how they could use them to their advantage. So, we have had huge success in developing strategic approaches to sustainability issues for firms. It’s been great to work in such an exciting area and very pleasing indeed to be recognised with an award.

It continues to be a great privilege to be able to combine my commercial work with undergraduate teaching, allowing me to give something back to the course I took whilst at Catz. Human Sciences is a truly interdisciplinary course which looks at people from all directions: from our genetic make-up, to psychology and our ecology. It aims to develop understanding about what it is to be human and get a real insight into the nature of the complex problems we face.

I have been teaching the Human Ecology option, introducing aspects of environmental law, policy, and an understanding of how businesses fit into the picture, to the already rich course content which covers conservation and ecosystem management.

I have also developed a series of Global Policy Seminars which look to explore global challenges in an interdisciplinary way. Each term, we take an evening to explore different issues with a panel of speakers and a glass or two of wine. We have, so far, looked at the relationship between sustainability and development with experts from the World Bank, DFID and Oxfam. Most recently, we explored the nature of environmental conflict, with fantastic speakers who talked about the nature of the conflict in Darfur, the relationship between ethnic violence and water scarcity, and the roots of ecological conflict between humans and lions near game reserves. These seminars are open to everyone so do get in touch if you would be interested in attending them in the future.

I have been lucky enough to keep close ties with the College Boat Club and I am now the Secretary for the Rowing Society, the alumni organisation that provides significant funding for the Boat Club and a great way to keep in touch with other alumni. I run drinks on a quarterly basis in London to keep in touch with friends and other alumni, so please do get in touch if you would like to know more.

Darren.chadwick@brite-green.co.uk
+44 7916 127085
Twelve months ago, I started a tech company, GoCardless.com, with two friends, from the bedroom of our shared flat. Fast forward twelve months, and we’ve just raised $1.5 million in investment from some of the world’s best investors.

The past year has oscillated between some of the most demanding and rewarding experiences of my life.

The most exciting thing about a start-up is the endless possibility. You could do anything, be anything, and do it exactly how you want. We wanted to build a great consumer web product, and we knew that the best place in the world to learn how to do that was Silicon Valley. So, we put everything on hold and moved to San Francisco for four months.

Spending the summer in the Valley was a great learning experience. In many ways, it reminded me of the ‘Oxford bubble’. San Francisco, like Oxford, has become a tightly knit eco-system comprising people, knowledge and institutions that foster excellence in a particular field. It reminded me how much power there is in such clusters, and most importantly, in the people that comprise them. For instance, whilst out in the Valley, we were fortunate enough to meet the founders of some of the world’s most successful tech companies, like Facebook, PayPal and Dropbox. Hearing their reflections on their various successes and failures along the way was as enlightening as sitting in a tutorial with the world’s foremost expert on trust law.

Yet, we faced severe challenges, arising mostly from a relatively sheltered last five years spent at Oxford University and McKinsey & Co. For example, the months we spent working together in our flat with no salary; or posting our idea on a web forum, only to watch responses spiral from a fair and reasonable exposition of its limitations, to a personal character assassination that closed with me being advised to ‘get a real job and start earning an honest penny’.

When you start anything new, most feedback you hear is likely to be criticism. It’s far easier to tear something apart for its flaws than to spot its potential. Just look at Google, Facebook or Twitter. If someone pitched an early version of something as transformative as that to you today, do you think you would be more focused on the 100 reasons why it won’t work, or the one reason why it just might? That people want it.

We started in earnest last January and built a first version of our product in three weeks. Building our final vision will take years, but it was important to get some version of our product out there. We subscribed to the philosophy of Reid Hoffman, founder of LinkedIn: ‘If you’re not embarrassed of your first product release, you’ve released too late’. Unsurprisingly, people didn’t want that first version, but it allowed us to discover that, in it, there was a kernel of the product that people did want.

Starting your own business is, undeniably, a huge risk, and a constant challenge, but it is immensely rewarding for all that you learn and achieve along the way. And every day that I continue to learn and improve, I will continue to love what I do.

If anyone wants to start their own business, I’d love to help. You can read more about my experiences at www.mattjackrob.com and you can reach me @mattjackrob on Twitter or matt.jack.robinson@gmail.com. And if you want cheaper online payments for your business, go to gocardless.com!
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:

To each his own.

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.
9. To each his own.

College Events 2012

Saturday 25 February  
Rowing Society AGM and Dinner
Saturday 1 March  
Degree Day
Thursday 8 March  
Wallace Watson Award Lecture
Saturday 12 March  
Parents’ and Freshers’ Lunch *
Friday 23 March  
Oxford Intercollegiate Golf Tournament, Frilford Heath Golf Club
Monday 26 March  
Hong Kong Drinks Reception with the Master
Saturday 3 April  
Singapore Drinks Reception with the Master
Saturday 14 – Sunday 15 April  
North American Reunion in New York
TBC  
North American Reunion in California
TBC  
North American Reunion in San Francisco
Saturday 12 May  
Degree Day
Saturday 19 May  
Degree Day
Thursday 24 May  
London Party at the Danish Embassy
Thursday 31 May  
The Katritzky Lecture
Saturday 2 June  
Family Day
Saturday 9 June  
Degree Day
Saturday 16 June  
Parents’ and Second Years’ Garden Party *
Saturday 16 June  
Undergraduate Leavers’ Day *
Saturday 23 June – Sunday 8 July  
Out of Architecture Exhibition at Arups
Saturday 14 July  
Degree Day
Friday 7 – Sunday 9 September  
St Catherine’s Anniversary Weekend
Friday 7 – Sunday 16 September  
Out of Architecture Exhibition at St Catherine’s
Saturday 20 October  
Degree Day
Saturday 3 November  
Degree Day
Saturday 24 November  
Degree Day

* Invitations for those events will be sent nearer the time.

To book your place on any of the above events, or for any other enquiries, please contact the Development Office on development.office@stcatz.ox.ac.uk or +44 1865 271 765. For more information about these and other forthcoming events, please keep an eye on the College website, www.stcatz.ox.ac.uk.
Institute of Linguists. Sean, who graduated from the University of Warwick with an MBA, has also been elected to a Visiting Fellowship at Catz for Hilary Term 2013 and is delighted to be returning.

Nick Gee (1987, Geography) has been awarded a PhD by the University of East Anglia for his ethnographic study of community sentiments that evolve during residential Geography fieldwork. He remains at East Anglia as Associate Dean in the Faculty of Social Sciences.

David Shoukry (1993, Music) has relocated to India to take up a post as Head of Music at the International School in Bangalore.

Paul Price (1997, Chemistry) and his wife Catherine are delighted to announce the arrival of James Thomas Price, who was born on Sunday, 11 December 2011.

Professor David MacKerrell (1967, Botany) has been appointed as the new Executive Director of the New South Wales Royal Botanic Gardens Trust in Sydney, Australia.

Gabriel Moss (1968, Law) has been appointed to a Visiting Professorship in Corporate Insolvency Law by the Faculty of Law at The University of Oxford.

Sean Hand (1976, Modern Languages) has been elected to membership of the Academia Europaea and to a Fellowship at the Chartered Institute of Linguists. Sean, who graduated from the University of Warwick with an MBA, has also been elected to a Visiting Fellowship at Catz for Hilary Term 2013 and is delighted to be returning.

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At night by the lamps of scores of newcomers.

The buttery was crowded at lunch, and the JCR had to order twenty copies of some newspapers – so thick was the throng.

By 1965, St Catherine’s was every bit as busy, jovial and amused with itself as any of the other colleges. It had come of age, in double-quick time – and small wonder that Alan Bullock could look around himself, with no small sense of satisfaction, at a job well done. His dream of a brand new Oxford college was up and running, and the envy of all.

Simon Winchester (1963, Geology)

ST CATHERINE’S COLLEGE 2011/2012

Bonnie Nicolle (nee Butler) (1999, Physics) was delighted to announce her marriage to Daniel Nicolle. Bonnie trained as a Lynx Pilot earlier this year and will be deployed to Afghanistan in May 2012.

Alice White (nee Tedd) (2000, EEM) and Paul White (1997, Chemistry) are happy to announce their marriage on 23 April 2011. Now living in Lausanne, Switzerland, the Catz couple are equally excited to announce that they are expecting a baby in June.

Alexander Campkin (2002, Music) has had his latest orchestral piece, True Light, performed at Birmingham Cathedral in November. It was the first ever choral and orchestral setting of John 1 and was commissioned by the Cathedral as part of its celebrations to mark the 400th anniversary of the King James Bible.

A job well done

Arriving at St Catherine’s had something in common with a peacetime visit to Passchendaele. My parents’ little Ford Prefect bounced through a field of rutted red mud and splashed through puddles of rusty water until I was eventually deposited beside a cement mixer and a dump truck, both roaring away adding finishing touches to a bridge across a moat.

But the rest of the foliage did thrive – and so did we. By my second year, the hedges were filling out, the shrubbery was blooming, and rooms on the far side of the quad, once empty, were lit at night by the lamps of scores of newcomers.

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The presence of bubbles in the bloodstream is normally considered to be highly undesirable. Celebrated as the undetectable murder weapon in the plots of 1930s detective novels, they certainly represent an all-too-real hazard for deep sea divers and astronauts. There is, however, a rapidly growing number of biomedical applications in which bubbles can offer significant benefits.

In ultrasound imaging, bubbles of a few 1000ths of a millimetre are injected into the bloodstream to increase the strength of the echoes from blood vessels. This enables clinicians to map the flow of blood in a particular region in order to identify different types of disease, particularly in cardiology and the detection of small tumours. Crucially for these applications the microbubbles need to be stabilised by coating them with a surfactant or polymer shell. This prevents the bubbles from either dissolving too rapidly or from coalescing to produce larger bubbles which could potentially create a blockage.

More recently, the use of microbubbles as vehicles in therapeutic applications such as targeted drug delivery and gene therapy had also been investigated. The bubbles can be loaded with a drug or DNA, tracked through the body under ultrasound imaging and then destroyed by briefly increasing the ultrasound power in order to release the drug at a target location. By localising the delivery in this way the risk of harmful side effects can be significantly reduced.

This type of application poses a number of significant challenges, and the aim of the work currently being undertaken at the Institute of Biomedical Engineering in this area is to address those in a series of interrelated projects. These include:

- **Modifying** the structure and composition of the microbubble coating to change the acoustic ‘signature’ of the microbubbles, which allows them to be imaged even at very low ultrasound powers.

- **Loading** the microbubbles with magnetic nanoparticles, which enables them to be concentrated in a target site using an externally applied magnetic field and this is currently being investigated to improve treatment localisation.

- **Developing** new techniques for microbubble preparation, which provide a high degree of control over their size and coating characteristics in order to ensure accurate dosing of a given therapeutic agent.
My long-awaited sabbatical year (2010-2011) was profitably spent pursuing both new and old lines of research. My latest research project, which is still in progress, is part of a larger study on the contribution of Latin American scholarship to questions of International Relations and International Law. Studying the extensive intellectual output of Andres Bello, a Venezuelan-born scholar and publicist, has helped illuminate both the richness of ‘non-Western’ thought but also its relative neglect in contemporary International Relations literature.

The work on Andres Bello links more widely to other areas of research which I have been developing over the years. One of these is the study of regional institutions broadly conceived. I am particularly interested in how and why states cooperate in international organisations and what consequences that has for international order. In the post-Cold War world, regional organisations have grown significantly in number and importance and are widely seen as playing significant roles in the international system. As argued in a recent article co-authored with a former DPhil student, not only the European Union, but a range of regional institutions from Africa, the Middle East, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, have become more important global players in the twenty-first-century, reflecting the demise of Cold War bipolarity and the rise of new regions and new powers. Such institutions encourage cooperation between like-minded states across a range of areas, from politics and economics to nuclear non-proliferation and climate change. They represent an important and perhaps decisive development in International Relations, where the so-called hegemony of the West and Western assumptions about international order are under increasing challenge.

One exciting arena in which to test this challenge is the Middle East, which represents the third main strand of my research. Following the success of the two earlier editions of my edited volume, *The International Relations of the Middle East*, I have been asked by Oxford University Press to put together a revised and expanded third edition to be published later this year. This is a timely invitation as the fast pace of events in the region since the start of the ‘Arab Spring’ in early 2011 demands a thorough reconsideration of the region’s politics and its international relations. Western assumptions about the politics of the Middle East have been repeatedly challenged over the years and recent events in the Arab world are just another example of this. Apart from acting as the general editor, my own contribution to the volume looks at the role of regional institutions in the Middle East, contesting the notion that these have been relatively unimportant – a position supported by recent events where their roles in conflict mediation have been highlighted. There are many good reasons to suppose that regional organisations like the Arab League, or the Gulf Cooperation Council, or a wider pan-regional association, will come to occupy a more important space in Middle East international relations.

Latin American thought, regional institutions and Middle East politics at first sight look like an eclectic research mix, but these different strands are all linked by a common undertaking, which is to show why we should take more seriously the agency of developing countries and acknowledge their increasingly important roles in an evolving and more pluralistic international system.
Sir Michael Atiyah (Honorary Fellow) ‘The Republic honours his contribution to knowledge worldwide’

This year, Sir Michael Atiyah, Honorary Fellow, was appointed a Grand Officer of the French Légion d’honneur. The French Ambassador to Britain, HE Mr Bernard Emié, pays his tribute...

The French Republic honours your huge achievements which have certainly made you one of the most influential living mathematicians.

You were born in April 1929 in London, and spent your youth in Africa, before completing your studies in Manchester. You then entered the prestigious Trinity College, Cambridge, and six years later, submitted your thesis, the starting-point of a brilliant career as a mathematician.

From 1957, you were a Research Fellow at Pembroke College, Cambridge, leaving in 1961 for St Catherine’s College, Oxford, where you were a Fellow as well as holding the University’s chair of Savilian Professor of Geometry from 1963 to 1969. You became Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1990, and in the same year, you became the first Director of the city’s Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, which you had been instrumental in creating. You were President of the Royal Society from 1990 to 1995, Chancellor of the University of Leicester from 1995 to 2005, and President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh from 2005 to 2008.

I want to pay special tribute to your wife, Lady Atiyah, whom this award also honours, because she has supported you unwaveringly throughout your long career.

You’ve collaborated with mathematicians of many nationalities, shattering the illusion of the solitary mathematician

You’re also a great sharer and imparter of knowledge. You’ve collaborated with dozens of mathematicians of many nationalities,
who have developed your ideas and today form a dynamic mathematical community, holding leading positions in scientific circles the world over.

The scale of your life’s work has earned you a large number of prizes. You have been awarded the three most renowned distinctions in mathematics. The first was the Fields Medal, which you received in 1966 – at the age of only thirty-seven! In 1988, you were awarded the Royal Society of London’s Copley Medal, and in 2004, the Abel Prize, regarded as the ‘mathematician’s Nobel prize’. In 2010, you were the second mathematician whom the Académie des Sciences – of which you’ve been a member since 1978 – distinguished with its Grande Médaille.

You’re a foreign member of the United States National Academy of Sciences, France’s Académie des Sciences, Germany’s Leopoldina, and you have received honorary degrees from more than 30 universities. I want to pay special tribute to your role from the 1960s onwards in rebuilding mathematical ties between European countries, particularly via the European Mathematical Society.

You were the first eminent British mathematician to acknowledge and use the new geometrical ideas developed in France, which led to a turning-point in algebraic geometry at the global level. You also restored great vitality to cooperation between the British and French schools of differential geometry. Many people remember the care you took, when you were President of the Royal Society, to cultivate closer ties with our Académie des Sciences.

For all these reasons, and because of your contribution to Franco-British relations in the field of science, the Republic today honours a figure who is outstanding in the scale of his life’s work and in his contribution to knowledge worldwide.

shattering the illusion of the solitary mathematician and showing that dialogue is essential to resolving the most complex problems. As you once said, ‘If you attack a mathematical problem directly, very often you come to a dead end, nothing you do seems to work and you feel that if only you could peer around the corner, there might be an easy solution. There is nothing like having somebody else beside you, because he can usually peer around the corner.’

You’ve trained several generations of students and researchers in the United Kingdom of course but also many in the United States –
In his latest work, Bourgeois Liberty and the Politics of Fear: From Absolutism to Neo-Conservatism, to be published later this year, Marc Mulholland charts a remarkable story, spanning from the seventeenth-century to the twenty-first, and covering a wide range of countries and thinkers.

Before the continental revolutions of 1848, the European ‘Springtime of Peoples’, there was much confidence that commercial, middle-class, and bourgeois society was so dynamic that, in time, it must succeed in reorganising society at large, not just economically but also politically. A coherent liberal programme, resting upon the interests of commercial civil society was widely acknowledged. As Beales and Biagini put it, ‘economic liberalism meant business, and a parliamentary constitution meant power and security against the crown.’1 Freedom to employ labour, take remunerative jobs, and accumulate wealth without vexatious taxation was widely appealing. In Britain, Richard Cobden (1804-1865), a British manufacturer and radical liberal, described the basis of reform movements, from anti-slavery to Anti-Corn Law, as comprising ‘the middle-classes, backed by the more intelligent of the working-classes, and led by the more honest sections of the aristocracy.’2 The middle-class seemed to be harbingers of a free and

From the Philippines to Ukraine, it was the Statue of Liberty rather than the Red Flag that inspired the masses.

Prosperous society. To the surprise of almost everyone, the 1848 liberal revolutions in Europe, though initially volcanic and all-conquering, collapsed with dizzying rapidity. Nonetheless, from the mid-nineteenth-century, capitalism developed with unprecedented power and speed, but it was no longer so easy to automatically associate commercialism, a liberal middle-class, and constitutional government. Bourgeois liberalism was mostly anaemic outside those countries – Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, and Switzerland – where it had stormed the ramparts of absolutism before 1848. Still, with the spread of constitutionalism, few doubted that a new liberty was dawning, even if bourgeois civil society had to jostle with the lively legacies of aristocratic absolutism and the upstarts of ‘proletarian democracy’.

With the Russian Revolution of 1917, a Red Menace loomed, and fear for the values of civil society recruited many an anxious bourgeois to authoritarian movements promising to combine modernisation with security for middle-class property and prospects. By the 1930s, it was painfully evident, outside of the old countries of ‘bourgeois revolution’, that the middle-classes were prey to the appeals of ‘new Caesars’ of a terrible kind. Émile Vandervelde, the Belgian-born leader of international Social Democracy, wondered, in the mid-1930s what had happened to that boundless middle-class energy and confidence that had once animated liberalism; such élan, he remarked ruefully, could now only be found ‘among the reactionary bourgeoisie, when the task of the day is the strangulation of democracy’. To be sure, the old liberal core countries of Britain and the United States, though only in alliance with Stalinist Russia, succeeded in re-conquering most of Western Europe for liberal constitutionalism. But no wave of emancipatory bourgeois liberalism followed immediately worldwide. During the Cold War, the USA again and again preferred for its client states solidly anti-communist dictatorships to the perils of democratic self-determination. It supported authoritarian regimes and opposed revolutionary movements if doing so apparently served the greater security of the ‘Free World’ in the global Cold War.

But the story took a new turn sometime in the 1970s. The roll-back of popular socialism and the collapse of communism restored many of the conditions of the pre-1848 era. Communism’s fall was the culmination of a historic eclipse of the idea of anti-capitalist socialism. As the veteran Trotskyist, Ernest Mandel, admitted sadly in 1990, ‘Five generations of socialists and three generations of workers were convinced that socialism is possible and necessary. Today’s generation is not convinced that it is possible’. US Neo-conservatives, in particular, concluded that democratic revolution could now be positively encouraged in the sure knowledge that socialist revolutionary movements would not thereby be sparked amongst the mobilized working-class. From the Philippines to Ukraine, it was the Statue of Liberty rather than the Red Flag that inspired the masses. History never comes to a full-stop, however, and the debacle of the invasion of Iraq in 2003, and the Great Recession from 2008, suggested that the destiny of bourgeois civil society remained uncertain.

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5. Most famously, the pro-democracy Chinese students camped in Tiananmen Square in 1989 constructed a ‘Goddess of Liberty’, modelled on the Statue of Liberty.

Andrew Langley, Tiananmen Square (Minneapolis, 2009), 8.
Earlier this year, JC Smith, Tutor in French Linguistics, co-edited *The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages*, the most comprehensive survey of the history of the Romance languages ever published in English. Engaging with new and original topics reflecting wider-ranging comparative concerns, Volume 1 highlights the recurrent themes of persistence (structural inheritance and continuity from Latin) and innovation (structural change and loss in Romance). The result is a rich structural history which marries together data and theory to produce new perspectives on the structural evolution of the Romance languages.

To celebrate its release, we print a chapter which JC contributed, *Change and Continuity in Form-Function Relationships*.

In this chapter, I shall motivate and discuss a typology of changes in the relationship between linguistic form and linguistic function, with reference to the Romance languages, and attempt to elucidate some general principles which may underlie the developments described. It will be useful to distinguish four types of change.

**Refuncionalization** is the acquisition of a new value or function by an existing morphological opposition (the phenomenon which Lass 1990, borrowing a term from evolutionary biology, refers to as ‘exaptation’). However, the terms ‘refunctionalization’ and ‘exaptation’ have often been used without distinction to refer both to instances in which the original value of the formal opposition has disappeared and to those in which this original value has been retained alongside the new meaning (indeed, in subsequent work, Lass 1997 explicitly envisages both possibilities). I propose that the notion of ‘refunctionalization’ should be limited to the former case, in which the new function replaces (or displaces) the old one. A good example of this development is the evolution of some Latin accusative pronouns into conjunctive (clitic) forms and their dative counterparts into disjunctive forms in a variety of Romance languages.

**Adfuncionalization** is the term I shall use to designate the second state of affairs outlined above, in which the new function is added to the existing one. As an example, we may take many of the Romance masculine/feminine doublets which derive from the singular/plural opposition in the Latin neuter; in these cases, not only do the nouns exhibit distinct genders, but, additionally, it is the feminine which retains the original literal meaning and the masculine which comes to encode a derived figurative meaning.

**Functionalization** occurs when an opposition which has not previously had a morphological or lexical value comes to encode one. This development may take place as the result of differential
Defunctionalization is the loss of value of an opposition. This may happen in a variety of ways. One of these is for the two forms to survive as quasi-synonymous stylistic or sociolinguistic variants; sometimes (but not always), one of the forms is perceived as more archaic than the other. Another possibility is the reduction of what was previously a meaningful (lexical or morphological) opposition to the status of mere phonological variation (more accurately, a variation in pronunciation, as defined by Chambers and Trudgill 1998:97). One possible example of such a development is the alleged conflation in Old French of the verbs *amer* and *esmer*.

Within refunctionalization (and adfunctionalization), we may distinguish between intramorphological change, lexical to morphological change (e.g., suppletion), and morphological to lexical change (e.g., the existence in modern French of doublets where one of the items derives from the Old French nominative case and the other derives from the Old French oblique case). I have claimed in recent work (Smith 2005, 2006) that refunctionalization and adfunctionalization are not random, but involve a principle of ‘core-to-core’ mapping, whereby some element, however abstract, of the original opposition survives in the new one. It may be that a similar process is at work even in some cases of functionalization, although the evidence does not for the moment justify such a claim.

The data presented will provide some (though by no means all) of the answers to Joseph’s question (Joseph 1998): ‘Where does morphology come from?’ Morphological oppositions may arise from existing morphology (although this is something of a mise en abyme), from phonology, and from the lexicon. In addition, a (similarly non-exhaustive) answer is given to the question ‘Where does morphology go to?’ – it may become lexicalized or phonologized, or remain as sociolinguistic or stylistic variation. My hypothesis is that the general principles here adumbrated from Romance are applicable more generally.

The result is a rich structural history which marries together data and theory to produce new perspectives on the structural evolution of the Romance languages.
Seeing Through Music is an attempt to demonstrate the wealth of knowledge to be plundered through analysis of film music. The book argues convincingly that film music’s importance to the study of musical culture and society is significantly undervalued.

Franklin takes a new angle on classic Hollywood film scores by approaching them from a musicological, rather than a film studies, perspective. Opposed to the view of the scores as soft, manipulative, mass cultural musical pulp, Franklin proposes that the composers were far more critical and self-aware than they are traditionally given credit for. While classic Hollywood film scores are often seen as the underside of modernism, and are consequently left out of music histories, Franklin suggests that film music is, in fact, much more important to understanding the history of Western musical culture and society than has been assumed.

Seeing Through Music proposes that there is, in fact, an element of modernism running throughout the scores themselves. Paradoxically, however, the scores prove additionally interesting in their attempts to embody that which modernism was actually seeking to define itself against.

Franklin’s encouragement to reappraise can also be seen in the second key theme of the book: the claim...
that gender underpins the way we think about Hollywood film music. The way we analyse the musical output of the period is influenced by gender, just as, in turn, those forms of analysis carry 'gender implications'. Franklin notes that certain influential strands in the critical discourse label modernism as 'masculine' and mass culture as 'feminine'. Film composers validated this perspective by claiming they worked purely for financial reasons instead of artistic fulfilment. This led to the view that film music lacked artistic ambition, merely representing a contribution to 'mass culture'. 'Mass culture', being labelled feminine and assumed irrational, in turn, led to film music being regarded as purely sentimental.

Seeing Through Music sets out to challenge such simplistic, and according to Franklin, superficial, divisions. Boundaries between what is respectively deemed to be 'high' and 'low' art in this context are blurred, he argues, and the scores cannot simply be dismissed as worthless on musicological grounds.

The 1946 film Humoresque, directed by Jean Negulesco, provides a brief example of Franklin's analysis. The score features selections by nineteenth-century composers such as Wagner and Dvořák, re-orchestrated by Franz Waxman. The leading lady, Helen Wright (Joan Crawford), is 'undone' by falling in love with a Hungarian violinist. The film ends with a Liszt-like arrangement of Wagner's Tristan und Isolde as a violin and piano concerto. It particularly features the Liebestod, in which Isolde sings after Tristan’s death about sinking and drowning in billowing waves of sound. The violinist plays this in a concerto while Helen listens over the radio, having realised that the relationship is over. During the broadcast, Helen drowns herself in the sea. Franklin points out that while this appears to be a typical melodramatic conclusion, it actually problematises what is implicit in the opera: once the hero is gone, there is nothing for the heroine to do but to drown in music. Indeed, what is also remarkable is that Waxman chooses to turn this music for Isolde into a concerto for two men. The woman’s voice is appropriated by two male artists who were purportedly above the business of love and melodrama. And yet, Helen can be seen to suffer what the men can only ‘perform’. Franklin consequently views the ending of the film as a modernist gloss on the history of Tristan and Isolde, not just a melodramatic piece of mass cultural nonsense.

This is just one example from a perceptive piece of musicological analysis, which invites us to ask whether there is indeed more to be seen through music.
Following the sad loss of Wilfrid Knapp earlier this year, we print the Master’s remarks at his Memorial Service held at the University Church in June.

‘In the 42 years in which he has been associated with St Catherine’s, longer than any of the rest of us, no-one has made a greater contribution to the foundation and formation of the College. Wilfrid has played many roles, from fundraiser to Senior Tutor and Dean, from expert on the modern Middle East to a much sought-after supervisor of graduate students, but I believe he will be remembered, above all, as an outstanding tutor in a great tradition which is the heart of Oxford’.

That was the view of the late Alan Bullock, the Founding Master of St Catherine’s College, when Wilfrid Knapp retired in 1992. But Wilfrid’s service and commitment, always sparkling with energy and imagination, to the College and community he loved, continued way beyond that date, for another two decades, almost until the day he died.

There are two important aspects of Wilfrid’s life that I want to expound upon: firstly, how the interweaving of Wilfrid’s and Alan Bullock’s destinies, and the subsequent closeness of their friendship, forged the creation of a new College from the long-standing St Catherine’s Society. And secondly, how the warmth of Wilfrid’s qualities as a tutor, his interest in people, the care and trouble he took over their personal lives, and especially the role he took on as the custodian of the global alumni community of the College, ensured that St Catherine’s would never want for support from those whose lives had been touched by it.

Wilfrid was born in 1924, the younger of two brothers, whose father was the headmaster of the primary school in the village of Sipson, now almost buried under the northernmost runway at Heathrow. The family unit was self-contained and supportive, with firm ambitions that the two brothers should go to Oxford. Wilfrid followed his brother to New College in October 1942, with the award of an exhibition in Modern Subjects following shortly afterwards. The war arrived for him barely a year later, in August 1943, when he joined the RAF Photographic Unit, loading cameras into reconnaissance Spitfires, developing and printing results to assist the Normandy landings, and later micro-filming documents used in the Nuremberg trials.

His return to New College, and to his tutors Alan Bullock and Isaiah Berlin, came in early 1946, with PPE finals in 1948. Following graduation, he spent the next year as a postgraduate at the Sorbonne, funded by a Korda Scholarship, researching ‘Jules Michelet and the development of French Republicanism’, and kindling what was to become his life-long love of France. A year later, Bullock tempted him back to New College as a Junior Lecturer in Politics, and soon afterwards, Wilfrid saw, shortly before the closing date, a notice inviting applications for the more substantive post of Tutor in Politics at St Catherine’s Society. Bullock and Berlin encouraged and supported his last-minute application, writing references which portrayed the characteristics which remained with Wilfrid for the rest of his life.

Isaiah Berlin: ‘He was my pupil in PPE and although Philosophy was not his strongest suit, he impressed me as a thoughtful and
not so difficult – but seems to have a peculiar capacity for bringing out the best in the intellectually weaker pupils, who, under his guidance, sometimes make astonishing progress’.

Bullock’s view was equally enthusiastic – ‘toughened by his stay in France, most successful in getting on easy and friendly terms with those he teaches. People like him because they feel he is genuinely interested in them and their problems, and that he is more interested in helping them, than in displaying his own cleverness or knowledge. I was instrumental in getting him back to New College as Junior Lecturer and he would admirably fulfill your requirements now – integrity of character, honest in his opinions, sincere and unpretentious’.

The scribbled notes of the interview kept by Censor Brook sum Wilfrid up: ‘liked him; modest and unassuming, very sensible – interested in chaps’. The post was offered and accepted without hesitation.

That instant of acceptance was, without doubt, a determining moment in the development of the future St Catherine’s College, as Wilfrid came to play an important role over the succession as Head of the Society when Censor Brook retired in 1951. Alan Bullock, Tutor in History for seven years at New College and a vigorous Dean amongst men returning from the war, was seen by some as a possible candidate for the succession. But was Censor of St Catherine’s something that he wanted? He later said that Wilfrid persuaded him to let his name go forward. Wilfrid’s recent view was, ‘That is not my memory, but undoubtedly I ‘talked up’ St Catherine’s, where I was happy teaching and where I enjoyed the vigour and diversity of the undergraduates’. Either way, Bullock was appointed… and the destiny of the great St Catherine’s project could begin to take shape.

scrupulous man whom it was a pleasure to teach. The Politics section of PPE, in which he specialised, and which he teaches in this College, is a subject which too often attracts soulless hacks, who both learn and teach as if it were a technological discipline, of a particularly dreary kind. Wilfrid Knapp is a man of very humane attainments and great intellectual sensibility, and in his hands, the subject has become a branch of humane studies with great profit to his pupils. His greatest merit seems to me to lie in his capacities as a teacher: he has a gentle, sweet and attractive nature, and is therefore good at teaching not merely first class and good second class pupils – which is perhaps
Wilfrid’s studies began to gain an increasingly international perspective. From his initial interest in France, Wilfrid extended his resources to take in French North Africa, and the lands bordering the Mediterranean, and from there it was a natural progression to the Middle East, an area on which Wilfrid became an acknowledged expert, with many friends in both the Arab lands and Israel.

In their early years together, Pat, his wife, repeatedly accompanied Wilfrid, with their young sons, on arduous journeys in connection with his work on the Arab world and Iran, journeys which included crossing deserts on ill-made roads and spending nights in a rather basic Volkswagen camper van. He described his first seven-month tour to the Middle East in 1966 as ‘Oxford to Tunis, due south, turn left outside Tunis, across King Idris’s Libya to Cairo, ship from Alexandria to Beirut (two months there) by air to Saudi Arabia, then on the van again to Jordan, Syria and through Iraq to Iran, back through Turkey’.

Frequent exchanges by letter with Bullock as the tour progressed illuminate the issues which occupied them.

Wilfrid, in Riyadh, wrote to Bullock: ‘Dons on sabbatical leave should put up an appearance of serious austerity, and fleshpots are harder to find here than an open pub in Wales on Sunday – not impossible. John Simopoulos arrived in Beirut at a time when we had just gone through a period of practical frustration, and he may have brought back an excessively gloomy account of what I am doing. Naturally, I learn most by talking, and I manage to meet people worth talking to. The Kandara Palace Hotel in Jeddah is furnished throughout on the ground floor with Jacobsen: I half hoped the old man would come stalking in to put the chairs in the proper place’.

Bullock responded to Knapp: ‘We are within two days of the beginning of Schools and so far nobody has burst into my office to demand removal to the Warneford. I suspect that is because quiet and cosy arrangements have already been made for all the people taking English. I am holding the first meeting of a University and Colleges Committee on Student Health today. I expect this will reveal some horrors before it is finished, and we shall no doubt receive an earnest petition from the Humanist Society, in favour of the free distribution of contraceptive and purple hearts’.

Wilfrid’s scholarly work progressed in tandem with his exploration – his books covered a wide range from Unity and Nationalism in Europe since 1945 (1969), through to North Africa: A Political and Economic Survey. The first book, A History of War and Peace 1939-1965, commissioned by Chatham House and published through Oxford University Press, was a full-scale survey of the international affairs of that period. Wilfrid had a strong desire to aim for perfection and had become locked in a continuous process of revision. In terms of his friendship with Bullock, this began to provoke a slight re-emergence of the academic hierarchy of Master-pupil, which however diffused by time and affection, never quite leaves any of us.

Bullock, in the end, wrote to Wilfrid, on his travels, ‘There is a special hazard of books about current affairs, and every author we have to deal with, wants to go on altering his books, until the moment of publication. I have exactly the same impulsion about Bevin, and the only
thing to do is to be strong-minded on it. I hate to talk like a Dutch uncle to you: re-write Suez by all means, if you must, but get it off to us as soon as you can, and then, I beg you, stop worrying and forget about the damn book'.

As the decades passed by at St Catherine’s, Wilfrid’s talents, which Berlin and Bullock had highlighted – the excellent human being, the splendid teacher, deeply attached to his pupils – provoked a reciprocation of affection in those he taught, and indeed, even in those who came to know him through more oblique paths.

Many remember with fondness Wilfrid’s perpetual movement – he was always cycling, moving, talking, engaging. He used to talk about being ‘a man in a hurry’, which changed only recently into ‘an old man in a hurry’. Whilst his apparently boundless energy and open-mindedness could be an irritant to those who wanted the College to be more cautious, or more hidebound, he saw disagreements as an opportunity for reconciliation, not as a chance for a feud, and even those who did not share his diverse enthusiasms found it difficult to be cross with him for long. All of his social interactions were accompanied by a sense of the opportunities afforded by conviviality, enhanced by the care and attention to detail apparent in any kind of hospitality for which he was responsible. He and Pat made their home on Hilltop Road a haven for men and women from all countries, welcomed with a warmth beyond artifice to a place they had made so comfortable and gracious together.

Wilfrid was devoted to the College of which he was a Founding Fellow, and to being a proponent for the expansion of ideas, rather than for the ossification of the desires of a closed circle of pioneers. His hallmark was to encourage, and indeed to adapt to, the innovation of successive generations, injecting, in all his years in Oxford, a great zest for life, a sense of energy, verve and style into whatever he undertook. His fellow journeyman in College in this mission of adaptation and innovation accompanied by style, over all six decades, was John Simopoulos, rarely to be found in perfect harmony with Wilfrid’s enthusiasms, but certainly the vital, and perfect, contrapuntal accompaniment.

More than anyone else in the College, Wilfrid’s indefatigable work built a community of support for St Catherine’s which extended far beyond Britain, through Europe and the Middle East, to America and the Far East. The avalanche of letters which have been received in College in recent weeks are testimony to the success of his work and the affection in which he was held. This careful stewarding, so much of attracting funds to the College so that St Catherine’s could compete as an academic institution with the older colleges.

To quote from just two of the hundreds of letters we have received:

‘His relations in the world, and his astute observations were always conveyed in a gentle manner that could never cause offence. Let us hope that his wisdom and diplomacy will be carried on to the next generation’.

‘To have Wilfrid as my Tutor and mentor was my life’s great blessing. He made us feel at home and comfortable. It will be difficult to imagine St Catz without Wilfrid Knapp’.

Wilfrid’s essential qualities were caught by the late Lady Bullock, at a dinner to mark his retirement, and although, of course, in his last years he no longer cycled, the vivid portrait is of the character we knew and loved:

‘I will leave you with a characteristic vignette of him, as he cycles at breakneck speed down Manor Road, no hands on the handlebars, his coat tails flying as he turns to wave at a friend passing by. It is a cold day, but he is wearing only a jacket and no gloves, as though the very warmth of his heart will keep the elements at bay’.

Roger Ainsworth
Laurie Baragwanath was born in Melbourne in May 1923. The name Laurie, by which we all knew him, was not a shortened name but a family surname. He was educated at Scotch College and had a successful career at school academically and personally. In 1942, he went to Melbourne University, initially with the thought of entering its celebrated Law School. But winning a prestigious State Prize in Economics may well have led him towards a general arts degree in which he concentrated on philosophy and history. Again, he distinguished himself: the intellectual clarity and incisiveness that we came to know so well was already emerging. Between 1945 and 1947, he served in the Forces, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1948, he came to Oxford to do a BPhil, and while here met, and in 1952 married, his strikingly beautiful and delightful wife. During the 1950s, he was tutoring for a number of colleges, but particularly for Jesus and the St Catherine’s Society, soon to become a College. A turning point came in 1958, when both Jesus and St Catherine’s made approaches to him to become a Fellow. It was the College’s fortune that he chose us. He received an MA in 1955 and became a lecturer at the University of Oxford.

Alan Bullock had undertaken that both the financing of buildings for the College, and an endowment with which to run it, could be secured – for once independence was achieved, the College would receive no state funding. The St Catherine’s College Committee, which governed the College until independence was achieved, had to be satisfied of this, and in 1961, made Laurie a member of its Investment Committee, though investment policy at this stage had, necessarily, to be conservative; a position which changed in 1963 when the College received its Charter. Between 1961 and 1963, the College had been designing its Constitution and Laurie was consulted by Derek Davies who was in charge of designing it. The College was still being built so it was not possible to isolate its endowment until a little later, but a range of financial powers were constructed that would enable Laurie and his colleague, Lloyd Strichen, to pursue a more adventurous investment policy when it would become safe to do so. They became a sub-committee of two which met in College for around two hours most Saturday mornings. The College Finance Committee prescribed how much income was to be generated each year, but Laurie persuaded the Governing Body that the figure that really mattered was the total of income each year plus capital gain taken together. This set the stage for the substantial increase in the College endowment that was about to occur. Not everyone on the Governing Body or in the University approved of this emphasis on capital growth, but it was a policy to which Alan Bullock was prepared to give his backing. Investment of Trust funds was treated more circumspectly, and the policy was made subject to checks and balances. Every investment decision taken by the sub-committee had to be reported to the Master weekly. The Finance Committee monitored progress regularly. A
A substantial sum of money was placed with a merchant bank for management in order to provide a benchmark. Investment strategy, however, was firmly in the hands of the sub-committee. No other College had such a system. It was the spirit of enterprise that Alan Bullock brought to the whole idea of founding the College. And like St Catherines itself, the policy worked. The general endowment was not held in a classical mix of fixed interest, property and shares, but was mainly invested in equities. Moreover, the cash surpluses that occurred on receipt of fees at the end of each calendar year were invested straight away, care being taken to ensure liquidity when it was needed. Money was money. The sub-committee looked at which economies gave promise of a good return, then at which sectors looked attractive, and finally selected individual shares, Lloyd Stocken contributing valuable scientific input. The strategy was global, and Laurie negotiated a dollar loan facility to avoid the surrender tax then charged on dollar purchases. It was the first time that such a loan was obtained by an Oxford college. Another first derived from his suggestion that the new College statutes included a power to regard capital and income as interchangeable. It is probable that no-one on the Committee of the University Council, which recommended that the Statutes be approved spotted its inclusion, but other colleges soon saw the advantages and followed suit.

Laurie became particularly expert in the resources sector of the Australian economy and the associated services. A most considerable capital gain was made by investing in Pan-Continental Mining, a company which had the right to develop a uranium mine, and he produced for the Finance Committee and the Governing Body detailed geological maps of the area surrounding the mine. His choice of an investment was always based on research rather than hunches. But eventually his interest in the sector began to prevail over his interest in teaching, and in 1973, he resigned his Tutorial Fellowship to join a stockbroking partnership in the City. Research was his principal commitment and he was encouraged in this by a former pupil at Oxford, Derek Childs, who soon moved his small specialist team to the prestigious firm of Rowe & Pitman. In the ensuing years, Laurie remained a member of the Governing Body of the College, continuing to provide investment advice, especially through his former St Catherines pupil Paddy Fitzpatrick. It is difficult to quantify precisely the degree of increase in the endowment for which we have to thank Laurie. But this can certainly be said: in these years that were crucial for the future of the college, an endowment of a distinctly lowly order was turned into one that was comparable to many others in Oxford and, as Alan Bullock had promised it would be, one that was not dependent on subsidy from the University.

But the lure of the resources sector continued to attract Laurie, and he returned to Australia in 1976, when the College made him an Honorary Fellow. He remained in touch throughout his years in Sydney, and participated to good effect in the College’s joint venture in Japan with Kobe Steel. He made his last visit to the College to attend the annual Stated General Meeting last September. At a lunch given by the Master in his honour, and on a number of other occasions during the visit, he said how happy he was to have been given the opportunity to participate in the St Catherines’s venture. No one minded the enormous number of hours that went into taking the manifold decisions needed to ensure that the College had an auspicious start. It was creation. He emphasised that, despite the difficulties, it had been fun. Those of us who knew him will remember that irrepressible smile of his, the charm and civility, as well as the vigour of his intellect and his effectiveness.

Derek & Margaret Davies
Obituaries 2011

FREDERICK BARNARD (1945, PPE) passed away peacefully on 22 February. He was born in Czechoslovakia in January 1921, immigrating to England in 1938. After graduating, meeting and marrying his late wife, Rachel (née Zeisler), he joined the British Army and subsequently qualified for a position as Economics Master at Wyggeston Grammar School in Leicester. He completed a PhD, and after his tenure at the University of Salford, immigrated to Canada in 1964 with his wife Margot and daughter Yvonne, where he taught in the Political Science Department at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1970, he joined the Department of Political Science at the University of Western Ontario. Professor Barnard received numerous awards including the 2002 International Herder Prize for the Advancement of Herder Studies.

RICHARD BEARDSLEY (1955, Modern Languages) was a notable character in College. His craggy face was still seamed with the scars of an earlier motor accident. ‘A bad smash’, he would say, but no more. These marks gave him a gruffness that most of us lacked. It seemed that he was one of the fathers of the JCR. On the football field, however, he could croak down the wing to good effect. Catz had a formidable football side then and, captained by James ‘Twinkle-toes’ Waite, the team had just won Cuppers, and Dick was a stout member of the subsidiary side so ably skippered by Norman Goddard.

Catz was an idiosyncratic institution then, with a preternaturally large proportion of mature and overseas students. National Service occupied two years between leaving school and coming up, so our Common Room was a much more adult community. It was a richly diverse society, of which we felt privileged to be members, and had just been vitalised by the appointment of Allan Bullock as Censor.

Dick dropped into this community as though a born native. In debates, he displayed a humorous tolerance of views he opposed, with a devastating ability to put down the pretentious or stubborn. To see him fumble in his fob for a coin and to watch him toss it on the table and hear him say, ‘A shilling blind’, was to know that here was a man of substance and determination. It was fitting that he became JCR President.

After graduating, he dropped out of sight and sound. It was rumoured that he’d been building castles in Spain, managing Unilever, starting in local politics, but nothing very definite. In the early 1990s, a group of old Catz men mounted definite attempts to get in touch. From 2000, Dick was a regular attendee at our annual gatherings. Each year, around Easter, the convener begins to gather the ‘team’ for the year’s ‘fixture’. The venue is always the same, in the quiet Lakeland valley where I live and am honoured to be the host.

Scott Davidson (1954, English)

DR RAWLE FARLEY (1955, Industrial Relations) was Professor of Economics at the State University of New York (SUNY), College at Brockport, since 1966. He was the founder and first Chair of the Department of Economics at SUNY Brockport, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1995. He authored a number of seminal works that helped shape the study of the economics of the developing world, including The Economics of Latin America: Development Problems in Perspective (1972).

He was born Roale Egbert Griffith Farley in Guyana, leaving when he was young to attend school in England. He eventually earned a PhD from the University of London before attending Catz. While a student in England, during one period he couldn’t find a landlord willing to rent a room in a Caribbean
schor, so he ended up sleeping in a hallway between the rooms of two white friends.

My dad and mom raised four sons. All of us went to public school, and all of us went to Harvard or Harvard Law School or both. All of my brothers, thanks in large part to their guidance, have gone on to interesting jobs.

Christopher Farley

JOHN EDWARD FERRY (1949, Law) was born in Ramsgate in 1929, and studied at Chatham House Grammar School. He matriculated in 1949, after a period of National Service in the Parachute Regiment. He graduated from Gray's Inn in 1956, working as an in-house lawyer to Ronson Products before moving to Brussels to join the European Commission as Director of one of the competition departments. He remained in Brussels to open the office of an American law firm, and consulted for an Italian law company before retiring to south-west France, where he lived very happily in the country, integrating well with the French community. He died a few days after a fall at his home.

Gillian Ferry

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Gillian Ferry

DR JONATHAN HALLIDAY (1968, Physics) was Technical Director of Nimbus Technology & Engineering, and designer of the Nimbus-Halliday Laser Beam Recorder. His initial contribution, the creation of a Laser Beam Recorder, enabled the company to make the massive leap from LP to CD manufacturing, earning him a Queen’s Award for Technology.

Aside from his technical brilliance, it was his deep love of music that made him the perfect addition to the Nimbus Board. In 1984, he designed Nimbus’s Ambisonic ‘surround-sound’ microphones and was always an important voice in determining the company’s approach to sound recording.

Jonathan’s creativity, knowledge, skill and generosity were witnessed by a generation of the company’s staff and customers. He was at the heart of Nimbus for over twenty turbulent years, and his fellow directors greatly miss his contribution to our work and his presence in our lives.

Gillian Ferry

DAVID LANDAU (1955, Law), who passed away in September 2010 aged 72, achieved many academic successes including a First from Oxford.

When he arrived for his interview, Lord Bullock was waiting by the door of his College rooms with a large packed suitcase, saying ‘help me into the taxi, Landau’. A taxi was waiting at the Master’s gate to take him to the station. David was interviewed in the taxi and on arrival at the station, Lord Bullock said, ‘see you at the start of the new term’. David jokingly attributed his successful application to his skillful baggage handling.

St Catherine’s College

After his death, Derek Davies wrote very movingly about David, ‘In the whole of my time at St Catherine’s I taught no pupil of higher intellectual ability. Discussing issues with him was a pleasure. His mind not only absorbed
information very rapidly, but he could see immediately what the next point was going to be and the range of issues to which it would lead. It is one of the joys of a tutor’s life to teach a person of David’s calibre, and I was fortunate to have him at an early stage of my career. There was also his charm and his wit and time with him could never be dull.

David set up a trust fund at St Catherine’s to assist and advance legal education which has prospered and will bear his name in perpetuity. Although he never formally returned to academia, he became the Law Society’s senior examiner in Revenue Law, writing in the Law Quarterly Review, and was a contributing editor of Simon’s Taxes.

David joined Culross & Co, a West End firm of solicitors, and shortly after, in 1962, he became a partner. His versatility of mind showed in the variety of cases he had and the clients who consulted him.

David’s practice was expanding into many commercial fields. He advised pop stars and created a public company – Management Agency & Music – to deal with the stars’ vast incomes as tax rates rose to 98%. He acted for the Iraq State Bank and was involved in the Lloyds of London multi-billion pound claim over the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, resulting in the destruction of their entire air force.

By the mid 1970s, David had found a new field of interest – pensions. He became one of the pioneers of the ‘self-administered’ pension funds for private companies and became a trustee of up to 1,000 funds. Later, with an acute financial brain, he became chairman and a director of several companies involved in such diverse products as printing, furniture, brick-making, sweets and restaurants.

During all this time, David was acting as a Clerk to the General Commissioners of Taxes. Among the very interesting cases he faced was one involving Bobby Moore in 1966. The Revenue wanted to tax his World Cup prize money, with which David disagreed. There were other hair-raising cases involving the Kray brothers, with their attempt to intimidate the Clerk and the Commissioners by demanding to know their names.

In 1991, he was appointed an Assistant Recorder and, in 1995, Recorder of the Crown Court, and sat mainly at Luton and St Albans. Always seeking challenges, he studied with the Open University, taking numerous courses until he was, in effect, asked to stop taking any more because he had enough credits to get a BA twice over! In 1990, he was awarded an MA degree in Hebrew and Jewish Studies from the University of London.

David was an active member of his local synagogue, conducting services, adding to the pleasure of those attending with his melodic voice and contributing to the successful running of the synagogue for the benefit of the whole community.

David was married for forty-five years to Angela Rosen, a barrister. They had three daughters and seven grandchildren to whom he was devoted. On his 70th birthday, David spoke about the most important legacy to pass on to his family - “I have long believed that we form one link in what hopefully will be an endless chain, but that, as lawyers might say, our role is both as a beneficiary of the deeds and thoughts of past generations, and also as a trustee of future generations in respect of the teachings and personal example we can set”.

Angela Landau

FREDERICK MAITLAND STOBART (1956, Modern History) was born in Chester in 1937, attending Chester City Grammar School before winning a place at St Catherine’s.

After finishing his studies, he was recommended by Alan Bullock to a Postgraduate Diploma at Strasbourg University, which he completed before entering the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. He spent
the next thirty-eight years in Strasbourg where he met his wife Annemarie from Austria, who he married in 1968.

Most of his career was devoted to the improvement of history teaching in European schools. For the last eleven years, he ran programmes to help educational reform in Central and Eastern Europe, which he found deeply satisfying.

After his 1997 retirement, he returned to Chester, devoting much of his time to military history, gaining a postgraduate MA in the subject. He died at home on 23 March. Annemarie Stobart

JAN MATHIJS SCHOFFELEERS (1964, Anthropology) was born in The Netherlands in 1928. He was ordained to the ministry in March 1955, before leaving for Malawi as a missionary. He came to St Catherine’s in 1964, receiving a BLitt in 1966 and a DPhil in 1968, before returning to Malawi. He became Director of the Catechetical Training Centre in Likulezi and a Professor at the University of Zomba. In 1976, he became a Professor at the Free University of Amsterdam and, later, at Utrecht University, where he remained until his retirement.

Many things in Mathijs’ life happened in a remarkable way. The stuttering boy grew to be an eloquent academic; the missionary of Malawi became a university professor. Mathijs was an anthropologist with a theological approach, neither dogmatic nor zealous but convinced that life is concerned with so much more than clear-headed reality might make us believe.

Life to him was a dramatic lijenspel, the beginning and end of which we cannot easily perceive: a notion which he imparted from African culture. Well before there were talks of intercultural and interreligious dialogue, he approached the non-Christian world, pleading for interaction of cultures free from feelings of superiority. He discovered striking similarities between Biblical texts and African religious traditions and was convinced that his scientific research was fundamental to the promulgation of the Gospel in African culture.

He carried his final disease admirably. Sometimes, he would even appear happy for it, as though he saw through it a higher purpose – perhaps a lesson in humility. Montfolaan 22, 5731 DB, Oirschot. Translated by Felix van Litsenburg (2008, PPE)

The Society of Malawi journal has published A Tribute to the Life of Fr. Mathew Schoffeleers: Malawianist, Renaissance man and free-thinker (2011). Guest-edited by Louis Nthenda and Lupenga Mphande, the edition of the journal includes a detailed essay on Schoffeleers’ time at St Catherine’s, where he was described by a contemporary as a ‘sort of pyromaniac intellectual, lighting fires everywhere he went’. It can be viewed, online, at www.societyofmalawi.org/journal.html

GERALD MOORCRAFT (1955, English) graduated in 1958, a founding member of the ‘Beer and Blade’ established by the crew of the College’s Second Torpid in Hilary Term 1957. The members of this dining society, whose enthusiasm for good food and drink at least equalled their dedication to rowing, provided the foundation for the later formation of the Rowing Society.

After graduation, he spent a year teaching in France whilst he was considering his vocation to the priesthood. On his return, he was accepted as an ordinand by the Northampton Diocese and sent to continue his studies for the priesthood at the seminary of St Sulpice in Paris.

In June 1964, he was ordained in St David’s Cathedral, Cardiff. His first three years were spent as Curate at the English Martyrs Parish in Cambridge before he was called by Bishop Charles Grant to serve as his secretary in...
Northampton in 1967. In 1970, he became Diocesan Treasurer, where he watched over the finances of the Diocese with care and determination. He continued to undertake the office as Diocesan Episcopal General for Finance and Development for thirty-one years until his eventual retirement.

In 1975, Gerald was appointed to be parish priest at the church of St Thomas More in Towcester, later moving to become parish priest at Princes Risborough. During this time, he also served as the Diocesan Vocation Director and had a great influence on the training of new priests. The preparation for the priesthood he had undergone in Paris was an underpinning experience which enabled him to become a much loved pastor whose diocesan duties never prevented him from giving full-time care to his parishioners. He was appointed Monsignor in 1991.

In recent years, health problems brought major strokes which damaged his sight, weakened his mobility and forced him to eventually hand on his duties with reluctance to a successor whilst he moved into a nearby flat owned by the parish. He died after a heart attack on 29th April, just a few days before his seventy-fifth birthday. The funeral Mass was attended by a large congregation of his former parishioners, Diocesan clergy and friends from his school and college days.

**REV GERALD NEEDHAM** (1917, Modern Languages) was born in 1918. In 1939, he joined the Friends’ Ambulance Unit, serving in Egypt, North Africa, Sicily and Italy; experiences which led him to serve as a Methodist minister. In 1945, he was accepted for training in Cambridge. Throughout his ministry, Gerald held a passion for education. A history of the Kingswood School in Bath notes Gerald Needham’s constant efforts as chaplain, to encourage the boys to look on others with compassion and understanding and to seek ways of putting Christian belief into positive action. Gerald will be remembered as a deep thinker with a strong faith and firm views on war and social justice. He was appreciated for his encouragement, optimism, and his characteristic sense of humour. Gerald was actively supported by his first wife, Margaret, and in later years, by his second wife, Sheila, and is survived by his three children, seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

KEVIN SHARPE (1968, Modern History) met on our first day at Oxford, arguing over the merits of Christopher Hill’s work, and we continued arguing as tutorial partners. Kevin was astonishingly hard-working, ideally settling down in the Radcliffe Camera soon after nine on Monday morning, and by lunchtime having read the first of the 300-page monographs on that week’s reading list. He would go through his notes laboriously copying arguments and details before he would write, producing masterly syntheses that took forty minutes or more to read out. His First was no surprise. He took his pleasures equally seriously: in these years he was a striking figure, his hair long, down to the waist, wearing Levi’s at a time when these had yet to become universal. And woe betide you if you challenged him on the bar-football tables.

Research beckoned, and he was to enjoy a fine academic career. A Junior Research Fellowship at Oriel was followed by Lectureships at Hartford and Christ Church, and a post at Southampton in 1978, where held a Research Chair between 1994 and 2001, when he moved to Warwick and then, in 2005, to Queen Mary.

His interests in history, literature and political thought first came together in his doctoral subject, the early seventeenth-century antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, supervised by Hugh Trevor-Roper. In Faction and Parliament (1978), Kevin offered a revisionist history of early Stuart parliaments, emphasising an underlying consensus of interest, qualified by short-
lived factional rivalries. That led him to reconsider traditional views of Charles I. In his monumental vindication of The Personal Rule of Charles I (1992), Kevin argued powerfully that the 1630s saw well-intentioned, largely welcomed and successful attempts to reinvigorate the governance of the country and were in no way an inevitable prelude to the civil wars of the 1640s. Concluding that Charles ‘believed some principles worth adhering to whatever the political repercussions’, Kevin added ‘and, well, he may even have been right’.

Already, that body of work was more than most scholars achieve in a lifetime. Remarkably, Kevin was moving on to the worlds of literature and art. A study of the poets and dramatists of the 1630s turned into a book which won the Royal Historical Society’s Whitfield Prize. Kevin then spent a decade and a half researching and writing a trilogy of studies of ‘images of authority’, exploring how rulers from Henry VIII to Queen Anne deployed the arts and literature to enhance their power. Two massive volumes have already appeared: Selling the Tudor Monarchy (2009), showing, he claimed, that ‘it was through a new emphasis on writing, depicting and performing their rule’ that the Tudor monarchs survived challenges, and Image Wars: Promoting Kings and Commonwealths in England 1603-1660 (2010), the story ‘of a struggle to appropriate and control the traditional scripts and signs of authority’. The first volume (Selling the Tudor Monarchy) was awarded the American College of Art Association annual History of British Art prize. The third volume completed before his death, Rebranding Regality: images of Monarchy 1660-1714 will appear from Yale University Press next year.

When we remember him, we shall, I suspect, above all remember Kevin as Kevin. He was a charismatic figure. When he wrote of Sir Robert Cotton that ‘he had the capacity to make friends and to charm women’, he could have been describing himself. Although he never married, he enjoyed a succession of intense relationships. And his friends were legion. Kevin enjoyed nothing more than a convivial evening with them in the pub or over a meal. He was the most direct of friends. And no-one would take more trouble for friends over personal matters, and especially when writing meticulously crafted references for promotions and grants. He always took his teaching very seriously indeed, continuing to re-read literary texts the day before the class in which they would be discussed. He was endlessly encouraging to committed young scholars, making a point at conferences of talking to them rather than to his peers. He set himself very high standards and judged others by them.

In his mid-twenties, when Kevin was his most ambitious, he came across a PhD thesis from nearly twenty years before, which seemed to anticipate the claims he was now formulating. What to do? Ignore the thesis? Include a polite reference in a footnote surrounded by other matter? That was not Kevin’s way. He located the author, one Norman Ball, who was now pursuing Spanish rather than English history, in the University of Southampton. Kevin wrote to him, visited him, and struck up a lasting friendship – and was proud to include an essay by Norman in his book.

Kevin’s career and life were remarkable. I shall go on reading and re-reading his writings. I shall continue in my mind to hear his distinctive voice, not least praising some scholars, and witheringly assailing others. Above all, I shall long treasure my memories of so wonderfully stimulating and so staunchly loyal a friend.

George Bernard (1968, History)

JOHN SUNLEY

John Sunley was one of the founding Trustees of the Bernard Sunley Charitable Foundation, and Chairman since 1989. The Foundation, to date, has made grants of over £93m to a very wide range of charities.
John was passionate about the Foundation’s ability to help improve quality of life, particularly amongst the young, the elderly and the disadvantage. Another theme was the importance of community – over the last fifty years, hundreds of village halls have received assistance in updating their facilities, transforming the lives of a great many people.

Known as ‘Sunshine’ to his friends, John Sunley completed a business degree at Columbia University. He then served with the Royal Marines from 1954-56. He completed his work apprenticeship with Allan Charlesworth accountants and Weatherall Green and Smith Chartered Surveyors. In 1960, he joined the Boards of Blackwood Hodge Ltd and the Bernard Sunley Investment Trust.

John’s generosity was legendary, as was his mischievous sense of humour. He is sorely missed.

The Telegraph, 22 March 2011

As Chairman of the Bernard Sunley Trust, John was instrumental in funding the construction of the College’s Mary Sunley Building, named after his mother. The Bernard Sunley Lecture Theatre remembers his father’s contribution to the College.

CHRIS TALBOT [1962, Physics]

Chris was one of the College’s first Physics undergraduates. He joined the Boat Club and rowed in the First Eight of 1963, 1964 and 1965. He became Boat Club Treasurer, and some twenty years later, became Treasurer of the College Rowing Society; a post he was holding at his death. His devotion to his alma mater was one of the strongest, recently attending, with his wife, the College’s inaugural ‘Lunch for Legators’.

His memorial service took place in Buckinghamshire earlier this year; the congregation numbered over four hundred of family, friends and representatives of Chris’ many interests which included Rowing, Rugby and Motorcycling, and former colleagues from the Civil Service and of charities, one of which was Headway, for brain injury. The latter was tragically appropriate since Christopher was fatally injured when riding his motorcycle. Printed in their celebratory Order of Service, his family say that as St Catherine’s aims to guarantee that no talented individual is discouraged from applying for a place due to financial constraints, ‘we would like to make a gift to St Catherine’s student support to assist undergraduates in financial need’. To date, just over £1,000 has been donated towards student hardship, honouring Chris’ name and memory. Tony Hancox (1949, English)

NOTIFICATIONS

Mr Michael Ingham (1969, Mathematics)
Mr Morris Gradel (1949, PPE)
Mr Joseph Gerber (1946, Geography)
Professor Edward Ullendorff (1948, Oriental Studies)
Mr Michael Howarth (1960, Modern Languages)
Mr Michael Fletcher (1948, Botany)
Mr Subimal Mukherjee (1963, English)
Dr Stephen Friesenheimer (1950, Modern Languages)
Cllr Roland (Colin) Hunt (1963, PPE)
Mr Leslie Collins (1952, PPE)
Professor Thomas Bennett (1959, Modern Languages)
Mr Christopher Gooden (1954, Modern Languages)
Mr Richard Pulford (1963, Law)
Mr James Shaw (1969, English)
Mr Roger Addison (1960, English)
Mr George Milne (1952, Modern History)
Mr David Helm (1979, Modern History)
Dr Michael L Shaw (1959, Engineering)
Mr Nicholas G R Macy (1960, Modern History)
Mr Norman Whittington (1952, Geography)
Mr Kenneth Gordon Nichol (1939, Physics)
Dr Alex Ormerod (1959, Physiological Sciences)
The Revd Paul Edward Lawrie (1946, Theology)
Admissions 2011

**UNDERGRADUATES**

### Biological Sciences
- **Roya Athill** - Greatham School, Norfolk
- **Ladislav Fidrmuc** - D’Overbroeck’s College, Oxford
- **Georgina Colquhoun** - Biomedical Sciences
- **Hope Simpson** - Repton School, Derbyshire

### Chemistry
- **Benjamin Jeffrey** - Stowe School, Buckingham
- **Scott Tully** - The Oratory School, Reading

### Biomedical Sciences
- **Karum Bachra** - Economics & Management
- **Peter York** - Bishops Stortford College, Essex

### Computer Science
- **Laura Bengea** - Colégio de Informática Tudor Vianu, Romania
- **Samuel Lanning** - Northamptonshire

### Economics & Management
- **Karan Bucha** - Ibex College, Windsor
- **Scott Tully** - The Deanery School, Reading

### Engineering Science
- **Adelle Alcobala** - Queen Elizabeth School, Barnet
- **Salvatore Bartlett** - The King’s School, Chester
- **Catherine Nunn** - Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge
- **Dean Irvine** - Wallace High School, Lisburn
- **Mandeep Mohan** - Queen Mary’s Grammar School for Girls, Walsall
- **Iona Richards** - Northgate High School, Ipswich
- **Sagar Shah** - British School of Brussels, Belgium
- **Benjamin Thomas** - Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe

### French & Modern Languages
- **Annyllia Barton** - Cheltenham School, Derby
- **Imogen Sharkey Ochoa** - Hwa Chong Junior College, Singapore

### Geography
- **Aubrey Aliaza** - Habib University’s Akin’s High School, London

### History
- **Jack Graham** - Haverstock School, London
- **Emmanuel Kavasseri** - Coulsdon School, Croydon

### History & Economics
- **Tara Flores** - Torquay Grammar School for Girls, Devon
- **Jade Whittaker** - Priory Sixth Form College, Walsall

### History & Modern Languages
- **Ashleigh Almazay** - Habib University’s Akin’s High School, London

### History & Modern Languages
- **Adam Muddows** - Stowe School, Buckingham
- **Christopher Starkey** - Coulsdon College, London

### History & Politics
- **Amy Trenter** - Copleston High School, Ipswich
- **Adenais Vachon** - University College School, London

### Human Sciences
- **Katherine Frew** - St Paul’s Girls’ School, London
- **Mandeep Mohan** - Queen Mary’s Grammar School for Girls, Walsall

### Experimental Psychology
- **Oliver Barnes** - Colley’s Sixth Form College, West Sussex

### Fine Art
- **Hana-Mai Hawkins** - Fine Art
- **Molly Brown** - Queen Mary’s Grammar School for Girls, Wythenshawe

### Mathematics
- **Peter McKenna** - Bishops Stortford College, Essex
- **Christopher Starkey** - Coulsdon College, London

### Mathematics
- **Juliette Fitch** - Marlborough School, Woodstock
- **Matthew Fisher** - Marlborough School, Woodstock

### Modern Languages
- **Sagar Shah** - British School of Brussels, Belgium
- **Laura Bengescu** - Computer Science
- **Robert Blakey** - Solihull School, West Midlands

### Music
- **Laura Hill** - Toll Bar Business, London
- **Isabel Bonton** - St Paul’s Girls’ School, London

### Physics
- **Driffield School, Yorkshire
- **Robert York** - Bishops Stortford College, Essex

### Physics
- **Namo Ata** - St Mark’s Catholic School, Middlesex
- **Alicia Smith** - Wellington School, St Albans

### Physics
- **Benjamin Jeffrey** - Stowe School, Buckingham
- **Samuel Lanning** - Northamptonshire

### Physics
- **Aaron Rattray** - St Paul’s Girls’ School, London
- **Oliver Hancock** - Bishops Stortford College, Essex

### Physics
- **Adenais Vachon** - University College School, London
- **Joseph Davies** - Devon

### Physics
- **Tommy Rattray** - St Paul’s Girls’ School, London
- **Matthew Fisher** - Marlborough School, Woodstock

### Physics
- **Molly Brown** - Queen Mary’s Grammar School for Girls, Wythenshawe
- **Sagar Shah** - British School of Brussels, Belgium

### Physics
- **Namo Ata** - St Mark’s Catholic School, Middlesex
- **Alicia Smith** - Wellington School, St Albans

### Physics
- **Benjamin Jeffrey** - Stowe School, Buckingham
- **Samuel Lanning** - Northamptonshire

### Physics
- **Aaron Rattray** - St Paul’s Girls’ School, London
- **Oliver Hancock** - Bishops Stortford College, Essex

### Physics
- **Adenais Vachon** - University College School, London
- **Joseph Davies** - Devon
GAZETTE

Law
Hugh Brainson - Jacketts brewers' Ashuton's Boys' School, Ealing
Eleonor Gill - Dr Challoner's High School, Amersham
John Hartley - St Benedict School, Derby
Leanne Ho - Yew Chung Junior College, Singapore
Catherine Hunt - Wesley College Dublin, Ireland
Nicholas Kamlah - City of London School, Pavement Street
Matthew Wigens - Farleigh High School, Woodbridge
Ralph Wu - Auckland International College, Manzland

Law with Law Studies in Europe
Roxanne Hester - CIC Andre Chavanne, Switzerland

Materials Science
Sam Cardinale - Adam's Grammar School, Shropshire
Robert Hulme - Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen
Frederica Onslow - Furze Platt School, Maidenhead

Mathematics
Paul Allen - Taunton's College, Southamption
Paul Dobson - Drayton Manor Thomas Hurt School, Stevenage
Charles Greene - Westminster School, London
Youjie Bai - Jian Daming Senior College, Singapore
Sophia Sallier - German School, London
Edward Steene - Highgate School, London
Patrick Yoff - University College School, London

Mathematics & Computer Science
Alexander Ewins-Taylor - Norwich School

Medical Sciences
James Black - Chelwood Hall School, Cheltenham
Cornelia Horan - Peter Spry College, Walthamstow
Sebastian Poulton - Whitgift School, Surrey
David Rowland - Manchester Grammar School
Monwennen Senior - Berkhamsted College, Hertfordshire
James Taylor - Carden School, Woodside

Modern Languages
Charlotte Buddenaker - Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe
Jeremy Perez-Deayos - King Edward VI School, Southampon
William Goddard - Eton College, London
Olivia Powasch - Charterhouse, Godalming
Roman Szwarcman - Elgin College, Windsor
Joseph Tarrant - Westminster School, London

Modern Languages & Linguistics
Joseph Cock - City and Kingston Sixth Form College, London

Molecular & Cellular Biotechnology
Rosemary Edmondson - West Kirby Grammar School, Wirral
Katherine Emery - School of St Helen & St Katherine, Abingdon
Milton Newby - Westminster School, London
James Renade - St Thomas Tallis School, Greenwich
Carolyn Scott - Bishop Sherrill School, Canada

Music
Alina Angliai - Lady Eleanor Holles School, Willesden
Ohsan Kuan - Hampton School, Milletsfield
Chloe Scott - Lords Grammar school, Altrincham
Heather Young - Friston First School, Maidenhead

Philosophy, Politics & Economics
Joshua Crossley - Royal Grammar School, Guildford
Victoria Cawdell - St Saviour's and St Olave's School, Trinity College School, London
Johanne Gimborg - North London Collegiate School, Willesden
Thomas Goddard - Winchester College, Hampshire
James Lighton - Elsin College, Wilsford
Gian-Francesco Bocconegra - King's College London, Spain
Fergal Stemp - St Columba College Dublin, Ireland
Dorean Sahu - Hablak Academy of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Physics
Allister Adams - Charterhouse, Godalming
James Arch - Lulworth Upper School, London
Simon Battinson - St Georges School, Harpenden
Ingrid de Graaf - Westerlee School, London
Jaimee Vicente - South Hampstead High School, London
Mark Johnson - Ashty Grammar School, Letchworth
Thomson Miller - Redhill Sixth Form College, Harrow
Brad Skipper - Whittfield School, Surrey

Psychology & Philosophy
Ignas Rubikas - Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe

GRADUATES
Christelle Abade - Université Paris IX, France, Doctor of Philosophy in Engineering Science

Lauren Adams (BA Regent's Park College, Oxford), Bachelor of Civil Law

Omar Alamey (BA University of Calcutta Kanto, Japan), Master of Science in Financial Economics

Salih Alzahab (BA Dubai University, University of Bahrain), Master of Accountancy Administration

Guy Allison (BA University of Reading), Master of Science in Economy, Programme Management (part-time)

Ayumi Altmann (BA St Catherine's), Bachelor of Medicine & Surgery

Sumi Aklal (BA Damascus University, Syria), Master of Science in Economics-Vocational Health Care (part-time)

Caroline Alexander (BA LSE University of London, Belgium), Blagdon June

Rahil Almehdy (BA King Saud University, Saudi Arabia), Master of Science (by Research) in Inorganic Chemistry

Benedicte Ang (BA King's College, Oxford), Master of Science in Modern Chinese Studies

Hajime Asahi (BA Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, MSc University of Nottingham, St Catherine's), Master of Science in Global Health Science

Alexander Anwan (BA Development and Treasury Academy of the Ministry of Finance, Romania), Master of Science in Environmental Change & Management

Karan Anku (BA American University of Mirbat, Lebanon), Master of Business Administration

Rohana Benou (BA Vassar College, USA), Master of Science in Medical Science (Interdisciplinary Studies)

Husnul Bhatti (BA Bangkok University, Denmark), Master of Science in Software Engineering (part-time)

Malak Bhatti (BA, LLB National University of Law, Iran), Bachelor of Civil Law

Jakub Boguszcz (BA Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Bachelor of Bachelor of Science in Education (CZD - 5500)

Rahul Bolta (BE National Institute of Technology, Kolkata, India), Master of Business Administration

Steinhold (BA Singapore Management University), Master of Science in Business (part-time)

Guillaume Bourn (BSc Ecole Centrale, France), Bachelor of Science in Inorganic Chemistry

Simon Canny (BSc St Catherine's), Doctor of Philosophy in Inorganic Chemistry

Jack Castle (BA University of Oxford), Bachelor of Science in English (L300-104)

Rudolf Cellal (BS University College London, MSc Queen Mary College, Oxford), Bachelor of Medicine & Surgery
Chaitan Chandrachud (LLB University of Mumbai, India), Bachelor of Civil Law
Jimmy Chee (BA Simon Fraser University, Canada), Bachelor of Business Administration
Matthew Clarke (BA University of Bristol), Master of Business in the History of Design (part-time)
David Cole (BA University of Dartmouth), Postgraduate Certificate in Education - History
Lindsey Collins (BA Queens University of Charlotte, USA), Master of Studies in Western British & European History
Rebecca Collins (BA, PhD, LILY University of Western Australia, Australia), Bachelor of Civil Law
Maximilian Colombo (Laurea Università di Roma, Italy), Master of Studies in Modern Japanese Studies
Christopher Copeland-Wright (B隆重举行 Trinity College, Oxford), Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery (Graduate Entry)
Remo Corrias (BS Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli, Italy), Bachelor of Philosophy in Economics
Stuart Crich (BA Selwyn College, Cambridge), Bachelor of Civil Law
Kimberley Craydon (BA St Hilda’s College, Oxford), Bachelor of Studies in Jewish Studies
Zoe De Toledo (BA Oxford Brookes University, MSc Catherine’s), Master of Science in Criminology & Criminal Justice
Chiera Della Cara (BA, B University of Missouri-Columbia, USA), Master of Science in Material Anthropology & Museum Photography
Claire Desportes (Université Paris IV-Paris Assas, France), Diplôme en Legales Studies
Mark Draper (BA University of Kansas), Master of Studies in Western British & European History
Ekaterina Dolzhankova (IBBA Parsons Paris School of Art and Design, France), Master of Studies in Creative Writing (part-time)
Mark Dyble (BA Clare College, Cambridge), Master of Science in Clinical & Molecular Anthropology
Martin Ellis (BSc University of Surrey), Master of Science in Major Programme Management (part-time)
Jason Essler (BA Arts University Bournemouth, Jamaica, Colombia), Bachelor of Science in Business Administration
Guillaume Ferlet (Université Paris IV-Paris Assas, France), Diplôme en Legales Studies
Kira Fischer (BSc University of Brouwersch, Netherlands), Master of Science (by Research) in Biochemistry
Ryan Foley (BA Dartmouth College, USA, MSc International University of Tibet, Italy), Master of Science in Social Anthropology (Research Methods)
Alexandra Fettlinger (BS University of Ottawa, Canada), Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery (Graduate Entry)
Benjamin Fendler (BA Peterhouse, Cambridge, DDS City University), Bachelor of Civil Law
Krishted Frederich Frendt (BS Bates College, USA, MA Dartmouth College, USA, Master of Science in History of Science, Medicine & Technology
Mark Fellow (BPh, PhD University of Leicester), Postgraduate Certificate in Education - Physics
Jajajj Chuch (BS University of Butterick), Postgraduate Certificate in Education - Chemistry
David Godo (BEng, MEng Ingenieurschule Technische Hochschule Zurich, Switzerland), Doctor of Philosophy in Engineering Science
Sandra Goodman (BS Middle East Technical University, Turkey, BSc Brux University, Turkey), Master of Business Administration
Martha Gallierrero-Márquez (BS Universidad de los Andes Colombia, PhD University of Birmingham, Cambridge), Master of Science in Mathematical Finance (part-time)
Eva Hamaker (BA St Catherine’s), Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery
Paul Hageman (Universität Potsdam-Friedrich-Alexander, Germany, Doctor of Philosophy in History of Science & Technology Management
Chris Hansen (BA St Andrews University, USA, BIBA Columbia Business School & London Business School, Master of Philosophy in Economics
Michael Hastings (BA University of Sheffield), Postgraduate Certificate in Education - English
Mary Heath (BA St Catherine’s), Postgraduate Certificate in Education - Modern Languages
Joan Hedges (BA, B University of Melbourne, Australia), Bachelor of Civil Law
Lance Hendrie (BA University of California Berkeley, USA), Diploma in Science in Project & Program Management Studies
Christine Hewson (BA St Catherine’s), Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery
Richard Higgins (BA, B Essex University of Auckland, New Zealand), Master of Philosophy in Development Studies
Chin Pang Ho (BA University of California Los Angeles, USA, Master of Science in Mathematical Modelling & Scientific Computing
Vik Hmeshwar (BSc, BBA The Open University, India), Master of Science in Major Programme Management (part-time)
Peter Hibbert (BA St Catharine’s), Master of Science in Integrated Toxicology
Lucy Ireland (BA Lancaster University), Postgraduate Certificate in Education - History
Adam Jackson (BS University of Reading), Doctor of Philosophy in Physical & Theoretical Chemistry
Reha Jaganathan (BA University of California Los Angeles, USA), Master of Science in Accessory Chemistry
Handejo Jin (BA Kent College, USA), Master of Science in Computer Science
Renato Kambuu (BA University of Nairobi, Kenya), Master of Science in Technology, Conservation & Management
Avramai Kattor (BWhere University of Portsmouth, RGIT, University of New England), Master of Science in Computer Science & Engineering
Richard King (BA Vanity University, USA), Master of Science in Intellectual Property Management
David Kayondo (BBA University of Wales), Master of Science in Major Programme Management (part-time)
Reihan Khan (BA Kings College, USA), Master of Science in Economics for Development
Richard Kim (BA Vanity University, USA), Master of Science in Information Systems
Moniek Kierse (BS London School of Economics & Political Science, BA Columbia University, USA), Master of Science in Business Administration
Jaap Klaeser (BGT Griffith University, Australia, Libra Queensland University of Technology, Australia), Master of Science in Software Engineering (part-time)
Irene Kranz (BS University of South Africa, South Africa), Master of Science in Software Engineering (part-time)
Rianne Kruyskamp (BSc University of South Africa, South Africa), Master of Science in Software Engineering (part-time)
Christie Kruyskamp (BSc University of South Africa, South Africa), Master of Science in Software Engineering & Systems Security (part-time)
Hugo Lareau (BS University of Manchester, UK), Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology, Anatomy & Genetics
Sheng Gu (BS, BBA Nursing University, China, PhD Rutgers University), Master of Science in Mathematical & Computational Finance
Xia Li (BS Tsinghua University of Finance and Economics, China, MSc University of Wurzburg), Certificate in Diplomatic Studies
Linh Kang (BA University of Bournemouth, USA, MSc University of Edinburgh, DPhil University of Shefﬁeld, China, MS, St. Andrews College, Canada), Doctor of Philosophy in Computer Science
Yan Tan Liao (BS Berkeley University, USA, Master of Business Administration
Andrew McInnes (BA University of Edinburgh, USA, Master of Science in Mathematical & Computational Finance
Studies
University, Australia), MFA Tama Art University, Japan), Doctor of Philosophy in Materials Science in Mathematical & Computational Finance
Ye Shao (BSc Beijing University of Posts, China; MA University of Melbourne, Australia), Master of Science in Renewable Energy
" indicates graduate of the College
Admitted to the Fellowship
Professor Peter Ireland to a Professorial Fellowship in Taxonomy
Professor Nathalie Caven to a Fellowship by Special Election in Medieval Studies
Professor Johann Wenzel to a Junior Research Fellowship in Biology
Dr Benjamin Bollig to a Tutorial Fellowship in Spanish
Dr Eleanor Stride to a Fellowship by Special Election in Engineering Science

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