



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RECORD
October 2012



Univ. Staff past and present: Simon Cottrell, Bob Morris, Paul Keifer, and Ken Tucker, taken at a reception to mark the 40th anniversary of Simon's arrival in College (see Varia - page 148)

THE RECORD

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EDITOR'S NOTES

One thing that particularly struck the Editor when compiling this issue of the *Record* is how successful Univ. can be at nurturing all-rounders. Careful readers should spot the same names cropping up among both the lists of our Prizes, Firsts, and Distinctions, and among the reports of our societies and sports clubs. Univ. people, it seems, can simultaneously achieve brilliant academic results (including several top Firsts in the university), and excel in music, drama, or sport.

This year we mark the retirements of Stephen Golding and John Wilson. Stephen has been our Oxford Instruments Fellow in Radiology for 25 years, but has also helped organise trips to the College chalet. John has been a Distinguished Research Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, but has contributed to many other aspects of College life, not least on the musical side. We will miss them both. Sadly we also have to report the deaths of one of our senior Honorary Fellows, Sir John Rawlins, and of two much-loved members of staff of the 1980s and 1990s, Christine Griffiths and Ian Williamson.

Among this year's articles, Dr. John Cruddas MP has kindly allowed the Editor to publish the lecture he gave at Univ. last year on Clement Attlee, and gives readers an opportunity to see how one of the senior thinkers in today's Labour Party views our great Prime Minister, while our own Keith Dorrington with the aid of William Poole of New College sheds light on one of the important scientific experiments carried out by Robert Boyle on the site of the Shelley Memorial. Meanwhile, the Editor draws on some letters of the 1720s to reveal the travails of an undergraduate who actually wanted to work at a time when the College atmosphere was less conducive to such enthusiasms.

In preparing this year's *Record*, the Editor offers his grateful thanks for all the help given him by Verity Pavitt and Kristiana Dahl in the Academic Office, Jane Vicat the Welfare Registrar, the team in the Development Office, including Andrew Murton, Rob Moss, Ellie Brace, Chris Major, Julie Monahan, and Frances Lawrence, but above all, as ever, to Marion Hawtree.

Finally, the College has just created a splendid new website, which we recommend you to browse. The address is the same (www.univ.ox.ac.uk), but just about everything else is different. We hope you will enjoy it.

Robin Darwall-Smith

The cover of the *Record* is a detail from J. M. W. Turner, "High Street, Oxford" (ref. LI197.4), reproduced by permission of the Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford. This detail shows the only known image of Deep Hall, home of Robert Boyle, just to the right of the old entrance gate to the College. This image is discussed on pp. 133–4 below.

MASTER'S NOTES

The year 2011–12 has been a reminder that significant change is not always marked by big events or high drama. Yet tomorrow's historians may well look back upon the year as important end or start points for Univ. and the University.

The University sailed in calmer political seas than for some years, with only the occasional squall from Westminster. The onset of £9,000 annual tuition fees in 2012–13 dented demand for undergraduate places in some parts of the university sector, but not for Oxford, where applications fell by under half a per cent. The feared dropping away of applicants from low-income families did not materialise; nor did the anticipated switch to “useful” degree subjects. The largest increase in applications was for English, the sharpest falls for mathematics and computer science. The pattern was similar for other leading universities, suggesting that the much higher fees produced a flight to quality, not a flight from debt. Firm conclusions would be premature, but it does appear that within a year of the Trafalgar Square riots, students and parents have grudgingly come to accept, or at least to adjust, to the new regime of high tuition fees backed by loans.

The University celebrated a number of remarkably generous gifts in the course of the year, counterpoints of light in the economic gloom. The year began with the establishment of the Blavatnik School of Government, launched with a £75 million gift by the New York investor. The School aims to make a similar contribution to thinking about public policy and to educating the leaders of government and public institutions as the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, but with a more global focus. It has a close association with the College, which is likely to deepen in years to come. Its moving spirit and impresario is Professor Ngaire Woods, a long standing Politics Fellow of the College, who has been appointed the inaugural Dean. Its founding Lecturer in Economics and Public Policy, Dr. Clare Leaver, and its Chief Operating Officer, Callum Miller, a Univ. Old Member and JCR President, have both been elected Fellows of the College. A cluster of its first intake of graduates have opted to come to Univ. and the School will be accommodated on the College site in 12 Merton Street for two years until its new building in the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter is complete.

The University also announced two large benefactions for the financial support of students: a £25m gift from Mica Ertegun to endow 35 graduate studentships in the humanities and a £75m gift from Michael Moritz and Harriet Heyman to meet the living costs and a large part of the tuition fees of undergraduates from the poorest households. Thus in the course of a year the University has secured endowments on a scale that until very recently occurred only once in a generation. In the Senior Common Rooms and faculties gratitude to the donors is tinged with dismay that universities can rely less and less on publicly funded investment. As government spending on higher education, notably graduate education, steadily contracts, Oxford will need increasingly to appeal to the munificence and vision of wealthy philanthropists, much as the leading American

universities have done so successfully for over a century.

The College's academic report card makes for mixed reading. Univ. was placed 15th out of 30 in the Norrington Table (compared with 14th last year), not a disaster but hardly a triumph either. We repeated last year's pattern of restricting the number of Lower Second and Third Class classifications to a handful, but of scoring a large number of strong Upper Seconds which in more favourable circumstances might have been Firsts. Rankings in the middle of the table are sensitive to just two or three borderline results, so one should not get neurotic about slipping or gaining a few places. Nonetheless we continue to believe that Univ.'s natural place is among the top ten and we shall redouble our efforts to return and stay there.

Disappointment with our position in the Norrington Table has been mitigated by pride in the large number of congratulatory and prize-winning Firsts awarded to our finalists. Those who did well did very well indeed. The full list, which is visibly longer than usual, appears on pp. 35–6, and shows that Univ. finalists came top of the class in chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, engineering law, modern languages and physiological sciences. Our first-year PPE group also excelled themselves, eight of the eleven being awarded distinctions in prelims.

There is no overall correlation between class of degree and extra-curricular activity, so it was gratifying that, as for many years past, culture and sport flourished in the College. I can record only some of the highlights. One was the very well attended and remarkably polished annual concert in the Sheldonian, which brought together the Fidelio orchestra (a joint venture with Merton), the Univ. Chorus and the Chapel Choir; another the candlelit performance of Arvo Pärt's *Stabat Mater* late on an autumn night in the Chapel; and a third the musical setting of the College Grace in a new composition by David Todd, a second year music undergraduate. I am repeatedly struck by the range and depth of musical talent in the College. In Trinity Term a troupe of heavily powdered and elaborately wigged Univ. Players performed Wycherley's *The Country Wife* with sufficient spirit and verve to overcome numbingly cold and damp evenings in the Master's garden. The weather was kinder the following week for Eights: the College put eight boats on the river, and on a perfect summer's day on the Saturday the Men's 1st VIII kept their 5th place on the river and the Women's 1st VIII, with an almost entirely new crew from the previous year, succeeded in staying in the First Division.

This year I once again had the opportunity at reunions and receptions to meet large numbers of Old Members in College, London and further afield. These occasions are always pleasurable and instructive. I invariably come away touched by everyone's goodwill towards Univ., their engagement with College issues, and their practical support. It is hugely encouraging that a record number—over a third of all our former students—made a contribution to the Annual Fund. The College is also grateful to the many who give time and counsel, whether judging moots or offering careers advice, or who serve on the Old Members' Trust, the Investment

Committee, and the campaign committees for the UK, US and Far East. I was reminded of the contribution of so many alumni, when I visited Old Members in Toronto in November—the first visit from The Master for some years—and was able to thank David Harley (1953) and George Cooper (1965) for presiding over our Canadian chapter for so long. In April it gave me particular pleasure to be present in New York when the Vice-Chancellor bestowed the Distinguished Friend of Oxford Award upon Paul Chellgren (1966), a tireless and generous supporter of the College.

At the annual Domus Dinner in late June the College marked the retirement of three teachers who held formally very different offices but all made a notable contribution to Univ's academic community. John Wilson, a distinguished algebraist, came to Univ. in 2003 on retiring from a Chair at Birmingham. He was a dedicated tutor of undergraduates, taking an active interest in their musical as well as mathematical pursuits, and a delightful colleague in the SCR and Hall. His commitment to teaching neophytes barely out of their teens is a reminder of the uniquely privileged education that the Oxford tutorial system offers able young students.

Stephen Golding, a radiologist, was Univ.'s only Fellow in Clinical Medicine and a supervisor and mentor to many of our graduate students. Although his workplace was in the consulting rooms and laboratories at Headington, and he was free of responsibilities for undergraduates, he contributed to College life in other ways, as President of the SCR (and a stout upholder of dining traditions) and as one of the leaders of the Univ. reading parties to the College chalet in the Alps. Fortunately his association with the College will continue, not only formally as an Emeritus Fellow, because he wishes—to general acclaim—to continue to organise Chalet parties.

Steven Golding was a Univ. Fellow for twenty-five years; Michael Collins, our Pye Fellow in Mathematics, for a marathon 42 years, narrowly deprived of entering the post-war record book by John Finnis (44 years). From the very start he immersed himself in College life and made an extraordinary contribution to it. As Francis Bacon said of Henry VII "what he minded he compassed" and he has minded, in all senses of the word, a great deal. He cared with a hawk eye about college tradition and precedent, about the statutes and by-laws in all their encrusted complexity, about the SCR, about High Table and College dinners with all the authority of a *Masterchef* award winner, about the boathouse whose crews he coached, about the College's art collection which he curated and the portraits he commissioned, and above all about his students, well over four hundred mathematics undergraduates at Univ., and of course many more beyond, whose names he remembers and fortunes he has followed long after they left College. The College will not be the same without him, but fortunately Michael Collins remains with us next year because with characteristic kindness he has agreed to continue as Dean for another twelve months. Thereafter the College will be an emptier place without his attention and advice, and we shall feel it keenly.

A college needs veteran fellows to preserve the good traditions and resist fads and fashion; but it needs some young bloods to stop sclerosis and inject change. Such was Anne-Marie Canning, our young Schools Liaison Officer, who in the short space of four years established the most extensive schools outreach programme of any college, formed the student ambassador scheme, took College communications with prospective students into the 21st century, persuaded a large number of schools who had previously ignored Oxford to get their brightest students to apply to Univ., and created a new website. She leaves for Kings College London having altered the Univ. zeitgeist.

As for the new website, I recommend that you bring it up on your screen. It is easy to navigate and will give you a better sense than my Master's Notes can of how the College has changed, but how its essential character has remained the same.

THE GOVERNING BODY

2011–2012

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DR JOHN WHEATER, MA, D PHIL (OXF), *Reader, Rayne Fellow in Theoretical Physics*

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PROFESSOR CHRISTOPHER PELLING, MA, D PHIL (OXF), FBA, FLSW

* Old Member

Newly Elected Fellows:

DR. NIKOLAY NIKOLOV has been elected a University Lecturer and Tutorial Fellow in Pure Mathematics to succeed Professor Michael Collins. He is an Old Member of Univ., having been both an undergraduate and a postgraduate here, graduating in 2002 with a D.Phil in Mathematics, so that he is also a former pupil of Professor Collins. He was then a Golda Meir Scholar in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 2003 and a visiting Research Fellow at the Tata Institute for fundamental research in Mumbai in 2004. He was next a Junior Research Fellow at New College for three years until 2007 when he started his current job, a lectureship in Pure Mathematics at Imperial College London. In 2007 he was awarded the Junior Whitehead Prize of the London Mathematical Society.

Nikolay's main research interests are in the field of Algebra, in particular the study of asymptotic properties of groups and their relationship with topological and geometric spaces. One class of groups in which he is particularly interested are profinite groups, which are formed as limits of finite groups and have a number of applications to number theory and topology.

DR. KAROLINA MILEWICZ is our new University Lecturer and Tutorial Fellow in International Relations. She studied Political Science at University of Bremen, Germany, and at the University of Warwick and graduated in 2005 with an MA in Public Policy and Management from the University of Konstanz, Germany. Between 2004 and 2008 she was a researcher at the International Labour Office and the International Social Security Association in Geneva, Switzerland. She received a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Department of Political Science at the University of Bern, Switzerland, in 2009.

Following this, she was appointed a post-doctoral Fellow at the World Trade Institute at the University of Bern, and a Lecturer at the Institute of Political Science at the University of Lucerne, Switzerland. Since May 2011 she has been a post-doctoral Fellow at Nuffield College and at the Department of Government at the University of Essex, where she was supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Her research focuses on international relations including the role of international law and institutions in promoting international cooperation. She works on issues relating to multilateralism, treaty making, global constitutionalization and preferential trade.

DR. YEE WHYE TEH arrives at Univ. this autumn as a University Lecturer and Tutorial Fellow in Statistics. Having grown up in Malaysia and Singapore, he moved to Canada where he studied Computer Science and Mathematics at the University of Waterloo, obtaining his B.Math. in 1997. He then embarked on his graduate studies at the University of Toronto under Geoffrey Hinton, following him in 1999 to the Gatsby Computational Neuroscience Unit in London where Professor Hinton

had been the founding director, before they returned to Toronto in 2001 where he finished his Ph.D. in Computer Science in 2003. Dr. Teh then began to carry out postdoctoral work with Michael Jordan at the University of California at Berkeley, finishing in 2004. He took half a year off travelling, before being appointed a Lee Kuan Yew Postdoctoral Fellow at the National University of Singapore in August 2005. In January 2007, Dr. Teh returned to the Gatsby Unit as a Lecturer in Computational Statistics and Machine Learning, and was appointed a Reader there in 2011.

Dr. Teh is interested in computational statistics, machine learning and their applications. Specifically, he looks into theories, models and methodologies to make probabilistic models applicable to large and complex problems. He is currently researching Bayesian techniques, in particular nonparametric and hierarchical models, and is looking into applications in computational linguistics and statistical genetics.

Outside work, Dr. Teh enjoys cooking, pottery, and inline skating, and when time permits, travelling.

DR. JUSTIN BENESCH has been elected a University Lecturer and Tutorial Fellow in Physical Chemistry at Univ. After reading for a degree in Chemistry at Hertford College, Justin obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge under the supervision of Carol Robinson FRS in 2005. His thesis concerned the development and application of novel mass spectrometry approaches for the study of large protein assemblies. On completing his Ph.D., he obtained a Medical Research Council Discipline Hopping Fellowship to learn complementary electron microscopy approaches at Birkbeck College, with Helen Saibil FRS. He was awarded a prestigious Royal Society University Research Fellow in 2008, and returned to Oxford two years later where he is now based in the Physical & Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory.

Justin's research group is interested primarily in biophysical chemistry, understanding the forms, movements, and interactions of biomolecules and how this relates to their function in health, and malfunction in disease. They perform experiments primarily using cutting-edge gas-phase techniques, but also combine these measurements with nuclear magnetic resonance, crystallographic, and electron microscopic data. Currently their work is focused on investigating protein misfolding and deposition, which can lead to maladies ranging from Alzheimer's to cardiomyopathy. In particular they are interested to ascertain the molecular mechanisms of how they are kept in check by the natural defences of the cell, and how this house-keeping process deteriorates in an ageing organism.

Readers interesting in learning more about Justin's research can go to his website: <http://benesch.chem.ox.ac.uk>

Newly Elected Special Supernumerary Fellows:

DR. MARTIN GALPIN was elected to a Special Supernumerary Fellowship on 1 September 2011, following the retirement of Dr. Peter Grout. Martin did his MChem at Keble College, followed by a D.Phil. in Theoretical Chemistry at Balliol College. After that he worked as a postdoctoral student in the Chemistry department here, and was a Junior Research Fellow at Worcester College. He is now the Departmental Lecturer in Mathematics for Chemistry. Martin was previously a Stipendiary Lecturer in Physical Chemistry at Univ.

Martin's research interests lie in the theory of correlated electron systems, in particular the area of quantum impurity models. Much of his current work is concerned with making predictions that can be tested directly by experiment, for example by measuring the electrical conductance of single molecules and quantum dot devices. He is also interested in developing new theoretical techniques for solving and understanding quantum many-body problems.

In his spare time, Martin enjoys playing the piano and he is a keen jazz fan.

DR. CLARE LEAVER comes to Univ. in September 2012 as a Special Supernumerary Fellow. Clare began her studies close to home at the University of East Anglia, completing a first degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics and a master's degree in Political Economy. In 1998, she moved to the University of Bristol to take up an ESRC studentship at the Centre for Market and Public Organisation. Towards the end of her PhD studies, Clare was awarded an ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowship to spend a year at University College London. In 2003, she moved to the University of Oxford to take up a five-year research Fellowship in association with the Department of Economics and Nuffield College. She was subsequently appointed to a University Lectureship in Economics with a Tutorial Fellowship at The Queen's College in 2007. In September this year, she will move to a University Lectureship in Economics and Public Policy at the Blavatnik School of Government and will become a Supernumerary Fellow of University College.

Clare's primary research field is public economics, particularly careers and incentives within the public sector. A paper from her thesis, proposing a new theory of bureaucratic behaviour, was awarded a "best paper" prize by the European Economics Association and later appeared as a lead article in a top general interest journal. Recent papers testing for discrimination and bias in judicial behaviour have been published in top field journals in public economics, and in law and economics. In current projects funded by the World Bank, she is exploring whether non-state actors, such church and community groups, can provide effective incentive systems for teachers. Clare directs the Service Delivery Programme at the Oxford Institute for Global Economic Development, and co-organises the research network Public Economics UK. She is an affiliate of the Centre for Economic Policy Research Public Policy Programme and an associate member of the Centre for Market and Public Organisation.

MR. CALUM MILLER joins Univ. as a Special Supernumerary Fellow this autumn. Calum is an Old Member of this College: he read PPE here, and served as our JCR President in 1997/8. After getting a First in his Finals, Calum then remained at Oxford to study for an M.Phil. in International Relations, in which he got a Distinction.

On going down from Oxford, Calum joined the Civil Service, and over the next thirteen years he worked in HM Treasury, the Cabinet Office, the Foreign Office and the Department for International Development. Much of his work was in global economic policy-making, including international development finance, international energy market analysis and multilateral trade. He travelled widely, representing the UK in international negotiations, and worked for the UK's Permanent Representation to the European Union. Calum also advised on domestic policy issues and served as Principal Private Secretary to the Cabinet Secretary and head of the UK Civil Service. From 2003–5, he was a research associate of the Global Economic Governance Programme and published on the impact of financial crises in developing countries.

In July 2012 Calum left his current post as Principal Private Secretary to the UK's Deputy Prime Minister, Nick Clegg, to become the Chief Operating Officer of the Blavatnik School of Government. It will be good to welcome him back to Univ.

Newly Elected Junior Research Fellows:

DR. ROB GEORGE arrived at Univ. in October 2011 as a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow. Rob came up to Trinity College, Oxford in 2002, and read for a BA in Jurisprudence and an MSc in Comparative Social Policy. He then worked for a year in various roles in Oxford, including as a Research Assistant in the Centre for Criminology before becoming a Stipendiary Lecturer in Law at Jesus College in 2006–10. He moved to Lincoln College to study for a D.Phil., in Law, which he was awarded in 2010. His thesis is titled *Reassessing relocation: a comparative analysis of legal approaches to disputes over family migration after parental separation in England and New Zealand*. He was Senior Law Tutor at Jesus College in 2010–11, before coming to Univ. He is continuing to research into relocation disputes, but he also works more broadly on family law and policy issues, especially those relating to children and separated families. He is a non-practising Associate Member of Harcourt Chambers (a specialist set of family law barristers in London), and the Case Notes Editor of the *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law*. Rob maintains a blog (www.legalliberal.blogspot.com) which is mainly, but not only, about family law, academia and related matters.

MR. ANDREI-SORIN ILIE has been elected a Junior Research Fellow in the Medical Sciences. Andrei graduated in Medicine from the Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, in 2008 and then moved to Oxford University

and to Univ., with a Wellcome Trust scholarship for a 4-year programme in Neuroscience (Master + D.Phil). In 2009 he graduated with Distinction as a Master in Neuroscience and he is currently in the last year of his D.Phil working with Dr. Colin Akerman in the Department of Pharmacology.

Andrei's research is aimed towards understanding how the brain regulates its activity through balancing neuronal excitation and inhibition. Everything that our brain does requires a tight balance between excitation and inhibition and alterations of this balance are associated with numerous brain disorders. One such example is epilepsy, a severe neurological disorder characterized by a failure of inhibition to contain neuronal excitation, leading to hyperactivity and recurrent seizures. In his research he uses a combination of electro physiology, imaging and molecular techniques to study how inhibition is regulated at a cellular and molecular level under both normal conditions and in epilepsy.

In 2011–12 he was Vice-President of the Oxford University Cortex Club and he will serve as its President in 2012–13. In 2006 he received the Youngest Romanian Researcher Award from the Ministry of Education and Research and in 2010 the Romanian Student of the Year in Europe Award from the League of Romanian Students Abroad.

DR. ANNA REMINGTON is our new Scott Junior Research Fellow in Autism and Related Disorders. Her work focusses on superior abilities in Autism Spectrum Disorder, specifically with respect to attention and perception within the condition. Her findings have been published in the leading journals within the field, and she is regularly invited to present her research both nationally and internationally. Anna began working on autism in 2004 after completing a BA in Natural Sciences from St Catharine's College, Cambridge. She obtained a Masters in Human Communication Science and a Ph.D. in Developmental Science from University College, London and subsequently worked as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, London before moving to Oxford in April 2012. Though still dealing with being at "the other place", Anna is extremely excited about the position at Univ. and the many research collaborations that it will foster.

MS. LESLIE THEIBERT has been elected our first Sanderson Junior Research Fellow in History. Leslie hails from Birmingham, Alabama, and received her BA from Johns Hopkins University, where she graduated with honours in history and international relations. She has spent the last six years at Yale University, where she received her MA and MPhil. She will graduate with her Ph.D. from Yale this December. Leslie's research explores the relationship between England and Spain in the early modern Atlantic world (she admits that she likes to tell people that she studies pirates), and she has been funded by Yale's Macmillan Center, the Harvard Atlantic History Seminar, the Huntington Library, and the Smith Richardson foundation. As the Sanderson Junior Research Fellow, Leslie plans to begin a new project on British imperial ambitions in South America from the sixteenth through

the nineteenth centuries. When not working she likes to plan holidays, sing a cappella, and read romance novels.

DR. STEPHEN BERNARD is our new British Academy Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Stephen read English at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he won the Gibbs Prize for English and was subsequently awarded the Senior Scholarship of his College. For his masters thesis on the publisher Henry Herringman he achieved the only commendation ever awarded by the English Faculty. His doctoral thesis—the correspondence of the publisher Jacob Tonson the elder—is the basis for his edition of the Literary Correspondences of the Tonsons, currently under consideration by Oxford University Press. Stephen won the *Review of English Studies* English essay prize for his work on Defoe, Jacob and Pope. He is the co-editor of a special issue of *Eighteenth-Century Life* on letters in the long eighteenth century, based on the proceedings of a two-day international conference he organized. He has published in *Swift Studies*, *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, *Review of English Studies*, *Notes & Queries* and elsewhere; he is a reviewer for *Notes & Queries*, *Cambridge Quarterly* and the *TLS*. He is also the general editor of the *Poetry and Plays of Nicholas Rowe*, to be published in time for the tercentenary of Rowe's death in 2018.

New Honorary Fellow:

PROFESSOR CHRISTOPHER PELLING was elected an Honorary Fellow in October 2011. Christopher Pelling first came to Univ. in 1974 as a Classics Lecturer to succeed Martin West, and was elected a Fellow here in 1975. He had previously been an undergraduate at Balliol College, a Senior Scholar at Christ Church, and a Research Fellow at Peterhouse. Christopher then taught many generations of Univ. Classicists, and helped maintain Univ.'s high reputation in this field.

In 2003 Christopher was elected Regius Professor of Greek, and, for all our pride in his promotion, we were sorry that he therefore had to migrate to Christ Church. He has, however, regularly kept in touch with his old College. He has continued to publish extensively, especially on the themes of Greek and Latin historiography and biography, but as always giving special emphasis to Plutarch. Indeed his most recent major book, published last year, was a commentary with translation on Plutarch's *Life of Caesar*. He is also a Fellow of the British Academy, and a Fellow of the recently created Learned Society of Wales.

We are delighted to celebrate Christopher's continuing links with Univ.

THE MASTER & FELLOWS

The Master:

THE MASTER continued to undertake research on the origins and consequences of major domestic policy failures by UK governments from 1980 to 2010 and in the summer drafted part of the book that will be published in 2013. He gave lectures on themes of higher education at Humboldt University, Berlin and Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and on domestic policy failure at Royal Holloway College London. He continues to serve on the governing bodies of the School of Oriental & African Studies, the University of the Arts London and the European University Institute in Florence, and on the international advisory board of the Free University of Berlin.

The Fellows:

PROFESSOR MICHAEL COLLINS retired as a Tutorial Fellow in the summer of 2012, but he will continue to hold the post of Dean for the next academic year. A full tribute to Michael will therefore appear in the next *Record*, when he will have been released from his last major College duties. In the meantime, an international conference was held in Oxford from 20–24 August 2012 in honour of Michael's fifty years in Oxford, entitled "Finite Groups, Representations, and Related Topics". Derek Holt (1967), his first research student, Simon Goodwin (1997) and Radha Kessar (JRF 1999–2002) were amongst the invited speakers, as were Michael Aschbacher (Caltech), Jon Carlson (University of Georgia), Markus Linckelmann (Aberdeen/City) and Ron Solomon (Ohio State), all of whom have been temporary members of the Senior Common Room.

PROFESSOR BILL ROSCOE has been elected a member of the Academia Europaea, and joins John Dewey, Sir David King, Lord Oxburgh, and Martin West, among others, as a member of this important body.

PROFESSOR BILL ROSCOE and **DR ANDREW KER** are members of Oxford's new Cyber Security Centre, which was launched in March 2012. This is a multidisciplinary venture which brings together experts to address security on the internet and in the cloud. More information about the centre can be found at <http://www.cybersecurity.ox.ac.uk/>.

PROFESSOR NGAIRE WOODS was appointed the inaugural Dean of the Blavatnik School of Government in October 2011.

DR. CATHERINE HOLMES has been appointed Reviews Editor of *The English Historical Review*.

PROFESSOR MARC STEARS was awarded the title Professor of Political Theory in the autumn of 2011.

DR. BILL ALLAN has published *Homer: The Iliad* (Bloomsbury Academic, 2012).

DR. BEN JACKSON published *Making Thatcher's Britain* (CUP, 2012).

PROFESSOR TREVOR SHARP was awarded the title of Professor of Neuropharmacology in the University's 2010/11 recognition of distinction exercise. He has also been awarded a Visiting Professorship by the University of Hokkaido in Sapporo in conjunction with the award of a Travelling Fellowship by the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science. He will be visiting the University of Hokkaido for 6 weeks this summer.

DR. NICK HALMI has given plenary lectures at conferences in Montreal and Cambridge and the Coleridge Summer Conference in Somerset, and invited lectures in Parma, Munich, and Tübingen. The collection of essays *Inventions of the Imagination: Romanticism and Beyond*, which he co-edited, was published in 2011, and he contributed chapters to the volumes *Dante and Italy in British Romanticism* (2011) and *Spinoza beyond Philosophy* (2012).

DR. SOPHOCLES MAVROEIDIS was awarded the 2011 Philip Leverhulme Prize in Economics for his contributions to econometrics and empirical macroeconomics. Philip Leverhulme Prizes are designed to recognise the work of outstanding young research scholars, who have made and are continuing to make original and significant contributions to knowledge in their discipline. Up to 30 prizes were awarded in 2011 to recipients working in both the arts and the sciences.

DR. POLLY JONES has been awarded a British Academy Leverhulme Small Research Grant for her new project, "The Fire Burns on? The 'Fiery Revolutionaries' biographical series and the last generation of Soviet writers and readers, 1964–91".

Junior Research Fellows:

DR. LEIGH FLETCHER, when examining a huge storm that erupted on Saturn, succeeded in obtaining the first ever measurements of the temperatures of one of these storms. He is also one of four Britons selected to join a team sponsored by the European Space Agency which is planning a major mission to investigate Jupiter and its moons. Further information on these activities can be found on Leigh's blog, at: <http://www.atm.ox.ac.uk/user/fletcher/Site/Blog/Blog.html>

DR. CHLOE RAGAZZOLI has been awarded the Prix Louis de Clercq by the

Academie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres (the French equivalent of the British Academy) for her fieldwork on Ancient Egypt.

DR. ROB GEORGE published in August 2012 *Ideas and Debates in Family Law* (Hart Publishing), and was awarded an Oxford Teaching Excellence Award in October 2011. In August he also gave a paper to the 3rd Commonwealth/Common Law Family Judicial Conference in Hong Kong—a large international gathering of senior family court Judges. He has been awarded a substantial grant by the Nuffield Foundation to employ a research assistant to assist him in his work on family law. Their job will be to interview parents who have been involved in family court litigation about relocation disputes.

Emeritus Fellows:

PROFESSOR JOHN ALLEN gave a lecture at the International Topical Conference on Plasma Science: Advances in Plasma Science, held in Faro, in the Algarve. The topic was “On supersonic plasma flow around an obstacle”.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL YUDKIN and his co-author David Rodin published an article on Academic Boycotts during last academic year, namely “Academic Boycotts”, in *The Journal of Political Philosophy*, Volume 19, Number 4 (2011), pp. 465-85.

PROFESSOR CHRISTOPHER PELLING reports that his commentary on Plutarch’s *Life of Caesar* was published by OUP in their Clarendon Ancient History Series in October 2011. He was also amused to find himself turning into an examination question in this year’s Law Schools. Candidates were asked to discuss the validity of a series of bequests from an imagined University Lecturer, one of which was “The remainder of my lottery winnings to my executors, who may distribute them as they see fit amongst my best former pupils, to be judged by the Regius Professor of Greek if my executors are unable to agree”.

PROFESSOR HARTMUT POGGE VON STRANDMANN has had an ancestral link between his family and the Congo recently revived. His account of this is given in *Varia* on pp. 149–50 below.

DR. BOB THOMAS has been awarded an honorary doctorate at the annual “Promotion” of Lund University. He writes: “This is the ceremony for all the doctorates of that year, honorary, normal and jubilee (50 years after their first doctorate) and has been going since about 1670 which was shortly after the time that the university was established to “Swedify” the region following its bloody acquisition from the Danes. There is still something of a military flavour in that cannons are fired at various points throughout the ceremony. All this can be seen

in the Bergman film *Wild Strawberries*, which is framed by the day in the life of the hero when he goes to get his jubilee doctorate.”

DR. MIKE NICHOLSON gave papers in January 2011 at a Symposium on the Khrushchev “Thaw” in Tokyo University, in June 2011 at a conference on the writer Varlam Shalamov in Moscow and Vologda, and in September 2011 at the Chinese Association of Russian Language and Literary Studies conference in Beijing. After retiring as Modern Languages Fellow at the beginning of this year, he spent two months lecturing in New Zealand, China and the United States. He also spoke to the Oxford Society of Hong Kong and to the Oxford and Cambridge Society of India during a lecture trip to Delhi and Kolkata in September.

Special Supernumerary Fellows:

DR. TAMSIN MATHER and **PROFESSOR PHILIP ENGLAND** are involved new research consortia called “Earthquakes without Frontiers” and “Strengthening Resilience in Volcanic Areas (STREVA)” respectively. Both projects are funded by the NERC/ESRC Increasing Resilience to Natural Hazards Programme and are in partnership with the ODI. More information on these projects can be found at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/news/details.asp?id=530&title=two-major-new-odi-projects-increasing-resilience-natural-hazards>.

PROFESSOR CIAN DORR was appointed a Professor of Philosophy in March 2012 by the University through the Recognition of Distinction Committee.

Former Fellows and Junior Research Fellows:

PROFESSOR IAIN MCLEAN (Politics Fellow 1978–91) was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in March 2012.

THE REVD DR. THERESA MORGAN (Cawkwell Fellow 1998–2000) preached the University Latin sermon in October 2011.

Honorary Fellows:

LORD MANCE gave the Law Lecture preceding the University’s Glove Ceremony and Court Sermon in the University Church on 11 October 2011.

DR STEPHEN GOLDING

Stephen Golding is retiring this year as Univ.'s Oxford Instruments Fellow in Radiology. He was elected a Fellow in 1987, and has been the College's one and only Fellow in Clinical Medicine. During his time at Univ., he has served as Secretary to the Governing Body, and Chairman of the SCR. A major service to the College has been the leading of summer reading parties in the Alps every year since 1996 in a Univ. tradition going back to the 1950s. In a hugely busy senior clinical role in radiology, he has also found time to mentor a large number of Univ. graduate students, many of whom were reading for Oxford's degree in Diagnostic Imaging, the Medical School's first taught MSc course, which he set up in 1988. His retirement will represent for the College a diminution in dress code and off-the-cuff wit.

Stephen was educated at Dudley Grammar School, before studying at Guy's Hospital Medical School, where he graduated in 1972. He initially trained as a surgeon, but in 1975 he moved to the field of radiology, training once more at Guy's Hospital. In 1979 he was appointed Senior Research Fellow at Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, Surrey, working on a new technique of x-ray body scanning, or computed tomography (CT). In 1982 Stephen came to Oxford to run its first body CT service at the Churchill Hospital.

There is a sense in which really major advances in medicine and surgery, following anaesthesia, asepsis, antibiotics and other therapeutic agents such as insulin, have ground to a halt since the 1980s, despite remarkable advances in some aspects of the basic biomedical sciences. Imaging stands out as arguably the most significant clinical advance in recent years. The use of computers to "cut sections" or tomographs through the body using x-rays was a first phase in this advance; this was followed speedily by the application of nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to the same task of viewing internal structures, in this case without the hazard of ionizing radiation. It is now possible to view tiny structures within the body non-invasively, albeit using equipment costing a small fortune. Leonardo and Vesalius would be green with envy; Stephen was fortunate to arrive in the specialty at a time of fantastic opportunity for progress that could benefit many patients with a wide range of afflictions, including, for example, cancers in the deep structures of the face.

Once in Oxford, Stephen was invited to plan, design and commission the local services for the new Oxford MRI Centre. This opened in 1990, and he directed it for five years. He served as Chairman and Clinical Director of Radiology for the Oxford hospitals in 2006–10. He was appointed Clinical Guardian to the Department of Health (DoH) in 2007, responsible for the Government's outsourced MRI programme, and also served on the National Imaging Board of the DoH until this year.

It has not gone unnoticed to us that, although Stephen has been spending long hours at his desk dealing with intractable NHS problems, and seeing patients for many hours of “lists” in the ever-more-expensive scanners, he has enjoyed involving himself in many scientific societies relating to his discipline: he was programme chairman for British Institute of Radiology 1989–94, its Vice-President in 1993–6, and then its President for the Institute’s centenary year in 1997. He also supported the European Society of Head and Neck Radiology from its beginning in 1988, serving as its Secretary in 1999–2004 and its President in 2005–8. He was awarded the Society’s gold medal for lifetime achievement in 2011. Stephen observed “ESHNR is the only Society I sang to and it’s worried me ever since that I got more applause for that than I ever did for a presentation.” Some have wondered why the Society so often held its meetings in cities with stunning opera houses; to quote Stephen himself: we “have no comment to make at this time”.

In 1993 a talk delivered by Stephen in Lugano on productivity in MRI led to an invitation to join a new international initiative on costs and benefits of radiology. He ran an exploratory workshop of world leaders of radiology at the Oxford MRI Centre in 1994 and then the first international symposium at St. John’s College in 1995. This initiative developed into a two-yearly strategy think-tank of international leaders, government and health agency representatives and was incorporated as the International Society for Strategic Studies in Radiology in 2001.

Patient safety and radiation protection became a major feature of the later part of Stephen’s career as a result of an invitation to join a new EC working group on the subject in 1994 as the UK representative radiologist. A new research group in Oxford resulted, working on reduction of the radiation exposure from CT in particular and pioneering strategies for increasingly replacing the potentially more harmful CT by MRI. He is currently serving on a working group concerned with the environmental hazards of medical radiation.

The Oxford first-year undergraduate medical students have for some years enjoyed a light and amusing course of lectures by Stephen linking anatomy, imaging, and the clinical physiology of the systems of the body. Recent feedback has billed this as a real highlight amidst their somewhat heavy exposure. Latterly he has been busy with moves to establish national and international undergraduate curricular standards for radiology. He chaired the Royal College of Radiologists’ working party on undergraduate education 2003–5, and the European Society of Radiology working group in 2009–12. As old-style “anatomists” become extinct, the teaching of morphology by radiologists appears to be on the up.

Stephen’s strong interest in graduate students was noted above in relation to a taught MSc course. He has supervised many DPhil students. His teaching and mentorship has also included the junior doctors within his specialty; he was their Postgraduate Tutor in Radiology for the Oxford hospitals in 1990–4. He was elected a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy in 2008.

As a result of discovering hill-walking in 1995 Stephen was invited by Keith Dorrington to join Univ.'s reading party at the Mont Blanc Chalet in 1996. True to style, over the years he has not been content just to attend the Chalet; he has taken a leading role in its renovation and in fundraising from Old Members to secure its future. Only Stephen amongst the trustees of the Chalet, whom he joined in 2002, has a French vocabulary that extends to plumbing, chimney stacks, and septic tanks, as well as a gentle way with the natives. Of his great list of publications we are confident that his history of the Chalet, being worked on as he enters retirement, will be the most colourful for the general reader!

Stephen's other main hobby is music: he has been an obsessional collector of recorded music since the age of 11. He sings countertenor, and admits that he has "been known to assault members of the College Music Society by singing to them at concerts in the Master's Lodgings."

He suspects that he probably dabbled in far too many subjects to make for the best career progression but he derived tremendous enjoyment from doing so and is glad that he did. We wish him a happy and productive retirement.

Robin Darwall-Smith and Keith Dorrington

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PROFESSOR JOHN WILSON

John Wilson retires this year as our Distinguished Research Lecturer in Mathematics. John came to Oxford in 2003 from the Mason Chair of Mathematics at Birmingham which he had held since 1994, having by then held his Fellowship at Christ's College Cambridge for long enough to have become a Life Fellow. His "retirement" from Birmingham was early, and provided an opportunity to become what some regard as a "USS-funded" research fellow since he had no intention of giving up his mathematics, a subject that he liked both to study and to teach. Indeed, a position of departmental lecturer in the Mathematical Institute with the requirement to lecture in algebra had been created in the expectation that he would be the only realistic candidate, as proved the case.

The timing was perfect. Michael Collins was going away for a year on sabbatical leave six months later, and he invited John to do some of his teaching. They had been well acquainted for many years and John was already a friend of the College for having accepted at Birmingham a student who had been struggling with the Oxford course, and during that year the College wisely realised that John was a man to keep for both his contributions to the mathematical life of the College, and those to its musical life. His Life Fellowship at Christ's precluded the obvious route, and the position of Distinguished Research Lecturer, while most appropriately titled, was created in such a way as to prevent the creation of a precedent.

John threw himself whole-heartedly into the life of the College. Nothing but the best would do, whether it be a concert or the work of his pupils, and he took on many of the duties of a full tutorial fellow as part of the “mathematics team”. In consequence, mathematics in the College has flourished, and the College will be a different place without his drive and enthusiasm; he leaves having gained many friends.

Michael Collins writes, “To most people, mathematicians are indistinguishable; to most mathematicians, algebraists are indistinguishable; and to most algebraists, group theorists are indistinguishable. But that misses a key point. Group theory is a very broad subject, born from the study of equations on the one hand, and symmetry on the other, and the hard wiring in a person’s brain will determine the direction he takes. John works in the infinite, and I work in the finite; John’s groups are mainly soluble, and mine are mainly not. But that has not stopped us from talking to each other and benefitting from that interaction, and our pupils should have gained immeasurably from seeing that any given problem can indeed be approached in different ways.

“This is not the place to review John’s work in mathematics, save to say that he has attacked only hard problems, and then successfully, preparing the way in one case for further work by our new mathematics fellow, Nikolay Nikolov. To the initiated, I should add that his recent work lies very much at the boundary of group theory and logic.”

The Editor adds: “In addition to his achievements in mathematics, John is also a skilled musician, both as an organist and a singer. He has therefore taken a great interest in College music, regularly attending Evensong and listening attentively to the Chapel Choir. Wherever he has gone—even if just on sabbatical for a single term—he has always sought out a choir to join (here in Oxford, he has been a stalwart of the bass section of the Oxford Bach Choir). He has been a good friend to the College, and we hope that he will regularly visit us in the future.”

* * *

DR. STANDA ZIVNY steps down in 2012 as our JRF in the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. He will move to the University of Warwick, where he has been appointed to a Research Fellowship in Advances in Discrete Mathematics and its Applications. During his time at Univ., he was awarded the 2011 Association for Constraint Programming (ACP) Doctoral Research Award for the best doctoral thesis in the area of constraint programming in the previous two years. He gave a talk on the topic of his thesis at the annual CP conference in Perugia, Italy, last September.

He writes that the culmination of his work during his time at Univ. are the following two results: (1) Classification of conservative valued languages (published in the *Proceedings of the 23rd ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms*). (2) Algebraic characterisation of the power of linear programming,

with algorithmic consequences such as the tractability of the minimisation problem of submodular functions on arbitrary lattices (previously known only for distributive lattices).

We send Standa and Biying our best wishes for the future.

* * *

Obituaries: Honorary Fellows and Members of Staff:

SIR JOHN RAWLINS

Surgeon Vice Admiral Sir John Stuart Pepys Rawlins, KBE, BM, BCh, FRCP, FFPH, FRAeS, known as Johnnie to most of his oldest friends, died on July 27th 2011. He had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy medical service, winning numerous prizes, honours and awards, and serving as Medical Director General from 1977–1980. He became an Honorary Fellow of Univ. in 1991. His younger brother Tom (1941), his son Nick (1968), and his grand-daughter Emily (Hawkins, 2005) were also members of the College. A memorial celebration of his life was held in Univ. Chapel on May 12th 2012, which would have been his 90th birthday. It was attended by a substantial, international cohort of deep sea divers; by an astronaut, who was the first American woman to “walk” in space; and by a diverse group of friends, colleagues and family members from in between.

John Rawlins was the fourth of five brothers; the eldest died in infancy. His father, Colonel Stuart Rawlins, was a Gunner in the Regular Army and the military Commandant of the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, in whose garrison church—a converted barrack hut—John was christened. His mother, Dorothy Pepys Cockerell, was a great granddaughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell and granddaughter of C.R Cockerell, the architect of the Ashmolean museum. Stuart Rawlins died in 1927, and Dorothy re-married (rather forcefully requiring her new husband to change his surname from Carlyle to Rawlins). She died in 1937 and her second husband died the following year. The four boys were brought up by guardians.

John was educated at Westbury House, a preparatory school in the Hampshire Downs, from which he went to Wellington College and thence to Univ. to read Medicine in 1940. His Housemaster’s reference described him as a good naturalist who was keen on his medical work but was not particularly gifted at games.

He enormously enjoyed undergraduate life at Oxford, which was punctuated with wartime excitements that included going into a burning Whitley bomber that had crashed into number 31, Linton Road to try to pull out an apparently unconscious gunner (who was in fact already dead). Univ. provided life-long friends and a rich source of reminiscences, although he did not recall its wartime food with pleasure: its signature dish was “a baked potato partially submerged in a bowl of greasy stock”. Pre-clinical medicine was absorbing but still left plenty of time for other interests. He was president of the university judo club in 1941–2 (training with Gunji Koizumi, then the highest-ranking judoka outside Japan—clearly Wellington did no judo); played in goal at hockey (for the Teddy Hall team); and most importantly met, fell in love with, and eventually married



Sir John Rawlins
(photograph supplied by Professor Nicholas Rawlins).

Diana Colbeck who was reading Modern Languages at St. Hugh's. He took finals in 1943, and went on to complete his clinical training at Barts; she went to Bletchley Park.

He specialised in chest surgery, but his career path was diverted when he was called up for National Service, and appointed Probationary Temporary Acting Surgeon Lieutenant (RNVR) on the light fleet carrier HMS Triumph, then based in Malta. This experience introduced him to two activities which effectively defined his later career: flying, with all the dangers associated with operating from a carrier flight deck; and diving which he took up because he had learnt how to snorkel with a harpoon gun and wanted to be able to pursue the bigger fish that swam so tantalisingly beyond his reach. So he designed and constructed his own underwater breathing set which, minimally altered, appears to have inspired the Navy's own later development of scuba diving equipment. When he returned to civilian life he had expected to revert to his planned clinical career, but the restructuring of the Health Service left him with no position in clinical medicine for almost two years during which he maintained a very small income by working

as a demonstrator in anatomy. At the end of this difficult time he was enticed back into the Navy Medical Service with the promise that he could effectively write his own job description. He took up the challenge with gusto.

His navy career initially focussed on aerospace medicine at what was very much the beginning of the jet age. He proved himself to be an extremely effective innovator. In 1952 the Admiralty identified a need for a protective helmet for aircrew and John Rawlins, then based at the Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough, was asked to undertake its development. Although he was no engineer, and found mathematics frankly daunting, once he had analysed the available data on head injuries from flying accidents he undertook a study of the mechanics of human skull and brain injury and incorporated his findings into a design, constructed from newly available composite materials, which after extensive testing became the Navy, and RAF, Mk1 helmet. A new British Standard for motorcycle helmets followed, which became accepted by 32 countries. Other projects at Farnborough included improvements to G-suits, which enable pilots to turn far more steeply without blacking out, work on seat belt systems, studies of the effects of sensory deprivation and of noise, including the development of a communication system for exceptionally noisy environments, and perhaps most dangerously the development of an ejection seat system that would enable carrier aircrew whose aircraft had gone over the side to escape even if unconscious. In the days before computer modelling much of his development work relied on experimental testing, usually conducted on himself: like his test pilot contemporaries he lived life on the edge. His own team had some very close calls, but no fatalities; not all his Farnborough colleagues were so lucky.

After many years at Farnborough he went back to sea on HMS Ark Royal, which was bound for the Far East. In the event she was re-deployed to take over the Beira patrol intended to cut off oil supplies to Rhodesia. On his return he was posted to the Naval Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, Maryland, studying the problems of “saturation divers” who spend prolonged periods at depth, and hence under great pressure, typically breathing oxygen-helium gas mixtures. These conditions exacerbate heat loss, and he worked on heated diving suit design. This US posting was his last period of focusing on his own direct, experimental work, though he continued to contribute to diving safety and worked on underwater technology for many more years.

Outside his professional life, John loved fly-fishing, hunting by almost any means, walking and riding. He was a kind and immensely sociable person, who was a memorable raconteur, assisted in equal measure by his extraordinary memory, his exceptional range of dangerous and startling experiences and his willingness to embroider the plainer facts. He spent the last twenty years of his life living at Holne, on the edge of Dartmoor, in whose churchyard his wife Diana’s grave lies.

Professor Nicholas Rawlins (1968)

IAN WILLIAMSON

Ian Williamson, former Caretaker of University College, died on 17 February 2012. Ian and his wife Sandra came to Univ. in 1985, and remained until they retired in 2006, Ian working as Caretaker, and Sandra working at various times as Hall Supervisor and Hall Manager. Many readers of the *Record* will remember them both with much affection. The Rev. Bill Sykes, Chaplain and Fellow of Univ. in 1978–2005, has kindly allowed the Editor to reproduce this edited version of the address which he gave at Ian's funeral.



Ian Williamson
(photograph supplied by University College).

Seventy-five years ago, almost to the day, Ian was born in Peebles, Scotland. When we next hear of him he was in the RAF Regiment, serving in Aden, and in Innsworth, Gloucestershire. This kept him out of trouble, or perhaps in trouble, for six years. Unemployment was high, and when he was demobbed he worked in a series of jobs. He was for a time a bakery van driver for the Co-op and his

daughter Isobel would go with him on weekends. They would go to Stobo, and he would dance with the old ladies, and give them extra buns. You can just image it: that smile at the old ladies, and their response—"what a lovely young man, and so generous with the Bakery buns!"

His next job was working on building sites as a general labourer. After this he worked in tunnels for a firm called Theessen. Maggat Dam was one of his locations. Next he worked in the Hospital Laundry in Consett, and this was a job he hated. Family life became much more important to him. He used to lend his daughter Angela a pound until pay-day, and she duly paid him back, only to borrow it two days later, and so it went on.

Ian had a short spell of unemployment, and one day spotted an advert in the local newspaper advertising a job at University College Oxford, for a married couple—for a caretaker and a Hall Superintendant. Dare they apply? Ian and Sandra knew little about Oxford and nothing about Univ. They bravely took a huge step in the dark and applied, and much to their surprise (and delight) for the jobs.

Now if you think about it Ian had gained many skills in the RAF and his other work experiences. Out of these he went on to become what we considered to be the best caretaker of the Oxford Colleges of his day, and did a brilliant job for over twenty years.

Robin and Jill Butler wrote: "Dear Ian was always the same—even in the last few years when his health began to fail. He was always pleased to see his friends, always cheerful and full of laughter. When he and Sandra left Univ. it was never quite the same walking through the quadrangles. He was also a wonderful mentor to the young—and a welcome contrast from the demanding academics who ruled their studies. The Univ. community has lost a really good man, a friend to all, with a heart of gold."

Ian's brother-in-law Bert, Sandra's brother, resident in New Zealand, paid Ian an enormous compliment by saying that Ian was more of a brother, than a brother-in-law. The only point of contention between them was their choice of whiskies—Ian was a malt whisky man, Bert a blender.

Cathy Smith, an undergraduate during the Ian years, has voiced succinctly what a lot of junior members felt about Ian: "R.I.P. Ian Williamson, caretaker, employer, bar cellar barfly, surrogate uncle and mischief-maker extraordinaire. If I had a glass of single malt whisky for each and every one of us whose lives were touched by your friendliness, sympathy, and cheeky comments, I could open a whole distillery in your honour."

What can I say of Ian? I He was as straight and direct as they come. He was conscientious and extremely good at his job. He was a person of integrity. He relished the opportunity of teasing. He is the only person I know of who got the better of Adrian Zuckerman, and, more importantly, got away with it too! Ian, more than anyone else, really knew what was going on in College. He was particularly skilful at getting alongside rascals and teasing them—for the good!

One even became a Junior Dean.

He faced the prospect of dying with courage and calmness. His sense of humour remained with him to the end. He even teased the palliative nurse. She asked him if he would like to see the Hospital Chaplain. “No thank you”, Ian replied, “That won’t be necessary. I have my own personal Chaplain.”

What can we say in today’s Service? For some people the resurrection is a help and a comfort. For others it doesn’t appear to touch the spot at all. Instead, some find help and comfort from the intimations of nature. Goethe once wrote: “The thought of death leaves me perfectly calm for I am fully convinced that our spirit is absolutely indestructible: it is something that works on from eternity to eternity; it is like the sun which only seems to sink judged from our earthly eyes, and in reality never sinks at all but shines without ceasing.”

Another writer concluded: “I know well that there is no comfort for this pain of parting; the wound always remains, but one learns to bare the pain, and learns to thank God for what he gave, for the beautiful memories of the past, and the yet more beautiful hope for the future.”

Thank you, Ian, for enriching our lives, and in improving the quality of life at Univ. May you rest in peace.

CHRISTINE GRIFFITHS

Christine Griffiths, our College Secretary from 1987–99, died on 17 March 2012 after a long illness. Jane Vicat, our Welfare Registrar, has kindly written this tribute for the *Record*:

Christine was a wonderful, kind, and fun College Secretary. She was arguably the most elegant and well dressed figure in Univ. She had a very strong instinct to care for those around her and believed that encouragement, trust and warmth were the most effective ways to get the best out of people. She strongly disliked anything she felt was aggressive, rude or unkind, and her weakness—if it can be called that—was her inability to confront almost anyone who she felt had acted in this way, or for her to do anything that might cause upset or unhappiness. She was a natural beauty who had a great sense of humour and a keen interest in those she worked with and the students she looked after. These qualities made her a real pleasure to work with and her staff were very loyal.

Christine was born in Headington on 22 August 1943. She attended Oxford High School for Girls until 16 years old but then moved with her parents to Rhodesia (as it was then) where she did A levels at Umtali High School. She returned to do a degree in Mathematics at Dundee University but found the place far too cold after Africa, and so moved back to Headington and started a degree at Oxford Polytechnic (as it was then). This was where she met and married her husband Rodney. She stopped her studies to have her children Andrew and Jane. When the children started school Christine worked part-time in the Department

of Nuclear Physics and then in the Physiology Department.

She came to Univ. when Gwynne Ovenstone retired in 1987. Gwynne, of course was a legendary and brilliantly effective College Secretary and therefore an almost impossible act to follow. Christine threw herself into the job and worked intensively and for very long hours endeavouring to learn how the college worked and to get everything done. At the same time she had to bring in new ideas on the running of the College Office. This was not easy and there must have been many times in the early days when she wondered if it was worth the effort. From the outside it must have seemed hard to imagine why she could not just pick up from where Gwynne had left off. She did of course continue with a great many of Gwynne's excellent methods but knew that some modernisation and other changes needed to take place. She was supported in this by Master Brewster whose calm and sensitive manner was well suited to Christine.



Christine Griffiths, College Secretary 1987–99
(photograph supplied by Rodney Griffiths)

Once Christine had settled into Univ. she introduced computers into the College Office. Her mathematical background helped her to feel comfortable with them. She also arranged for the College Office to spread into the next door staircase. This gave the possibility of confidentiality when needed, plus a better working space for Fellows who had major College Offices such as Tutor for Admissions, Senior Tutor, and Dean. A Fellows' Secretary also moved into the College Office. In the time I worked with her I gave birth to two children and she was extremely helpful and accommodating when I returned to work part-time.

She managed all this while having huge responsibilities at home. Rodney was working abroad for much of the time, so she had to look after both her children and her elderly parents almost single-handed. In addition she accompanied Rodney on many exotic trips abroad while he followed his passion for wildlife photography. These trips were all round the world and often in awkward to reach places such as the Arctic, with very few home comforts (if any!). This cannot have been helped by her phobia of spiders—she had many cunning ways of dealing with spiders but had at least one car accident as a result of her phobia!

At the end of 1999 Christine took early retirement. She loved working at Univ. and loved the College, and in recognition of this she and her husband very generously gave the College a graduate Scholarship: the Applied Materials Scholarship which has helped many students to study here.

Shortly before her retirement she and Rodney bought a gorgeous house just outside High Wycombe and he changed his work so he could spend more time in the UK and at home. Together they created a stunning home and garden. They combined this with continuing to travel to wild places. Around this time Christine was diagnosed with a slow illness which affected her cognitive abilities. She retained her elegance and took great pleasure from her family—especially her grandchildren.

Christine died peacefully in a nursing home on 17 March 2012. She had a memorial service at her local church which was full of friends, family and former colleagues.

ACADEMIC RESULTS AND DISTINCTIONS

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES

In the Schools of 2012, results were

Class I	27
Class II i	66
Class II ii	5
Class III	1

This gave the College 15th place in the Norrington Table.

The details of the Firsts are as follows:

***Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry
(M.Biochem.)***

Gergana Shipkovenska

Chemistry (M.Chem.)

Vanessa Fairbank

Louis Mather

Oliver Tozer

Computer Science

Andrew Bate

Earth Sciences

Emma Nicholson

Peter Spooner

English Language & Literature

James Carroll

Johannes Wolf

Engineering Science (M.Eng.)

Jyi Sheuan Ten

Mengyao Yu

Experimental Psychology

Hannah Gimblett

***Jurisprudence (English Law with
Law Studies in Europe)***

Gabor Fellner

Joshua Folkard

Modern History

Bethany Cradick

Literae Humaniores

Joshua Barley

Samuel Meister

Mathematics (M.Maths)

David Hagger

Daniel Waters

Maths & Statistics (BA)

Yufei Lu

Maths & Statistics (M.Maths)

Jennifer Davies

***Modern Languages (Russian and
Czech with Slovak)***

Edward Hicks (who also received a Distinction in the use of spoken Russian and a Distinction in the use of spoken Czech)

Oriental Studies (Egyptology)

Laura Jenkins

Physics

Katherine Pattle

Physiological Sciences

Maria Gavrilouk

PPE

Samuel George

Molly Scott

In the First Public Examinations there were 33 Firsts or Distinctions in Prelims/Moderations in 2011/12.

Biochemistry (M.Biochem.)

Pablo Baeza

Aleksandar Ivanov

Mathematics (M. Maths)

Matthew Houghton

Chemistry (M.Chem.)

Oliver Crossley

Kamonwad Ngamchuea

Philip Welch

***Mathematics and Statistics
(M.Maths & Stats)***

Xinchi Qiu

***Mathematics & Computer Sci.
(M. Maths & Comp. Sci.)***

Tomas Halgas

Engineering Science (M.Eng.)

Daniel Burdett

Matyas Kinde

John Martin

Medical Sciences

Daisy Whitehouse

English Language and Literature

Joseph Allan

Music

Lewis Coenen-Rowe

Experimental Psychology

Erik Ohrling

Physics & Philosophy

Ha Ram Yeon

History & Politics

Paulina Ivanova

Charles Mondelli

PPE

Paul Cheston

Filip Falk Hartelius

Rebekka Hammelsbeck

Modern History

Hayden Cooke

Leon Musolff

Robert Natzler

Laura Oakley

Jurisprudence

Alina Gerasimenko

Christopher Payne

Stephanie Smith

***Jurisprudence (English Law with
Law Studies in Europe)***

Laura Ruxandu

Physics

David Buckley

Daniel Friar

Physics

Eleanor Hawtin

Ryan MacDonald

POSTGRADUATE DEGREES

The following members of the College were awarded a D. Phil. during the last academic year for these theses:

Rabeya Assy: *The Right to Litigate in Person*

Clara Blattler: *Applications of Calcium Isotopes in Marine Carbonates in the Recent and Phanerozoic*

Stefan Brandt: *Wittgenstein and Sellars on Intentionality*

Kathy Burgoine: *An epidemiological study of pneumonia in migrant infants and children on the Thai-Myanmar border*

Anne Carter: *Proof of Legislative Facts Under the Human Rights Act 1998*

Iain Chadwick: *Revolutionary Neighbourhoods and Networks during the Paris Commune of 1871*

Aaron Chun Wong Chan: *Ultrasensitive Nanocatalysts in Fine Chemical and Pharmaceutical Synthesis*

Hsiu-Yu Cheng: *Wide Dynamic Range CMOS Imagers*

Gabriel Citron: *“What’s ragged should be left ragged”: a Wittgensteinian investigation into the ‘messiness’ of religious beliefs and utterances*

Lianbin Dai: *Books, Reading, and Knowledge in Ming China*

Kelly Dhru: *Exploring the Gap Between Rights and Duties in the Context of Laws Preventing Cruelty to Animals*

Marcel Dietsch: *The Political Economy of Natural Gas Producer Cooperation: Cartelisation and Market Power*

Luis Duarte d’Almeida: *Defences and Defeaters*

James Edwards: *Uses and Misuses of Criminalisation*

Dilan Fernando: *Regulation of TGFβ-Activating-Kinase 1 (Tak 1) in Nuclear Factor-κB and Tumour Necrosis Factor/Erk Signalling in Drosophila melanogaster.*

Aleksandra Flanagan: *Structural and Biophysical Studies of Antibody - Dengue Virus Interaction*

Kyle Hill: *Microstructural function in the lung: static and dynamic studies of ventilation and diffusion using hyperpolarised helium-3 magnetic resonance imaging at two field strengths*

Craig Holmes: *Myopia, Retirement Planning and Commitment*

Yu-Te Hsieh: *Using Uranium- and Thorium- Series Isotopes as Tracers for Trace-Metal Inputs to the Oceans*

Haidong Jia: *Polymer Brushes at Nanoparticle and Planar Interfaces*

Chee Wan Lee: *Modulation of local cardiac noradrenergic neurotransmission in*

spontaneously hypertensive rats

Nicholas Lees: *The Evolution of International Inequality: Justice, Order and North-South Relations from the NIEO to the G20*

Zhiyun Li: *Essays on Information Disclosure in Auctions and Monopoly Pricing*

Wei-chun Liu: *Studies of Enzymes that Process and Use Charged Sugars*

Salvador Luque Martinez: *A Fully Integrated Approach to Gas Turbine Cooling System Research*

David Marsh: *The String Axiverse and Cosmology*

Naomi Matthews: *Magma Chamber Assembly and Dynamics of a Supervolcano: Whakamaru, Taupo Volcanic Zone, New Zealand*

William Murphy: *Measuring the Response of Copper to Shock Compression using Nanosecond X-Ray Diffraction*

Cavit Pakel: *Essays in Panel Data and Financial Econometrics*

Joseph Pizza: *Exorcising the Tongue: English Roman Catholic Poetics, 1829-1922*

Paolo de Renzio: *Buying Better Governance: The Political Economy of Budget Reforms in AID Dependant Countries, 1997-2007*

Justin Richards: *Evaluating The Impact of a Sport-For-Development Intervention on the Physical and Mental Health of Young Adolescents in Gulu, Uganda - A Post-Conflict Setting Within a Low Income Country*

Ahmed-Ramadan Sadek: *Microcircuits of the Gobus Pallidus*

Peter Schadler: *Christian Heresiological Discourse and Islam: John of Damascus and the Last Heresy*

Jesse Simon: *Images of the Built Landscape in the Later Roman World*

Jay Singh: *Forensic risk assessment: A metareview, novel meta-analysis, and empirical study developing a violence screening tool for Schizophrenia*

Antonios Skordylis: *Information propagation in traffic monitoring sensor networks*

Simon Smith: *Towards a Knowledge Management Methodology for Articulating the Role of Hidden Knowledges*

Hendrikus Tijssen: *Novel Methods For Brainstem FMRI*

Bruno Versailles: *Essays on Aid and Regional Integration in East Africa*

Johanna Vogel: *Convergence, Innovation and Geography: European Regional Growth Since 1980*

Oliver Walker: *Essays on Modelling Unawareness in Decision Making*

Stephen Wallace: *A Cascade Approach Towards the Gephyrotoxins*

Christopher Cheng Young: *The adult neural stem cell niche in ischaemic stroke*

Jodi Young: *Past and Future Adaptations of Phytoplankton to Carbon Dioxide*

Paul Yowell: *Practical Reason and the Separation of Powers*

Xiao Li Zhang: *Adsorption of Polyelectrolyte / Surfactant Mixtures at the Air-Water Interface*

The following members of the College passed examinations in taught postgraduate degrees in the summer of 2012:

† Distinction

Postgrad. Certificate in Education

Jan Gerken
Simon Hyett
Robert Law
Lindsay Weare

Bachelor of Civil Law

† Hiu Tin Kok
† Jonathan Turner

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Michael Buchanan
Ifor Capel

Bachelor of Philosophy

† Michael Perkins

Magister Juris

† Hafsteinn Kristjansson
† Petra Weingerl

Master of Philosophy

Benjamin Barnett
Elizabeth Clifton
Mathew Coates
† Puneet Dhaliwal
† Julien Gagnon
Claudia Herresthal
Ian Johnston
† Maris Rowe-McCulloch
† Geoffrey Shaw
† Jennifer Thum
Leticia Villeneuve

Master of Science

Carl Black
† Elizabeth Stronach

Master of Studies

Emil Avdalian
Sarah Copsey
† Elizabeth Creek
Matthew Garraghan
Lucy Hennings
† Francesca Hickin
† Thierry Hirsch
Anna Holt
† Helena Mills
Theodora Redvers Harris
Theresa Sheppard

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND OTHER AWARDS

The Editor lists here all prizes awarded by the University, the College or other sources which had been reported to him when the *Record* went to press. Any further prizes awarded this year will be reported in next year's issue.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES 2011:

The following awards were made in 2011, but news of them failed to arrive in time for inclusion in last year's *Record*:

David Hagger was awarded, in addition to his IMA Prize reported last year, a ***Gibbs Prize*** for his performance in his Mathematics examinations in 2011.

Helena Legarda-Herranz was awarded the ***Dudbridge Prize*** for her outstanding performance in Oriental Studies Moderations in 2011.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES 2012:

Lewis Anderson was awarded the ***Gaisford Undergraduate Essay Prize for Greek Language and Literature*** for his thesis on "Competing revenge paradigms in Euripides and Classical Athens".

Andrew Bate won the ***Hoare Prize*** for the best performance in the university in part C of his Computing Science course (covering work done in his 4th year)

Lewis Coenen-Rowe received the highest marks in the university for his results in Honour Moderations in Music.

Thomas Coxon has been awarded the ***Eisai Prize*** for the best performance on the Chemistry Part IA examination.

Gabor Fellner has been awarded a ***Finalists' Law Prize*** for his performance in Jurisprudence Finals.

Joshua Folkard has been awarded both a ***Gibbs Prize*** and the ***Wronker Law Prize*** for his overall performance in Jurisprudence Finals, and also a ***Wronker Prize*** for his Tort paper.

Julien Gagnon received the ***2012 Eugene Havas Prize*** for the best

	overall performance in the MPhil in Development Studies.
Maria Gavrioliouk	received the highest marks in the university for her results in Physiological Sciences Finals. She has been awarded both the <i>Gibbs Prize in Physiological Sciences</i> and the <i>Physiological Society Prize</i> (on the basis of her being “an outstanding student who has performed consistently well throughout their course”).
Jack Haynes	was awarded the <i>Aon Benfield Award</i> for his 4 th year project in Earth Sciences. This award is given to an undergraduate or graduate student for a piece of work that shows insight into the identification, characterisation, or quantification of risk associated with natural catastrophes.
Edward Hicks	received a congratulatory First for his performance in his Modern Languages Finals.
Laura Jenkins	has been awarded a Lehmann Prize for her Finals results in Oriental Studies (Egyptology).
Alex Kavvos	won the <i>Hoare Prize</i> for the best performance in the university in parts A and B of his Computing Science course (covering work done in his 2 nd & 3 rd year).
Thomas Kennington	has been awarded the <i>Ocado Prize for Best Project 2012</i> in Computer Science.
Leon Musolff	received the highest marks in the university for his results in Prelims in PPE.
Emma Nicholson	was awarded the <i>BP Prize</i> and the <i>Shell Prize</i> respectively for the best 4 th year project and for the best overall 4 th year performance in the university, both in Earth Sciences.
Emma Nicholson and Peter Spooner	were ranked 1 st and 2 nd respectively in the whole university for their marks in their Final Examinations in Earth Sciences.

Jason Ten received the highest marks in the university for his results in his Final Examinations in Engineering.

COLLEGE PRIZES 2011

The following awards were made in 2011, but news of them failed to arrive in time for inclusion in last year's *Record*:

Joshua Barley	was given a <i>Sylvanus Travel Award</i> .
Kameliya Belcheva	was awarded a <i>Nathan Prize</i> for her performance in Honour Moderations in Mathematics.
Hannah Clarke	was awarded the <i>Cawkwell Prize</i> , as the best Classicist in the judgment of the tutor in charge of Classics.
Sam George	was awarded a <i>Gladstone Scholarship</i> which is given to the best PPEist in any one year.
David Hagger	was awarded a <i>Nathan Prize</i> for his performance in Finals Part A in Mathematics.
Samuel Meister	was given a <i>Sylvanus Travel Award</i> .
Harriet Robinson	was appointed a <i>War Memorial Scholar</i> as the best medical undergraduate in any one year.
James Snowden	received the <i>Harold Wilson Prize</i> for the best performance in PPE Schools in Univ.
Jyi Sheuan (Jason) Ten	was made a <i>Weir Scholar</i> for his performance as the best engineer in any one year.
Allie Wallace	was awarded the <i>Helen and Peter Dean Prize</i> for an outstanding performance in public examinations in Modern Languages.

COLLEGE PRIZES 2012

Zara Ahmed	was jointly awarded the <i>Cawkwell Prize</i> , as the one of the best Classicists in the judgment of the tutor in charge of Classics.
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Penelope Anderson	has been awarded the <i>Sourvinou-Inwood Prize</i> , which is given for the best Archaeology paper in Mods or Finals in Greats or CAAH.
Louise Carey and Aparna Chaudhuri	were joint winners of the <i>Oxford Open Learning Prize</i> , awarded to the most improved second year undergraduate in English.
Lewis Coenen-Rowe	has been awarded a <i>Plumptre Major Exhibition</i> for his academic work and contribution to College life.
Ciaran Coleman	was made a <i>Weir Scholar</i> for his performance as the best Engineer in any one year.
Hayden Cooke	was jointly awarded the <i>Stiebel Scholarship</i> , given to the best Historian in any one year.
Bethany Cradick	received two <i>Frederick H. Bradley Prizes</i> , one for producing the best thesis in her History Finals, the other for her outstanding overall performance in her Finals.
Joshua Folkard	received both the <i>Peter Rowley Prize</i> and the <i>Alan Urbach Memorial Prize</i> . These are awarded to Univ. undergraduates with the highest marks in the Land Law and Jurisprudence papers respectively in Jurisprudence Finals.
Samuel George	received both the <i>Gerald Meier Prize</i> , awarded to the best finalist undergraduate in Economics, and the <i>Harold Wilson Prize</i> , awarded for the best performance overall in PPE Schools.
Alina Gerasimenko	was a joint winner of the <i>Simmons & Simmons Prize</i> , which is awarded to the Univ. undergraduate with highest marks in Law Moderations.
Edward Hicks	received the <i>Helen and Peter Dean Prize</i> for his outstanding performance in his Finals in Modern Languages.
Paulina Ivanova	was jointly awarded the <i>Stiebel Scholarship</i> , given to

	the best Historian in any one year.
Laura Jenkins	has been awarded a <i>Lehmann Prize</i> for her Finals results in Oriental Studies (Egyptology).
Alex Lynchenhaun	has been awarded a <i>Gladstone Scholarship</i> , which is given to the best PPEist in any one year.
Jennifer Millar	received the <i>Cunningham Prize</i> , which is awarded for the best performance in 1st BM Part II examination.
Leon Musolff	has been awarded a <i>Gladstone Scholarship</i> , which is given to the best PPEist in any one year.
Thomas Nelson	was jointly awarded the <i>Cawkwell Prize</i> , as the one of the best Classicists in the judgment of the tutor in charge of Classics.
Rachel Patel	was awarded the <i>Cridland Prize</i> , which is given to the best all-round medical student who participates most fully in activities (other than sports) outside the field of medicine.
Laura Ruxandu	was a joint winner of the <i>Simmons & Simmons Prize</i> , which is awarded to the Univ. undergraduate with highest marks in Law Moderations.
David Todd	was awarded the <i>Kramer Prize</i> . This is given to a commoner who has made a major contribution to College life, apart from performances on the games field.
Dan Tomlinson	has been awarded a <i>Plumptre Major Exhibition</i> for his academic work and contribution to College life.
Daisy Whitehouse	received the <i>War Memorial Scholarship</i> as the best medical undergraduate in any one year.
Johannes Wolf	was awarded the <i>Stephen Boyd Memorial Prize</i> as the best Finalist in English
Katy Wright	received the <i>Allen Exhibition</i> , which is given to a student who has contributed much to college life.

OTHER AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Alice Bowen was awarded the **2012 JEOL Student Lecture Prize** at the annual meeting of the Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy Group of the Royal Society of Chemistry. The prize is open to postgraduate students, and is awarded on the basis of a 20 minute lecture delivered at the Group's annual meeting. Only three students are selected to give their lectures, so even to become a finalist, let alone a winner, is an achievement.
- Oliver Cox has been awarded the **Brian Cohen Prize** by the Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society. This is awarded annually for the best essay on a subject related to the archaeology, architecture, or history of Oxfordshire written by someone who has not previously published in the field in a refereed journal. Oliver's essay, based on his article for the 2009 *Record* on the Hall ceiling of 1766, will be published in *Oxoniensia*, the Society's annual journal. He will also be a **British Research Councils Visiting Scholar** at the John W. Kluge Center in the Library of Congress, Washington D.C. in the summer of 2012.
- David Ding has been awarded an **internship at the Watson School of Biological Sciences at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory's Summer Undergraduate Research Program** for the summer of 2012. He was one of 25 students selected from over 800 applicants. While there, he will learn about new developments in the field of cancer signalling, and also participate in a series of specially designed science and career-related seminars.
- Karen Eley was awarded the **Lister Centenary Medal** in February 2012 for the best oral presentation at the Royal College of Surgeons Lister Centenary conference. Her paper was titled "Epinephrine, norepinephrine, dobutamine and dopexamine effects on free flap skin blood flow".
- Edward Hicks has been awarded a **Kennedy Scholarship**. These are academic awards whose holders are able to study for a year at Harvard or MIT, and Edward is one of only 9

Kennedy Scholars selected from within the UK for 2012. He will attend the Davis Center at Harvard.

William Hutchison

has been awarded a ***Geologists' Association Curry Prize***. Up to three of these prizes, each worth £1000, are awarded to Masters students in a subject relevant to Earth Sciences who have produced a dissertation of outstanding quality. Will have completed his Masters degree last year at Oxford and moved to Univ. to undertake his D.Phil.

Emma Nicholson

was awarded the ***2012 Geologists' Association Tupper Prize***. This award is given by the Council of the Geologists' Association to an undergraduate studying Geology or Earth Sciences whom they feel best demonstrates both a genuine commitment to the discipline and academic excellence. Emma will receive a cheque for £2000 and a year's membership of the Geologists' Association.

Joram van Rheede

was awarded the ***2011 Ruskell Medal*** by the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers. The medal is intended for young researchers who have made a contribution to the advancement of basic, clinical or technical ophthalmic science, and is awarded on the basis of an essay written on an aspect of ophthalmic or vision science, industrial ophthalmics or another related subject.

SCHOLARSHIPS & EXHIBITIONS:

The following undergraduates were elected scholars and exhibitioners for the academic year 2011/12.

Biochemistry, Molecular and Cellular (M.Biochem.)

Scholars

David Ding	Sir Karl Popper School, Vienna
Chiao Lim	Shrewsbury School
Laura Mathews	St. Austell College
Rachel Patel	Wirral Grammar School
Kerstin Ruustal	Tallinn English College
Gergana Shipkovenska	First Language School, Varna

Exhibitioners

Raphael Chow	German Swiss International School
Andreas Kallinos	Nicosia Grammar School

Chemistry (M.Chem.)

Scholars

Thomas Coxon	King Edward VI School
Vanessa Fairbank	Brighton Hove & Sussex Sixth Form College
Kate Hadavizadeh	St. Laurence School
Charlie Jarrett-Wilkins	Judd School
Louis Mather	Kings College School, Wimbledon
Douglas Sexton	Kings College School, Wimbledon
Elliot Smith	Harrow School
Oliver Tozer	Torquay Grammar School for Boys
Joanna Tung	Ryde School

Exhibitioners

Elizabeth German	Colyton Grammar School
Hannah Phillips	Haybridge High School

Classics

Scholars

Zara Ahmed	North London Collegiate School
Samuel Meister	Realgymnasium Raemibuehl
Thomas Nelson	Merchant Taylors School

Exhibitioners

Lewis Anderson	Bexley Grammar School
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Computer Science

Scholars

Andrew Bate	Barton Peveril College
Alex Kavvos	HAEF Athens College

Earth Sciences (Geology) (M.ESc.)

Scholars

Thomas Lamont	Carmel College
Emma Nicholson	Richard Hale School
Peter Spooner	Churchill Community

Engineering Science (M.Eng.)

Scholars

Ciaran Coleman	Tanglin Trust School
Yijun Hou	Queen Annes School
You Li	Shenzhan College
Jason Ten	Anderson Junior College
Sally Yu	Moreton Hall

Exhibitioners

Martin Chan	York College
Shangqian Lee	Victoria School

English

Scholars

Laura Clash	Clifton High School
Johannes Wolf	Hills Road Sixth Form College

Experimental Psychology

Scholars

Petrina Cox	Queens College
Hannah Gimblett	Nonsuch High School for Girls

History

Scholars

Thomas Bradbury	Sandbach School
Thomas Cole	Wallington County Grammar School
Elinor Costigan	King Edward VI Five Way
Edward Twigger	Warwick School

Exhibitioners

Matt Betts	Manchester Grammar School
James King	King George V College

History & Modern Languages

Scholars

Rupert Benzecry Kings College School

Exhibitioners

Andrew Wychrij Manchester Grammar School

Law (Jurisprudence)

Scholars

Gabor Fellner Birkdale School
Joshua Folkard Peter Symonds College
Daniel Khoo Weald School and Sixth Form

Exhibitioners

Julius Grower Highgate School
Paul Harding Raven's Wood School
Patrick Tomison Yarm School
Sam Wrigley Coombeshead College

Mathematics & Computer Sciences

Scholars

Thomas Kennington Ranelagh School

Exhibitioner

Krzysztof Bar Liceum Ogólnokształcące

Mathematics (M.Math)

Scholars

Kameliya Belcheva American College of Sofia
James Buchanan Reigate Grammar School
David Hagger Whitgift School
Lavinia Lam Christian Alliance S C Chan
Claire Liu Dalian Yuming Senior High School
Alexander Margolis City of London School
Rachel Philip North London Collegiate School
James Townsend Magdalen College School
Dan Waters Brockenhurst College

Exhibitioners

Michael Captain Varndean College

Mathematics & Statistics

Scholars

Jennifer Davies	Chauncy School
April Lu	Victoria Junior College
Jiaxi Yang	Suzhou High School

Medicine (pre clinical)

Scholars

Anna Moore	George Abbot School
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Exhibitioners

Jennifer Millar	St. Aloysius College
Laura Munglani	Perse School
Harriet Robinson	Bishops Stortford College

Modern Languages

Scholars

Ed Hicks	Winchester College
Alexander Wallace	Kings School, Rochester

Exhibitioners

Chris Bhamra	Winchester College
Francesca Umicini-Clark	North London Collegiate School

Oriental Studies

Scholars

Helena Legarda-Herranz	Nuestra Senora de Bogona
Crispin Smith	Portsmouth Grammar School

Physics (M.Phys.)

Scholars

Bruno Balthazar	Escola Secundaria Manuel de Foneca
Richard Morris	Sutton Grammar School for Boys
Joseph Prentice	St. Bartholomews School
Dan Verschueren	Stedelijk Gymnasium Nijmegen

Exhibitioners

Claire Donnelly	St. Aloysius College
Lewis Millward	Silverdale School
Kate Pattle	Stowmarket High School
Richard Smith	Bishop Vesey's Grammar School

Physics & Philosophy

Scholars

Joshua Calder-Travis

Blue School

George King

Torquay Grammar School

Exhibitioners

Isabel Richards

Channing School

PPP

Exhibitioners

Philip Bronk

Westminster School

Physiological Sciences

Scholars

Maria Gavrilouk

St. Paul's Girls School

Irene To

Sevenoaks School

Exhibitioners

Zoe Lang

Westminster School

Pippy Walker

King Williams College

PPE

Scholars

Mengya Du

St. Leonards Comprehensive School

Sam George

Auckland Grammar School

India Keable-Ellott

Graveney School

Clare Joyce

Princeton High School

Adam Laphorn

Farnborough Sixth Form College

Alexander Lynchehaun

Judd School

Nadia Odunayo

North London Collegiate School

Molly Scott

Westminster School

Vartan Shadarevian

Doha College

Exhibitioners

Ruth Hattersley

United World College

James Hedgeland

Skidders School

Jon-Paul Spencer

Greenhead School

**MASTER'S; BREWSTER; ROGER SHORT; DAVID & LOIS SYKES;
SCHOLARSHIPS**

The following students were awarded Scholarships for travel in the summer vacation 2012:

For travel to the USA:

James Carroll
Claire Donnelly
Esme Hicks
Claire Liu
Harriet Robinson
Richard Smith

David & Lois Sykes Scholarships for travel to mainland China were awarded to:

Christel Gudberg
Emma Park
Joanna Tung

For travel to Canada:

Gioacchino Accurso
Elinor Costigan
Emily Stewart

The following overseas graduate students were awarded Brewster Scholarships for travel in the UK:

Hung-Yuan Cheng
Susan Humphreys
Tristen Naylor

For travel to Hong Kong & the University of Peking

Genevieve Allcroft

Univ. will host two students from the University of Peking in Michaelmas Term 2011:

Mr. Zongwei Yang
Mr. Feng Yu

The Roger Short Scholarships for travel to Turkey for study purposes were awarded to:

Wahid Amin
Thomas Cole
Oliver Dammone
Ed Lewis
Julia Schollick
Krista Sirola

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

It is now five years since we appointed Kathryn Burningham as our Director of Music, and I am pleased to say that under her leadership the musical life of the Chapel has flourished. Our worship is greatly enhanced as a result of the work of Kathryn, the organ scholars, and the members of our Chapel Choir, and I am glad to record my gratitude to them all.

In addition to singing here, the Choir has also sung Choral Evensong at Birmingham and Southwark cathedrals. Its furthest trip, and a real highlight of the Choir's year, was a summer tour to Venice, organized and led by James Buchanan, one of our two excellent organ scholars. Another highlight was the opportunity for the Choir to sing a setting of the College Grace, composed by our other organ scholar, David Todd. Not content with premiering the piece only once, the Choir sang it twice on one night: first as an anthem in Chapel at the annual service at which we give thanks for our Founder and Benefactors, and then afterwards in Hall in place of the spoken Grace. This year we say goodbye to eight members of the choir, who have each made an enormous contribution to the College both in Chapel and elsewhere: Josh Barley, Jennie Davies, David Hagger, Jack Haynes, James King, Gabrielle Matthews, Laura Munglani, and Molly Scott.

The weekly pattern of services in Chapel has continued with Choral Evensong at 5.45 pm on Sunday evening, and daily prayer on weekday mornings, as well as Sung Compline on alternate Thursday nights. This year's preachers at Evensong have included two old members: the Revd Dr Janet Williams (1979) and the Venerable John Duncan (1954). We have welcomed visiting choirs from Moreton Hall School in Shropshire, and Thomas Hardy School in Dorset, and would be glad to welcome others too.

Other services have included not only our customary Advent and Christmas Carol Services, but also a Confirmation Service held jointly with Worcester College (at which Univ. undergraduate Lizzie Worster was confirmed by the Bishop of Oxford) and a special service at Univ. to mark the Diamond Jubilee. We also had a service of baptism for Laura Gillot, the daughter of Univ. Fellow Dr Elizabeth Tunbridge, and her husband Steve Gillot, and a service of thanksgiving for the birth of Theodore Vujcich, the son of one of our junior deans, Daniel Vujcich, and his wife, Heather. Former or current members who were married in Chapel are Gabrielle Matthews (to Nick), Aleksandra Watson (to Ben), Naomi Matthews (to Nick) and Michael Gibb (to Émilie). In May, on behalf of Rhodes House we hosted a Memorial Service for the late Dr David Hatendi, an old member of Univ. who was National Secretary for Zimbabwe for the Rhodes Trust. In the same month we held a Memorial Event at which we celebrated the life of the late Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir John Rawlins, an old member and an honorary fellow of the College.

Andrew Gregory

THE CHOIR'S TOUR OF VENICE, 2012

This June saw the Chapel Choir travel to Venice, Italy, for its first ever tour. We began by accompanying Mass in the magnificent surroundings of St Mark's Basilica, singing works by Bruckner, Edwards, Duruflé and Redford. Our contribution was rewarded with a standing ovation from the congregation, and with numerous compliments from the priest officiating, himself a graduate of Lincoln College. The Chiesa di San Giorgio Maggiore was to be our next venue. Here we gave a concert of 13 anthems including music from the British choral tradition, from America and Europe, and music written for royal occasions. Rapturous applause from a packed church was a fitting tribute to what was another excellent performance.

When taking a well-deserved break from singing we spent our time sightseeing and exploring the city. Tours of the Peggy Guggenheim and the Palazzo Ducale, trips to the beach at Lido and a visit to the church where, among others, Monteverdi and Titian are buried were just some of the many activities we did together as a choir. And when we weren't busy being tourists we would relax sitting by the canals and dipping our toes in the water, gelati in hands. We will certainly miss you, Venice!

James Buchanan

[A photograph of the Choir in Venice is included among the colour plates]

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Taking over from Univ.'s longest standing Librarian was never going to be easy. Christine was Librarian here for 26 years and knew Univ. inside and out, from its personalities and anecdotes to its traditions and history. Luckily for me, Christine was also very efficient at documenting the mountains of information she had acquired, so I have been able, on many occasions, to refer to the Library Bible—a document which records what should be happening in the Library throughout the year. During the past year we have welcomed Professor Tiffany Stern as Fellow Librarian and Naomi Tiley as Assistant Librarian. Naomi came to us from a very similar position at a Cambridge College Library, so was able to settle into life at Univ. very quickly.

Although I cannot report that our historic printed collections have been returned to college, there has been progress with a number of other Library projects during the past year. Due to popular demand, in the Long Vacation of 2011 the Works Department added power sockets and Ethernet points to each desk on the first floor of the library. The ground floor is also due for refurbishment, with updated lighting and a new ceiling. The existing light fittings, being in use 24 hours a day for most of the year, had deteriorated, making the lighting patchy and not suitable for sustained study.

In honour of the Library's 150th year in 2011 and as a parting gift to College, Christine Ritchie commissioned artist Gordon Collett to design a new bookplate for the Univ. Library. Gordon's brief was to create a bookplate which included some of Sir George Gilbert Scott's architectural details in the Victorian Gothic style. The bookplate is pasted into every new book that comes into Library, with donations receiving a larger, letterpress printed version including the donor's name.

The Library has received an unusually large number of Old Member donations this year, partly in response to an appeal in the June e-newsletter. Listing all the donated titles here would consume more than the allocated word-limit, so we would simply like to give a huge thank you to everyone who has contributed to our collection of books by and about Old Members. Despite our on-going lack of shelf-space, we're delighted that this collection continues to demonstrate the achievements of our Old Members.

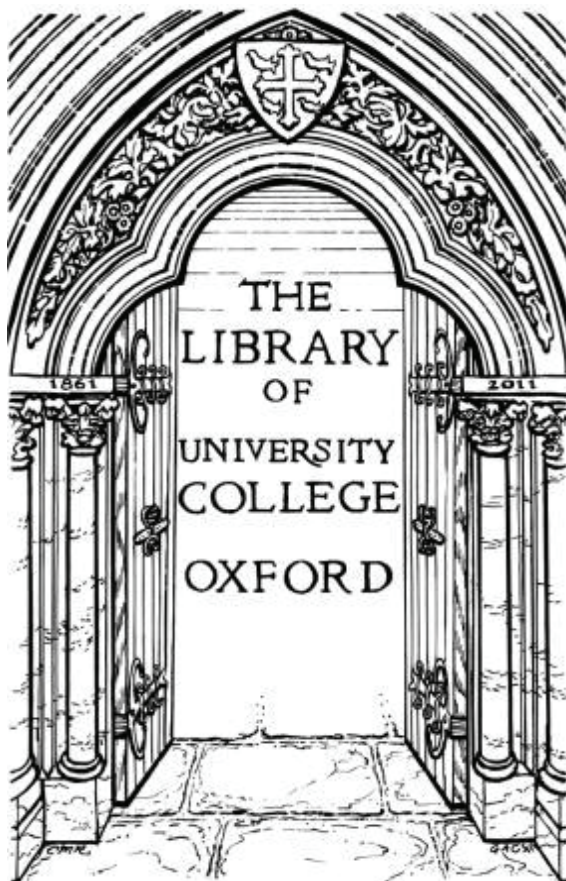
Preparations are well underway for our twelfth century manuscript containing Bede's Life of St Cuthbert (MS 165) to travel back to the north east of England next year as part of the exhibition "Lindisfarne Gospels in Durham" at Durham University. The Bodleian Library has kindly undertaken to oversee the loan on College's behalf. We're very pleased that one of our finest treasures will be on display in a major exhibition and hope that some of our Old Members will manage to travel to Durham to see it. The manuscript was digitised in its entirety earlier this year in order to make it more accessible to scholars around the world whilst also preserving it for future generations. A group from the SMU Summer Schools was the first to benefit from the digital images when they crowded into the Library for

a virtual tour of the manuscript via laptop.

Many thanks are due to our student helpers without whom the Univ. Library simply would not function. Benjamin Haseldine kept chaos at bay in the Law Library; Gabrielle Matthews, Joanna Palermo and Maris Rowe-McCulloch did a sterling job in the Main Library, especially during Trinity Term when the Library is at its busiest (not to mention messiest).

We're especially grateful to Gabrielle for also applying her editorial skills to the catalogue of the Browne Library, and helping out during October when an extra pair of hands was very much appreciated.

Elizabeth Adams



The Library's new bookplate

FROM THE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

I am pleased to report that Univ. received £2.3 million in new gifts and pledges for the financial year ending July 31, 2012. As concerns about the Eurozone mounted, never really abating and the economy delivered anaemic growth, it was difficult to know what sort of outcome one might reasonably expect. Against this backdrop and given the challenges facing higher education funding in the UK, this continued generosity was and is wonderfully encouraging. We are indeed proud that so many of our Old Members continue to give back to Univ. (now more than 1 in 3).

Inevitably, each year brings change and the Development Office has had a few greetings and fond farewells on which I should report. In December, Andrew Murton bid us adieu (though he will put his skills to good use for the University) and in Trinity term, we saw the departures of both Layla Hamadi and Debbie Dent. I trust that you join me in wishing them well; each has had a very positive and no doubt lasting impact on the Development programme. We also welcomed new colleagues: Rob Moss joined as our Database and Research Officer, Sara Dewsbery has taken on the new role of Communications Officer (part time), and Chris Major began in June as Annual Fund Manager to “hold the fort” during Ellie Brace’s maternity cover.

Now, I recommend that you sit for this next bit (if you are not already comfortably ensconced in your favourite leather chair). It was bound to happen—but that does not make the news any easier to accept. Frances Lawrence, almost certainly the first person hired to work in Univ.’s budding “Development Office”, officially retired in July. I cannot begin to do justice to her many quiet contributions to the College’s fundraising effort over sixteen years but suffice to say, she probably knows and remembers more about each one of you than anyone else at Univ.; well, apart from George Cawkwell. To Frances’ complete surprise, all three former Development Directors attended her farewell party and, in an opportunity that would have been missed were it not for an astute College Archivist, we have photographic proof of the historic moment. I am especially happy to report that Frances, having been cajoled and persuaded, decorously agreed to interrupt her new life of leisure and tennis training at least once a week in order to help us part time. We are hugely fortunate to benefit from her institutional knowledge and good company for a further year. She will see us safely into the hands of a well-trained successor.

Univ. around the World

As it is central to our mission to foster and strengthen relationships between alumni and the College, the year is full of opportunities for OMs to re-connect whether in Oxford or around the globe. Here are a few highlights from a schedule that sometimes feel like an Olympic event (!):

In August, the 1961 cohort celebrated their Golden Anniversary. David Logan

hosted the panel discussion “50 Years on: What Went Right and What Went Wrong?” 43% of their year group gave in honour of the occasion and raised a total of £99,500, fully endowing an Oxford Reach Opportunity Bursary. Hats off to committee members for all of their planning and hard work, especially to Chairman Hugh Stevenson.

In September, the College invited campaign board members and other supporters to Oxford. Senior Officers and Fellows spent a day sharing insights into the challenges and opportunities which Univ. faces, whilst attendees in turn shared feedback and general encouragement of the College’s strategic plans. The month’s events included a drinks reception for Univ. OMs attending the University-wide reunion programme and the 1961–64 Gaudy kicked off by Dr. Ben Jackson’s pre-dinner History lecture.

In October, the Master and I travelled to Scotland for the biennial Edinburgh dinner at which Helen Vincent (1990) brought to life some of the many rare books held in the National Library of Scotland’s archives. Back in Oxford, Politics, Philosophy and Economics OMs joined by Fellows and students gathered for the Beveridge Dinner. Dr Bill Child’s lecture on “Wittgenstein, Oxford Philosophy and Contemporary Philosophy” began the evening while Aaref Hilaly (PPE, 1989) President and CEO of Clearwell Systems made after-dinner remarks.

In November, The Eldon Society held its biennial drinks reception at the London Offices of White & Case LLP, hosted by Mark Pollonsky (1979) where Ed Leahy’s lecture “Let’s Change Legal Education” drew a lively discussion. The autumn meeting of the USPGA (Univ.’s peripatetic golf association) took place at Royal Ashdown Forest G.C. kindly hosted by Crispin Collins (1966).

The Master and I crossed the Atlantic, first to D.C. for a luncheon at the Sulgrave Club hosted by Bob (1961) and Jeannie Craft where Christina Lamb (1983) shared her experiences as a war correspondent, then on to Toronto to meet with members of Univ.’s Canadian Association as well as a dinner at the University Club hosted by David Harley (1953) and finally, New York for a meeting of the US Campaign Board and a drinks reception graciously hosted by Douglas Gilman (2005).

Univ.’s Annual Seminar moved to the Royal Society this year and in fittingly sober surroundings, OMs took part in the debate: “The Eurozone: Is it sustainable?” Grateful thanks are due to moderator Professor Sujoy Mukerji and to panellists Kevan Watts (1969), Shazia Azim (1993), Marcus Miller (1960) and David Miles (1978). The calendar year came to a close in December with candle-lit Advent Carol Services in Chapel and the customary thoughtful reflection, minced pies and mulled wine.

In January, our High Street Lecture Theatre hummed with the sound of students chatting to alumni hoping to secure much needed support for the College and the occasional treasured morsel of careers advice. By February, undeterred by the icy chill OMs donned their black tie threads for the Univ. Society London Dinner hosted by Richard Powles (1964). Professor Sir David King, Director of

Oxford's Smith School of Enterprise and Environment spoke of climate change to the group gathered in the Oxford and Cambridge club.

In March the ever popular Old Members' Football Day, organised by Andy Carroll (1977), saw eight teams from the 70s, 80s, 90s and 00s compete. Buffin XI won the Gerry Fitzsimmons trophy this year. Modern Languages held a subject dinner where OMs paid tribute to the much beloved Dr Mike Nicholson who retired this year. Yes, there was talk of Yusupov; yes, there was vodka and zakuski! As Hilary term ended, the Master and I flew east, to Hong Kong where OMs gathered at the China Club for dinner hosted by Matthew Wallace (1989). In Singapore, we joined OMs for a private tour of the Singapore Art Museum led by Kate Horsburgh and gathered for dinner at Novus, hosted by Kevin Bennett (1991). While back in Oxford, we took part in the 1965-69 Gaudy festivities much boosted by Dr Tom Povey's lecture "Lift off: Adventures in Propulsion".

By April, the Master and I joined by Lady Crewe returned to New York for the North American Oxonian reunion. Paul Chellgren (1966) received the Distinguished Friend of Oxford Award, presented by the Vice Chancellor in recognition of Paul's tireless and longstanding contributions in support of Univ.'s earliest fundraising efforts. From the Waldorf Univ. OMs hit downtown's SoHo House, for a dinner hosted by Alastair (1977) and Elizabeth Tedford where Professor Ngaire Woods discussed the ambitious plans and vision for the newly launched Blavatnik School of Government. Sporting was alive in spring with another USPGA meeting at Batchworth Park Golf Club, hosted by Peter Button (1976) and of course, OMs joined Univ. students at the boathouse for the last day of Summer Vllls.

June saw the annual William of Durham lunch well attended and the annual Old Members' Trust Dinner. A third Gaudy snuck in before year end for the classes of 1970-4. OMs were riveted and unsettled in equal measure by Professor Bill Roscoe's talk "Reinventing Security." And finally, our American OMs closed out the year with a tribute to England at their Third Annual Univ. DC Area Picnic and "Celebration of our Visitor's Diamond Jubilee" organised by Sean Denniston (1987). They heard rumours of a practice parachute jump over the Capitol city but apparently it was not to be.

Annual Fund

Collectively, gifts to the Annual Fund for 2011/12 provided a total of £722k in support for the College—the equivalent income that £18m in endowment would provide—and thus tremendously important. I am also pleased to report that for the third year running, more than one in three OMs chose to make a gift to Univ.

The telethon plays a large role in the success of the Annual Fund and I want to thank the team of students who made hundreds of phone calls as well as those of you who took their calls with good humour, goodwill and generosity. Those who gave made it possible for us to reach an impressive milestone once more. Univ.'s

participation rate stands at 35% and I hope you are pleased, if not slightly eager to surpass it! It is still among the highest in Oxford, although it seems we now have company at the top. Univ. OMs indeed set the bar high and, as the Vice Chancellor continues to exhort, we hope that every Oxford College will reach these same levels.

WITH THANKS

Univ. publishes a Report of Donors every year recognizing each of the many individuals who have given to the College. I would however, like to offer my personal thanks to each and every individual who has not only given, but organised, attended, spoken, listened, or lent a hand to Univ. in some other way this year. We simply could not achieve such success without you.

Special thanks are due to the members of Univ.'s UK, US and Asia Core Groups (Campaign Boards) who help us to raise significant funds for the future. I am always encouraged by their support, their sound advice and their leadership. Equally, the Old Members' Trust deserves our gratitude for its great many contributions to the College.

Finally, this is the one opportunity I have each year to publicly to thank colleagues with whom I have the pleasure of working, the Master, Development Advisers, Senior Tutor, Domestic Bursar, Estates Bursar, and the entire Development team. Everyone works tremendously hard supporting the efforts of others, collaborating and offering counsel when called upon.

As ever, I look forward to the coming year and to meeting many more of you.

Mrs. Heather Gelles Ebner
Development Director

OLD MEMBERS' TRUST 2011/12

Ian Graham-Bryce, Chairman
Shazia Azim
Caroline Creaby
Keith Dorrington, College Trustee
Ian MacLennan
Frank Marshall, College Trustee
Helena Miles
Richard Powles

Gavin Ralston, Chairman, Finance Committee from June 2009
Janet Williams, Chairman Student Support and Access Committee from June 2010
Nick Yeung, College Trustee

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Mark Yallop, Chairman
Mark Evans
Ian Owen
Jamie Pike
William Reeve
Mark Turner

ASIA CORE GROUP

Giles White, Chairman
James Li
Lak Chuan Ng
Chong Keen Sam
Jee Say Tan
Matthew Wallace*

US CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Alastair Tedford, Chairman*
Ken Banta
Bill Bardel
Robert Boyd
Paul Chellgren
Chelsea Clinton
Adrian Ellis
Douglas Gilman
Bruns Grayson
Robert Kibble
Ed Leahy
Phil Power

*Members serve as representatives on the UK Core Group



**A piece of Development Office history: Frances Lawrence (centre), with all four of Univ's Development Directors: from left to right, Biddy Hayward, Tania Jane Rawlinson, Judy Longworth and Heather Gelles Ebner
(photograph by Rob Moss)**

THE CHALET

2012 Chalet Reading Parties:

13th to 23rd July

23rd July to 2nd August

13th to 23rd August

By any standard the 2012 season at the Chalet was exceptional. Demand this year was high and, thanks to the generosity of Balliol in giving up one of their slots, we were able for the first time to run three parties and accommodate most people who wanted to go. Second Party was joined by Acer Nethercott (1996), making his seventh visit to the Chalet, and Laura McDiarmid (1995), making her first. Third Party was joined by Peter Gillman (1961), achieving his long-delayed first membership of a Chalet party. Finally, one of us (SJG) stayed on the mountain for all three parties and discovered to his relief that enthusiasm for the Chalet didn't wear off.

The Master was with us for First Party and demonstrated that the demands of leading Univ. have done nothing to dent his walking skills. It is only fair to record that his initiative to lead an afternoon excursion to the so-called Honeymoon Chalet on the other side of the hill narrowly risked the party returning to find a terse note from the evening's cooks on the table in place of dinner.

KLD and SJG preceded the party with an historical excursion along the Mont Joie valley to find the spot where Francis Urquhart, the reading parties' founder, led naked swimming parties in the Edwardian era. We found it but didn't partake, both being well beyond our sell-by date.

Good weather allowed us to follow almost completely our usual programme of alternate walking and reading days. Our walks this year unusually included the Refuge de Varens, where First Party declined to proceed higher than the refuge café but redeemed their honour when eight swam in the glacial waters of Lac Blanc. They were beaten only by Third Party, who managed nine. A similar exercise in the more sheltered waters of Lac Vert ended with first aid to an injured foot; successfully, we are glad to report. There were seven morning runs down to the village to bring back croissants, greatly to the gratitude of party members.

First Party showed no great inclination to evening play-reading, though a number of Python sketches were performed, but Second Party got their acting teeth into Alan Bennett's *Habeas Corpus* and Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Third Party limited themselves to Alan Bennett but had the treat of an evening seminar from Peter Gillman on his work as an investigative journalist, based on one of his foremost investigations. He also provided an afternoon one on his work on George Mallory. This sharing of experience suits the circumstances of the Chalet well and reminds us that Old Members are an important resource. Peter also donated to the Chalet library a copy of his book "Collar the Lot! - how Britain interned and expelled its wartime refugees".

Special thanks go to James Grice, Lucy Hall, Will Hutchison, Paulina Ivanova, Grey Johnston, Kit Kowol, Rob Natzler, Jakob Reckhenrich, Theresa Sheppard and Jen Thum for undertaking the officers' jobs that lighten the load for the Trustees, but also to all members of the parties for creating a truly memorable season.

Stephen Golding and Keith Dorrington

THE JUNIOR COMMON ROOM

[Daniel Tomlinson, this year's JCR President, thought it appropriate that this year's report be written in the style of an email because emails have become so fundamental to the life of a modern JCR President]

From: Daniel Tomlinson [daniel.tomlinson@univ.ox.ac.uk]

To: All Univites, past, present and future

Sent: 9th Week Trinity Term 2012

Subject: Univ's 763rd Year

[This message was sent with 'Low Importance' in the grand scheme of things]

Hi all!

Please read this email all the way to the end.

If you have any questions then contact my successor, Daniel Frampton, (wish him 'Good Luck' from me...)

It's been another brilliant year to be a member of Univ.'s JCR and I wish to start this email by extending my thanks to the JCR Exec for their service to JCR members and for the help that they have given me over the course of this year.

Following on from the sterling work of my predecessors, this year the JCR has experienced another round of reforms that I feel will enable the JCR Exec and the JCR President to better serve the undergraduate student body in years to come.

The reforms are in two parts and are small in scale but I feel they should have a significant impact on the way the JCR operates in future.

Firstly, a specific change to the roles of JCR Executive Officers was approved by the JCR in Trinity Term that means that the Hall and Bar Officer will become the Hall and Accommodation Officer and the Entz Officer will become the Entz and Bar Officer. I was of the opinion that this division made more sense, and would mean the Officers would be in a position to achieve more for JCR members than otherwise would have been the case, and was very happy when the JCR agreed with me (this was much better outcome than 'Safegate' in which I supposedly behaved like a dictator by ignoring the will of the JCR, see JCR Minutes from Michaelmas Term 2011).

Secondly, the spread of the time in which elections to the JCR Exec take place has been condensed and the elections to the JCR Committee have been moved back by a couple of weeks. My hope here is that the JCR Exec will feel like more of a team and will be able to achieve more because of it. The consultation on the reforms elicited a surprisingly large number of long responses from JCR members (which made for a great few hours in 0th week Trinity Term 2012 spent revising the Briefing Document and JCR Motions) and I endeavoured to make sure the reforms best reflected these responses. My hope is that these reforms enable my successors to serve the JCR Community better.

There have been no major changes to the JCR's relationship with College or to the nature of Undergraduate life in College that have taken place over the past year and for this I thank my predecessors as well as the Fellows and Staff of the College—this relationship was already in great shape when I took over.

Being JCR President isn't an easy job, mainly because time is such a precious resource, but it simply would not have been possible without the help of my Exec, and in particular I want to thank JP Spencer for the work that he has done as JCR Treasurer over the past year. Without his decision making skills, efficiency and friendship I would have probably buckled under the collective weight of a consistently full inbox and diary. More than this JP Spencer is the man who can truthfully claim on his CV that he was the first JCR Treasurer in years to get the JCR's finances in order. Discovering dormant JCR bank accounts, walking to the bank, phoning the bank, filling out forms for the bank, sending forms to the bank, getting forms back from the bank, going to the bank again, emailing the Senior Treasurer and keeping the (now) glorious JCR Accounts in pristine conditions are just a few of the things Mr Spencer should be proud of.

Ollie Park has also done a fantastic job in his roles as Vice-President JCR Affairs and (unofficially) Chief Common Sense Officer. If a decision needed to be made involving what to do next Ollie could always be counted on to give direction. He should probably receive a medal in recognition of his ability to withstand the unrelenting barrage of emails that I sent him, most containing multiple demands for some obscure file located in the bowels of JCR history, but he always came up trumps. Mr. Park should also be recognised for his minute taking skills, though riddled with light hearted ridicule they did provide a compelling account of JCR meetings that I am sure bolstered attendance throughout the 'dry' weeks of Hilary Term in which JCR meetings probably broke records for their speed—thanks go to Ruth Hattersley, the Chair of the Meetings for this.

The Returning Officer, Nadia Odunayo, should receive an honourable mention here. Anyone who attempts to understand the complexities of how mail-merge, Nexus, and Oxford University Computing Services (the true axis of evil, according to some) link to one another deserves commendation—but to do this instead of sleep, is simply one of the greatest personal sacrifices I have ever witnessed. May I add she succeeded.

I must also thank Lewis Anderson (Academic Affairs Officer), Katrina Hughes (Access and Equal Opportunities Officer), Joe Kelly (Services Czar), Max Schofield and Matt Shorthose (Entz Officers), Philip Welch (1st Year Rep.), Edward Lewis and Elle Costigan (Hall and Bar Officers), Carys Lawrie (OUSU Officer) and James Skinner and Kristina Van Nues (Welfare Officers) and everyone who held a position on the JCR Committee for all your hard work this year.

Little changes that happened over the past year that are worth mentioning are: 'Univ' being painted on the wall of the Bar (in yellow and blue of course) using student handprints, the purchase of an X-Box, the purchase of a jukebox for the

Bar, the re-location of the DVD Collection to the Library, the return of JCR Exec meetings, the continuation of website wrangling, a menu outside the buttry, the buttry menu being emailed out at the start of term, two JCR Christmas formals, the renaming of the Services Czar Role as Common Room Czar, a free storage service for all undergraduates over the Christmas and Easter vacations, an attempt at Movie Mondays in the JCR, an amazing JCR themed formal (hopefully the start of something) and some more bike locks outside DB2.

Much of what happened last year, and in years before, happened again this year—with a personal highlight being the JCR Christmas thank you to college staff, it was great to get to serve you for a change. The unsung heroes of this college are the staff who work in the Lodge, the Works Department, the Kitchen, the Buttry, the Library, the IT Office, the Domestic Bursary, the Academic Office and the Treasury; thank you for always being on the side of students, your kindness will not be forgotten.

So I just want to end by saying that over the course of this year I've come to realise that the people make this place what it is. In metaphoric terms: the books, the learning and the tutorials are the tasty side-salad to the hearty burger that is the community that we've all lived, worked and drank tea in.

Hope that all is well,

Dan

Univ JCR President (2011-2012)

P.S. Here's a video for those of you who made it to the end to enjoy:

<http://tinyurl.com/atuniv>

THE WEIR COMMON ROOM

Year on year the WCR's vitality is celebrated in the college record—lauded for its energy, inclusiveness, and strength as a community. This past year was no exception to the trend. From the very beginning of the year, and then continually throughout, we worked hard to ensure that the foundations were in place for the WCR to be a common room that is the envy of all others. To begin the year, we hosted a full week of events prior to 0th Week of Michaelmas to welcome new students each night as they arrived to their new home. By the time the actual 0th Week celebrations began, already friendships had been formed and it was clear that the year to come would be exceptional.

The WCR continued its weekly Sunday Socials and Thursday Bar Nights, complimenting them each week with at least one additional event, be it with a Guest Night or an Exchange Dinner. Building on the innovations we started last year, our special formal dinners continued to be highlights of the term calendar. The hall and kitchen staffs have our thanks for their hard work. Our trip to the Boat Race this year was more popular than ever, with forty Univ. grads securing a prime spot at Furnivall Gardens. In addition to educational tours around the Ashmolean and the BMW Factory, we also learned this year that the WCR has a great love of (and, thankfully, a talent for) karaoke. Furthermore, while the weather did not lend itself to many barbeques in the garden behind Merton Street this year, regular cricket matches in Magpie Lane defied the all-too-often overcast skies.

Our legendary bops were enhanced by the purchase of new stereo equipment. To the students in future years who might be reading this, I hope that you've already figured out not to turn the pre-amp levels above "5", otherwise you're likely to shake the foundations of the college—Univ. has been around for a while, let's not be responsible for its end. The bop themes of "Jungle," "Cops and Robbers," and "Empires" proved to be wildly popular, as did our new resident DJ, Nazim. It's worthwhile noting that the specially built chariot for the "Empires" bop is still in the WCR some six months after the event and is likely to remain a fixture there until long after anyone remembers why it was put there in the first place.

Recognizing the importance of funding to the success of graduate students we launched this year an ambitious long-term project to establish the WCR Research Travel Fund. Working closely with the Development Office we aim to raise funds over the next few years from Graduate Old Members to support research cost associated with fieldwork and conference attendance. This new fund will complement the generous support that graduates currently receive from the Old Members' Trust.

It was only fitting that we should end such a memory-filled year with a great celebration. With the support of the College we held the first ever WCR End of Year Dinner to bid farewell to all departing graduate students. We all look forward to this becoming institutionalised as an annual event which will serve to further strengthen this extraordinary community; and, for those who are leaving, serve as

a reminder that the bonds we've forged with this college and with our friends do not end with graduation, but remain, in the truest sense, life-long.

The previous and current WCR Committees have my greatest thanks for all their efforts and the countless hours of their time that they devote to work which is most often behind the scenes and unsung. The continued vibrancy of the Univ graduate community is clear evidence of your success.

Tristen Naylor
President, Weir Common Room, 2011/12

WCR Committee HT 2012–HT 2013

President: Tristen Naylor

Vice President/Treasurer: Léticia Villeneuve

Secretary: Evan Wilson

Entertainment Officers: Jen Thum, Heike Wobst, and Grey Johnston

Welfare Officer: Inbar Levy

Environment Officer: Hannes Harbrecht

External Representative: Jack Matthews

COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

This year's weekly debating sessions focused on topics that were as diverse as they were interesting: from the possible consequences of genetic engineering to the living wage, every debate split the group into two fronts and lead to a productive exchange of arguments and ideas. As part of the society's mission to get Freshers interested and involved in debating, this year's meetings also saw the addition of several "warmup exercises" aimed at introducing students to debating in a fun and friendly College environment. Aided by encouraging friends, cookies, and an unexpected amount of theatrical skill, many first-time debaters proved themselves very able in (re)interpreting a Powerpoint-Presentation they had never seen before, on a topic they had not been told about. No matter whether this involved giving a sales pitch for the Kashmir region or interesting reinterpretations of poems in a foreign language, fun for the audience as well as for the presenter was guaranteed.

Leon Musolff

THE ELDON SOCIETY

The Eldon Society is indubitably the most renowned subject society in Univ. and plays a fundamental part in the lives of Univ. lawyers, making it a source of pride for all members. The society fosters a robust community spirit and has facilitated the creation of a strong support network for all members from first years to fourth years. In addition to this, continued cooperation from tutors and old members ensures that we are provided with an array of fantastic opportunities, whilst assisting our academic and personal development.

We welcomed eight new Law students to the society in Michaelmas with an informal drinks party. The Freshers were eased into Oxford life and the mechanics of the law course with an introductory "study buddy session", which reinforced the strong ties between year groups. During the term the society benefited from various informal dinners out with a few law firms. This proved to be a fantastic way to introduce the first years to potential career paths as well as providing them with contacts outside of the University. The Freshfields "Q&A" session and presentation given by Meredith Loftus and Michael Salib, former Univ. law students who are currently training at Freshfields, was a great event as it introduced the Freshers to the concept of commercial awareness, whilst enabling the second years to ask incisive questions about the Vacation Scheme application process and interviews. In November, the Freshers began rigorous preparation for the "Eldon Society Annual First-Year Moot", having had mooting work-shop sessions with the study buddies and the "mooting experts" in the final year. The moot was sponsored by Allen and Overy and it proved to be a tight contest, eventually won by Alina

Gerasimenko. The term culminated in the Eldon Christmas party, which was generously sponsored by Freshfields and was a perfect way to round off a great term.

Hilary featured dinners out with CMS Cameron McKenna and Sullivan & Cromwell, which again provided Eldon Society members with an excellent opportunity to develop their commercial acumen and to find out more about life as a solicitor. We also attended a Hogan Lovells commercial awareness session held at Christ Church which reinforced our inter-collegiate ties whilst giving all attendees greater information about the process from academic study to a career in commercial law. Term quietened down as the Freshers settled into intensive revision for Law Moderations, whilst some of the second years flitted between Oxford and London for their gruelling Vacation Scheme interviews. Thanks to the generous combined sponsorship of various firms, the Eldon Society was able to organise a post-moderations party to celebrate the first years finishing their first set of formal examinations at Oxford.

Trinity Term commenced with our annual dinner, benevolently sponsored by Hogan Lovells. It proved to be a wonderful evening, with a delectable three course menu and a relaxed ambience. This is one of the few—and treasured—events where students, tutors and firm representatives are able to sit together and socialise over dinner and drinks. With an exciting visit to the Supreme Court early on in the term, we had the opportunity to sit in on a Privy Council case concerning motoring insurance in Trinidad and Tobago, and were privileged to have lunch with Lord Mance. We are indeed very grateful to Lord Mance for hosting us and providing us with this inestimable opportunity. Over lunch we discussed the case and Lord Mance shared his invaluable opinion on it with us. Afterwards we were taken on a riveting tour of the impressive building, seeing the various court rooms and we were even treated to a gander into the private library of the Supreme Court Justices.

As the finalists reach their final hurdle, writing their finals scripts, we wish them all the very best luck and eagerly anticipate the climax of their exams so that we can celebrate “Finalists’ Fling” with them. This is a highlight of the Eldon calendar every year and the Finalists should be assured that they will be sent off in style and that fond memories will be made that will linger with them as they traverse down their various paths.

As ever, this has been an assiduous and exciting year for the Eldon Society. Everyone has worked tirelessly this year and strived to achieve their potential, so we can only hope that the society has been able to provide the necessary work-play balance. Once again, thank you to all those who continue to support the Eldon society: without your generosity, the Eldon Society would not have been able to flourish as it has done over the years—and we trust it will continue to do so in the future.

Fiona Coffee



**Members of the Eldon Society visiting the Supreme Court
(photograph supplied by Jocelyn Poon).**

THE MARTLETS

The interest of MCR and SCR members in giving a talk for the Martlets Society this year was overwhelming. The number of meetings has been increased from two to three per term and still we were unable to accommodate everyone. Without exceptions the society saw excellent speakers, passionately presenting their research.

We were also delighted by the great interest of the audience with many regular guests, often filling the venue to the last seat. A Martlets record book has been introduced, in which all of the signatures of the attendees of the Martlets talks are recorded for posterity (or the possible pleasure of future Univ. Archivists).

Michaelmas Term got off to a great start with Tara Shirvani, who is reading for a DPhil in Chemistry, working on alternative fuels and how these can be produced economically and sustainably. In her presentation under the title: “Energy Security in an Emission-Constrained World: the Potential for Alternative Fuels”, Tara explained how, in consideration of uncertain oil supplies and climate change, biofuels can provide a renewable substitute for fossil fuels drastically reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. With respect to sustainability she also addressed the

problem of competition with food production in terms of land use and spoke about processes circumventing this conflict.

The talk series continued with third year doctoral candidate Nick Hardy's talk "Watch the Tome: British Humanists in the Seventeenth Century." Nick took the Martlets' audience on a historical journey through the rise and fall of British Humanists in the 17th century (which included several key figures from the Oxford University). Nick's lecture was made even more exciting by his use of several rare books from the Browne Library, including a first edition King James Bible.

The first lecture of Hilary Term was delivered by second year MA candidate Maris Rowe-McCulloch entitled "In Exile, on Main Street: Life in Soviet Exile Settlements." Maris discussed the history of Stalin-era exile in the Soviet Union, the ways in which exile differed from other forms of incarceration, and what we can learn from studying the coping mechanisms of people faced with very difficult situations. Maris's talk was well researched, well timed, and well suited to a very receptive Martlets' audience.

Ben Barnett, second year Master's student in political theory, gave the next talk of the term on "The possibility of a new 'welfare state'", where he reviewed possible systems of welfare states and suggested a system, in which redistribution of goods is based on a principle of sufficiency rather than equality or priority. Ben discussed approaches of defining, to which goods every individual needs to have access for one to speak of sufficient care and in what manner these goods should be provided by the welfare state.

The final talk of Hilary Term was a joint effort by the College Archivist Dr. Robin Darwall-Smith along with Celia Withycombe and Victoria Stevens of the Oxford Conservation Consortium. The group gave a presentation on the restoration of the earliest extant University College buttry books which covered one of the most tumultuous periods in British History: the English Civil War. Dr. Darwall-Smith discussed the significance of the books themselves and the ways in which they can be used to help re-create Univ. life during the outbreak of war. Celia and Victoria then discussed the challenges of the restoration and preservation of the books (including having to hand-dye a number of specially selected animal skins for the binding). The evening concluded with an opportunity for the audience to inspect the books for themselves.

Trinity Term began with the presentation of 2nd year DPhil student in modern history, Steven Wagner, who investigates the activities of intelligence services during the British rule in Palestine in the 1920s and 30s and how they influenced British governance. In his talk "State of Intelligence: The Secret side of the British Rule in the Palestine Mandate", Steven highlighted the role of different actors in the complex relations between Britain, Jewish and Arab organizations, presenting discoveries he made in only very recently released archive material. In a rather amusing story that he reconstructed the audience learned how an error as banal as mixing up two similarly pronounced Hebrew letters has made British intelligence fail to uncover one of the other side's agents.

The second lecture of Trinity Term was presented by post-doctoral researcher Luara Ferracioli who provided an overview of her doctoral work in her talk entitled “Morality in Migration: Duties of Inclusion and Exclusion.” Luara detailed the two main questions around the movement of people across international borders: do states have a right to unilaterally control their borders?, and if so are migration arrangements immune to moral consideration? Luara’s talk was followed by a very active debate (including the Chaplain and Master) about the role of philosophy in migration policies.

Michael Fiebig, DPhil student at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, gave the final Martlets talk of the year taking the audience on a journey through “The Fantastic World of Protozoan Parasites”. Michael showed various examples of ingenious reproduction cycles of Parasites taking place in and outside of human hosts. He then introduced mechanisms that microscopic Protozoan parasites employ to become resistant to the host’s immune system, such as using variable coatings or hiding in cells. Finally Michael explained how the behaviour of parasites can be studied in the lab by observing them in different simulated environments.

The organizers would like to thank this year’s speakers for their fascinating presentations, and also Lady Crewe for her hospitality in making the Master’s Lodgings available to us. They look forward to the continuation of the Martlets Society talk series next year when Steven Wagner will join the team.

Dawn Berry and Christian Wehrenfennig

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE MUSIC SOCIETY

After a series of well-attended events, it has been another strong year for UCMS. Thanks to the kind hosting of Sir Ivor and Lady Crewe, the Master’s Lodgings concerts have proved an invaluable stage for the musical talent of the college. Twice termly concerts (with an additional Fresher’s Showcase concert during Michaelmas) have drawn enthusiastic audiences and performers from across Univ. The variety of performances has included solos and duets, spanning genres including folk, jazz, classical and original compositions (with many performers accompanied by David Todd).

The recently reformed Fidelio Orchestra (mainly drawn from Merton and Univ. players) proved again to be a success. Its performances of Dvorak and Sibelius (Trinity Term 2011) and Brahms and Rossini (Hilary Term 2012) have given its players experience across a range of styles. The Univ. Chorus has flourished under the confident conductorship of David Todd (2010), who led them through a selection of English anthems. However, the highlight for both of these ensembles was undoubtedly UCMS’s grand concert in the Sheldonian Theatre in Michaelmas term of 2011. David Todd conducted a programme of Mendelssohn’s “Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage”, anthems by Bruckner, Brahms and Mendelssohn (performed by the University College Chapel Choir) and Mozart’s

Requiem in D minor. The soloists for the Mozart were Maria Gavrilouk (2009), Jake Barlow (Worcester), Stephen McCarthy (Magdalen) and Ben Wingfield (2007). The support of the college and positive feedback made the venture thoroughly worthwhile, especially since we gained a profit!

The annual UCMS and Chapel Choir dinner proved once more to be a success in Trinity Term 2011. After a drinks reception and recital in the Master's Lodgings featuring Maria Gavrilouk and Simeon Smith (both 2009), the party moved on to dinner in the Alington Room. The post-dinner speech was given by Mark Russell, a former Radio 3 presenter who also had experience in the fields of composing and session recording. Mark entertained with many anecdotes relating to his career, and a pleasant evening was had by all. Later in the term, Old Member Chisato Kusunoki (1998) performed a recital of Medtner, Rachmaninov and Lyadov to a warm reception in the full Master's Lodgings.

Michaelmas Term 2011 saw the candlelit staging of Arvo Pärt's "Stabat Mater" at 11pm in the Univ. Chapel. This performance united musicians across the University and saw the chapel full to the brim. The profit gained from the Sheldonian concert allowed UCMS to invite the professional pianist Anyssa Neumann for a recital of Haydn, Messiaen, Scriabin and Schumann at the end of Hilary Term 2012. For all of the above events, Maggie Lund's eye-catching posters were crucial in expanding the audience size!

I would like to thank all of the UCMS committee for their invaluable help this year, and wish the new committee luck—I am sure they will excel in their roles!

Katy Wright (UCMS President 2011-2012)

THE NEW DURHAM CLUB

The New Durham Club held two meetings this year. On 1 November 2011 Dr Thomas Povey and Dr Leigh Fletcher spoke respectively on "Adventures in Propulsion" and "Strange Weather: Exploring the Giant Planets", and on 26 January 2012, Dr. Kathy Burgoine, one of our Radcliffe Travelling Fellows, spoke on "Pneumonia in Migrant Infants and Children on the Thai-Myanmar Border".

THE UNIV. PLAYERS

This year has been an ambitious one for the Univ. Players: along with the traditional Garden Show in fourth week of Trinity term, the Players brought back the Univ. Revue after a ten year hiatus. This Hilary a cast of predominantly Univites wrote and performed their own material for a one-night performance in the JCR. It brought to light some refreshing writing and performing talent, notably Lazlo Barclay as the only first year member who brought more than his years to the table. The numerous sketches written by Rob Snellgrove (of St. John's College) must not go unmentioned. With only three weeks to write and rehearse and only

one night to get it right, the performance went surprisingly well with queues out the door and more than three times the number of audience members than expected. The perennial guidance and involvement of Jack Peters, Steph Vizard and James Carroll was key to the success of the Univ. Revue, along with unexpectedly flamboyant performances from Sam George and Jack Roxburgh. The Univ. Players are credited on Wikipedia with delivering a triumphant return of the Univ. Revue; of course, this was most likely to have been written by a Univ. Player but we hope that such success will be achieved again next year.

From 16–19 May 2012 the Univ. Players staged William Wycherley’s bawdy restoration comedy *The Country Wife*. Directed by Esmé Hicks, this bawdy play, which was banned for many years, found a more than warm reception in the Master’s Garden this Trinity. In keeping with the Univ. Players’ year of ridiculousness and inappropriateness, as established by the Univ. Revue, the play was credited with seducing “the audience into appreciating...the timelessness of smut”. Neither the much-praised visual spectacle nor the nitty-gritty logistics would not have been possible without the help and hard work from the backstage crew, from sourcing the vibrant costumes to patiently applying heaps of make-up each night to a reluctant cast. A strong ensemble of actors with remarkable chemistry did justice to this hard work put in by the production team. This well-casted and large ensemble resulted in high praise from the OTR reviewers. Andy Laithwaite was complimented for his ability to achieve the “due smarm as the contemptuous-but-charismatic” Horner and Lazlo Barclay “got many of the biggest laughs” as “the nerdy candle” Sparkish. With such an antiquated play, James Skinner’s (Harcourt) ability to communicate best “the life in the language” did not go amiss, nor did Joseph Prentice’s (Mr Pinchwife) ability to bellow out his lungs on every performance. The hard work put in by all resulted in another successful Univ Garden Show, which “brought Wycherley’s infamous play to life in a way dusty old books never could.”

With all of the talent we have discovered in Univ. this year, we have no doubt that next year the Univ. Players will continue to deliver top performances.

Esmé Hicks and James Skinner



**The Univ. Players' production of *The Country Wife*. (Top) The whole cast.
 (Bottom) Lucy (Polina Ivanova) and Dorilant (Anirudh Mathur).
 (all photographs taken by Michael Holmes).**





**(Top): The ladies (from left to right): Rachael Massey, Claire Rammelkamp and Nadia Odnayo.
(Bottom): The wits and Pinchwife (Joseph Prentice)**



THE BADMINTON CLUB

The revived Univ. Badminton Squad can look back onto a successful season. After Univ. had to forfeit most of its matches last year due to shortage of players, we were able to put together a strong team of new and old players to compete in College league and Cuppers. With three wins and one draw the badminton squad has the chance to finish second in Division 3 of the league and would thereby most likely be promoted to Division 2. Due to organizational problems the last match, deciding on the final rank has not yet been played when this report was written. In Cuppers, the knock-out tournament running in parallel to the league, Univ. made it to the quarterfinals.

While during the first two terms the squad met infrequently for practices, a regular weekly clubnight has been re-established in Trinity Term. We endeavour to secure weekly courts and continue the clubnight for all three terms next year and accommodate both, training for the squad and an opportunity for some causal games for everyone at Univ. who likes Badminton.

Christian Wehrenfennig



**The Univ. Badminton team (from left to right): Raphael Chow, Christian Wehrenfennig, Kevin Liu, Hanif Mahadi and Aaron Chan
(photograph taken by Steven Hurt)**

THE BASKETBALL CLUB

Univ. had mixed success in the Hilary term league this season, winning half of our games and finishing fifth overall, two places shy of a playoff position. However, our performances improved as the term progressed, in large part due to the on-court leadership of Ben Barnett and Roel De Maeyer and an impressive fast break offence led by Will Lanier and Mitch Abernethy.

With a team composed mainly of finalists, and just a single training session (not including a post-game dunk contest) logged throughout the year, the Trinity Cuppers tournament started well with a 30 point victory over Magdalen-Hertford followed by a physical win against Jesus-New. A Pembroke forfeit extended our unbeaten run to three games and put us in prime position to advance past the group stages. After losing our final group game, we finished joint first in our group and progressed to the next round. However, our Cuppers tournament came to an end in the quarter-finals in what was by far our best all-round performance of the season, a last minute, 2-point loss to the more numerous Merton-Mansfield.

Defensively, our 2–3 zone was key to our success and teams often found it difficult to score against our imposing duo of Evan Wilson and Mitch Abernethy, who between them pulled down the majority of the team's rebounds on both ends of the court. The energetic play of Adam Laphorn and good offensive rotation from Evan Wilson complimented the passing ability of our guards and led to many open shots on offense. Along with those above, a mention goes to Jun Lu, Gio Accurso, Grey Johnston and Nicolas Kyriakides, who all stepped up to play throughout the season.

It's been a great year of basketball, and I very much look forward to the next one.

Daniel Friar

THE BOAT CLUB

Every year I am amazed at the dedication and enthusiasm shown by UCBC and the incredible support of OMs, friends, and family. This year was no exception. There is truly no feeling quite like rowing past Boathouse Island during Summer Eights and hearing Univ.'s supporters drowning out all of the other colleges combined.

The year began well with seven novice crews entering Christ Church Regatta, and UCBC were lucky to have such a keen group of freshers as well as plenty of experienced rowers returning from the long vac, hungry for bumps. I feel very lucky to have had such a strong committee supporting me and working hard right from the start.

Months of training in the rain and snow finally paid off as Torpids began. The Men's 3rd VIII were very unfortunate to miss out on qualifying by just over a

second, but the Women's 3rd VIII went up two places, taking down Oriel's 2nd VIII in the process. The Men's 2nd VIII looked the strongest it has been for several years and got bumps on three of the days to prove it. A tough Easter training camp was already being drawn up in Hilary Term to carry their success through to Eights.

The Women's 2nd VIII did a fantastic job in Torpids, winning blades for the third time in a row, and bumping two 1st VIIIs. The Women's 1st VIII had a tough week, but all their training paid off and they held their place as 11th in Division 1. On the first day the Men's 1st VIII had their now annual rudder failure after hitting something in the water; this allowed Keble to catch up (eventually), but for the rest of Torpids the Men's Firsts took no chances and bumped before Donnington Bridge each day. Impressive performances continued into Easter as the 1st VIIIs entered the Women's Eights Head of the River Race and the Head of the River Race. These are two of the biggest regattas in the UK, with hundreds of crews racing 6.8km along the Thames. The Women's 1st VIII moved up 120 places to finish 172nd in a time of 23 min 31 sec. A few weeks later the Men's 1st VIII took their turn, moving up almost 200 places to finish 97th in a time of 19 min 19 sec. Both crews beat many other Oxford colleges, setting the bar high for Eights.

After a month of rain and two weeks of red flag on the Isis, summer finally arrived just in time for Eights. This year saw four men's and four women's crews competing for Univ. Despite the lack of training due to weather, the Men's Beer VIII, Univ X, still managed to qualify third fastest out of all Rowing On crews, ahead of St Hilda's 1st VIII. This proved ominous for the crews around them as they stormed ahead to blades once again. Not to be outdone, the Women's champagne boat, the "Lady Krug", went up three places, with a narrow miss on the difficult fourth bump due to a crash two boats in front of them. The Men's 3rd VIII showed some solid performances with two row overs and a bump in front of our OMs on the Saturday. The Women's 2nd VIII went up an impressive three places, a fantastic performance typical of their last two years, but were also denied their final bump, this time by a klaxon. The Men's 2nd VIII bumped on the first day then had more than their fair share of bad luck: a lucky bump for the crew in front meant they had to row over on the Thursday, and rudder failures on the Friday and Saturday meant they finished down one over all. Cox Theo Redvers-Harris made a heroic effort to pressure steer them down the course all the way until Green Banks. The Women's 1st VIII faced stiff competition from the start, and in a solid performance finished the week 9th on the river. The Men's 1st VIII also had some nail biting moments, with overlap from Balliol on the Thursday and Friday. They managed to hang on and put in a strong final performance to keep their place as 5th on the river.

I would like to give a huge thanks to all the Old Members who give so generously each year, and to all those who take the time to come and cheer us on by the Isis. I would also like to thank all the coxes, coaches, and rowers at Univ who have made this year so successful. After five years in the Men's 1st VIII it is finally time for me to leave Univ., but I feel honoured to have been part of UCBC,

and I will treasure the memories and friendships I have made here for the rest of my life.

James Grice
President of UCBC 2011–12

Crew Lists:

Men's 1st VIII

Cox: Jen Thum

Stroke: Matt Suggit

7: Jack Wharton

6: Henry Smith

5: Andrea Skiavi

4: James Coote

3: James Grice

2: Oli Dammone

Bow: Crispin Smith

Women's 1st VIII

Cox: Victoria Treasure

Stroke: Lizzie Creek

7: Alice Baggaley

6: Sue Humphrey

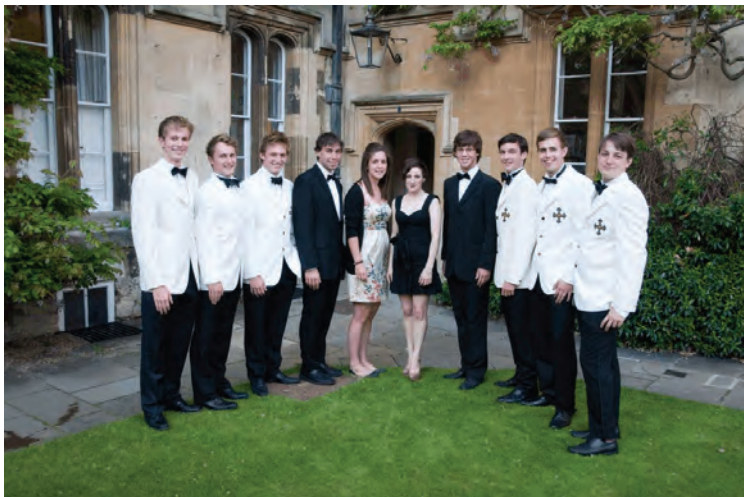
5: Ann Laube

4: Hannah Roberts

3: Poppy MacKenzie Smith

2: Laura Oakley

Bow: Lucy Hall



The Men's 2nd VIII. From left to right: Ed Beard, Will Hutchison, Chris Payne, Paul Cheston, Tina Thomas, Theo Redvers Harris, Bruno Balthazar, Elliot Smith, Oliver Crossley, and Jaxom Champion (photograph by Nithum Thain).



The Men's 4th VIII, winners of blades. From left to right: Pat Tomison, David Ding, Doug Sexton, Joram van Rheede, Jack Roxburgh, Louis Mather, Katrina Hughes, Daniel Vujcich, Theo Vujcich, and Jen Thum (photograph by James Carroll).



The Women's 1st VIII. From left to right: Ann Laube, Laura Oakley, Hannah Roberts, Poppy Mckenzie Smith, Aimee Campbell, David Hunter, Beth Sillitto, Lucy Hall, Alice Baggaley, Lizzie Creek, Victoria Treasure, and Susan Humphrey (photograph by Nithum Thain).



The Women's 2nd VIII. Top row, from left to right: Helena Cousijn, Lucy Ambrose, Helen Vigar, Jojo Bowman, Victoria Honour, and Ruth Hattersley. Bottom row, from left to right: Dan Talbot, Lizzie German, Cathy Parr, and Marie McHugh (photograph by Elliot Smith).

THE MEN'S CRICKET CLUB

I was lucky enough to be given the chance to captain Univ.'s cricket team for the 2012 season, following on from Jeremy Holt. It was to be a season blighted by deluge upon deluge (one of which sadly claimed the Old Members' game) but when we did get to play standards were generally high and Collegiate Premier Division status was comfortably maintained.

After the first game of the season was rained off our opening match was against last year's champions, Merton/Mansfield. After an explosive opening spell from new found pace sensation Fergus McNab, we looked to be on the verge of dismissing them for a very low total. Unfortunately dropped catches allowed them to post a very competitive 201 all out from their 40 overs. Shorthose and Das got Univ. off to a decent start but a middle order collapse left us well behind the rate. Despite a quick fire partnership between McNab (49) and Park (53 not out) Univ. finished 16 runs short.

It was however an encouraging start and one we looked to build upon with regular training sessions (when the weather permitted). This "hard work" was to pay dividends in the next game against Jesus. Univ., batting first, got off to a shaky start but a composed half century from Das, with support from Park, led to Univ. posting 146. In reply, Jesus were blown away, with Johnson, Das and Schofield (and some excellent fielding) skittling Jesus for just 46.

The following day, Univ. took on St. John's away in a long delayed Cuppers second round match (Somerville having forfeited in our first round fixture). On a lovely wicket Univ. posted a slightly below par total but an excellent spell by McNab looked to have given us a chance. However the arrival at the crease of a Blues batsman signaled the end of Univ.'s Cuppers challenge as St. John's comfortably made the required total.

A disastrous defeat to Keble in the League then followed, with Univ. being bowled out for just 47, with only Hall, Park and Twigger offering any sort of resistance. Despite some superb bowling by Johnson (3–8), Keble won by seven wickets.

However the team recovered from these setbacks in spectacular fashion, beating newly crowned Cuppers' champions New/Hilda's in a tight game at Fortress George. Johnson, promoted to opener, hit an unbeaten century featuring some fantastic straight hitting leaving New/Hilda's facing an imposing target. Some assured batting brought them close however; only some good death bowling from Kukathas and Schofield ensured a Univ. win.

Next up Univ. travelled to form side Balliol. Das, hitting form again, made a sublime 73, as Univ. posted 108 all out on a difficult wicket. However, despite a spell of pace and aggression from Johnson and some tight spin bowling from Das and Park, Balliol made it home with 5 wickets to spare.

Univ.'s last two League games also fell victim to the weather. Luckily 8th

week was not a complete washout, and a 20/20 friendly against Corpus was able to take place. Featuring a sound system, a bowl of sweets and a few spectators it was an enjoyable day and Univ. triumphed convincingly; maintaining their unbeaten home record for the season.

That brief run through doesn't do justice to an enjoyable season on and off the pitch and regular cricket socials proved to be a welcome break from revision/exams for many. Thanks as always to George for putting up with regular disconsolate phone calls and coping as well as any groundsman (without access to covers) could in the face of Trinity's monsoon like weather. I'd also like to wish Carroll, Graham, Grower, Das and Abernethy, Univ.'s departing cricket stalwarts all the best. We can only hope next year's Trinity is brighter and drier!

Oliver Park

THE WOMEN'S CRICKET CLUB

On a typically grey, overcast day in May, eight Univ. women set out from College on what felt like a cross-country trek into rural Oxfordshire to compete in the annual University-wide Women's Cricket Cuppers' Competition. Some of our number had never played cricket before that day (they were briefed on the rules of the game during our trek to the cricket ground!), and most had never played before that week.

It is fair to say that, at the outset, expectations were low but energy and enthusiasm were high. Before long, in the face of opposition against a team heavily-laden with Varsity players, we were taking wickets (I'm not sure whether our opposition were more surprised, or we were)—Cathy Parr's nonchalant jump catch at square-leg perhaps most memorable amongst them—and building solid batting partnerships.

Our fine form continued to build throughout the day and we ended up winning each of our four group matches, meaning that we progressed to the Grand Final against Balliol. But Balliol were competitive opposition. We held our own but in the end were graceful in defeat, unable to chase down their run score.

Attaining second place in the Women's Cricket Cuppers' Competition is an achievement of which we can all be proud. Our success was, I think, in large part attributable to great team spirit and solid and consistent performance in the field.

Special mention must go to Inbar Levy who came all the way out to that cricket ground on the edge of University Parks to sub-in for four overs of the Grand Final due to the loss of one of our fielders to rowing training.

Congratulations to Corinne Stuart, awarded Players' Player, and Rosalind Isaacs, awarded Coaches' Player.

Thanks must go to our coaches Oliver Park and Max Schofield, whose enthusiasm, commitment and well-explained and patient training made us the team

that we were.

Our successful performance this year bodes well for the future of Women's Cricket at Univ. and truly demonstrates the power of strong team spirit.

Faye Ashworth

THE CYCLING CLUB

Univ., hitherto dormant in the niche world of Oxford college road cycling, burst on to the scene with a convincing victory in this year's cuppers competition. Univ. won the 10-mile time trial with the lowest cumulative score posted by our top two riders—Oli Dammone and Phil Cooke. Matthew Suggit, who posted a similar time was cruelly denied his share of the glory due to a timing error by the race official. The other team members who braved the atrocious weather—rain, hail and snow all made an appearance—including rowing stalwart James Coote and “retired rowers” Oliver Cox and James Hedgeland. Marie McHugh nobly represented Univ.'s women. Cox and Hedgeland also took part in the inaugural Varsity Criterium race, on a closed road course along St Giles, but unfortunately were defeated by a strong Cambridge team.

Oliver Cox



**Oliver Cox and James Hedgeland finishing in the Varsity
Criterium cycling race
(photograph by James Coote)**

THE MEN'S FOOTBALL CLUB: FIRST XI

As Michaelmas 2011 came into view, Univ.'s sporting heroes of the football team began to turn their attention to the upcoming football season. Having lost over half of their starting XI (and having finished bottom of the bottom Division) it was fair to say that a strong cohort of incoming players was a necessity. Thankfully, after a promising trial session in Christ Church Meadows it looked as though Univ.'s prayers had been answered with several promising players, including Hayden "going to be better than Casey" Cooke, Jo Allan, Ollie Crossley, Grey Johnston, Matyas Kinde, Paul Cheston and goalkeeper Khadeesh bin Imtiaz. In an unprecedented act of organization unmatched even by former captain Matt Herman, a friendly match was organized between Univ. and St. John's. Univ. dominated in a 6–2 victory with goals from, amongst others freshers Kinde and Allan. Optimism was rife in a team that has languished for too long at the bottom of the JCR Third Division.

It was only at the post-match celebrations at their Captain's favourite nightspot Wahoo that Morrison's Men discovered that, it was in fact the St. John's Second XI that they had beaten. Still, a win is a win and the team went into the season with an unusual sense of belief.

Unfortunately it was at this point that it was discovered that games were again scheduled to be played on Fridays. This meant that labs and Blues training would keep several key players out. This gave Captain Jamie Morrison some difficult decisions. Having studied Vicente Del Bosque's attempts at a revolutionary strikerless formation for Spain, Morrison had an idea: not only would he field a side without a recognised striker, but without a recognised goalkeeper or centre backs either. This resulted in a back four comprising four natural full backs with an average height of 4ft 2in. Unsurprisingly this failed as Univ. were trounced by at least five goals in every league game in Michaelmas. Even the brief return of "part time student, full time icon" Casey O'Brien from his year abroad couldn't prevent the heavy losses.

There was, however, a bright spot to Michaelmas. Cuppers glory is what all College footballers dream of. On that wet, autumn day anything is possible. With a full squad of players available (rowers and graduate goalkeeper Ed Hardy included), Morrison's men suddenly looked like a football team. They played the part too, defeating groundshare-rivals Corpus/Linacre 3–0. The Second Round was more challenging as Univ. were drawn against Lincoln, champions in 2010. Despite constant pleas by Morrison all rowers were unavailable, and combined with the unfortunate and unavoidable absence of Simon Lawrence, the stage was set for a David vs Goliath Hollywood narrative. Could Morrison's depleted side topple the giant? The answer was no, but not an emphatic one: Univ. twice pulled back from behind before conceding of a crushing late goal from the edge of the area to lose 3–2. The dream was dead. Univ. were inconsolable.

After the Christmas break, pessimism was the prevalent mood. However, with the revelation that fourth year Ivo Graham had in fact played in goal “in garden football” there was finally a candidate for the number 1 jersey. With Graham marshalling the troops, Univ.’s confidence rose, every week Morrison being able to fend off insults of his team with retorts such as “it wasn’t a cricket score today, we only lost 3–1”. The season continued similarly, as the U’s kept games close but struggled to convert enough chances to win. However, on a cold morning in February Univ. finally managed that elusive league victory; defeating footballing powerhouse St. Hilda’s 4–3. Coincidentally, this was the one game in which Morrison was not present, having instead travelled to Anfield to scout potential new signing Andy Carroll. Needless to say, he didn’t make the cut.

Thus ended another season of disappointment and unfulfilled dreams for Univ.’s First XI (the annual Devas game was cancelled due to bad weather, but should return next year, but this does mean the undefeated run stretches to two years). The only piece of advice offered to new captain Hayden Cooke was all too familiar, but there was an additional caveat: “put it this way, we’re hoping for a few talented freshers...who don’t have labs and don’t row, but who aren’t quite good enough to get into the Blues system”. Surely that’s not too much to ask?

Jamie Morrison

THE MEN’S FOOTBALL CLUB: SECOND XI

The Univ. 2nd XI, or the Univcorns as they’re popularly known, started the season hoping for a slight improvement on the previous year’s performance which had seen them finish second bottom of the bottom division. Hopes were raised by an influx of talented freshers who contributed to a Univcorn victory versus Hertford XI. The game finished 5–4, in a pre season friendly that was more of a thriller than a boxing match in Manila.

Buoyed by their pre-season success Univ. hoped to start the season at a rate of knots. The opening fixture against Queens saw midfield maestros Ned Twigger and Elliot Smith produce fabulous flowing football with their fizzing passes frequently threatening. Sadly, all this pretty play could prevent the Univcorns being smashed 7–1. This match provided the blue print for much of the first half of the season where promising Univ. play was rewarded with increasingly ridiculous defeats.

There were some bright spots in the bleak first half of the season including an amazing point blank save by goal keeper Khadeesh during a reserve Cuppers tie. In a performance that drew comparisons to Gordon Banks the young keeper showed reflexes that would make a cat envious, but alas couldn’t prevent Pembroke running in 11 goals. Another highlight was provided by enigmatic front man Ed Lewis against Hertford. Rushing to Fortress George from an interview in

Salisbury on the morning of the game, the maverick Lewis managed to fit in 45 minutes of silky skills and also bundle in a goal before disappearing to Christchurch for a Russian class.

However this game would also witness the bleak nadir of the Univcorns' season as captain Joe Kelly descended into what can only be described as a megalomaniacal power trip. Having seen his side awarded a penalty Kelly promptly subbed himself on, wrenched the ball from star striker Ollie Park, and preceded to slide his penalty hopelessly wide. Only a round of post match shandies and shameless bribes of chocolate were enough to stop the Univ. side from erupting into mutiny against their captain.

Things began to look up for the Univcorns in Hilary Term as the team really started to gel. This upturn in form was in no small part due to the efforts of Paul Cheston whose industrious displays revolutionized Univ.'s play. Cheston's Stakhanovite midfield performances were complimented by the goal scoring point of the season in an exhilarating 3-3 all draw with St. Anne's, a match that exploits of Park whose form in the latter half of the season drew comparisons to a shorter, quicker Alan Shearer. Both players were pivotal in securing Univ.'s first point of the season in an exhilarating 3-3 all draw with St. Anne's, a match that also saw Kelly achieve sweet redemption by slotting a 90th minute penalty.

Univ.'s form continued to improve and everything clicked into place with a 9-0 demolition of Lincoln. This was the Univcorns' first league win and was achieved through a phenomenal team performance. Park fired in four and was ably supported by Syrian sprint star Vartan Shadarevian whose speed more than made up for his limited footballing ability. This match also witnessed Univ.'s first clean sheet which was in no small part due to the rock solid centre-back partnership of Oliver Crossley and Adam Hunter. A match of many firsts also saw right back Alex Lynchehaun achieve his lifelong dream of making an attacking foray into the opposition box, an event that was met with rapturous applause by all who witnessed it. This victory was the pinnacle of Univ.'s season and evidence of how much the team had improved (as well as of how truly awful Lincoln 2nds really are).

With their points total bolstered by several forfeited matches the Univcorns entered the last match of the year safely ensconced in mid table and looking to upset champions St. Peter's. In an admirable performance Univ. fought back from an early set back to dominate the second half and gain an equaliser through a Park header. A heartbreaking Peter's winner would prevent Univ. from an earning an impressive draw, but the performance, which encompassed both defensive fortitude and attacking flair, left the many (three) spectators remarking that a Univcorn promotion push next year would not be beyond the realms of possibility.

All in all the Univ. 2nd XI made great strides this year and all involved are relishing the opportunities the new season will bring.

Joe Kelly



The Univ. Football 2nd XI. Back row: (left to right): Matt Hammond, Adam Hunter, Vartan Shadarevian, Khadeesh Imitaz, Joe Prentice, Dave Buckley, Ned Twigger, Joe Kelly, Ollie Park, Paul Cheston, Oliver Crossley, Mathew Coates. Front row: Alex Lynchehaun, and Ed Lewis. (photograph by J. P. Spencer)

THE MEN'S HOCKEY CLUB

Univ. found itself this year with a fresh crop of enthusiastic freshers, and enough of the old guard still around to remind them of the realities of college hockey. With this combination the team bonded quickly with a dazzling 9–0 goalkeeper-less victory over St. John's/Christchurch. I confess at this point I started to dream of the possibilities for our season. From then on three factors conspired to spell doom on our season, namely availability, the weather, and the opposition captains. With matches being abandoned and rescheduled on a weekly basis, the league table became a battle for captains to gain the logistical upper hand, a battle which I unfortunately failed to succeed in. As a result Univ. remain locked in Division 4 on the college league, with talent far exceeding our lowly position.

As with last year, a lack of availability resulted in an early exit from Cuppers, though special mention to Oliver Park and James Coote who played with flair despite our dire lack of numbers. Oliver Cox returned for his umpteenth season, demonstrating the enthusiasm from the diehard Univ. hockey fanatics that kept us

going once the freshers decided that their lie-ins were more important than 9 am start on a Sunday morning down at Iffley.

In the summer term, Univ. entered Mixed Hockey Cuppers. Again however a lack of numbers meant we were fated for an early departure, even though frustratingly the players we did have playing outplayed our opposition. Last year's captain, Charlie Jarrett-Wilkins, made some incisive runs through the LMH defence; however the presence of a keeper (a rarity in low level college hockey nowadays) thwarted our attempts on goal (though Philip Bronk did miss a sitter...).

Writing this report now, I can't help but feel disappointed by a season that promised much, but flattered to deceive. Univ. hockey this year has dramatically suffered from a lack of players of ability and enthusiasm joining the college, an issue endemic to all college sports this year. Looking forward to next season under Nick Ramsbottom, I can't help but feel excited again. We're starting from the bottom rung of the ladder, still with great potential in our squad, in what should prove to be a successful season.

Max Schofield

THE WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB

The 2011/2012 hockey season witnessed the start of what will hopefully be a long and successful partnership between University and Balliol Colleges. As a result of this merge, we were able to boost our numbers to a consistent 9 and sometimes we were even able to field a whole side—a luxury I had not experienced in my first year. Moreover, the talent of our Balliol teammates, in particular their Captain Alice Woolley, augmented the strength of our team. Although the fresher intake only amounted to one this year, Rosalind Isaacs proved to be an indispensable addition to the team and demonstrated great determination and commitment in the midfield. Returning players Zippy Woolfson, Genny Allcroft and Ruth Hattersley provided us with a solid defence while Cathy Parr and Marie McHugh worked tirelessly in the midfield. Upfront, Isabel Emburey and Isabel Richards commanded the play and relentlessly pressurised our opposition's defence. This season we were playing in Division 2 against the combined teams of Hilda's/Queen's, Trinity/LMH and Wadham/Corpus Christi. Naturally, the English weather and busy Oxford term resulted in inevitable forfeiting of matches from our opposition. In our two clashes with "Quildas" (as they like to refer to themselves as) we were defeated 10–4 and 12–6. However, boasting a team of 9 University players Quildas were an extremely tough opposition and we showed great teamwork and success to score 10 goals against them in the two matches. We also emerged victorious in our sole match against Wadham/Corpus Christi. Our Cuppers journey commenced optimistically as Trinity/LMH forfeited and we advanced to the second round. This was short lived, however, as the snow resulted in a series of postponements of our second

match against St. Catherine's and eventually we had to forfeit the match. I thoroughly enjoyed the role of Captain this year and eagerly look forward to my third and final year of Univ. hockey.

Poppy Walker

THE LACROSSE CLUB

Unfortunately the College did not field a Lacrosse team this year. Illness and other commitments took away most of our more experienced players, and there were not enough people left to make up a team. We hope for better luck next year.

THE NETBALL CLUB

With anticipation Izzy Emburey and I sat at the Fresher's Fair waiting to sign up new recruits to our recently promoted 3rd Division Netball team. With a good number of sign-ups, the Netball team looked promising, and no less so when we arranged our first training session at St. Hilda's. Six freshers came along, as well as three girls from my year who hadn't played the year before. We got off to a slow start, winning by default our first two matches through the forfeit of Corpus and Lincoln. Clearly they had heard of our fearsome reputation in Division 4 and were too terrified to play us. We wish. To win by default was not what we wanted—we wanted to win! Luck wasn't on our side either when we played Trinity on the Saturday of Third Week. Within the first three minutes Izzy Emburey fell over, and despite her insistence at the time that she was all right actually ended up tearing her cartilage which left her needing an operation. Hopefully Univ. Netball will have her back next year. Sarah Dicker did her utmost to match their two shooters against our one, but inevitably we ended up losing 16–6. Despite this, we went on to trounce Regents Park, LMH and St. John's, also winning against Osler and Jesus with great defensive performances from our new 2nd year recruits Ruth Hattersley and Beth Sillitto. Apart from Izzy's injury, the New Year began successfully, as we were promoted to Division 2 as the winners of Division 3.

Filled with new confidence we beat Teddy Hall 8–7 and went on to secure victory against Regents Park 9–5. As always, Sarah Dicker effortlessly dropped in the goals and Hannah Roberts and Poppy McKenzie Smith held the fort in defence. Unfortunately in Third Week we lost to Christ Church 6–2, a team full of Blues Netball players. Genny Allcroft, our university Netball player, put up a great fight against the boy they had brought in, a Blues Rugby player, and matched him both in speed and fierceness, but thankfully not in size!

Despite that setback, we went on to have our most exciting week of Netball in Fifth Week. In Fourth Week there had been a dump of snow, covering the pavements and freezing over the river. The LMH captain and I postponed our

matches (against LMH A and B teams) until the LMH courts were clear of snow, and on the Sunday morning I received a text from the captain confirming that the Netball court was clear of snow and we were all OK to play our match. Since snow was still covering many of the roads and all of Christ Church meadows, my team and I were doubtful, but they decided to give the LMH captain the benefit of the doubt. We arrived to find about four girls, dressed in what was definitely not sports kit, standing outside the gates of their Netball court, which was, as expected, COVERED in snow. The captain didn't seem to have a clue what had happened, claiming that when she had come in that morning the court had been clear. Despite this incident, we were not going to give up and take a forfeit, but demanded that they reschedule, and that we play two distinct teams, A and B. They agreed, and the following Thursday we cycled once more down to LMH, having exchanged many motivational speeches and contemplated war-painting up; this was war. The match started and straight away Alina Gerasimenko was on fire, intercepting all their centre passes and keeping both shooters well away from goal. Ophelia Brook was also on top form, using her enviable height to drop the balls smoothly in the goal. Jojo Bowman and Rosalind Isaacs, two of our new 1st year recruits, darted around in the centre court and injected pace and energy into the game. In the end we won by an incredible 11–3 and were keen to play their B team straight afterwards. On our inquiring where their B team was, their captain replied that they were both A and B team and that the league had always been that way for LMH. We were incredulous at the fact that they were able effectively to have two shots at each game in the division. On our mentioning this, their captain turned round and complained, asking where our B team was then, to which we replied that we didn't have one. Having set off on a bad foot with this team in the first place, we didn't think that we were going to end on the right one, when with a wave of the finger the captain proclaimed dramatically that given our attitude, she didn't even want to play us again anyway and stormed off, with a forfeit! I never thought a casual game of Netball could ever turn out so dramatically.

In 6th Week we beat Pembroke 8–2, and Poppy Walker, despite her height, had taken up shooter in Ophelia's absence and had excelled, scoring the majority of the goals in the match. Unfortunately we didn't get to play the last two matches of the season after both Trinity and Somerville forfeited. However, having only lost one match, we are greatly optimistic that Univ. will see its Netball team in Division 1 at the beginning of next season: a rise of three divisions in one year! We will greatly miss our shooters Ophelia and Sarah, without whom we could not have won so many matches, but we look forward to a new influx of freshers next year, and the return of Izzy Emburey. Alina Gerasimenko, our Blues Badminton player, will take over as captain, and I know that she will do an incredible job. I look forward to more success, fewer injuries and fewer fights next year, when we will hopefully be able to move up and win Division 1.

Lara Penahy

THE MEN'S RUGBY CLUB

The 2011–2012 season was one of mixed fortunes for Univ. Whilst the club suffered the ignominy of relegation to Division 3, the season off the field was one of unparalleled success. The first half of the season Univ. stayed up due to forfeited games, and the second half was one of despair due to low numbers. There were moments of brilliance from Univ. on the pitch, but the mantra of “We’ll score 3 tries, you score 8” only led to high scoring defeats.

With the snow acting as Univ.’s 12th man (reflecting lack of numbers) in Cuppers, the club progressed through byes until they were knocked out by Jesus. It should, however, be remembered that Univ. went down kicking and screaming with 12 men, with Lewis Anderson maiming several in the process. After one restart that landed in Anderson’s hands, a lone Jesuit was heard screaming “Don’t kick it to him!” seconds before Anderson’s try. Teams may have defeated Univ., but they left the pitch knowing they had had one hell of a game on their hands. The starkest example of this was seen after the Brasenose Scrum Half’s ear was partially detached from his head.

The Sevens season, however, proved much more fruitful for the mercurial UCRFC. In the Freshfield 7s tournament, Univ. came a close second, only losing out to Keble on account of one try scored. Univ. were led by Sevens specialist Matthew Shorthose who valiantly attempted to organise some sort of structure on the field, but Univ. were able to do well due to their strength in the scrum and breakdowns. UCRFC were unfortunately knocked out Sevens Cuppers in the tough group stage, losing at the hands of semi-finalists Pembroke. Despite the defeat Sevens Cuppers was a memorable moment for Thomas Cole. Having passed on captaincy to Christy Davis, he was free of the pressures of captaincy and was able to run the length of the pitch to score against Hertford, resembling a young Martin Offiah. Two terms of enjoyable socials, however, took their toll as he was forced to sub himself off with fatigue.

The real triumph of the season was the 41–14 victory over the University College Classic XV Old Boys. The rugby on show from both sides managed to brighten up the miserable weather, which had caused the relocation of the game to North Hinksey after the flooding of Iffley Road. In a tight first half the Old Boys showed that working life had not taken their strength, and only trailed narrowly at the break, 15–14. The second half did not fare as well due to fitness issues and numbers, and resulted in a 41–14 victory for the current students. The game proved to be a remarkable success, and the lure of Univ. showed as men came from as far afield as Pakistan, South Africa and West London. The Colecutta Cup, a new trophy for the inaugural event, was presented to the victorious Captain and currently resides in the Univ. Bar. To further the success of this event, I implore all Old Members to contact the Development Office and state their interest in rugby. Or email Thomas.cole@univ.ox.ac.uk or the new Captain,

Christy.davis@univ.ox.ac.uk to join the Old Members Rugby database.

Off the field Univ. were able to achieve sponsorship from Freshfields, which helped fund matching kit, a first for Univ., as well as funding days out for the club as a whole. Team morale also grew with the birth of the infamous “Hat Social”, and the club’s charity drive to raise money for the College Hardship Fund.

Congratulations should be extended once again to Lewis Anderson and Louis Mather who were part of the Blues’ victory, as well as Matt Shorthose and Doug Sexton who represented the under-21s throughout the season. Univ., as a hotbed for rugby talent, also waved goodbye to Jamie Gibson, who chose to leave College Rugby for the easier challenge of the Aviva Premiership and the England tour to South Africa. Thanks should also be extended to graduating player, Tim Thornton, for his years of service to the club. The man leading the charge back up the divisions is Christy Davis, and it should be remembered that relegation was in no way Thomas Cole’s fault.

Thomas Cole

THE SQUASH CLUB

This year saw the re-emergence of a Univ. squash team under the inspirational leadership of Patrick Tomison. Encouragingly use of the squash court under Goodhart certainly seems to be up this year, something which can only be good for the future of squash at the college. The first team’s line up, when it eventually solidified, comprised James Coote, Lazlo Barclay, Oliver Park, Patrick Tomison and Alex Lynchehaun. A win against Christ Church meant that the team secured promotion from the bottom Division of College squash at the end of Hilary. Let’s hope this marks the beginning of Univ. as a squash powerhouse!

Oliver Park

MEN’S TENNIS

Univ.’s tennis season always promised to be exciting after a cohort of keen freshers joined the ranks, and the priority was to hold on to a place in the top division of Oxford tennis. Michaelmas saw most of the training that the team carried out, and the establishment of a facebook group, thanks to the services of unofficial Univ. tennis secretary Alex Lynchehaun (how he finds time with his preexisting responsibilities as JCR Twiddler of the Knobs is a mystery). However, a lack of training in rainy Hilary meant the team came into Trinity feeling rusty.

Despite this, Univ. started strong against Christ Church, winning the fixture 12–0, with standout performances from the graceful George Woodward and the more physical Tim Firth. Buoyed by this result, Univ. approached their next fixture

against last year's League and Cuppers winners New College with confidence. Ultimately, however, New's decision to hold the fixture on their home grass courts swayed the fixture 5–7 in their favour, with their players utilising the slice to great use against our players. A wrist injury to the charismatic Oxford Thirds team captain, Adam Tucker, further hampered Univ.'s chances of winning that fixture. Nonetheless, Univ. had their share of chances, thanks in part to a strong performance by former captain Josh Barley, who came out of retirement (he's a finalist) for the team. Another great chance was lost when Univ. snatched defeat from the jaws of victory in one of the doubles sets after the captain double faulted on set point to Univ.

Univ. hoped to continue their good run of form into cuppers. Making their debut in the Cuppers fixture were clay-court specialists Tomáš Halgaš and Pablo Baeza, who put up heroic doubles performances. Unfortunately, however, Univ.'s team was heavily defeated in the all doubles fixture by a strong Teddy Hall team that went on to win Cuppers. Univ. approached their next League fixture, also against Teddy Hall, looking to get a better result than they did in Cuppers. Univ.'s ace in the hole was the maverick headband-wielding duo of Patrick Tomison and Lazlo Barclay. However, despite the flair of the Univ. squad, Teddy Hall proved unassailable and Univ. were dealt another loss.

Univ. now looked to their final fixture against Queen's, with only one win, but having been unable to arrange a fixture against Merton, who had struggled to find the players to pitch sides throughout the season. Univ. found itself once again looking to the reliable Tim Firth to deliver, and that he did, taking his singles sets by storm. Oliver Park finally, after much time on the sidelines, made his debut for yet another college team. However, Queen's proved too strong overall and while Univ. added to their set count, Queen's eventually prevailed.

But Univ. won enough sets to keep afloat in the top division overall, and were unlucky not to have done better against strong opposition. Of note was the number of players that eventually represented the college competitively, with 10 players representing the college at various times. Univ. ought to look to another season in the top division, with new potential talent coming in, with great interest.

Vartan Shadarevian

OTHER SPORTING NEWS

Matthew Henderson has been a member of the Great Britain Junior (U20) and Senior Fencing Teams this season, frequently competing at international competitions, including three Olympic Qualifying Events (although he was unsuccessful at this last). Although this was Matthew's first year in the senior team, he is now ranked 10th in the country at senior level and finished 3rd at the Senior National Championships this year.

Marie McHugh, one of our second year medical students, competed in the "Ironman 70.3 UK" triathlon in June 2012. She finish 2nd in her age category, which means she qualified for the World Championships in September. She has also been Women's Captain of the Oxford University Triathlon Club for the second year running.

Joanna Palermo has been awarded a Blue for ice hockey.

* * *

ATTLEE, THE ILP AND THE ROMANTIC TRADITION¹

Thank you very much for inviting me to speak about Clement Attlee. It is not an easy task. “Attlee is our only ‘really unknown’ prime minister”, said Ken Morgan, borrowing a term applied to Bonar Law. A host of very readable biographies exist, yet there remains a sense of something hidden deep within the character of the man. Letters to his brother Tom and poems provide an insight, certainly compared to his own autobiography and other limited reminiscences. But he is an elusive figure—“difficult to know and easy to underrate” remarked Jim Callaghan.

So this “unknown” figure has tended to be defined by others, often in a featureless form. It starts with the notion of the “accidental leader” put around by those who did not survive 1931. The party was to be led by a “little mouse” said Hugh Dalton in 1935. It builds with the portrait of the technocrat and of a man perceived to lack warmth and vision, argued by the likes of Michael Foot; colourless, taciturn. Winston Churchill supposedly suggested that he had “a lot to be modest about”. The effect is political diminishment: a functional figure overseeing the actions of others, and chairing a cabinet of great talents.

Underwhelming; indeed undermining. Let’s call this “The Orthodox Attlee”. Is this portrait a correct one? I admit my own ignorance: within a sentimental party my personal preferences tend toward the pioneers of the Independent Labour Party (ILP). At the 1935 Party Conference, in an unnecessary piece of theatre, George Lansbury was pulled down by an Ernest Bevin hostile and contemptuous of the ILP: “let their bleeding ’earts run away with their bleeding ’eads” he said. I assumed 1935 changed the whole sentiment of the party.

The ILP disaffiliated in 1932, yet October 1935 was when we turned away from the ILP tradition, indeed generation, of Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald and George Lansbury. In the furnace of the late nineteenth century they had built a charged, passionate socialism of human virtue, creativity and self realisation. It sought to recapture that alienated labour and that enclosed land. In its place came the abstractions of the middle class rationalists; various socialisms of deductive reasoning; science and the value theories of Marx, Smith, Mill and Ricardo.

The thirties—the “low dishonest decade” described by Auden—saw this played out alongside the defeat of the party intellectuals—of G. D. H. Cole and R. H. Tawney—again at the hands of Bevin. It was a victory for the professionals, pragmatists and operators over the prophets; the page turns toward the younger planners and economists around Dalton. The unions retreated into organisation. Literally as the hailstones smashed into the Brighton Conference Centre in 1935 the party lost part of its history.

¹ Dr. Jon Cruddas, MP, delivered the first Clement Attlee Memorial Lecture at University College on 29 October 2011. What follows is an edited version of that lecture which Dr. Cruddas has kindly allowed to appear in the *Record*.

Attlee's leadership, then, was built on removal and closure. It was a triumph of rationality and managerialism; a socialism of calculus and planning; graphs and levers; cold—my own portrait, if you wish, of “The Orthodox Attlee”.

On 7 May this year I was invited to say a few words about George Lansbury. We were dedicating a plaque to him on the Bow Road in the East End, in the church he worshipped in for 40 years, to mark the 700th anniversary of Bow Church, and where his funeral cortege had arrived five years after the hailstones hit the Brighton roof. It was a magnificent ILP and Christian Socialist event. Hundreds were there, including eighty members of the Lansbury family, his biographer John Shepherd, his granddaughter Angela Lansbury and Lord—Peter—Hennessy.

My words were on Lansbury as the greatest opposition leader; on a politics of virtue and decency; on the ILP notion of fellowship; and on Attlee benefitting when Bevin strikes down both a man and a tradition. At the close the eminent Lord leaned across and we exchanged friendly words, but he quietly suggested I continue my research into Major Attlee. John Shepherd thought a trip from Bow to Stepney might be of use.

Weeks later I was invited to give this lecture, and I would formally like to thank University College Oxford for their role in my political re-education. I suggest today that quietly, though often crowded out by orthodoxy, we discover a different character, a man revered by the likes of Manny Shinwell and Fenner Brockway. Scratch beneath the veneer and you reveal an “inward serenity ... a moral and intellectual quietness ... born of conviction” according to Donald Soper. Francis Packenham talked of “the most selfless politician of the first rank ... but the most ethical PM in the whole of British history”. You search and find, to quote an aide of Mountbatten, “the man burns with a hidden fire”.

Is this a man who through acute shyness and as an act of conscious political disguise trained himself to withdraw and underwhelm? Who locked himself down in order to pursue his socialism built around notions of duty and service?

The man who literally held his hand when he died, his manservant Alfred Laker, noted that he “had a depth of feeling he took care to keep hidden”. He disguised powerful emotions. He trained himself to lead through acute self-discipline. An extraordinary story emerges of the creation of a political persona.

Revered by some, deemed impenetrable by others, how do we render intelligible the man when those who worked alongside him admit failure? Herbert Morrison said to Callaghan: “I’ve known Attlee for 25 years but I still don’t understand him”.

* * *

First, let’s briefly review the broad phases of his career. On leaving University College, Attlee trained as a lawyer, and was called to the bar in 1906. From

October 1905 he began his association with Haileybury House in Stepney. In 1907 he took over as the club manager and began a fourteen-year residence in East London. In 1909 he became lecture secretary to the campaign to popularise the Minority Report on the Future of the Poor Law. In 1910 he accepted the secretaryship of Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel. In 1911 he became an official explainer of the 1911 Lloyd George National Insurance Act. In 1912 he was appointed a lecturer at the LSE.

During World War One Attlee served with the 6th South Lancashire Regiment, and was the last but one off the beach at Gallipoli. Brockway later said: “he never displayed his emotions, but he would tell quietly of the barbarities he had seen.” Badly wounded at El Hannah, after rehabilitation he served the last three months of the war on the Western Front. He was a patriot—a hero.

Officially discharged on 16th January 1919, he caught the tube straight to the East End. In the same year Major Attlee became the youngest ever Mayor of Stepney. He supported Lansbury and the Poplar Rates Rebellion in 1921, and was elected MP for Limehouse in 1922. He backed Ramsey Macdonald over John Clynes and became his PPS.

In the first Labour Government of 1924 Attlee served as Under Secretary of State for War. Four and a half years of opposition followed. His appointment to the Simon Commission meant no immediate role in the Second Labour Government. Subsequently he replaced Oswald Mosley as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and in 1931 became Postmaster General.

In 1931 the Government fractured under the orthodoxy of Ramsay Macdonald, Philip Snowden, and Montagu Norman, and the appointment of the May Committee. Attlee described Macdonald’s actions as “the greatest betrayal in the political history of this country”. Labour was reduced to 46 MPs plus 5 ILP ones. Attlee held on to his seat on by 551 votes, and became Deputy Leader to George Lansbury. In 1934 he became acting leader for 9 months when Lansbury fell ill and nearly died. Later he defeated Arthur Greenwood and Herbert Morrison for the leadership.

As Leader of the Opposition Attlee orchestrated the retreat from Labour pacifism; by November 1937 he had forced the Government onto the back foot over spending and appeasement—partly aided by events in Spain which he had visited that year. In October 1938 he denounced Neville Chamberlain over Munich. He only joined the Government in May 1940 once Chamberlain had been replaced by Churchill.

On 26th July 1945 Labour swept to power with 393 seats—its first ever overall parliamentary majority of 146. Despite late moves by Herbert Morrison and Harold Laski to as leader, Attlee became Prime Minister—“The beneficiary of a victory he had done little to contrive” remarked Michael Foot.



**Clement Attlee (matr. 1901): (top) as a member of the Martlets in 1904;
(bottom) as painted by Oswald Birley
(photographs by John Gibbons; copyright University College)**



The next phase: Building Jerusalem; Family Allowance; National Insurance; Industrial Injuries and National Assistance Acts; implementing the 1944 Coalition Education Act; raising the school leaving age to 15; Free school milk; building on the 1911 National Insurance Act through the National Health Service; by 1947 completing 139,000 new council homes per year. All this was achieved despite intense economic uncertainty after Lease-Lend was stopped and subsequent loan negotiations.

Yet nationalisation was still a priority. The Bank of England, civil aviation, cable and wireless communications and the mines, as well as inland transport—road haulage, canals and the rail—gas and electricity, iron and Steel: all were nationalised.

Among foreign affairs there was the creation of NATO and the Marshall Plan, the secret development of an independent nuclear deterrent, and India.

Plots continued. Bevin refused to move against Attlee in 1947. Dalton resigned after leaking the budget. Labour retained power in 1950 yet the big figures were exhausted, some literally dying. The party split in 1951. Whilst Attlee lay in hospital, Hugh Gaitskell provoked Aneurin Bevan into resignation. That year we lost.

Attlee still contested the 1955 election as leader, but lost and retired, supporting Gaitskell. He entered the Lords. He died on 8th October 1967, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

I have rehearsed many dates and events but how do you get beneath this history?

* * *

Let's consider three elements to the Attlee character formed long before election to any political office, which remain consistent throughout his political life, namely the idealist, the romantic and the ILP socialist. Let's suggest they constitute "The Unorthodox Attlee".

We should start here at University College. He entered in 1901, and studied Modern History. He secured a good Second which disappointed; a First might have ensured a fellowship. He later told us "I was at this time a conservative". He notes in his autobiography that Ernest Barker was "the only don who made much impression on me". Kenneth Harris stated that Attlee left Oxford not very different from the schoolboy who entered. But is this correct?

An alternative interpretation might focus on the role of Barker in anchoring the future PM within the English idealism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's. Idealism rejected individualism—embedding people in social relations at a time when the neo-classicists were atomising economics—as well as empiricism and utilitarianism, in favour of the search for peoples' good self.

Frank Field has argued that this movement, especially through the work of

T.H. Green, secularised the Christianity ethic within Attlee and “marked him indelibly with a confidence so that he could attach absolute meanings to such concepts as duty, responsibility, loyalty and courage” and were to stay with him for the next 60 years.

This idealism was reinforced at the LSE under E.J. Urwick, himself a student of Green and of turn of the century Toynbee Hall, and later still the author of the “Social Good”. Within Attlee it built an absolutism translated into his belief in the superiority of British institutions—including school, college, and, indeed, monarchy—in nurturing an ability to help live a virtuous life.

The corollary was seeing patriotism itself as a virtue—representing loyalty to the institutions of the country—the “emotion of every free-thinking Briton” as he described it.

Fast forward some 45 years. After defeat in 1951 and through to 1966, Attlee wrote a series of short essays, obituaries, pen portraits and book reviews. His style remained short, almost terse. They show modesty and shyness yet extraordinary self-confidence and decisiveness, as well as respect, courtesy and humour, intensity without malice, and occasional barbs. Yet they reveal—in his studies of Churchill and Lansbury, Bevin and Bevan, Montgomery and George Marshall, Lord Woolton or Beatrice Webb, and many others; or when specifically discussing literature or ethics—a deep humanity. The same 1905 virtues re-appear throughout: duty, responsibility, loyalty, and courage when discussing persons or traditions, or leadership and power. Again and again there is a preoccupation with questions of decency, goodness, character, integrity and judgement, patriotism, and England.

Yet on leaving this College he was still a conservative. Of course, in one sense—like much of the distinct English left—this never did change. Roy Jenkins once said that Attlee “rather like Gladstone, confined his radicalism to politics. In everything else he was profoundly conservative”.

But the romantic in him was to change as he distilled a specific English socialism. In 1954 Attlee wrote a short article entitled “The Pleasure of Books”. It charts his lifelong love of literature—his “ruling passion”—especially the romantic movement and the pre-Raphaelites. After Oxford we can identify less of a continental bent—the Italian Renaissance and Risorgimento of the political conservative—toward one more distinctly anchored within English political radicalism.

It was his brother Laurence that first took Attlee to the Haileybury Club in Durham Road, Stepney in October 1905. Yet it is the influence of his brother Tom that is critical in the making of the socialist—Tom the Christian Socialist, pacifist colleague of Lansbury, disciple of F.D. Maurice and avid reader of Ruskin and William Morris. After Oxford he imparted into his younger brother Clem an “amalgam of those artistic, religious and political ideas which were germinating in his own mind” to quote Kenneth Harris. “I too began to understand their social gospel”, wrote Attlee much later.

Again fast forward fifty years. In the mid 1950s, beginning here in Oxford, and after Attlee had stood down as leader, parts of the so called “New Left” sought to focus on William Morris and his work as part of a general rehabilitation of a lost historical socialist arc—authentically English, romantic, anti-scientific, and artistic in orientation.

E.P. Thompson’s work, for example, is part of a distinct political project to identify a specific English politics of virtue in Morris himself and the broader emerging working class. The sub-title of Thompson’s biography of Morris is *Romantic to Revolutionary*. Raymond Williams in *Culture and Society* defines a political, artistic and cultural tradition from John Ruskin through Morris to the modern New Left. Starting with Ruskin he focuses on his resistance to *laissez faire* society though artistic criticism where “the art of any country is the exponent of its social and political virtues ... the exponent of its ethical life”.

What we value in life is taken out of the realm of political economy—of supply and demand; calculus—and instead relates to the virtue of the labour itself—seen as the “joyful and right exertion of perfect life in man”.

With Ruskin the notion of wealth and value, and indeed labour, is used to attack 19th Century Liberalism for its cold utilitarianism and instead promote a society governed by “what is good for men raising them and making them happy”.

What it is to become a “freeborn Englishman”?

The socialism of Morris is grounded in this emancipatory conception of human labour and creativity. Art constitutes a politics of resistance to life being commodified. Socialism is not some technical equation; it is the form of this resistance. It is a continuous struggle, not just against capitalism but also left wing utilitarianism and fabianism. Socialist change is not simply political and economic change—the “machinery” of socialism—as he called it—but heightened consciousness and self-realisation.

Morris is the key historic figure in translating a romantic approach to life and art into heightened political activity in the cauldron of the 1880s England.

The period was one of change and rupture; political realignment and struggle; Socialist responses divided between rational and romantic. For parts of the New Left Morris remains the key figure on one side. Fabianism, utilitarian and various scientific socialist or economic strands stand on the other side. Half a century earlier Clement Attlee trod a similar path what was to become the New Left.

In a very short piece in the *Socialist Review* of 1923 Attlee criticises statist, or municipal socialist traditions and reveals this embrace of this distinct English strand. He writes for example that “the socialist movement was not merely a revolt against the unequal distribution of wealth ... but a protest against the enslavement of man by the machine” referring to the uniquely English socialist traditions learnt from his brother Tom from 1905 to 1907. Later in 1954 he was to write about how Morris was to ensure “literary intent merges with socialist impulse”. By early 1908 it led him to ILP membership. Formally he was to break with the ILP in 1931;

philosophically he never did.

Founded in Bradford in 1893 the ILP grew from the bottom up—"from those shadowy parts known as the provinces" to quote E.P. Thompson. Its image was one of bohemianism: "braving apathy and hostility, buoyed up by optimism, concerned not with the minutiae of political dealings but the board uncomplicated advocacy of ethical principles" yet by 1931 it had descended into the "heart of Labour's agony" to quote from David Howell.

In many ways 1895 was the critical year for the ILP. Under Hardie it turned away from the doctrinaire economism of the SDF and set in motion what was to become this distinctive tradition. This turn was a move away from scientific socialist elements embraced by the likes of the SDF where its "strange disregard of the religious, moral and aesthetic sentiments of the people is an overwhelming defect" suggested Glasier. Instead it created a unique blend of domestic socialism. In the notion of a "Labour Church" and the "Socialist Sunday School" movements with their alternative commandments which sort "the realisation of Heaven in this life by the establishment of a society founded on justice and love to thy neighbour" and to "honour the good, be courteous to all, bow down to none". Its politics were ethical, not materialistic.

In 1907 Ramsey Macdonald wrote that "With the formation of the ILP, socialism in Britain entered upon a new phase. Continental shibboleths and phases were discarded. The propaganda became British. The history which it used, the modes of thought which it adopted, the political methods it pursued, the allies it sought for, were all determined by British conditions". It produced an evangelical, ethical moral fervour within its politics.

In Attlee's autobiography he counterposes his first visit to a Fabian meeting in October 1907 with him finally becoming a socialist. The Fabians—where he remarked "the platform seemed to be full of bearded men"—"provided Attlee with the bridge by which he crossed to socialism. No sooner was he on the other side than he began to feel uncomfortable" says Kenneth Harris, as "they would not take him far enough". It was patronism that he detected and a top down culture that failed to stir him. Instead Stepney taught him—in his own words—that the "working class would be fit to govern, and moreover that it had virtues and values which were in some respects superior to those of the middle class Fabians".

Step forward Tommy Williams an East End wharf keeper "a fiery little Welshman" who came to Haileybury House to denounce the Charity Organisation Society. His passion led directly to Attlee joining with the 15 other members of the Stepney ILP in January 1908. It was this alternative socialist emotion that chimed with the literary and idealist sentiments contained within. As Attlee wonderfully described this: "Williams proclaimed his socialist faith and I, listening, said, 'I am a socialist too'".

Despite many overlaps in terms of policy, membership and organisation these were different traditions within and around the labour movement. Attlee said in

1923 that “The Fabian school of socialism, while strong in dealing with facts, was always rather weak in dealing with persons. It considered more the organisation of things than the life of the people”.

* * *

Clement Attlee never really interested me. I bought into the carefully constructed persona. My re-evaluation began on being gently chastised in Bow Church. You discover what A.J.P. Taylor once said, that “Attlee grows on you”.

I suggest the essential elements to the political character of Clement Attlee were in place by 1914. An amalgam of idealistic, romantic and socialist traditions that were to mould a politician of remarkable toughness and consistency. Yet these passions were obscured by the systematic creation of a political persona—amounting to a non-image—which has helped forge The Orthodox Attlee that we think we know and lazily turn to. Frank Field has described it as the construction of a political death mask.

His minimalism, terse manner, limited revelations and notional modesty reinforced the construction. Yet, his later short essays reveal hidden wiring, and an intense, passionate socialism with antecedents within English radicalism, which produced a rich, authentic specifically English socialism. More often than not this romantic tradition has lost out within left politics as the organisers and rationalists have won out. Maybe Attlee succeeded when the ILP or elements within the New Left lost out precisely because—and quite deliberately—his political passions were locked down within a “rib cage of tradition”.

So what did it produce for the country and party?

The greatest contribution was through the summer of 1940. Within weeks of Labour entering the wartime coalition we had retreated from the Dunkirk beaches, and been left vulnerable on the collapse of France. Churchill appeared old and isolated amongst his conservative colleagues. Invasion appeared imminent. Yet by September the German strategy had changed; the blitz followed. It is within these weeks that Attlee showed an extraordinary resolve, backed up by Greenwood, in resisting any notion of a negotiated peace from within the conservative ranks of Halifax and Chamberlain. Moreover it was Attlee who brought rigour and order to day-to-day government operations and parliament and in the drive for reconstruction.

Together with Bevin at Labour and Morrison at Supply Labour brought steel to the national mission. By year end the threat of negotiation had been seen off. Throughout the rest of the war Attlee was to encounter major internal party tensions and divisions from the likes of Bevan and Laski—who charged him with “Macdonaldism”. At times his patriotic sense of duty was to endanger his own position. Yet never negotiable; the idealist absolutism had been chiselled into him decades before.

So Labour became embedded into the national story. This was a long journey from the Zinoviev Letter. It conditioned the victory of 1945 and was maintained decades later; arguably until epochal shifts around Thatcherism.

The left has always maintained an uncomfortable relationship with issues of patriotism and nationhood; generally deemed the natural preserve of the right. We cultivate alternative loyalties—regions, races, genders.

In those critical periods in the emergence of Attlee's socialism, following the decline of Gladstonian Liberalism and the onset of the Boer War, much of the left sought to emphasise patriotism as pathology. Politically this tended toward a fear of the uneducated mob, those unable to resist the elemental patriotic callings inspired by the right and consequently an elitist political culture on the left resistant to genuine mass participation.

This was never the nature of Attlee's socialism. Again here he was to anticipate many of the later New Left concerns. Historians such as Hill with the "Norman Yoke" and Thompson on what it is to be "freeborn" sought out a radical patriotism within a more democratic socialist constituency. In this you could also include Orwell.

On taking the leadership role he was central in Labour's retreat from pacifism and in the reconstruction of a new Labour patriotic sentiment. Events in Spain and European fascism were critical but so to was his own certainty and personal heroism, the product of enlisting in 1914 driven by a specific idealist conception of England's institutions and virtues. We all owe the man an extraordinary debt.

And so do the poor. One of the most fearful fates of dispossession was that of the Pauper's Grave. The reclamation of the dignity of the person at the moment of death was always central within the early ethical socialist traditions; telling a deeper story of the dehumanising effects of capitalism but also one of resistance.

Peter Hennessey and Frank Field both cite a profoundly revealing conversation between Attlee and Jim Griffiths his welfare minister whilst steering the national insurance reforms through the commons. He asked Griffiths if he could move the clause to introduce the death grant.

Prime Ministers do not move bill clauses or indeed bills. But this detail is allegorical, and tells of his deeper passions—his sense of duty to the poor as humans and a resistance to other left variants which have always sought a demonization of the poor; that they are in some sense deserving.

It anchors Attlee within a specific working class search for respectability he would have known in Stepney. It takes us back to the Minority report on the Future of the Poor Law, arguably the most important public document of the last century of which Attlee was a young campaign secretary in 1909. And to when Tommy Williams recruited him to the ILP on the basis of a burning indignation of charity and the workhouse. He rejected the highhandedness of the Fabian approach to the working class and assorted eugenic elements around the rational left. Welfare was essentially ethical not transactional; more Lansbury than Webb; more ILP than

Fabian.

Attlee gave unstinting support to Griffiths against those who sought to dilute his post war welfare policies; consistent and resolute.

The Orthodox Attlee is deemed a centraliser and statist; overseeing a culture where the “man in Whitehall knows best” and nationalisation an end in itself. Indeed it has been powerfully argued that the problems for Labour really began in 1945 because of these beliefs. Yet Attlee’s approach was more thoughtful and nuanced driven by an ILP training that consistently sought a routemap between the Guild Socialist and Fabian traditions.

He backed the Poplar rebels in the twenties in stark contrast to Morrison who was to lead the later nationalisation programme. In his writings he attacked municipalisation and statism within Labour and was central in the ILP policy making with its emphasis on industrial democracy, the living wage and devolving power. Francis Pakenham stated that “Attlee didn’t care a damn for nationalisation” although as Leader he felt obliged to implement the party manifesto. He entered politics to build just institutions to allow people to flourish and to confront poverty. Institutional politics, parties and remedies were not the priority; he liked political rebellion.

And what of the nature of leadership itself? What is astonishing is the way the man learnt how to lead—literally on the battlefield—through a specific combination of factors drawn from family, school and college. Duty, responsibility, loyalty and courage were the four core values he sought to uphold in the public and private domains. He was to remain Leader of the Party for some twenty years seeing off a number of challenges. In the 1950s he held on to hand the party on in good shape; in effect to stop Morrison. Like Lansbury before him many were resistant to him going. He commanded great loyalty most obviously from Bevin. He was curt yet prone to acts of great kindness. He built a notion of leadership on the foundations of a conception of the human condition he cherished.

“True judgement”, Attlee wrote, “is found, in my view, only in men of character. Judgement indeed, presupposes character. Judgement comes from the capacity of learning from ones mistakes, which require humility”.

He steered through by managing large personalities and egos with great skill—Morrison, Dalton, Cripps, Bevan, and Laski. Wilson was of the belief that Attlee would have been able to keep Bevan in the cabinet in 1951 if he had not been in hospital.

It is the persona—the death mask—that really intrigues: the way Attlee managed to lead the most radical government without exposing his own radicalism. He believed the party should be run from the left: quietly he backed Bevan over Gaitskill yet was cornered on a hospital bed and Bevin was dying. He felt Bevan lost the chance for leadership which he might well have supported. He refused to expel the Bevanites in 1952 and was against Gaitskill’s crusade on Clause 4. He later found Wilson’s government to lack radical fire.

The final element I would point to again comes from Stepney, namely his ability to understand the essential decency and virtues of working people. It reminds you of the John Updike quote: to “give the ordinary its beautiful due”.

His was never the public school do-gooding charity worker. Despite his own background he genuinely became part of that working class ILP tradition. His was a lived socialism, romantic and utopian. I don’t see these as criticisms, rather as virtues that give the left hope and meaning.

The most insightful pieces on Attlee I found were stories from Stepney in a short book published in Tower Hamlets: little testimonies from local people about the man; and the celebration and respect for the ordinary things in life that give it meaning; of a Labour Party embedded in that culture. The Death Grant clause says it all.

So in conclusion:

“Attlee is a small person, with no personality, nor real standing in the movement” said Dalton. But vainglorious politicians often tend to lack a sense of self; those more grounded disagreed. Jack Jones said “his message was clear, forthright, honest, dignified and essentially humane ... a great patriot and a true socialist”.

This week marks 60 years since the party defeat in 1951 and the removal of Clement Attlee as Prime Minister. Virtually 60 years before that the ILP was formed. 105 years ago Morris died.

Today the Labour Party sits, often listlessly, between poles of economic liberalism and remote cosmopolitanism content within our abstractions and our belief in timeless values that few can readily identify. A festering English resentment builds yet we recoil from patriotism often in the same way the left did 100 years ago.

Maybe we should return to a politics of virtue, romance and passion; maybe we should return to idealism, William Morris and the ILP. Maybe we should turn to those enduring features of Clement Attlee: a democratic patriotism; a refusal to accept the poor as undeserving; a nuanced approach to the role of the state; leadership built on the notions of duty, responsibility, loyalty and courage; and a party respectful of ordinary, parochial culture, not elite and remote.

Clement Attlee was arguably the greatest Prime Minister this country has ever had. But he was not the greatest Labour Leader of the opposition—that is still reserved for Lansbury after 1931.

But neither of these was the most important individual member of the Labour movement. I suggest that that accolade belongs to Tommy Williams the fiery young Welshman who convinced the young Clement Attlee to join the ILP in January 1908. Many millions who have never heard of him are forever grateful.

Jon Cruddas, MP

NICHOLAS TOKE: THE GEORGIAN GENTLEMAN WHO WANTED TO WORK

It does sound like something dreamt up by H. E. Bateman: splenetic overweight port-filled clerics and young blades alike looking aghast at a young man walking through their midst, his head deep in a book, and yet wearing a gentleman commoner's gown. But such was Nicholas Toke, who came up to Univ. in 1721 aged 18, the only son of John Toke of Kent.

In the 2008 *Record* Angus Haldane and I discussed the group portrait, recently acquired by the College, showing Thomas Cockman (Master of Univ. 1722–45), his brother John, and five Fellows of Univ.¹ This had been owned by the Toke family, one of whom, this same Nicholas, had married John Cockman's daughter Eleanor in 1735. Nicholas has another claim on our interest, because he is one of the few Univ. Georgians whose undergraduate letters survive. Nicholas's correspondent was his uncle Thomas Brett (1667–1744), whose papers are in the Bodleian Library. Nicholas's letters were first brought to Univ.'s attention by Peter Bayley half a century ago, and now seemed a good time to re-examine them, not least because they are an excellent read, and well worth quoting from extensively.²

The Tokes owned Godinton, an estate near Ashford, Kent. They did their duty as local gentry: Nicholas's grandfather Sir Nicholas Toke (1636–1725) was high sheriff of Kent in 1693, and his father John (1671–1746) MP for East Grinstead in 1702–8.³ Nicholas himself matriculated as a Gentleman Commoner. In return for paying higher fees, Gentleman Commoners received such privileges as the right to wear a special gown, and access to the Senior Common Room. There were, however, certain problems attached to this status, as Nicholas would discover.

Those problems lay in the future; it is time to read Nicholas's first letter to his uncle. Thomas Brett, an alumnus of Queens' College Cambridge, had taken holy orders and became prominent enough to preach twice before Queen Anne. By the 1720s, he was living at Spring Grove, near Wye, a few miles away from Godinton.

Nicholas matriculated on 25 March 1721, but the tone of this letter, dated 14 June 1721, suggests that he has only just properly taken up residence:

Reverend Sir,

¹ R. H. Darwall-Smith and A. Haldane, "The Cockman Brothers and their Friends: A New Univ. Painting", *UCR* Vol. XV No. 1 (2008), pp. 74–85.

² P. C. Bayley, "A Gentleman Commoner at Univ.", in *UCR* Vol. III no. 4 (1959), pp. 257–66. Toke's letters are in MS. Eng. Th. c.27–c.29.

³ Information on the Tokes is in S. Houfe, *Godinton* (Rochester, 2002), pp. 13–20. Evidently Toke heirs were christened John or Nicholas in turn, and so our Nicholas's eldest son was another John. Godinton is open to the public, and well worth a visit.

I should esteem myself arrived to the highest pitch of ingratitude, were I to pass by in silence those many favours I have receiv'd at Springgrove, & that constant & sincere friendship, which you have always not only profest but given many proofs of, I should indeed make excuses for my long silence; but when you know I was upon the road above a month, and have been here a week nor yet settled, I hope there will be no occasion for any. We spent ten days at Rochester, ten more at London, & another 10 at Wanstead: We arrived at Oxford last Saturday was a fortnight & I now esteem myself remov'd from a Sodom to a Paradise, from a place of stupidity & nonsense, to one of learning & pleasure. My father has been here a great while longer than he intended, hoping to have seen me settled; but left me yesterday in the midst of shavings and mortar. ...

I hope, Sir, you'l now and then favour me with a line which will be a great pleasure and real satisfaction to,

Sr, your most obedient, humble, servant,
Nic. Toke.⁴

Presumably Nicholas was comparing London rather than anywhere else on his journey to Sodom. The "shavings and mortar" may be a jocular reference to Nicholas putting his new rooms in order, but there is evidence that students of his status could have redecorated their rooms if they wished.

When Nicholas next wrote to his uncle on 4 July 1721, he was eager to tell him about the good start he had made to his studies:

I return you many thanks for the kind advice & learned instructions you was pleas'd to give me in your last; I join entirely with you in thinking History both advantagious & pleasant, & have accordingly begun [to] put your directions in practice. I shew'd that part of your letter, which related to History to my Tutor; & He seems to approve of my intentions to follow that Study, & very much of your advice concerning it. But He thinks it proper, I should read Stillingfleets Origines Sacrae, as well as Sir Walter Rawleigh, & 'tis also his opinion, that Eachard is a partial Historian. I should take it as a singular Happyness & particular favour if I could have the advice & opinion of so good a Judge as yourself concerning the other part of my Academical Studys. That so I may not make wrong steps, & spend my Time perhaps with little or no Improvement ... Compositions, if any there are to be done, ought I think, to take up the first part of the morning; if not Classic Authors, & from

⁴ MS Eng. Th. c. 27 pp. 233–4.

ten to eleven Logic; But this & the choice of Authors proper to be read, I submit to your much better judgment, and shall think it a great favour, if in your next you will give yourself so much trouble, as to let me have your opinion hereon....⁵

Nicholas's tutor, according to the Admissions Register, was Thomas Cockerill, who came from Northamptonshire to Univ. in 1700, and was elected a Bennet Scholar, though he had to wait until 1716 to be elected a Bennet Fellow.

Nicholas's reading matter needs some comment.⁶ All the books described here appear to be basic textbooks, which in the case of Stillingfleet and Raleigh, had been regularly reprinted. Evidently he was being broken in gently. Evidently too Univ. was not taking too active a role in arranging Nicholas's work: his uncle suggested that he study history, and Cockerill duly provided a reading list.

Of course, one may well ask how truthful Nicholas is being in his letters. After all, he would not pass on any tales of student high jinks—not least because his father would soon hear about them. Nevertheless, as this next letter, of 23 November 1721, suggests, Nicholas was trying to work hard:

Reverend Sir,

.... I have continued my Chronological Tables, as I have gone along in History, according to the Method you prescribed. I have read Sir Walter Rawleigh & Stillingfleet together with the Bible, as far as the reign of Ahaz King of Judah; & have had an eye all along to Capellus's & Helvicus's Tables in making my own, consulting also many in Du Pins universal Historical Library; & thought it the best way to remark the places where they differ from one another. When I left Sir Walter, I past on to Prideaux, & concurrent with Him I have read Justin & Josephus, & consulted Helvicus & Du Pin. History is my afternoon study only for the most part; but I hope to get thro' Prideaux by Xmas.

As to my other studys; I have gone thro' Fells Logic; but have no opportunity of improving my knowledge in it. For no Gentleman-Commoner either performs, or even is present at any sort of exercise whatsoever ... We have indeed a great many opportunitys of improvement; but this must certainly be a great disadvantage. I have also gone allmost thro Langbanes Ethicks, together with which I have not neglected to read Tully's Offices. As to Geography (the study of which is essentially necessary to an Historian) I have read Cluver & Wells, whose maps I have bought. I ought, Sir, to pardon for my

⁵ MS Eng. Th. c. 27 pp. 269–70.

⁶ Details of all the books discussed by Nicholas are given in an appendix below.

impertinence in giving an account of my own Studys; but I do it in hopes, that if I have omitted any thing, I may be advised of it....⁷

Nicholas's reading has now broadened considerably, not least thanks to his rather geeky enthusiasm for chronological tables. Nevertheless everything listed here, as shown in the appendix, was available to him in Latin or English. The historian Josephus did write in Greek, but Nicholas could have found Latin versions of his work—which was as well, because he never mentions reading anything in Greek.

Some of his books, such as the works of Prideaux and du Pin, had been published only fairly recently. Someone (Cockerill?) was giving Nicholas good advice on the latest things to read. It is therefore surprising that he was using John Fell's logic textbook, because by now this had largely been superseded by Henry Aldrich's *Artis Logicae Compendium*, first published in 1691.

This letter first mentions a problem which would worry Nicholas greatly. The path to an Oxford BA in the 1720s still depended on performing in logic exercises, in preparation for which undergraduates participated in formal disputations and related exercises.⁸ Nicholas discovered that being a Gentleman Commoner put him in a tricky position, in that he was not expected to participate in them.

When Nicholas next wrote to his uncle on 15 January 1721/2, as well as showing that he is starting to investigate the sciences, he returns to the disputation problem, writing with some feeling about his aspirations:

... I shall beg leave for advice sake to tell you what progress I have made in my studys according to your directions. I have continued my chronological Tables ... When I left Sir Walter Raleigh I past on to Prideaux & concurrent with him I have read Justin, & consulted Josephus & Helvicus. I much admire Prideaux, for he seems to have past by nothing, which can anywhere be found in the whole Body of Historians, who have wrote any thing of the particular Nation, he give the History of; ... I have gone half thro his last volume; & from thence do intend to pass on to Livy, & other historians of the fourth Monarchy.

As to my other studys, I have long ago gone thro' Fells Logick; but have not those opportunities I could wish, of improving my knowledge in that Science; & knowing the bare Rules only of any art, without putting 'em in practice, will certainly signifie but little. For Gentlemen Commoners, tho they have many opportunities of getting improvements of the best Company, lay under this great disadvantage of not improving

⁷ MS Eng. Th. c. 27 pp. 337–8.

⁸ L. S. Sutherland, "The Curriculum", in L. S. Sutherland and L. G. Mitchell (eds.), *The History of the University of Oxford, Vol. V: The Eighteenth Century* (Oxford 1986), pp. 469–91.

their learning so much as other inferior gowns in the University. I might indeed go into the Hall to disputations; & should willingly perform all the exercise of an under-graduate; but then I should draw upon me the hatred of all the gentlemen of my own Gown, be guilty of great singularity (which in all places is to be avoided) & be accounted a Person proud of his own performances, & fond of showing his parts. From Logick I past on to Ethicks, & have almost gone thro Langbane's treatise; together with which I have read Tullys Offices & Puffendorf. As to Geography, I go to lecture in Cluver, & have bought Wells's maps. I intend to make myself as perfect a Master of Geography, as my time & capacity will allow; for Geography is a necessary companion to History, & History to the Law, which I design shall be my chief study, if God but grant me success. I shall next week begin Natural Philosophy; & after that intend to go thro' the next course of Experimental. I design also to go thro a course of Anatomy, when I have an opportunity & time spare. For I would obtain in that part of the character of a Gentlemen [*sic*] viz. ... to study omnia mediocriter [everything in moderation] suits very well with my narrow capacity. I must own, I look beyond a mere Country-Squire, & have an earnest desire, if God but prosper my intentions, to serve my King & Country in some capacity or other. I shall never be content to bury my self in a Country Seat, & trifle away my life with a pack of Hounds all day, & an overflowing bowl at night. Neither can I be reconciled any more to those who cloyster themselves up all their lives in a study, then who live in a continued course of idleness. For I have as bad a notion of what we call mere Scholars, as of those, who are no Scholars at all. The former make a wretched appearance abroad in the World, tho' they may be great men in their studys at home; & the latter do sometimes indeed betray their ignorance, but for all that we may very frequently discern a great Genius in 'em, tho for want of learning tis darken'd & eclips'd...⁹

Although Nicholas's slightly pompous exposition of his plans might have elicited an indulgent smile from his uncle, he does set out a reasonable goal, of seeking as well-rounded an education as Georgian Oxford could offer him. The problem was how to achieve this. Nicholas had discovered the great problem of the Georgian Gentleman Commoner. It was accepted that the sons of gentlemen should receive the benefits of a university education; but it was also accepted that the education appropriate to a future cleric was not appropriate for gentlemen. The problem was that no suitable alternative curriculum was ever devised.

⁹ MS Eng. Th. c. 27 pp. 365–6.

Thomas Hearne, early eighteenth-century Oxford's great diarist, knew other Univ. Gentlemen Commoners. Some resembled to Nicholas in spirit. There was Thomas Twisden, heir to a baronetcy in Kent, who came up in May 1721 and gave some Roman coins to Hearne, who wrote that he was "endowed with many good qualities." Humphrey Bartholomew, another gentleman from Kent, who came up in November 1721, paid for extra shelving to be erected in the College library, and according to Hearne presented it with "a good Collection of Physick Books".¹⁰

Other young gentlemen, however, were less interested in learning. There was James Marten of Reigate (matr. 1725), memorably described by Hearne as "a sad, drunken wild youth", who died in November 1726 "of a strong Feaver" (Hearne ix. 230). But the ultimate debauchee was Henry Somerset, the young Duke of Beaufort, who came up in October 1720 aged just 13 years old. Thomas Hearne and others told stories of his hard drinking, and lack of advice on what to read.¹¹ So Nicholas could see the dangers of trifling away his life.

When Nicholas next wrote, on 10 March 1721/2, he thought he had a solution to his dilemma about logic exercises:

... I shall take your advice as to Disputations; & take a good Disputant to my Chamber once or twice a week. For I find it will be difficult to get the Gentleman-Commoners into the Hall; & I fear, I shall be much at a loss, when I come to do exercise for a Degree, as if God willing, I intend, If I don't practise disputations.¹²

Toke clearly devoted 1722 to historical studies, and in his next letter, dated 4 November 1722, he eagerly shows off his reading. Once again he is reading some very new work: Vertot's book had only appeared in English in 1720. He is also tantalised by several books which he cannot afford.

.... I believe I some time ago told you I had gone thro Prideaux, & read Sir Walter Rawleigh & Justin concurrent with him ... From Prideaux I past on to the Roman Historians, Livy & Eachard. Livy I very much admire, but when I got allmost half thro', I found him so very prolix & particular in the minutest circumstances, that tho his Style is sweet and fluent ... yet I was so impatient to make my self acquainted with the history of future time ... that I could not perswade my self from laying

¹⁰ *Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne Vol. X 1728–31*, ed. H. E. Salter (OHS lxvii 1915), pp. 91 and 205, and UC:BE1/MS1/2 p. 59.

¹¹ R. Darwall-Smith, *A History of University College, Oxford* (Oxford, 2008), pp. 244–5.

¹² MS Eng. Th. c. 27 p. 393.

Livy aside for some time ... I have also read Vertots Revolution of the Roman Republic, translated from the French in two volumes [which has] given me some light where I have found Eachard defective. Geography I am sensible gives a great light to History ... And for this reason I got my Tutor to read Cluver to me as soon as I could, & have allways had a Map before me whenever I read any thing of History. Colliers dictionary too I borrowed of my Tutor a great while ago, which I have found a great help to me, & would purchase, but my Pocket will not permit me. Tis with a great deal more pleasure & improvement I now read Classick Authors, than I before did; I now begin to taste Beautys of which, I am sure, I was before I had some notion of History, entirely ignorant. ... I have not yet entered upon English History, but intend to shortly; ... as soon as I can get Eachard, which I am at present a little at a loss for; for tis not in our Library, & I don't find I can borrow it; & to buy it will go beyond my Pocket. ...

But to make amends for this tedious account of myself, I will tell you, what news the Place affords. Our master has for some time laid so dangerously ill, He is by all thought past recovery. Tis generally thought Mr. Cockman will be our head, but tis as yet uncertain....¹³

Nicholas reports on the final illness of the Master Arthur Charlett, who had suffered a stroke. When he writes again, on 27 January 1722/3, Nicholas tries his best to report on his studies, but he cannot ignore the shenanigans surrounding the election of Charlett's successor, which he describes in entertaining detail.¹⁴

.... I have been lately so much took up with other studys, that indeed I have a little neglected History for this last month; especially English, being not able to get Stillingfleets Antiquity of London before yesterday; and having a desire to stay till I could either buy or borrow Eachard. For Speed, tho' He may be a very good Historian, seems to me very prolix, & more proper rather to be consulted upon occasion, than read thro'. So that what History I have read for this month as been Livy; tho indeed I have been allmost quite taken up with Syllogizing in the morning, and with french and Italian in the afternoon. For being to answer under Bachelor in Lent, I generally employ myself in a morning either with reading Logick etc. or els in making Strings, (which I shew to my Tutor) that I may qualify myself for the Schools, as well as I

¹³ MS Eng. Th. c. 28 pp. 67–8.

¹⁴ The story of the Mastership Election of 1722 and its sequel is told in Darwall-Smith, *University College*, pp. 247–59.

possibly can without either attending disputations or disputing myself.¹⁵ In the Afternoon french and Italian have taken up my time ...French indeed I am pretty near Master of, but Italian I have but just begun. It will cost me but very little more either time or money, which was a great encouragement to me to learn it. For the same Master that taught me french, teaches me Italian for the same money: and these two Languages have together with Latin been so near ally'd to each other, that I find it very easy. Beside Veneroni's Italian Dictionary, which I have bought is rendred in French: & my Master always talks French to me, when He comes; & conversing in french is indeed what I am most deficient in... But no more of this: now for what news the place affords.

I question not but by this time you have heard of our College election (which has made great noise in the world) from many, but especially from my Father, to whom I sent a particular account of the whole proceedings, with a State of the case. Never has man been more unjustly dealt with than Mr. Cockman. He had at first five votes to four, from when any man of common sense would have infer'd, that according to reason and Justice the Election was Mr. Cockmans. But the opposite Party were resolved to bring about their End, let the means be what they would. So they appeal'd to the visitors, against the regularity of the Election; and tho their cause had nothing to support it but one poor word, *Canonica*, yet when it came before the Doctors, they knew themselves sure; Dennison having worthily canvassed his Judges before hand, & They as worthily having promised to do him service. And to give one instance out of a great many, that might be names, of the great Injustice, to say no worse, with which Mr. Cockman has met: when the day was appointed for hearing the cause, Mr. Cockman sent for Dr. Hinchman from London on purpose to be his Advocate; but Dr. Hinchman having by chance told the Vice-Ch., that He was obliged to attend a cause in London a day or two after, the Vice-Ch as soon as the Doctors were met, proposes it to 'em, that the Cause should be defer'd, and fixes upon that very day, that Dr. Hinchman was obliged to be in London: so that, when Mr. Cockman was without an Advocate, he thought D——ns Cause, bad tho' it was, must meet with success. And tho', when it was voted whether it should be defer'd or not, there was an equality; yet the Vice-Ch declared there was a majority of two for deferring it. This Mr. Cockmans Friends have since the time found out by each of the Doctors declaring on which side they voted.

As things have since happen'd, it was indeed very lucky for Mr.

¹⁵ "Strings" was a contemporary term for "cribs" which could be learned by heart to help one in logic exercises (Sutherland, "The Curriculum", p. 471).

Cockman, that the Vice-Ch. defer'd hearing the cause so long, for several reasons, for an account of which & a whole state of the Proceedings, my scarcity of time & Paper obliges me to refer you to my Father, to whom I sent as true an account, as I could, of all that had happened. Dr. Hinchman was heard say, & certainly with a great deal of reason on his side, that He had been in many courts, but never met with one more corrupt. And certainly a majority of 'em were so partial, that I believe could Tully have been raised from the dead with a double portion of Eloquence, or even an Angel call'd down from Heaven to have pleaded Mr. Cockman's cause, He would infallibly have lost it....¹⁶

Nicholas's account of the great Mastership Dispute is important, because his is the only one written by an undergraduate. His support for Cockman is unsurprising (Cockman also came from Kent, and Thomas Cockerill was one of Cockman's supporters) and it is also unsurprising that Nicholas sent his father a detailed account of the affair (presumably now lost). What is unexpected is that Nicholas never mentions the dispute again in his surviving letters. Presumably Nicholas wrote about it to his father, knowing that news would be passed on.

As it was, Brett's next extant letter from his nephew was written almost a year later, on 12 December 1723, and it suggests that uncle and nephew had had a misunderstanding on Nicholas's most recent visit home:

... I must confess that I was not a little surprised to find, that by my discourse at Godinton you should suspect that I had as it were laid aside the pursuit of learning & was now aiming no higher than the character of a pretty gentleman ... & therefore I must beg leave a little to explain myself....

I confess, I said twelve hours a day study was too much; But I was far from being so silly (so vain I may say) as to think to excell others, without studying more than them... And tho' such hard study is without dispute for the advantage of many, I can't but think a lawyer may sometimes employ his time more to his improvement than among his Books.

But, I beg, you would not think me thus, I mean to desert my study & set up for a man that despises Books. I assure you, this is far from my thoughts; the middle way seems to me the best, neither to be so wrapt up in Books, as to know nothing of the world; not on the contrary to be so fond of the pleasures of the latter, as in the least to neglect the former...

And therefore as I have for some months this summer been spending

¹⁶ MS Eng. Th. c. 28 pp. 121-2.

my time (losing some call it) abroad in the world; & am now retired as it were behind the Scene, I am resolved to pursue Study with diligence & resolution. And tho I never come up to your Rule of twelve hours a day, I can safely say, I am no day in my Study less than eight. And if the remaining part of the Day be spent in regular improving Company, where we talk over what we read, & help inform one another, I humbly submit to you, whether this not employ'd as much to our advantage, as if we were then in our Studys.

I come now to a part of your Letter, wherein you advise me not to be drawn off my study by every idle Fellow that comes; this advice is certainly very good, & what, I thank God, I have courage and constancy enough to follow ...

... I have ... begun to rise between five & six every morning, & so I enjoy two or three hours more every day, than I ever did in my life. And thus, Sir, you see sloth & idleness have not quite got the better of me; & the same commendable ambition, which I ever had of excelling a Common Country-Gentleman continues as strong as ever ... And as an instance that I am not entirely idle; pardon me, if I tell you I have studied the Mathematicks in a morning ever since I came, & have finished the first Book of Euclid, which, as I have gone thro it without any assistance, has cost me no little pains....¹⁷

Perhaps Nicholas had put his uncle's nose slightly out of joint by overstating the case. There is certainly a more defensive note to this letter than to any of its predecessors. But Nicholas is doing little more than restating views set down earlier, about his wish to be something of an all-rounder.

At least Nicholas was continuing to work, but now he had turned away from History and Classics to Mathematics. When he wrote again to Brett on 10 February 1723/4, not only have cordial relations been resumed between uncle and nephew, but Nicholas is thoroughly enjoying his new branch of study:

...I thank you for the favour of yours of Jan the 11th ... I cant forbear telling you how much pleased I am with the Mathematicks; & tho the pains I have taken has not been a little, I think it all more than answer'd by the pleasure I now have in being able to put those Theorems in practice, I have made myself Master of. I have gone thro' the three first books of Euclid; the Euclid I made use of was Tacquets put out by Whiston, where the use that may be made of each Theorem or Problem, is added to it. After this I read Wells his Geometry and Trigonometry.

...From Wells I have learn'd to measure Land, & play several other

¹⁷ MS Eng. Th. c. 28, pp. 233–4.

pretty Tricks, that two months ago I should have stared at. I have now laid Euclid & pure Mathematicks aside for some time; & am preparing myself for this course of mixed Mathematics or natural Philosophy, I was mentioning in Kent. I have been reading ... Wells his *Mechanicks*; & tomorrow begin *Gravesandes Mathematical Experiments of Natural Philosophy*, translated into English by Desaguliers. These have been my morning studys; & the afternoon has been employ'd in *Eachards History of England*...¹⁸

Nicholas's reading is here at its most modern: he was reading Euclid in a very recent edition, Wells's books had been published barely a decade before, while *Gravesande's* work, the first attempt to explain the work of Isaac Newton to a wider audience, had only come out in 1720.¹⁹

Over a year passes before Brett's correspondence contains another letter from his nephew. In the meantime, Nicholas had taken his BA in 1724, at last justifying his efforts to learn logic. Nicholas's BA proves that he had not been putting on an act for his scholarly uncle. Of all the undergraduates who came up to Univ. in 1716–26, 23, including Nicholas, were classed as noblemen, or gentlemen commoners. Of these, three died young, three were called to the bar, four (including Thomas Twisden and Humphrey Bartholomew) were given an honorary MA or DCL, but Nicholas was the only one of his class who took a BA—in other words, who actually got a degree for which he had to do some work.

Nevertheless, Nicholas did not leave Univ. just yet, but remained there for another year. This was not so strange in the 1720s. Because of the unstructured nature of the curriculum for students, it would have been acceptable for him to stay on after his BA; after all, the College would benefit from the fees he paid.

Nicholas' letters from 1725 go in another direction from his earlier ones. By now he had now turned to the study of law and its history, and was researching Anglo-Saxon history. As he explained on 20 May 1725:

I have begun to read Civil & Feudal Law, the latter of which naturally led me to enquire, more diligently than I had before, into the ancient Constitution of this Island, the form of Government introduced here by the Saxons ... What were also the Laws & Customs that then prevail'd, what was the Prerogative of King & Subject, what were the Courts of Judicature, & the Persons, that were constituent parts of the Legislature, seem to be enquiries necessary for a Student of the Laws of England to make.

¹⁸ MS. Eng. Th. c. 28 p. 246.

¹⁹ One colleague has described *Gravesande's* book to me as “Newton for Dummies”.

I find ... other things debated with equal warmth ... particularly upon what our Saxon Kings grounded their Claims to the Crown, whether upon Election, the will of their Predecessor, or hereditary right. I am just beginning to enquire what alterations the Conqueror made in our Constitution: and here also; I find new Questions started, viz. what right to the Crown William had by Conquest, whether He claim'd or exercised any Power, & what that was, as Conqueror ...

These seem to be questions very proper & material to be decided, before one can become thoroughly acquainted with the Ancient form of Government in this Land, & discover the Origin & ground of most of our present Laws. I must therefore beg, if you would be so kind, as either to recommend to me some Author, upon whose Judgment one may rely, or give me your own thoughts, if tis not too much trouble upon these Questions. ...²⁰

Nicholas wrote to his uncle again on 23 June, 6 and 21 July, and 5 August.²¹ All his letters discussed Anglo-Saxon history and law, in particular the role of Anglo-Saxon monarchs, their rules of succession and their powers. These letters are far longer than any earlier ones, which shows his enthusiasm for this subject.

There is no need to quote extensively from these letters, nor to ask whether Nicholas's analysis of the Anglo-Saxon constitution matches modern thinking on the subject. What makes these letters interesting here is the light which Nicholas's studies shed on his uncle's politics.

Thomas Brett may have been an ordained member of the Church of England, but he no longer had a parish. After the accession of George I, Brett, whose doubts about the legitimacy of the Hanoverian succession (and of having a Lutheran like George as Supreme Governor of the Church of England) had been growing, refused to take an oath of allegiance, resigned his livings, and joined the Nonjurors, that group of priests and laymen who chose to stand apart from church and society rather than betray their consciences by breaking with the direct line of James II. Brett was a valuable addition to the ranks of the Nonjurors: in January 1716 he was consecrated a bishop in the nonjuring church; he published extensively on theological matters; and even opened up discussions with the Eastern Orthodox churches about a concordat.²²

This has important implications for Nicholas Toke: Brett was a regular visitor at Godinton, and Nicholas looked to his uncle as his intellectual mentor. Nicholas

²⁰ MS. Eng. Th. c. 29 pp. 23–4.

²¹ MS. Eng. Th. c. 29, pp. 43–6, 47–50, 57–9 and 65–6.

²² Brett's entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* has more on his life.

had to swear allegiance to the Church of England when he matriculated, but he will have known all about his uncle's decision to leave that church. To what extent Nicholas swore his oaths with his fingers crossed behind his back is something that readers can decide for themselves. As it is, Nicholas, unlike his father and grandfather, never sat as an MP or accepted any public office.

Brett's role in his nephew's education also tells us something about the political mood of Univ. in the 1720s. As Master, Arthur Charlett played a complex double game, trying to please all sides without much success.²³ His successor, Thomas Cockman, seems to have been a reluctant conformist: as Angus Haldane and I noted in the 2008 *Record*, right above Thomas Cockman's head in that group portrait hangs a picture which closely resembles the Old Pretender. His supporter Thomas Cockerill will have known all about Nicholas's uncle, and yet he approved "very much" of Brett's suggestions for his pupil's course of study. This suggests that the nephew of a prominent Nonjuror would find Univ. a congenial place.

When one realises that it was the current rules of succession which made Brett throw up his career, Nicholas Toke's letters about Anglo-Saxon rules of succession assume a greater significance. For all that Nicholas draws no analogies between Saxon times and his own, his uncle will have needed no prompting.

Nicholas's last extant letter to Brett dates from 2 October 1725, and is little more than an announcement that he will be at Godinton shortly.²⁴ Presumably this letter also marked the end of Nicholas's time at Oxford. Unfortunately, not much is known of his later life. He did take up the law, being called to the bar from the Inner Temple in 1729. He inherited Godinton in 1746, but did not enjoy it long, dying in 1757. However, there is no doubt of his attachment to Univ., for his sons John and Nicholas came up here in 1756 and 1759 respectively. John Toke also came up as a Gentleman Commoner, and he gave the College an elegant bread basket, which shows the coats of arms of Univ. and the Toke family side by side.

Nicholas Toke's letters to his uncle are invaluable sources for life at Univ. almost three centuries ago, especially for their evidence for what someone like Toke was actually studying. Yet, strangely enough, there is surprisingly little comparative evidence in published sources of similarly wide-ranging curricula.²⁵ The College with the fullest records on its undergraduates' studies, Christ Church, suggests a fairly undiluted diet of classics, philosophy, and theology. It is true that

²³ See L. G. Mitchell, "Arthur Charlett, Univ., and Sedition", in *UCR* Vol. XV no. 1 (2008), pp. 86–94.

²⁴ MS. Eng. Th. c. 29. p. 91.

²⁵ See further N. Tyacke (ed.), *The History of the University of Oxford, Vol. IV: Seventeenth-Century Oxford* (Oxford 1997), and L. S. Sutherland and L. G. Mitchell (eds.), *The History of the University of Oxford, Vol. V: The Eighteenth Century* (Oxford 1986), and also E. G. W. Bill, *Education at Christ Church Oxford 1660–1800* (Oxford, 1988).

some of the philosophers read by Nicholas, such as Pufendorf, were read elsewhere, but it is hard to find parallels for the historians he read.

One parallel, however, can be found within Univ. Charles Yarburgh came up here in 1735, and became successively a Browne and Freeston Scholar. An account book he kept at Univ. survives, and in it he records the books he bought.²⁶ In 1735 and 1736, he purchases many classics books, but he also bought works on theology, logic, history and anatomy, including in 1736 a book called “Dupeens History”, which must be the Du Pin read by Nicholas. In 1737 his book buying branches out into mathematics and law, and in 1738 he acquired a history of London (not one of the books read by Nicholas), as well as texts on astronomy and anatomy. Although there is little overlap between the actual authors read by both students, their subject matter is quite close. There is evidently a tradition in eighteenth-century Oxford of providing students who wanted it with a very varied choice of subjects, which needs further investigation.

Nevertheless these letters remain to show one student’s determination to study. Perhaps at times Nicholas might appear a little too serious and even self-important, but his determination to make something more of his student years than the majority of people of his class should continue to earn our respect. One hopes that his uncle was proud of him.

Robin Darwall-Smith (1982)

Appendix: Books mentioned in Nicholas Toke’s letters.

More information on the British authors in this list can be found in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, and, on foreign ones, in (unashamedly) Wikipedia. Bibliographical details on these books are derived from SOLO, Oxford’s on-line library catalogue.

From Toke’s letter of 4 July 1721:

“Stillingfleets Origines Sacrae”: *Origines Sacrae, or A Rational Account of the Grounds of Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures and Matters Therein Contained*, by Edward Stillingfleet (1635–99), Bishop of Worcester, first published in 1662, and regularly reprinted since then, both in Latin and English.

“Sir Walter Rawleigh”: Sir Walter Raleigh, *The History of the World*, first published in 1614 and regularly reprinted since.

“Eachard”: Laurence Echard.(sic; 1672–1730), a prolific writer of historical books,

²⁶ Borthwick Institute YM/AB/13. I am assuming—maybe unwisely—that Yarburgh read, or at least dipped into, all the books he bought.

including a history of Rome published in 1695, and a three-volume history of England published between 1707 and 1718. *ODNB* calls him “a pathbreaking historian, albeit of second rank”.

From Toke’s letter of 23 November 1721:

“Capellus’s & Helvicus’s Tables”: *Chronologia sacra*, by Louis Cappel (1585–1658), first published in 1655, and *Theatrum historicum et Chronologicum* by Christoph Helvig (1581–1617), first published in Latin 1609, and in English (as *The historical and chronological theatre of Christopher Helvicus*) in 1687.

“Du Pins universal Historical Library”: *Bibliothèque universelle des historiens* by Louis Ellies Du Pin (1657–1719) first published in French in 1707 and in English (as *The universal library of historians*) in 1709.

“Prideaux”: *Old and New Testament Connected*, a history of the Jews to the death of Christ, by Humphrey Prideaux (1648–1724), published in 1716–18.

“Justin & Josephus”: Justin, Roman author from the 3rd century AD, author of a once popular epitome of the *Historiae Philippicae* of Pompeius Trogus, a now lost universal history of Greece, Rome, and the Orient; Josephus, Jewish historian of the 1st century AD, author of the *Antiquities of the Jews*.

“Fells Logick”: *Grammatica rationis, sive Institutiones logicæ*, by John Fell (1625–86), Dean of Christ Church, first published in 1673.

“Langbanes Ethicks”: presumably the *Philosophiae moralis compendium* of Gerard Langbaine (1608/9–58), first published posthumously in 1698.

“Tully’s Offices”: the *De Officiis* of M. Tullius Cicero (106–43 BC)

“Cluver & Wells”: *Introductio in Universam Geographiam* by German Philipp Clüver (1580–1622), first published in 1624–9, and reprinted as recently as 1711; Edward Wells (1667–1727), author of many educational works, including a *Treatise of Antient and Present Geography* (first published 1701) and a *Historical Geography of the Old Testament* (first published 1711–12).

From Toke’s letter of 15 January 1721/2:

“Puffendorf”: Samuel von Pufendorf (1632–94), German jurist and philosopher. Two of his books had been published in English as *The Whole Duty of Man According to the Law of Nature* in 1691 and *Of the Law of Nature and of Nations* in 1703. Nicholas’s letter suggests that he was reading the former.

From Toke’s letter of 4 November 1722:

“Vertots Revolution of the Roman Republic”: the *Histoire des révolutions arrivées dans le gouvernement de la république romaine*, by René Aubert de Vertot

d'Aubeuf (1655–1735), first published in France in 1719, and then in an English translation in 1720.

“Colliers dictionary”: *The Great Historical, Geographical, Genealogical and Poetical Dictionary* of Jeremy Collier (1650–1726) published in 1701. Nicholas’s lament about the book’s expense was justified: it came out in two hefty volumes—too expensive even for a Gentleman Commoner.

From Toke’s letter of 27 January 1722/3:

“Stillingfleets Antiquity of London”: *Discourse of the true antiquity of London and its state in Roman times*, by Edward Stillingfleet (see under letter of 4 July 1721), apparently first published in 1709 in a collected edition of Stillingfleet’s works.

“Speed”: John Speed (1551/2–1629), historian and cartographer. Presumably Toke was reading Speed’s *History of Great Britain* with its accompanying atlas volume, *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*.

“Veneroni’s Italian Dictionary”. an Italian-French dictionary by Giovanni Veneroni, of which the earliest edition found on SOLO dates from 1684, under the title *Le Maître Italien*. An English translation appeared in 1711, but Toke was evidently using the original edition.

From Toke’s letter of 10 February 1723/4:

“The Euclid I made use of was Tacquets put out by Whiston”: *The Elements of Euclid with select theorems out of Archimedes. By the Learned Andrew Tacquet. ... The whole abridg’d, and ... Publish’d in English*, by William Whiston, first published in 1714 (there had been earlier editions in Latin). William Whiston (1667–1752) was Newton’s successor as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.

“Wells his Geometry and Trigonometry” and “Wells his Mechanicks”: presumably Edward Wells’ *Young Gentleman’s Arithmetick and Geometry* (1713) and *Young Gentleman’s Trigonometry, Mechanicks and Opticks* (1714).

“Gravesandes Mathematical Experiments of Natural Philosophy”: *Mathematical elements of natural philosophy ... or an introduction to Sir Isaac Newton’s philosophy. Written in Latin by William-James ’s Gravesande, ... Translated into English by J. T. Desaguliers*, first published in 1720.



The silver bread basket presented to Univ. by John Toke (matr. 1756). The detail shows the coats of arms of the Toke family and Univ. side by side. (Photographs by the Editor).



ROBERT BOYLE, THE FIRST INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHETIC, AND THE SITE OF THE SHELLEY MEMORIAL

Summary

Anaesthesia commonly traces its origin to a demonstration of the inhalation of ether by a patient undergoing surgery in Boston in 1846. Less well known is the demonstration of the intravenous injection of opium with alcohol into a dog in Oxford in 1656 leading to anaesthesia followed by full long-term recovery. Details from this momentous experiment allow us to compare the technique used with modern anaesthesia, and to consider why there was a failure to translate the results into clinical practice and nearly 200 years of potentially pain-free surgery. Both inhalational and intravenous anaesthetics are still widely used; given the current popularity of Total Intravenous Anaesthesia (TIVA), it seems appropriate to identify its origins well before those of inhalational anaesthesia and celebrate the role of Univ.'s then neighbour and benefactor, Robert Boyle, in this historic event.

Background

Robert Boyle was a wealthy aristocrat who decided to set up in lodgings in central Oxford in the winter of 1655–6 in an area dense with apothecaries providing resources for alchemical experimentation. He chose accommodation with John Crosse in Deep Hall at 88 High Street, now on part of the site of University College occupied by our statue of Shelley, who himself carried out many chemical experiments during his brief time at the College in the early 19th Century. Crosse appears to have combined business as an apothecary with that of providing lodgings, giving Boyle the opportunity to live and work on the same site, a location engagingly depicted in a recent painting by Rita Greer in 2007 (Fig. 1).¹

The locality was replete not only with apothecaries but with enthusiasts for the new natural philosophy. Nearby Buckley (or Bulkely) Hall (106–7 High Street) was the house of the apothecary John Clerke, and the site of the first Oxford scientific ‘club’, which gathered from 1648; members of this club included Thomas Willis, Ralph Bathurst, and Clerke himself.² It was also the lodgings of William Petty, at that point professor of anatomy. On the north side of the High (No 15), apothecary Stephen Toone provided another site for lodgings, medical instruction and conversation. In the same locale, the novelty of the coffee house offered immediately accessible locations for lone academic contemplation and social

¹ R. J. P. Williams, A. Chapman, and J. S. Rowlinson *Chemistry at Oxford: A History from 1600 to 2005* (Cambridge, 2008), p. 28 and Figs 2.2 and 2.4.

² T. D. Whittet, “Some Oxford apothecaries”, *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 72 (1979), pp. 940–5, and N. Tyacke (ed.), *The History of the University of Oxford: Volume IV, Seventeenth-century Oxford* (Oxford, 1997), pp. 548–9.

intercourse so familiar to us today; the first coffee house in England had opened in 1650 near 83 High Street, and the apothecary Arthur Tillyard served coffee at his own establishment at 90 High Street from 1655, a location later known to be used for chemistry tutorials, and now a part of Univ appropriately rented out as a coffee shop.³

Crosse was sufficiently wealthy that his motives for providing accommodation are unlikely to have been purely financial, and his connection to the University of Oxford was cemented by his status as a ‘privileged’ person: a tradesman matriculated into the University in recognition of his usefulness to that community. His premises became a major focus for experimentation with an ‘air’ (or rather vacuum) pump and much else. He supported early Oxford chemistry into the 1680s, when he donated a book to the working ‘chymical library’ of the University’s first laboratory, housed in the basement of the Ashmolean Museum;⁴ he also donated to the Anatomy School ‘A Skeleton of a Man, with all the Motions’.⁵

Oliver Cromwell had taken the City of Oxford in 1646 after its period as Charles I’s centre of power. Although it is impossible to detect any overarching political or religious commitment shared by the early Oxford experimentalists, it is striking that, following the victorious Parliament’s purging of the academe in the late 1640s, Oxford in the 1650s soon became home to many of the individuals interested in the new forms of natural philosophy that were to lead to major advances in the experimental sciences in the three decades after 1650. No less significant was the tendency of these men to gather together in clubs for the purpose of conducting witnessed experiments and discussing results. The famous club centred around the Wadham College of John Wilkins was more interested in mathematics and mechanics; whereas the groups meeting in the various residences of the High Street apothecaries favoured medical and chemical experimentation.⁶

Preceding research

In the mid 1650s Boyle completed a piece entitled ‘An Essay of Turning Poisons

³ T. D. Whittet, “Apothecaries and their lodgers”, *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 76 (1983), Supplement 2, pp. 1–32.

⁴ This was a copy of John Evelyn’s *Sylva*, donated by John Crosse as ‘*Civis et Privileg: Oxoniensis*’; it is now in the Bodleian Library, Ashmolean 1723.

⁵ Bodleian Library MS Rawl. Q e 36, p20.

⁶ M. Hunter, *Boyle. Between God and Science* (New Haven and London, 2009), pp. 93–4, and C. Webster, *The Great Instauration: Science, Medicine and Reform 1626–1660* (Bern, 2002), pp. 144–78.

into Medicines', which was never published in full.⁷ His fascination included how much the 'noxious efficacy' of 'some *Indian* Poysons' depended upon the extent to which 'the slight hurt made by the points of Arrows, infected with them, did open a capillary, or larger Vein',⁸ and how the risk associated with vipers and spiders depended upon the mode of exposure. There was a need to compare oral and intravenous administrations of 'Poysons':

'... we could wish Physitians were more diligent to make tryals of them, not onely by giving Beasts poysons at the mouth, but also by making external applications of them, especially in those parts where the Vessels that convey Blood more approach the surface of the Body, and also by dexterously wounding determinate Veins with Instruments dipt in Poysons (especially moist or liquid ones) that being carried by the circulated Blood to the Heart and Head, it may be found whether their strength be that way more uninfringed, and their operation more speedy (or otherwise differing) then if they were taken in at the mouth'.⁹

The possibility of transport via 'circulated Blood', originating with William Harvey, former Warden of neighbouring Merton, was first published in Latin 1628 and then in English in 1653. During Boyle's 'only Discourse' with Harvey, 'which was but a while before he dyed' in 1657, the topic was 'What were the things that induc'd him to think of a *Circulation of the Blood*?'.¹⁰ The excitement of Harvey's work was possibly communicated to the youthful Christopher Wren by Charles Scarburgh, who had assisted Harvey during his Oxford years, and became a close friend of Wren from the age of 15.¹¹ We may appreciate the polymathy of this generation when we recall that Scarburgh and Wren, along with John Wallis and Seth Ward, were also at this time assisting William Oughtred with the revised republication in Oxford (1652) of Oughtred's *Clavis mathematicae*, the most celebrated textbook in algebra of the time.

Curiously, though opium had been known for centuries to relieve pain and

⁷ M. Hunter, *Boyle. Between God and Science*, p. 106.

⁸ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds.) *The Works of Robert Boyle, volume 3, The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy and sequels to Spring of the Air* (1662–3), pp. 324–8.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ R. Boyle, *A Disquisition about the Final Causes of Natural Things* (London, 1688), p. 157.

¹¹ W. C. Gibson, "The bio-medical pursuits of Christopher Wren", *Medical History* 14 (1970), pp. 331–41.

provide some surgical analgesia,¹² Boyle focused on it as poison, perhaps because his interest was more chemical than medical, and because opium was known to kill: ‘we have more than once given to a Dog, without much harming him, such a quantity of *Opium*, as would probably have suffic’d to have kill’d several Men’.¹³ Several pages of his essay were dedicated to the question of how opium might best be formulated and prepared with alcohol to form various kinds of ‘laudenam’ (laudanum), some including saffron and vinegar.¹⁴

Date

Intravenous injections became widely trialled soon after our index case. A suggestion that it may have occurred as late as 1659¹⁵ seems laid to rest by the correspondence noted by Frank and Jardine from Christopher Wren to William Petty in Ireland in June 1656, putting the injection of opium, wine, and ale all in the recent past.¹⁶ The constraint for the earliest date would appear to be Boyle’s move to Oxford leading soon to his conversation with John Wilkins and Christopher Wren at which Wren explained that ‘he thought he could easily contrive a way to convey any liquid poison immediately into the mass of blood’.¹⁷ Frank suggests a date of ‘about March 1656’.

Location

Boyle’s account¹⁸ does not directly locate the event, though the associated circumstances suggest that it took place in his newly acquired Oxford lodgings at Deep Hall, located directly across the High Street from at All Souls College, where Wren lived as a fellow. Perhaps the comments published by Henry Stubbe in 1670 come closest to clinching it. In a long catalogue of criticisms of inaccuracies in a book praising the Royal Society published in 1668 by Joseph Glanvill, Stubbe drew

¹² G. R. Hamilton and T. F. Baskett, “In the arms of Morpheus: the development of postoperative pain relief”. *Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia* 27 (2000), pp. 367–74.

¹³ R. G. Frank, *Harvey and the Oxford Physiologists* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1980), pp. 171–2.

¹⁴ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds.) *The Works of Robert Boyle, volume 13, Unpublished writings 1645–c1670*, pp. 252–7.

¹⁵ G. R. Hamilton and T. F. Baskett, *op. cit.*

¹⁶ R. G. Frank, *Harvey*, pp. 171–2 and L. Jardine. *On a Grand Scale: the Outstanding Career of Sir Christopher Wren* (London, 2002), pp. 123–4.

¹⁷ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds.) *The Works of Robert Boyle, volume 3*, pp. 324–8.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

the world's condemnation down upon Glanvill for 'ascribing...the invention of injecting Medicaments into the veins, unto the *Society*'. Writing about the early practice of injections by Wren 'before that ever the *SOCIETY* was thought upon', Stubbe writes: 'I saw my self in those days the Dog into whose veins there was injected a Solution of *Opium*, at the Lodgings of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, of which he makes mention in his second discourse of the *Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*'.¹⁹ It is notable that this 'complicated man', as Webster calls him,²⁰ comes to our help here. He is often thought of as an antagonist of the new science, yet here his desire to discredit the priority of the Royal Society causes him to champion the precedence of the interregnum clubs, even though he had been an enemy of Wilkins and particularly John Wallis. But he was a resident in Oxford around this time, associated with several Oxford experimentalists, and his testimony in this matter at least is reliable.

Frank²¹ interprets Stubbe's encounter with the dog as suggesting that Stubbe witnessed the injection of opium into 'a dog' in a period during or following 1658, when there was renewed activity of this kind. A more direct reading is that Stubbe saw 'the dog' used in the original injection of opium in 1656, still alive and well, and still living in the locale where the injection took place. In a colourful modern account, Moore invites us to imagine Wren and Wilkins arriving at the heavy oak door of Crosse's Deep Hall 'chemist's shop', to be greeted by the ageing smartly-dressed owner bidding them to ascend the stairs and put their aprons on before beginning the experiment on a dog bought by Boyle in the market that very morning!²² We do not know any of this as fact, but unwanted dogs were very common in early-modern England. Many, if not most, of David Loggan's prints of the Oxford Colleges and University buildings in 1675 show dogs in the streets, including those of University College next to Deep Hall and All Souls directly opposite.

Deep Hall itself was originally an academic hall for legists presided over by a principal. It was still in existence as an academic hall in the late fifteenth century,

¹⁹ H. Stubbe, *A Specimen of some Animadversions upon a Book, Entitled, Plus Ultra, or Modern Improvements of Useful Knowledge, Written by Mr. Joseph Glanvill, a Member of the Royal Society* (London, 1670), p. 117.

²⁰ C. Webster, *The Great Instauration*, pp. 144–78.

²¹ R. G. Frank, *Harvey*, pp. 171–2.

²² P. Moore, *Blood and Justice: the Seventeenth-century Parisian Doctor who made Blood Transfusion History* (Chichester, 2003), p. 41.

for in 1461 its principal was imprisoned amidst the political troubles of the age.²³ By the seventeenth century it was a private residence situated between University College and Stanton Hall. It was, however, owned by Christ Church. So although Boyle himself happily contributed financially to University College to help with the completion of its dining Hall, commemorated to this day by the large carving of our date of especial interest '1656' in its roof beams, Boyle's landlord Crosse owed his rent to Christ Church. Deep Hall was only purchased by University College from Christ Church in the 1770s.²⁴ Some sense of the size of the premises can be gleaned from a University College Bursar's book for the time, which shows that the Hall contained seven chambers and two habitable garrets.²⁵ Deep Hall itself had long been in the Crosse family: in 1573 it was leased to Henry Crosse, yeoman beadle of divinity, in 1614 the lease was to Matthew Crosse of the University of Oxford, also yeoman beadle and apothecary, and in 1654 it was finally leased to John Crosse, apothecary, with renewals until 24 April 1705, when it passed to Roger Sheldon of the University of Oxford, gentleman, and executor of the will of John Crosse.²⁶ The property itself was bounded by the High Street to the north, University College to the east, and a house leased out by University College to the west. A garden ran south of the house, and this was formally part of the lease too, extending as far as an abutting lane leading into the back of University College. When Boyle moved into the building, the room in which he lodged may have been the one surveyed by his sister for him, and which, so she reported, 'lookes into the garden'.²⁷ The building works in University College in the seventeenth century extended as far as, but not into, Deep Hall; but the whole building was demolished by the college in 1809.²⁸

Both the site of Deep Hall and its demolition are probably most elegantly represented in Turner's *View of Oxford High Street* (1810) held at the Ashmolean

²³ J. I. Catto and T. A. R. Evans, *The History of the University of Oxford: volume II, Late Medieval Oxford* (Oxford, 1992), p. 728 and Map 2.

²⁴ R. Darwall Smith *A History of University College, Oxford*. (Oxford, 2008), pp. 180 and 283. Darwall Smith says the property was acquired by University College in 1773, but the release in Christ Church Archives X. (i). St. M. V. 1–25 (Deep Hall), item 25, is dated 8 December 1775.

²⁵ University College Archives, UC:BU3/F3/5, pp. 189–90.

²⁶ Christ Church Archives X. (i). St. M. V. 1–25 (Deep Hall), items 1, 3, 5, and then renewals *passim*.

²⁷ M. Hunter, A. Clericuzio, and L. M. Principe (eds.) *The Correspondence of Robert Boyle*. Boyle, Robert 1627–1691 (IntelLex Corporation 2004), volume 1, p. 193.

²⁸ H. E. Salter and M. D. Lobel (eds.) *A History of the County of Oxford, Volume 3* (London, 1954), pp. 74, 75 and 80.

Museum in Oxford (see front cover). Though painted a century and a half after the events described, we see immediately next to University College a gateway leading via the abutting lane to the garden well away from the Street,²⁹ then the three-storey Deep Hall, with bay windows on the upper floor, and then the four-storey *Three Tuns* Inn at 89 High Street. Amusingly, six workmen are seen using a ladder propped above the gateway in order to obtain access to the roof tiles of Deep Hall, where its demolition appears to be under way. The site is currently most clearly identified from the High Street by a plaque dating from 1965 shown in Fig. 2.

Subject selection, preanaesthetic assessment and preparation

Boyle provided a large dog. The need for a lean subject, to facilitate venous access, was clear from the report of 1665 attributed to Oldenburg in the first issue of *Philosophical Transactions*.³⁰ A team approach was adopted: the twenty-four year old Wren was to be assisted by ‘some eminent Physitians, and other learned Men’ using the four corners of a table to fasten ‘very strongly’ the four feet of the dog. Equipment had been manufactured or acquired in advance. The basic requirements for an experiment involving vivisection of a dog were probably becoming well known at the time.

Boyle seems to have regarded dogs encountered accidentally as fair game for performing experiments. As he recalled of an experiment concerning poison,

‘I have been induced to suspect upon this Experiment; That dissecting some live Vipers, there came in accidentally a strange Dog, to whom I gave the Head, Tail, and Gall (which are the parts supposed to contain the Poyson) of one of them, and the Head and Gall of another, wrapt up in meat; after which, I locked the little Dog up in my own Chamber, and watched him, but found not that he was sick, or offerd to vomit at all, but onely lap’d up greedily some drink which he espyd in the Room; nor was he alone very jocund, for divers hours that I kept him in, but liked his entertainment so well, that he would afterwards, when he met me in the Street, leave those that kept him to fawn on and follow me’.³¹

The account suggests a willingness to allow into his accommodation dogs belonging to others, as we note too for our index case.

²⁹ R. G. Frank, *Harvey*, pp. 192–3.

³⁰ Anonymous (attributed to H. Oldenburg), “An Account of the Rise and Attempts, of a Way to Conveigh Liquors Immediately into the Mass of Blood”, *Philosophical Transactions* (1665–78), volume 1 (1665–6), pp. 128–30.

³¹ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds.) *The Works of Robert Boyle*, volume 3, pp. 324–8.

The vivisection of dogs was well established by the 1650s. William Harvey had vivisected many animals, including dogs. Boyle's friend and collaborator Nathaniel Highmore published accounts of vivisections using dogs too. Highmore, incidentally, dedicated his 1651 *The History of Generation* to the young Boyle, commenting that 'You stick not to trace Nature in her most intricate paths; to torture her to a confession; though with your own sweat and treasure obtained.' (sig. ¶ 4r). There had been some famous experiments in Paris involving dogs carried out by Jean Pecquet. His *Experimenta Nova Anatomica* (Paris, 1651) was published in English as *New Anatomical Experiments*, 1653. The second and third chapters describe his vivisection of a 'great hound' and then a second dog, 'which unexpectedly was offered to me by accident', but which was so thin that Pecquet force-fed it before vivisection (p. 12). The French edition included a graphic illustration of one of Pecquet's dogs, fastened down supine with its muzzle and legs bound. Pecquet was much discussed by English physicians and experimentalists in the early 1650s.³²

In early 1650s Cambridge, the physician and don Matthew Robinson of St John's College vivisected dogs in the chambers of interested senior academics. His account is noteworthy: 'he was invited by some learned persons in other colleges many years his senior to shew them vividisections [sic] of dogs and suchlike creatures in their chambers, to whom he shewed the whole history of the circulation, the *venae lacteae*, the cutting of the recurrent veins in the neck with many experiments novel, to great satisfaction.' He also recalled going to hall after cutting up a dog, and 'a dog there smelling the steams of his murdered companion upon his clothes, accosted him with such an unusual bawling in the hall that all the boys fell a laughing'.³³

In 1656 Boyle asked the physician George Joyliffe to remove the spleen of a live dog in his presence, and reported how the dog survived the ordeal:

'And because I have not yet met with any Author that professes himself not to relate this Experiment (of the exemption of a Dogs Spleen) upon the credit of others, but as an eye-witness; I am content to assure you, That that dextrous Dissector, Dr *Jolive* (of whom we formerly made mention) did the last Year, at my request, take out the Spleen of a young Setting-dog I brought him: And that it might not be pretended, the Experiment was unfaithfully or favorably made, I did part of it my self, and held the Spleen (which was the largest in proportion to his Body that ever I saw) in my Hand, whil'st he cut assunder the Vessels, reaching to it, that I might be sure there was not the least part of the

³² C. Webster, *The Great Instauration*, pp. 140 and 270.

³³ J. E. B. Mayor (ed.), *Autobiography of Matthew Robinson* (Cambridge, 1856), pp. 31–2.

Spleen left unextirpated, and yet this Puppy, in less then a Fortnight, grew not onely well, but as sportive and as wanton as before: which I need not take pains to make you believe, since you often saw him at your Mothers [i.e. Katherine Ranelagh's] House, whence at length he was stol'n'.³⁴

This vivisection, however, took place in London, but it does suggest that dogs that had lived through such ordeals at the hands of the famous Boyle and his collaborators were seen as animals glamorous enough to be abducted. Indeed, the dog who received the intravenous opium and alcohol in Oxford in the same year suffered the same eventual fate.

Intravenous access

It was what the medics call a 'cut-down'. Wren made an incision in the skin over large vessels, in a hind limb.³⁵ A distal ligature was then applied to the vessels. A brass plate was used to immobilize the vein. This is described in detail: more than half an inch long and about a quarter of an inch wide, with sides 'bending inwards'; it was 'almost of the shape and bigness of the Nail of a Mans Thumb, but somewhat longer'. It had four holes near the corners for fastening to the vessel by threads, and contained along most of its length a slit through which the 'Vein' could be incised with a lancet from the 'Ligature towards the Heart, great enough to put in at it the slender Pipe of a Syringe'. Piston syringes had been known since Roman times; in the mid 17th century they were commonly made from pewter and used for rectal administration, the 'clyster', not always having a 'slender pipe'. An apothecary might have been expected to stock a range of sizes, including one suitable for penile irrigation with mercury for venereal disease; one wonders, however, what modification might have been required for this historic connection. It is noteworthy that the intravenous injection was achieved even though the invention of the syringe connected to a hollow needle suitable for passing through the skin had to wait until the mid 19th century.

Choice of induction agent

Opium had long been combined with alcohol as a 'tincture of opium' or 'laudanum', on account of the favourable solubility of the active alkaloids in alcohol as compared with water. Boyle had prepared a 'warm solution of *Opium* in Sack', the latter usually referring to fortified white wine, such as sherry. Opium contains morphine and codeine, both of which are useful in modern anaesthesia, along with their more modern synthetic family counterparts such as fentanyl and

³⁴ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds), *The Works of Robert Boyle*, volume 3, pp. 299–300.

³⁵ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds), *The Works of Robert Boyle*, volume 3, pp. 324–8.

remifentanyl. Alcohol (ethanol) has been used for surgical anaesthesia in many hundreds of patients.³⁶ The first use in large numbers of cases was by the pioneering Mexican army surgeon Marin as reported in his doctoral thesis in 1929. A later phase of enthusiasm occurred at a time when inhalational agents were seen as highly effective and safe but not suitable for certain procedures, such as heart surgery requiring a heart-lung machine.³⁷ Interestingly, Mannheimer described the use of intravenous morphine and alcohol in open heart surgery in 1971, commenting: “It is remarkable that in 1970, some 125 years after the discovery of anaesthesia, the most advanced surgical procedures are being done with the aid of the 2 most ancient anesthetic agents known—a derivative of laudanum and alcohol”.³⁸ Intravenous ethanol had adverse sequelae, and total intravenous anaesthesia (TIVA) did not become widely used until the advent of propofol, which is now extensively used for this purpose in combination with synthetic opioids.³⁹

Course of the anaesthetic

Boyle recounts that the tincture “getting into the mass of Blood...was quickly, by the circular motion of That, carry’d to the Brain, and other parts of the Body. So that we had scarce unt’y’d the Dog...before the *Opium* began to disclose its Narcotick Quality, and almost as soon as he was upon his feet, he began to nod with his head, and falter and reel in his pace, and presently after appear’d so stupify’d, that there were Wagers offer’d his Life could not be sav’d”. The account suggests a brief period of anaesthesia. A complication was noted regarding the difficulty of avoiding the ‘shedding’ of blood.⁴⁰

Short and Long-term recovery

The motivation for trying to make sure that the dog recovered was that Boyle ‘was willing to reserve him for further observation’. Recovery was achieved by causing the dog ‘to be whipp’d up and down the Neighbouring Garden’, whereby being kept awake, and in motion, after some time he began to come to himself again’. The dog was ‘carefully tended, began to grow fat’, and was admired. This

³⁶ J. W. Dundee, “Intravenous ethanol anaesthesia: a study of dosage and blood levels”, *Anesthesia and Analgesia* 49 (1970), pp. 467–75.

³⁷ W. H. Mannheimer, “The use of morphine and intravenous alcohol in the anesthetic management of open heart surgery”, *Southern Medical Journal* 64 (1971), pp. 1125–7.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ M. Isaac, S. K. Pandit, J. W. Dundee and J. E. Galway, “Intravenous ethanol anaesthesia: a study of sequelae and their implications”, *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica* 15(3) (1971), pp. 141–55.

⁴⁰ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds.) *The Works of Robert Boyle*, volume 3, pp. 324–8.

experiment and ‘some other tryals’ made the dog famous and long-term observation was limited by the dog being stolen from Boyle, an occurrence we have noted in relation to another of Boyle’s canine subjects. Nevertheless, a period sufficiently long for weight gain and further experiments presumably covered weeks if not months, so fairly long-term recovery was confirmed. It was during this period that Stubbe must have seen the celebrity.⁴¹

Subsequent technical modifications

The brass plate was found not to be necessary if sufficient surgical dexterity with a finger was used to support the vessel to be opened. A quill was introduced, attached to a ‘bladder’ as ‘somewhat more convenient than a Syringe’. Boyle’s record implies one or more failures in dogs with too small a vein. The surgical challenge of venous access is emphasized by Samuel Pepys’ account in his diary of 16 May 1664 of watching the London surgeon Mr Pierce and injection-enthusiast physician Dr Clarke ‘fail mightily in hitting the vein, and in effect did not do the business after many trials; but with the little they got in, the dogg did presently fall asleep’.⁴² An eyewitness account by Thomas Willis first published in 1674–5,⁴³ of a ‘transfusion’ of ‘about three ounces of the tincture of opium made very strong in Canary wine’ into a dog via the jugular vein appears likely to have arisen from his time with Wren in Oxford. It suggests reproducibility of the original experiment, albeit with a different route of venous access and a delay of ‘a quarter of an hour’ before the dog ‘began to be a little dozed’ and then ‘to fall asleep’ before making a full recovery.⁴⁴

Boyle developed an interest in emetics given intravenously, with a dose-response to *Crocus Metallorum* (oxysulphide of antimony, a strong emetic in common use⁴⁵) being obtained. This was the agent later settled upon for a human trial by Wren and Clarke in London reported to Boyle by a visiting foreign

⁴¹ H. Stubbe, *A Specimen of some Animadversions*, p. 117.

⁴² The Diary of Samuel Pepys. <http://www.pepysdiary.com/archive/1664/05/16/>, accessed 26 Dec 2011.

⁴³ N. A. Bergman, “Early intravenous anesthesia: an eyewitness account”, *Anesthesiology* 72 (1990), pp. 185–6.

⁴⁴ T. Willis, *Pharmaceutice Rationalis: or, and Exercitation of the Operations of Medicines in Humane Bodies: shewing The Signs, Causes, and Cures of most Distempers incident thereunto* (London, 1684), Part 1, p. 138.

⁴⁵ J. J. MacIntosh (ed). *Boyle on Atheism* (Toronto, 2005), p. 219, note a, though the proposed date of 1667 in this footnote appears too late given the mention by Boyle in ref 10. Frank in ref 13 gives the date as 1657.

ambassador on ‘an inferior Domestic of his that deserv’d to have been hanged’, who luckily escaped completion of the experiment by fainting early in the proceedings.⁴⁶

Failure to translate basic research to clinical benefit

In the frantic atmosphere of experimental investigation the new technique of injection encompassed not only poisons and their antidotes but also the possibilities of parenteral feeding, diuresis, anatomical tissue preservation, and blood transfusion. A human death from blood transfusion in France around 1667 led rapidly to cessation of attempts at intravenous therapy in patients. When injection of opium or morphine was eventually taken up, it was following the marrying of an effective syringe and needle by Alexander Wood in 1853, and then initially only via the subcutaneous route for claimed local analgesic effects and then more systemic effects.

So why was the possibility of TIVA with opium and alcohol not developed soon after 1656 for use in human surgery, to the potentially huge benefit of mankind in the two centuries before the introduction of inhalational anaesthesia with nitrous oxide and then ether? We discuss five main factors.

First, there was the challenging problem of venous access. The ‘cut-down’ was invasive and unreliable. The percutaneous plastic cannula for anaesthesia that we now take for granted is a relatively recent luxury, having succeeded unreliable indwelling ‘butterfly’ metal needles as recently as around 1985. Yet there is evidence for early relative ease with venous access in humans. In *Clysmatica nova* of 1665 (and its illustrated edition of 1667) Johann Sigismund Elsholtz described many technically successful intravenous injections in dogs and humans. Surgeons familiar with opening veins with a lancet for bleeding patients modified the technique with careful pressure to prevent such bleeding so as to introduce the pipe of a silver syringe into the crural vein of the dog or the ‘inner branch of the crural vein’ or the ‘median vein’ of patients.⁴⁷ A fascinating summary suggests relative ease of venous access in patients:

‘Indeed, the work can be carried out far more easily with human beings. For in dogs the skin must be first cut open and the veins freed from the membranes, which is a tedious task; and further, we are frequently disturbed during the operation by the animal’s tossing about, although he is bound. In man, when the limbs are bound, the veins swell and so

⁴⁶ M. Hunter and E. B. Davis (eds.) *The Works of Robert Boyle*, volume 3, pp. 324–8.

⁴⁷ E. Glastone “The lure of medical history. Johann Sigismund Elsholtz (1623–1688) *Cylsmatica nova* (1665): Elsholtz’ neglected work on intravenous injection”, *California and Western Medicine* 38 (1933), pp. 432–4 and 39 (1933), pp. 45–7.

lend themselves to observation. Besides, a man of sound mind, once he has given his consent, does not resist the person working on him. Moreover, the veins of an adult man are more exposed than those of a dog, and so liquid can be injected in them more easily’.

An associated figure illustrating human leg and arm injections shows a three-handed approach using a syringe in what appears close to a percutaneous access.⁴⁸

Second, there is the difficulty of titrating the dose of a drug to effect. Boyle’s dog of 1656 appears only briefly to have been narcotized and ‘stupifi’d’. Willis had observed an equally, or more, successful experiment, with a defined dose, as noted above. By 1665, Elsholtz’s detailed account of the consequences of injecting ‘an ounce of liquid *extractum opii*’ in a dog that was ‘very strong and ferocious’ is a model of careful observation and documentation of surgical anaesthesia over 2–3 hours, then slow recovery over a further day and a half, and finally a return to the point where he became ‘perfectly well’. No such record of surgical anaesthesia in a human from that period is known. With Elsholtz, as others, the preoccupation during human injections was with supposed therapeutic agents for conditions including a leg ulcer, fever, and ‘scorbutic impurity’ leading to ‘heaviness in the limbs’.⁴⁹ The animal work suggests that empirical dosing in humans might have been possible, but priorities lay elsewhere.

Third, the primary cause of death from high doses of opium, namely stopping breathing, appears not to have been identified, even though the means for countering it with artificial ventilation using a bellows and a tracheostomy were known to Galen, Vesalius and Harvey.⁵⁰ It is fascinating that Boyle’s close associate Robert Hooke was so appalled by the suffering of a dog vivisected and undergoing artificial ventilation following thoracotomy in Gresham College in 1664 that he entertained the possibility of improving experimental conditions with opium: ‘I shall hardly be induc’d to make any further trials of this kind because of the torture of the creature but certainly the inquiry would be very noble if we could any way find a way soe to stupify the creature as that it might not be sensible which I fear there is hardly any opiate will performe’.⁵¹ Hooke deserves credit for proposing a practical union between narcosis and surgery, even though he then

⁴⁸ E. Glastone, *op. cit.*, fig. 4.

⁴⁹ E. Glastone, *op. cit.*

⁵⁰ R. G. Frank, *Harvey*, pp. 15 and 99.

⁵¹ Letter from Robert Hooke to Robert Boyle (10 Nov 1664). In M. Hunter, A. Clericuzio, and L. M. Principe (eds.) *The Correspondence of Robert Boyle. Boyle, Robert 1627–1691*. (IntelLex Corporation 2004 (electronic version)) volume 2, p. 399.

doubted the practicality of it. It is ironic in this connection to consider the argument that Hooke's later journals suggest, as Jardine has discussed in her essay in *London's Leonardo*, that he later became an obsessive self-doper.⁵² The Royal Society at large also experimented with 'bangué' or cannabis, which was appreciated for its medical (narcotic, but not surgical) use in some eastern cultures. What a tragedy it was, for both dogs and humans, that extant skills of intravenous anaesthesia were not combined with surgery and artificial ventilation to relieve the suffering of the subjects and the distress of the operators.

Fourth, it is also important to recognise that the search for mechanical and chemical explanations for aspects of human physiology was not in itself a project its practitioners needed immediately to associate with the business of curing illness. Of course practical applications might soon have suggested themselves, but the dangers attending upon such invasive experiments were impressed upon both the experimentalists and their observers following the first blood transfusions. Transfusion was initially carried out from the carotid artery of one live dog into the jugular vein of another by Richard Lower in Oxford in 1665; the Parisian Jean-Baptiste Denis then successfully transfused blood from a sheep to two humans in 1667. Later in the year Lower and Edmund King successfully transfused sheep blood into a human too. The human subject, Arthur Coga, was widely regarded as somewhat mentally unstable even before the operation. He was bribed with a guinea. Even so, it had taken the experimentalists some time not only to find a willing subject but also to overcome some serious ethical objections from within and without the experimentalist community.⁵³ But the next year a subject died in France, and the practice was soon banned in both countries. Granted, transfusion and narcosis are medically distinct, but it is not hard to see that the very notion of passing foreign liquids directly into the blood stream was increasingly seen as too dangerous to be attempted on human subjects. And although it is necessarily a less tangible influence, there were growing concerns in the 1660s and '70s that the new experimentalists were at best wasting time, and at worse engaged in impiety. In 1669, in his oration to mark the opening of the new Sheldonian Theatre, Robert South, public orator of the University of Oxford, took occasion to denounce the Royal Society of London, as John Wallis angrily reported.⁵⁴ This was not an attack on Oxford science, to be sure, and the opening of the Ashmolean Museum in 1683

⁵² L. Jardine "Hooke the man: his diary and his health", in J. Bennett, M. Cooper, M. Hunter, and L. Jardine (eds.) *London's Leonardo, the Life and Work of Robert Hooke* (Oxford, 2003), chapter 4.

⁵³ S. Schaffer, "Regeneration: The Body of Natural Philosophers in Restoration England", in S. Shapin (ed.), *Science Incarnate: Historical Embodiments of Natural Knowledge* (Chicago, 1998), pp. 94–105.

⁵⁴ A. R. Hall and M. B. Hall (eds.), *The Correspondence of Henry Oldenburg, volume 6* (Madison and Milwaukee, 1969), p. 129 (letter of 16 July 1669).

was a scientific and institutional landmark, the new ‘elaboratory’ functioning simultaneously as a chemical laboratory, an anatomy theatre, a lecture hall, a museum, a library, and a meeting place. Nevertheless, there were still many doubts about the new science within and without the academe, and it is noticeable that the Oxonians were most comfortable with astronomy and mathematics on the one hand, and plant sciences and zoology on the other.⁵⁵ Experimenting on live humans may well have struck even the scientifically active as ethically, even religiously, problematic.

Finally, we need to consider the remoteness of the 1650s and 1660s from the very concept of anaesthesia, despite Hooke’s tantalizing thought about relieving the pain of vivisection using an opiate. We now take for granted a state of surgical anaesthesia in which a kind of sleep coexists with loss of response to painful stimuli. Though Elsholtz described in detail using increasingly painful needle pricks to the tongue and hind foot of a dog showing a degree of surgical anaesthesia, there is little evidence of a wide appreciation that Boyle’s ‘narcotick’ effect of opium could coexist with a state in which dogs or humans might tolerate surgery. The experimenters were hugely busy men in the thick of advancing knowledge over a very wide range: chemistry, physiology, microscopy, mechanics, astronomy and architecture. In reflecting on this period, it is interesting to ask whether the current emphasis on ‘translational medicine’ speeds progress in medicine, or tends to distract from the basic science via which medicine ultimately benefits.

Keith L. Dorrington and William Poole⁵⁶

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⁵⁵ M. Hunter “Science, learning and the universities”, in M. Hunter (ed.), *Science and Society in Restoration England* (Cambridge, 1981), pp. 136–61.

⁵⁶ Keith Dorrington is the Mary Dunhill Fellow at University College, and William Poole is the John Galsworthy Fellow at New College.



Figure 1: imaginative depiction by Rita Greer of Robert Boyle at work in his laboratory (image supplied by Dr. Keith Dorrington).

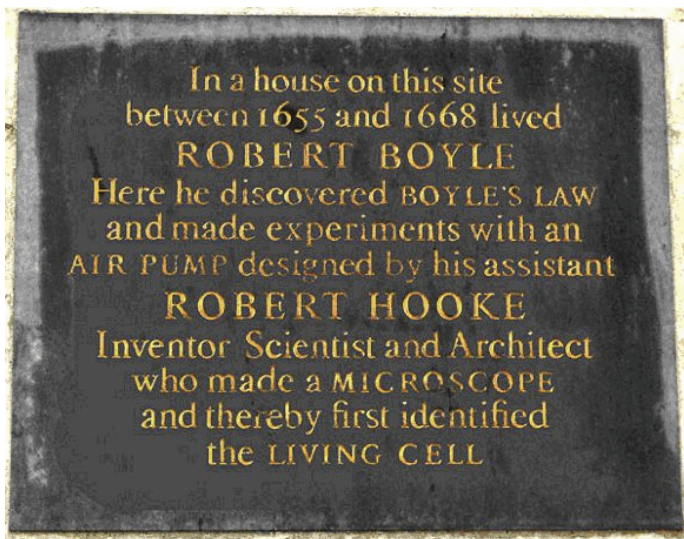


Figure 2: Plaque marking the site of Deep Hall (image supplied by Dr. Keith Dorrington)

AN ARTIST, A BISHOP, AN ARCHDEACON, AND A FELLOW



**Drawing by John Constable of the High Street frontage of University College (©The Trustees of the British Museum).
The Editor is most grateful to John Duncan for generously contributing towards the costs of reproducing this image.**

Kept in the British Museum is a graphite and wash drawing of Oxford's High Street. Central to the drawing is Univ.'s Radcliffe Tower with its Queen Mary II statue. The artist is John Constable, born 1776. John Constable's roots—and the subject of many of his “so English” paintings—were in the Stour Valley on the Sussex-Essex borders around Dedham. His father, Golding Constable, inherited Flatford Mill, and other mills in that district, and traded with barges up and down the Stour and the Thames in grain, bricks, coal and manure. However, his hope that John would succeed to the prosperous business was to be disappointed: John was determined to be a landscape artist.

A periodic visitor to the district was a Dr John Fisher. He was the Rector of Langham, a parish overlooking Dedham and the Stour valley. Much the majority of the Rector's time was spent at Windsor where, as a Canon of Windsor, he was something of a royal favourite, tutor to the Duke of Kent—Queen Victoria's father—and known as “the King's Fisher”. In such circumstances the parish duties

were fulfilled by a curate, a practice common for the time. At Langham the curate was the Reverend Brooke Hurlock, a friend of Constable. It was through the curate that John Constable met Dr John Fisher, himself a patron of artists and an amateur painter, in the summer of 1798. In the course of time Fisher became firstly Bishop of Exeter (1803) and then of Salisbury (1807). He both eased the young country miller's son into cultured London society, and also was a friend and patron to him throughout his life, commissioning portraits, and now well known paintings of Salisbury Cathedral, and welcoming him as a guest to the Palace there. In 1824, the year before the Bishop died, Constable wrote that the Bishop had been "his kind monitor for twenty five years".

It was at Salisbury that Constable first met the Bishop's nephew, also John Fisher. The two formed a deep and maturing friendship of mutual sympathy and encouragement between them and their families. "We loved each other and confided in each other entirely", Constable wrote on the early death of his friend, who had bought and promoted many of Constables paintings. By the nepotistic ways of the times the Bishop had presented his nephew John, who was ordained in 1811 soon after coming down from Christ's College, Cambridge, with two livings in his Diocese, and in 1817 further made him Archdeacon of Berkshire with a stall in Salisbury Cathedral and a fine house, Leadenhall, now a girls' school, in the Close.

Furthermore, the Bishop had also appointed his brother, Dr Philip Fisher, a Prebendary of Exeter in 1805 and then Precentor of Salisbury in 1808. Philip Fisher, of course the Archdeacon's father, had come up to Univ. as an undergraduate and became a Fellow and Tutor in 1770. He gained the reputation that "no sounder classic, or more polished gentleman, existed in the whole University". In 1779 he was Proctor, affecting not to remember the names of errant undergraduates, a mannerism he pursued later when affecting not to remember the name of his son John's young friend, John Constable. In 1788 Dr Fisher left the College on marrying and took Thames side College livings, including Elton, and Brentford where his son John was born. In 1801 he was additionally made Master of the Charterhouse, a position he held until his death, aged ninety-two, in 1842. Consequently, a kindly figure, he was able to provide a home and support for his archdeacon son John's distressed widow and their children.

In early June 1821 John Constable had accompanied his friend John Fisher on his Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Berkshire—an annual exercise which is still carried out by archdeacons three hundred years later. The Archdeacon visited the churchwardens and clergy of the parishes centred upon Wallingford, Newbury—which was reached on 4th June—Reading and Abingdon. He enquired of the fulfilling of their responsibilities and the state of their churches, their fabric and finances. Constable took the opportunity—in a larger sketch book than he seems to have used previously—to make drawings of the Kennett Canal at Newbury, of Reading Abbey, and of the town, and of the Abbey, of Abingdon.

Then, the Archdeacon's Visitation completed, the two friends travelled into Oxfordshire. They visited Woodstock on the 8th—a sketch of Blenheim—and on the 9th they were in Oxford. Unsurprisingly, Constable chose as a subject the college where his friend's father had been Tutor—and there is the date, in the top left hand of the drawing, 9th June 1821—and perhaps John Fisher, though a Cambridge man, visited Univ., where his father had been both undergraduate and fellow.

John Duncan (1954)

[The material in this paper is taken from *Memoirs of John Constable* (1843), by C. R. Leslie, a friend of John Constable who based the memoir on a selection of correspondence; *John Constable and the Fishers; a Record of a Friendship* (1952), by R. B. Beckett, a retired Indian Civil Service Judge, also basing his work on correspondence, which he also edited into eight volumes under the Suffolk Records Society; and *A History of University College, Oxford* (2008), by Robin Darwall-Smith, the College Archivist.]

ARCHITECTURAL NEWS

The most significant project carried out on the College's buildings this year was the complete internal and external refurbishment (including the fitting of a new roof) of 5 Magpie Lane. Within the central site of the College, refurbishment work has been carried out in the whole of Staircase XI, including the installation of vanity units there, and also in parts of Staircases VIII, X and XII.

One important feature of this work is the installation of secondary glazing in rooms in these staircases. This is part of the College's carbon recovery commitment programme, and we aim gradually to instal secondary glazing in rooms throughout the Main and Radcliffe Quads. Readers of the *Record* who can remember only too well how cold those rooms could get in winter are asked not to feel too much envy at the comparative luxury which future occupants of these rooms will enjoy. The staircases will be reglazed once work on the rooms is complete.

Also as part of this programme, new boilers have been installed in the basements of the Master's Lodgings and in Greenwood Building in Stavertonia.

Meanwhile power and data points have been installed in all the desks on the first floor of the Library, so that users will have full access to the Internet up there.

Down the Abingdon Road, our sports pavilion has received some external repairs and been completely redecorated inside. Some traffic bollards and bike racks have been installed there too (and some new bike racks have also been installed in front of Durham Buildings).

The final project this year is the one which has given the Editor the greatest pleasure, namely the creation of a new store room for the College archives with a new office and searchroom adjoining it. Both rooms are situated under the Goodhart Seminar Room, where there was a furniture store and some bicycle racks. We aim to make the store room secure and fully insulated against whatever the weather can throw at it (even the summer of 2012). At the time of writing, work is not yet fully complete on what will be the first purpose-built storage space constructed for our archives since the 1630s, but the Editor hopes to be preparing next year's *Record* from a new home within College.

VARIA

On 12 October 2011 a reception was held in the Butler Room to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the arrival of our SCR Steward, Simon Cotterell, as a member of staff in the College. A great many Fellows and members of staff, past and present, were there to congratulate Simon and to thank him for his great contribution to the College.

* * *

Wendy Becker, who has worked for 12 years in the College Treasury, retired this summer. Apart from deserving our hearty thanks for managing our payroll, Wendy deserves a special note because few members of staff at Univ., past or present, can have had such remarkable Univ. credentials: her brother Robert Puddicombe (1968), nephews Jonathan Puddicombe (1983) and Charles Puddicombe (1994), and son Matthew Becker (2001), are all former members of this College.

* * *

In the New Years Honours List of 2012 Vanni Treves (1958) was awarded a CBE for services to education. In the Queen's Birthday Honours List of 2012 Alistair Harrison (1973) was made a CMG in his capacity as Governor of Anguilla, Richard Hatfield (1971) a CB as Director-General, International, Strategy and Development, at the Department of Transport, and Armando Iannucci (1982) an OBE for services to Broadcasting.

* * *

Tom Solesbury (2008) competed for Great Britain in the London Olympics. He was a member of the Men's Quadruple Sculls crew which came fifth in the final.

* * *

In September 2011 Ed Scott (1960) took his BA degree, 51 years after matriculating and 49 years after sitting his PPE finals. We think that this is the record for the longest gap between sitting Finals and graduating for any member of Univ., unless any reader of the *Record* can prove otherwise.

* * *

In October 2011 Lord Wood of Anfield, formerly Stewart Wood (1986) was appointed a Shadow Minister without Portfolio to sit on the Shadow Cabinet. This

means that, with Philip Hammond (1974) as Secretary of State for Transport, there are former members of Univ. on both sides of the front benches. The last time we think that this happened was in the early 1950s, when Clement Attlee (1901) was Leader of the Opposition and Lord Swinton (1902) was deputy Leader of the House of Lords and Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

* * *

In the November 2011 general election in New Zealand, Holly Walker (2007; MCR President 2008–9) was elected as one of the list MP's for the Green Party. We think that she is the first member of Univ. to serve as an MP in the New Zealand Parliament, so we congratulate her on this achievement.

* * *

Helena See, who received the joint highest marks in the University in History Finals in 2010, has had a version of her undergraduate dissertation accepted for publication in *Twentieth Century British History* under the title "Guardians of the Public Sphere? Political Scandal and the Press, 1979–97". An online version of her article can be found here:

<http://tcbh.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/by/section>

* * *

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated at Univ. on Sunday 3 June with a special service in the Chapel, and a barbecue, which was to have been held in the Master's Garden. The weather, however, proved to be as grim in Oxford that day as it was for the river pageant in London, but, unlike the participants on the Thames, we at least were able to fall back on the Hall as a dry alternative. The Hall was decked with bunting, and well filled with students determined not to let the weather prevent them from having a good time.

Edward Beard, one of our first-year undergraduates, oversaw the decoration of the Hall, and he and the Archivist combined to create a special Jubilee quiz on College history to entertain and perplex participants. Music was supplied by more students, namely David Todd and Lewis Coenen-Rowe on the piano and Kitty Bourne Swinton-Hunter on the harp. Some pictures of the event are included among the colour plates.

* * *

Professor Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann has sent the Editor this tale of how a link between his family and the Congo was unexpectedly revived recently:

“In 2010 I was contacted by a Congolese who lived in Vienna. He had been given the task by his king to establish links with the Pogge family. My Great-Uncle, Paul Pogge, had made two pre-colonial expeditions into the the Congo Basin, in the mid-1870s and the early 1880s. His first journey led him to discover the Luanda Empire in the Western Congo. On his second expedition further north he established contacts with the King of the Bashilange, Kalamba Mukenge. Together they travelled to the Eastern Congo (Nyangwe) and back again. There, at the residence of the king, Pogge carried out agricultural experiments for about 15 months. When fresh supplies and money failed to arrive from Germany, Pogge made his way back to Luanda on the coast and died there in 1884 before he could board a ship to bring him back to Europe. There was no further contact between the Pogge family and the Bashilange after 1883, but the legacy of Pogge’s expedition and his stay with the Bashilange lived on. Together I and my new Congolese contact worked out a plan for the present King, a great-grandson of the first Kalamba, to come to Mecklenburg in northern-eastern Germany in 2011 to meet members of the Pogge family at one of their regular conferences since reunification. This was where most members of the family had lived up to 1945. The plan worked and in the summer of that year the King and his entourage travelled via Berlin to Mecklenburg. He even brought his own sceptre. The King was celebrated in the small towns and villages and was even interviewed by pupils of the local Pogge-School. The King had been educated in Brussels and in Harvard and was a lawyer and Senator in Kinshasa. On his last day in Mecklenburg we visited the Paul-Pogge-Monument in the port of Rostock. In front of the monument I shook hands with the King who called this an historic moment. It was the first contact the Bashilange had had with the Pogge family since 1883. The power of oral tradition can lead to surprising events.”

* * *

The Library Statues: An Australian Connection

As explained in last year’s *Record*, the great statue group of Lords Eldon and Stowell is the work of several hands, in particular Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson and George Nelson. Now the Editor has been told of yet another sculptor who had a hand in the work, namely Charles Summers (1825–78). Australian readers of the *Record* may recognise his name, because in the 1850s he emigrated to Australia for the good of his health, and executed several major sculptures there, in particular the Burke and Wills monument which is situated in the Flagstaff Gardens in Melbourne, and which, when unveiled in 1865, was the largest bronze sculpture yet created in Australia, and remains a major landmark in the city.

In 2012, Mrs. Jennie Summers-Maggs, Summers’ great-great-granddaughter, contacted the Editor, and drew his attention to a little book by Margaret Thomas

and published in 1879 called *A Hero of the Workshop and a Somersetshire Worthy, Charles Summers, Sculptor*. This extract shows that, at the very start of his career, Summers came into contact with Musgrave Watson as he was starting work on the two great statues:

Mr. Summers was engaged at two guineas a week, to point the immense group of Lords Eldon and Stowell, upon which Watson was employed. Of the vigour with which he entered on his duties there are still witnesses.

Summers ... became a great favourite with Watson, whose failing health rendered him unable to work. ... Watson's health now entirely gave way, and sending for his favourite assistant, he desired him to break up all his models. Mr. Summers hesitated to perform this task, begging that a few might be spared, but the dying sculptor, wrapped in a blanket, was determined and watched his beloved works shattered one by one. He has often commented since on the wisdom of Watson in doing this, saying that it would be well for the fame of many sculptors if they followed his example. ...

About a week after his models were destroyed, Watson died, but not before he had given Mr. Summers one of the most eulogistic letters that could be penned, and which would have secured his entrance into any sculptor's studio. ...

By the terms of Watson's will, Mr. Nelson, his foreman, and Mr. Summers, were appointed to complete his works—the Eldon Group, now at Oxford, and the statue of Flaxman, which stands in a hall of the London University. By this time the latter had been admitted probationer of the Royal Academy, and it now became necessary for him to execute similar models and drawings in the Academy to be admitted student. He therefore proposed to Mr. Nelson to change his hours of work. He was obliged to attend at the Academy from ten to three; before and after these hours he worked at Watson's group. This did not meet the approval of Mr. Nelson, and it was reported to Dr. Franks, to whom was left the charge of seeing to the execution of the terms of the will, that on the occasion of Lord Eldon coming to see the progress of the statues, only one man was at work on them. Dr. Franks hearing the circumstances under which this occurred, could see nothing to find fault with; but Mr. Summers having met with great encouragement at the Academy from the late Mr. Jones, the keeper, resigned his position in the studio of Watson.¹

Summers, therefore, did not have time to do a great deal of work on the statues, but

¹ M. Thomas, *A Hero of the Workshop and a Somersetshire Worthy, Charles Summers, Sculptor* (London, 1879), pp. 10-13.

he was clearly involved in the project at a very significant time, and had made a considerable impression on Watson. If he had not been forced to make a decision between staying in Watson's studio and joining the Royal Academy, there can be no doubt that his contribution to the statues would have been a considerable one.

* * *

Readers of the *Record* who watched the opening ceremony of the 2012 Paralympic Games in August 2012 will have seen the starring role given to one of our most distinguished Honorary Fellows and Old Members, Professor Stephen Hawking (1959). Professor Hawking acted as a narrator, guiding the audience through great scientific discoveries of the past. Professor Hawking, who spent nine months preparing for his role, was quoted thus in the *Daily Telegraph*: "I was delighted and honoured to be in the Ceremony. It was a real pleasure to welcome the Paralympic athletes to London for such a special event. To use this stage to show the world that regardless of differences between individuals, there is something that everyone is good at, is very important."

Readers of the *Record* who missed seeing the ceremony should be able to catch glimpses of it on such sites as YouTube. It is definitely worth seeking out.

* * *

OBITUARIES

1927:

Cyril Francis Martineau (Harrow) died on 4 October 2000 aged 92, but news of his death has only just reached the College. In 1930 he rowed in the University Boat race as stroke, one of five Univ. men in that particular crew. On leaving Univ. he worked for Shell Oil and moved to California. During the Second World War, he was a Major in the Royal Canadian Artillery and a Chief Instructor in Gunnery to the Canadian Army. He returned to Shell Oil after the war and rose to become an Advertising Manager there. His brother Warren came up to Univ. in 1928.

1928:

Warren Delano Martineau (Harrow): it has been reported to the College that Warren Martineau died some time after 1990. He read Jurisprudence at Univ. He first became a Civil Servant, and during the Second World War became a Major in the Royal Signals, and was awarded a Bronze Star Medal by the USA. After the war he worked for some time for the East African High Commission in Nairobi, and later retired to Portugal. His brother Cyril came up to Univ. in 1927.

1934:

David Andrew Forrester Ballingall (Glenalmond) died on 14 February 2012 shortly after celebrating his 96th birthday. He read Modern Languages (German and French) at Univ., and was a member of the College's 1st VIII in both 1936 and 1937. He then studied at the University of Edinburgh for three further years, after which he was awarded an LL.B. On graduating, he became a solicitor and a Writer to the Signet (this is the oldest legal society in Scotland and one of the oldest professional bodies in the world). He then immediately went off to war and served as a Major in the Intelligence Corps attached to the Airborne Division.

After the war, David never returned to the law, but instead worked for a few years in the Political Affairs Branch of the Land Commissioner's Office in Dusseldorf, before spending the rest of his working life in the Foreign Office in London. After retirement he returned to Scotland. His niece Isabel Steel writes that "for many years [he] was very active in the local community and much admired for his abilities and for being an old fashioned gentleman of a type no longer seen."

Professor Edward Leslie Edmonds (Normanton GS) died on 4 December 2011 aged 95. He came up to Univ. to read English, and after sitting his Finals in 1937, stayed on for two more years to read History. Like other Univ. undergraduates reading English at the time, he went over to Magdalen to be taught by C. S. Lewis, and wrote about his experiences in "C. S. Lewis, the Teacher" (published in *In Search of C. S. Lewis*, ed. S. Schofield).

During the Second World War, he served in the Royal Army Service Corps,

rising to the rank of Major. After the war, he became a Schools Inspector, working as County Inspector of Schools in the East Riding in the 1950s, and then from 1961–8 as Chief Inspector of Schools and Colleges in Cheshire. In 1960 he was awarded a Ph.D. from Leeds University. In 1968, he moved to Canada to become Professor of Education at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1971, he moved once again to Prince Edward Island, where he spent the rest of his life, first as Dean of Education at the University of Prince Edward Island, and then, after his retirement in 1982, as Emeritus Professor there. In 1974–7 he had served as President of the World Council for Curriculum and Instruction.

Professor Edmonds had many interests outside his work. In particular, he re-introduced the St. John's Ambulance to Prince Edward Island in 1973. He was made a Knight of the order of St. John in 1983, and an Officer in the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in 1987. From 1972 he was President of the Prince Edward Island Concerned Citizens' Council on Drug Abuse. In that same year he was made an honorary Chief of the Lennox Island Micmac Band for his work among native Americans. He was also a lay reader at St. Peter's Cathedral, and served for a while as President of the English Speaking Board. He was a keen amateur actor and singer, but above all he enjoyed teaching, and continued to teach history classes to senior citizens until 2005, when he was 89.

Professor Edmonds also published several books, including *The School Inspector* (1962, 2nd ed. 1998), *The First Headship* (1968), and *The Order of St. John: A Short History* (1986), and two volumes of poetry, including *In a Mist of Tears* (1978). He also wrote several plays, some intended for the university and the larger community to participate.

[The Editor is most grateful to Professor Edmonds's widow for supplying him with the information on which this obituary is based.]

1935:

William Jeffrey Smith (King Edward VII School, Sheffield), died on 19 October 2011. The Editor is most grateful to William's daughter, Jenifer Cross, for providing the following tribute:

William Jeffrey Smith CB died on 19th October 2011, a few days after celebrating his 95th birthday. Having come up to Univ. in 1935 with an Open Scholarship in History, he changed course to read PPE. He rowed for the college first eight, played soccer and, according to John Maud, held office in one of the "intellectual" clubs. He was the last-surviving member of a close trio of friends from King Edward VII's who arrived together in 1935: Sidney Sentance, otherwise known as "Tubby" (Merton) and Horace Fletcher (Corpus). His son Timothy came up to Univ. in 1966.

William was born in 1916 in the toll house at Ringinglow, a village on the

edge of the Peak District in Derbyshire, hills which gave him an enduring love of walking in the English countryside. The second oldest of a family of eight children, living in straitened circumstances, he was the first to go to University. He won an entrance scholarship to his grammar school at the age of eleven, and subsequent state and town trust scholarships, and the Founder's Exhibition from his school, enabled him to take up the offer of a scholarship from Univ. in 1935.

William was employed from 1938–40 by the Calico Printers' Association in Manchester. He enlisted in 1939 (before conscription) and saw active service with the Royal Artillery and promotion to Captain (York and Lancaster Regiment) in North Africa, Sicily and Italy from 1942–6. His return from the war was delayed by involvement as an Interpreter Officer in Italian and German and in closing a POW camp at Tuteurano in southern Italy.

After the war, and Civil Service exams, he joined the Dominions Office, achieving an appointment in 1953 as First Secretary of the Office of the U.K. High Commissioner in South Africa, a post he held until 1956. His family retain vivid memories of adventures on the move, as the government transferred seasonally between Cape Town and Pretoria. Subsequently he worked mainly in the Commonwealth Relations Office, where he eschewed the offer of further far-flung postings in order to have a family life based in England. In 1964, when on secondment to the Department of Technical Co-operation, he headed the British Delegation to a meeting of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in Bangkok. While working at the Ministry for Overseas Development, later the ODA, he was appointed in 1969 as the U.K Permanent Delegate to UNESCO in Paris, a post he held for four years.

He returned to Whitehall in January 1972 to act as Secretary to the Widgery Tribunal, the first official investigation into the events of "Bloody Sunday". Typically, although well into his eighties, he did not shrink from giving evidence over three days in 2002 to the subsequent Saville Enquiry, his last contribution to public service. Later in 1972 he was appointed as an Under Secretary in the newly-formed Northern Ireland Office, under Willie Whitelaw, dealing with economic and social affairs. According to a former colleague "he gained the respect both of the British Ministers who found themselves responsible for a part of the United Kingdom of which they had known little and of the senior members of the Northern Ireland Civil Service who could easily have resented the loss of their almost independent policy-making role. He frequently travelled between London and Belfast by modes including antiquated RAF Andovers and equally antiquated passenger ferries from Heysham or Liverpool. He was a very civilised man, who believed that if those working for him had to stay for meetings long after normal office hours, they deserved a glass of sherry."

William was made a CB in the 1976 Birthday Honours List.

A long and happy marriage to Marie (née Hughes) whom he had married in Oswestry in 1942, just ten days before going off to war, continued in retirement to

Berkshire, giving him more time for his extended family. He became Treasurer to the PCC of St Andrew's Chaddleworth, a keen bell-ringer and a supporter of the Prayer Book Society, and he kept up his life-long enthusiasm for scrambling up hills, theatre, and literature. His sense of humour and his habit of writing in verse to his grandchildren is remembered with great affection. He is survived by his son Timothy, his daughter Jenifer and by five grandchildren.

1937:

Dr. Derek Ford Barrowcliff (Manchester GS) died on 21 September 2011 aged 92. He read Medicine at Univ. This obituary appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on 16 November 2011:

Derek Barrowcliff, who has died aged 92, worked as a pathologist on a number of post-war murder cases, including the bizarre Stratford Tombstone Murder of 1954 in which a local midwife was found drowned in the River Avon.

Olive Bennett's woollen scarf had been used to anchor her body to a heavy Victorian tombstone that had been uprooted from the graveyard at Holy Trinity Church and thrown into the nearby river.

As was normal in those days, when the case proved to be beyond the resources of the local police, Scotland Yard was called in. Det Ch Supt John Capstick, one of the best-known detectives of the day, relied on Barrowcliff's post-mortem findings. These confirmed that the 45-year-old midwife had spent the evening before her death drinking in local pubs.

To all intents and purposes Barrowcliff was appointed a Home Office pathologist on the strength of his work on this baffling case. The murder remains unsolved to this day, despite the *News Of The World* offering £100,000 in 1974 for information leading to the identity of the killer or killers. The midwife's ghost is said to haunt the stretch of the river where she was drowned.

Barrowcliff's work as a forensic specialist was highlighted again in 1969 during the Stoneleigh Abbey poisoning case, when he detected signs of arsenic in the hair of the victim—the wife of the chauffeur employed at the Abbey. The case attracted much national attention due to the unwavering assertion of Lord Leigh (the Abbey's owner) that his chauffeur was innocent of the crime. In the event, the chauffeur was convicted in 1970 and jailed for life—his motive having been an infatuation with a 20-year-old typist.

The so-called “gentle poisoner” showed such outward concern and tenderness towards his wife that he almost fooled doctors into thinking she had died of natural causes. But Barrowcliff, who performed the post-mortem, overturned a GP's initial finding on the death certificate that the victim had died of gastroenteritis. As one of his students later wrote, Barrowcliff “kept his diagnostic antenna twitching”; he was the only one of 20 doctors who examined the body to suspect arsenical poisoning.

He was back in the limelight later in the 1970s, when his research on the propensity for corpses to bleed was quoted in the controversy over the authenticity of the so-called Shroud of Turin. Barrowcliff gave an expert opinion in the case of Hans Naber, a German black marketeer and convicted fraudster, who claimed to have had a vision in 1947 in which Jesus told him He had survived the Crucifixion to rise again from the tomb.

Naber claimed too much blood was present on the shroud for it to have swathed a dead body. Corpses do not bleed, he asserted—or at least the large quantity of blood on the shroud did not correspond to the blood emissions from a typical corpse. In his eyes, the shroud proved that Christ had only been wounded.

But Barrowcliff had shown that bodies do indeed bleed after death for a time, and demonstrated that cuts on the back of the head of a corpse (comparable to the wounds made by the Crown of Thorns) “would bleed freely, continuously”.

In 1966 he was also the pathologist in the case of Randolph Turpin, the champion boxer who committed suicide after being declared bankrupt. Turpin shot himself through the heart in the café where he lived at Leamington Spa, having reportedly also tried to shoot one of his small daughters.

One of Barrowcliff’s own daughters, Sophie, then about nine years old, took the initial phone call from the police. The note she wrote for her father, which he kept, read: “Dad Quick! There has been murder done at Rustle Street” (“I was particularly proud of my spelling of what was in fact Russell Street,” she recalled).

Derek Ford Barrowcliff was born on April 6 1919 in Nottingham, but brought up in Manchester, where he attended Manchester Grammar School.

From there he went up to University College, Oxford, to read Medicine; while there he gained a half blue in lacrosse. He completed his clinical training at the London Hospital.

In the late 1930s, with many other idealists of his generation, he made his way to the Pyrenees to assist in the relief work for those fleeing the Spanish Civil War.

After qualifying he served in the RAMC (1947–49), stationed at Colchester, and was greatly amused to be elevated, *faute de mieux* as he perceived it, to the rank of half-colonel.

A chance encounter with a leading pathologist of the time inspired Barrowcliff to follow a similar career path. Appointed to Warwick Hospital in 1950, he became consultant and head of the path lab, a post he held until he neared retirement, remaining all the while a staunch supporter of the NHS.

Over the years his casebook acquired some oddities, such as one dating from 1960 when he was called in to examine the skeleton of a boy, aged about five, which was found embalmed in a box in the basement of a Victorian villa in Leamington. The child’s remains were thought to have lain there for at least 50 years. The top of the skull was missing, as was one arm, suggesting to Barrowcliff that the child had been the subject of a post-mortem examination, and then embalmed and prepared for burial. But for sentimental reasons, he suggested, the

boy had never been buried.

Although essentially a histopathologist (examining tissue for disease), Barrowcliff was equally highly regarded as a specialist in the examination of disease in cells, or cytology. He was also an industrious author of articles for medical publications, and a founder Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists.

A midlife convert to Roman Catholicism, Barrowcliff had an unswerving commitment to the rights of the unborn child, a cause he championed with characteristic moral courage. Active in his faith and as a member of the St Vincent de Paul Society, he was still, until he was nearly 90, visiting the elderly in his parish.

When he was invited to be an expert witness in connection with the Shroud of Turin, Barrowcliff was delighted to be able to combine his religious principles with his scientific practice.

Throughout his career Barrowcliff took pleasure in working alongside the police force, for whom he maintained a lifelong respect. He was awarded the Queen's Jubilee Medal for public service.

In retirement Barrowcliff began nearly 30 years of what he termed his “real education”—experiences that took him into the arts, spiritual matters, a wide reading of history and the study of human nature.

His time was also taken up by local affairs, and he was an energetic, long-serving member of the Warwick Society, of which he was for several years chairman and latterly vice-president, fighting many battles to which the architectural integrity of Warwick bears witness to this day. Another of his interests was the Claret Club, of which he was a member for nearly 50 years.

His overriding passion—walking—was one that had been fostered first by his father, and then by a teacher at Manchester Grammar School, whose walking trips he joined from the age of 13. This early enthusiasm was to continue throughout his life, and he was walking in the woods near Valbonne, France, when he died.

For the past 10 years he had devoted himself to looking after his wife, Moune (née Aguetant), whose family came from the Alps of Savoie, and for whom he was the sole carer through her progressive dementia.

He was determined to continue caring for her until, as he so disarmingly put it, he himself “joined the majority”.

Derek Barrowcliff is survived by his wife and their six children.

1939:

Norman Desmond Ashe (Bradfield) died on 15 September 2010 aged 89. He read Medicine at Univ., and became an orthopaedic and plastic surgeon in London.

David James Strawbridge (Dorchester Grammar School) died on 12 February 2012 aged 91. He read Chemistry at Univ. and was awarded a D. Phil. after three years' metallographical research for the Ministry of Aircraft Production (later

Ministry of Supply) under Dr William Hume-Rothery. The Editor is very grateful to David's family for sending him the following obituary:

Born in Chideock in West Dorset, David spent his youth at Cerne Abbas where his father was headmaster of the local elementary school. In his vacations he was a member of the Cerne Abbas Local Defence Volunteers (later Home Guard) and specifically their Gas Identification Officer. In 1941 he also took part in the Scheme for training Schoolboys to Drive Tractors, instructing at Salisbury. At Univ. he helped organize Air Raid Precaution (ARP) arrangements and trained successive intakes of undergraduate firewatchers.

In Hume-Rothery's team he also helped to supervise younger colleagues and he was detained from leaving for two months to help with new students. He earned the nickname "craftsman" for his skills in designing and building apparatus and instrumentation.

David joined Courtaulds' Fundamental Research Establishment, Maidenhead, in December 1946 as a research chemist, engaged until 1951 chiefly on rheology of abnormal liquids. He then planned and supervised the conversion of an old greenhouse into an experimental spinning laboratory. Here he conducted research into the preparation and properties of different man-made fibres, working on the design, construction and use of various mechanical devices, supervising investigations, interpreting results and training assistants.

Living in nearby Cookham, in a house built in 1952 to his own design, David became a church bell ringer and a member of the Parish Church Council, freely contributing design and drawing expertise on practical projects. He took charge of the publicity for the very successful Exhibition of Stanley Spencer's paintings held in 1958 in the Church and the vicarage and later compiled the official record of the Exhibition.

On their closure of the Maidenhead laboratories in 1962, he turned down Courtaulds' offer of employment in Coventry and embarked instead on a teaching career. After three years teaching physics at Maidenhead Grammar School, he then moved back to Dorset as Head of Physics at Shaftesbury Grammar, where he became Head of Science in 1969 and remained until retirement in 1983 at the belated onset of comprehensive reorganization. His depth of foresight and apprehension made him the obvious choice as School Safety Officer.

In 1946 David had married fellow chemist, Stella Hassid (St. Hugh's, 1942) and Stella worked alongside him for 14 years at Shaftesbury as Head of Chemistry. The family lived at Compton Abbas where he took responsibility for maintaining the church bells and training new ringers. In retirement, David and Stella moved to Bridport, where they kept in close contact with old friends and colleagues. In particular, David found himself in demand for readings of William Barnes's Dorset dialect poems, championed by Tim Laycock, one of his early Shaftesbury pupils.

With Stella, David carried on bell ringing well into his eighties and

campaigned within the Prayer Book Society against the dumbing down of the liturgy. Throughout his life he was greatly concerned with public affairs and made his contribution to public opinion in vigorous letters to the newspapers on a wide range of topics.

“Doc” Strawbridge, as he became known, died peacefully in his sleep. Stella survives him, with their four sons, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

1940:

David Stuart Ellis (Westminster) died on 21 February 2012 aged 90. He read Medicine at Univ., before having a remarkable career as first a dancer and then a doctor. In 1999 Dr. Ellis presented the College with a first edition of the Authorised Version of the Bible once owned by James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh. His daughter, Mrs. Matilda Cockbain, has kindly sent the Editor this tribute:

David Stuart Ellis was born on 17 November 1921 to Thomas Ellis, a doctor, and Dorothy Ellis whose uncle was Samuel Baker of the Nile. After secondary education at Westminster School he spent time in Germany as it was necessary to know the language to study Medicine. Unknown to his parents, the wife of their German acquaintance had divorced and then married a high ranking Nazi and hence David played chess with Josef Goebbels.

At University College he became great friends with various future writers, including the poet Heath-Stubbs, and others who were killed in the war like Keith Douglas. Whilst at Oxford he did research under Florey and Chain and claimed to have treated the first patient in England with penicillin, a man who had had a bicycle accident. Simultaneously with his medical training he was taking ballet classes. He then went to St. George’s where his most famous patient was Ernest Hemingway, who appalled him with his racism, as the hospital had the first black matron in London. He was then seconded to the American army and discovered that penicillin was not working in the desert due to the use of rubber tubing and insisted on plastic tubing. With the Americans he was sent to Bergen Belsen concentration camp soon after liberation to see if penicillin would be useful in saving lives.

Back in London he studied ballet under Vera Volkova, and met and married Angela Dukes, daughter of Marie Rambert in 1946. They had two children, Timothy (St. Catherine’s 1970) and Matilda (LMH 1972) He made money dancing in films, notably Hitchcock’s *Stagefright* and another with Marlene Dietrich. He and Angela then went to run the Colombian national ballet in Bogota but unfortunately had to leave after a year as there was a revolution.

On his return he became director of the Ballet Rambert and from 1951 ran Ballet Workshop from the Mercury Theatre, producing over 50 ballets. He travelled extensively in Britain and abroad with the Ballet Rambert, most notably

taking the company to USSR and then China in 1957 where he met Mao and Chou en-Lai. When the company decided to specialise in small modern dance productions, he returned to medicine, although he was a member of the Arts Council for many years.

In 1967 he went to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine as an electron microscopist and eventually ran the department. He published over 100 papers and was made a doctor of medicine. He discovered the reproductive system of trypanosomes and worked for many years researching HIV/Aids with Professor Gazzard at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital. He never retired, teaching for several hours on his 90th birthday.

As well as his medical and ballet career he was an amazing craftsman, making a large model of a Charles II warship and restoring furniture and pictures—a true Renaissance man.

1941:

Sir George Blunden (City of London School) died on 3 March 2012 aged 89. He came up to Univ. to read Classics, before going off to serve in the Second World War, in which he rose to the rank of Captain in the Royal Sussex Regiment. On his return to Univ., he switched to read PPE. His sons George and Robin came up to Univ. in 1970 and 1972 respectively. The following obituary by Roger Cowe appeared in the *Guardian* on 9 March 2012:

In a career at the Bank of England spanning more than 40 years, Sir George Blunden, who has died aged 89, gained such a reputation as a steady hand in times of crisis that he achieved the unusual distinction of being recalled from retirement to become deputy governor. He had left the Bank in 1984, after serving as executive director, but was brought back two years later and spent a further four years operating at the highest levels in the City at a time of considerable turmoil. He was knighted in 1987.

Blunden was born in Sutton, Surrey. He was educated at the City of London school, served with the Royal Sussex Regiment during the second world war and attended University College, Oxford. He joined the Bank in 1947 and was seconded in 1955 to the youthful International Monetary Fund. There, he gained three years' experience of international finance, which would stand him in good stead when he was subsequently charged with setting up a system to safeguard one of the world's largest, and increasingly international, banks.

After several more years at the Bank, he was seconded, in 1968, to the Monopolies Commission, whose powers had just been significantly expanded by the Labour government. It was at the time when the clearing banks were being reduced to the big four, plus the two Scottish banks. The Bank had decided that Britain needed fewer and bigger banks, leaving the commission to work out which mergers to allow. With Blunden's advice, the result was National Provincial

merging with Westminster, and Barclays being allowed to acquire Martins, but Lloyds' independence was protected from the advances of Midland.

When he returned to the Bank, Blunden was given the rather mundane responsibility for management services—the computers and people who make the systems work. But he was yanked from this obscurity by the fringe banking crisis of the early 1970s. A host of new institutions had grown up in the City in the late 1960s, on the fringes of the established banking network. Fuelled by the dash for growth of Edward Heath's Conservative government at the start of the 1970s, many over-reached themselves. When the oil crisis erupted in 1973, the property market, on which much of their business depended, collapsed as quickly as the oil price had risen. Fringe banks going bust would not have worried the Bank too much, but they had borrowed from the mainstream banking sector, threatening a domino effect. "We had a problem of the possible collapse of confidence in the whole system," Blunden recalled.

The Bank had to organise financial support, known as the lifeboat. Blunden was put in charge of banking supervision—the captain of the lifeboat. His remit was to work out how to make sure something similar could never again take the Bank by surprise and he earned a reputation as a hard-nosed supervisor. Not only did he lay the foundations for the 1979 Banking Act, which extended the Bank's powers over the City's financial institutions, but he also took this supervisory experience abroad. In 1975 he headed an international group of bankers on what was known as the Blunden committee, and began developing ways to monitor the increasingly cross-border transactions of the major financial institutions.

Following this excitement, Blunden retreated once again to the obscurity of the civil service professional. Promoted to executive director, he had responsibility for running 95% of the Bank, in terms of numbers of staff. He did this job for eight years and in 1984 stepped back to become a non-executive director. It should have amounted to retirement from serious involvement in the Bank's affairs, but after 37 years he was not eager to wave goodbye.

He threw himself into a variety of outside tasks in housing and medicine, including treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and chairman of the Institute of Urology, and was also involved with the Oxford Centre for Management Studies. The freedom to engage in these charitable pursuits lasted only a couple of years, however.

In the mid-1980s, Midland had got into a mess through the misguided acquisition of the Crocker Bank of California. Midland needed a respected figure at the top and Sir Kit McMahon, a deputy governor of the Bank, was considered the man for the job. That left a hole in the Bank's plans for succession and the unusual decision was taken to recall Blunden to active service.

It was a time of great upheaval in the City. Johnson Matthey Bank went bust, demonstrating that the supervisory structure put in place by Blunden was not perfect. The "big bang" of financial deregulation in 1986 transformed the stock

market and began breaking up the old cartels. In 1987, the stock market crash briefly presented another threat to confidence in the financial system. The reputation of the City was also put under the spotlight by affairs such as Guinness's takeover of Distillers.

Blunden maintained his reputation for sound, tough decisions, and was instrumental in demanding the resignations of leading figures at Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank most heavily implicated in the Guinness affair. "It was an unpleasant thing that we had to do but I have no doubt that it was right. It did a great deal to establish a more responsible and moral attitude in the City," he said.

That may have been an optimistic assessment, but it was typical of a man who had enormous faith in Britain's leading institutions, especially the Bank. "Britain's reputation in many areas has declined. But the two things in which we have not lost our international prestige are the monarchy and the Bank of England," he said on his eventual retirement in 1990.

His faith was misplaced on both counts. The collapses of Johnson Matthey, BCCI and Barings led to the Bank's supervisory role being taken over by the Financial Services Authority at the end of the 1990s. It must have been hard for Blunden to swallow as he spent his retirement "contemplating my lost youth", as he had promised when he finally left the Bank.

He is survived by his wife, Anne, whom he married in 1949, and by two sons, George and Robin, and a daughter, Margaret.

1943:

Professor Eric Andrew Faulkner (St. Pauls) died on 11 October 2011 aged 86. He came up to read Engineering, but after going down for war service, returned to read first Engineering and finally Physics. He worked as a schoolmaster at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool in 1952–3, and as a Physics Master at Winchester College in 1953–4. He worked at Beaumont College and the G.E.C. Research Laboratory in 1954–7. He was then a Junior Research Fellow with C.S.I.R.O. at Melbourne University in 1957–60, before becoming a Lecturer in Physics at Reading in 1960–70. He became a Professor of Solid State Electronics there in 1970–86. His widow has kindly supplied some tributes from some of Professor Faulkner's friends and colleagues, which are quoted here:

"In the 1960s and 1970s he was the driving force behind the creation and growth of Brookdeal Electronics which became a leading international player in scientific instrumentation. As Professor at Reading he worked on the electrical characterisation of the, as then new, silicon planar transistor. This enabled him to design high performance, low cost, circuits which allowed Brookdeal to challenge successfully better funded competitors in the United States. He was later a consultant to other hi-tech start-ups both in England and the United States, which benefitted greatly not only from his circuit designs but also the rigorous discipline

he brought to their development programmes. He was great fun to be with, bringing a unique sense of humour to even the most intense discussions, and many important developments were conceived, after leaving the office, over a pint of beer in the local pub.”

“He was very inventive and had a number of patents of his circuit designs, several of which are still in use. He was always curious about the workings of anything electronic or mechanical, and had a great fondness for cars, preferably fast ones.”

“Eric Faulkner was highly regarded for his deep knowledge of his subject and always had time for his students, both undergraduate and postgraduate. In producing new designs his approach was always to go back to first principles, making use of his physics background. Carrying on from his work in Brookdeal Electronics he continued to design lock-in amplifiers and low noise amplifiers for EG&G Princeton Applied Research and then EG&G Signal Recovery (now Ametek Signal Recovery). Other activities included work in the area of medical electronics on the design of an intravenous pump as well as MRI scanners. His love of gadgets and their usefulness in the design and simulation of electronic circuits meant that he was forever buying the latest computing device and discarding the last. Those that knew Eric remember him with fondness.”

“If I have had any successes in my career, they are due in large part to Eric. First of all, he believed I was worth taking on as a graduate student, which was an immense leap of faith on his part. Then he taught me, by example, one of the most fundamental things in science; how to address and solve complex problems. I also learned fairly quickly not to open my mouth until I was absolutely sure of my arguments! Everything I have done in my career can, in some way, be traced back to Eric, and for this I will forever be indebted to him.”

1944:

Gareth Hammond Davies (Swansea GS and Swansea University College) died on 15 February 2012 aged 86. Gareth’s son Mark Davies has provided the following tribute:

Gareth came up on a Naval Short Course in April 1944 and, following later service in the Royal Navy as a Sub-Lieutenant on minesweepers, returned to Univ. in October 1947 to read Modern History. He had very happy memories of his time at Oxford and held Univ. in great affection where he made many friends including the Dean, Giles Alington.

After graduation Gareth joined ICI as a Management Trainee, initially at its Alkali Division in Cheshire, where he met his future wife, Paddie. It was the start of a 33-year career with the company, including a long spell at its Plastics Division

in Hertfordshire. There was also a two year secondment to ICI New Zealand in the early 1970s which the family remember with great fondness.

His final appointment was to Head Office in Millbank, London, which led in turn to a three-year secondment to the European Chemical Industries Federation in Brussels. After retiring from ICI in 1983, Gareth took up an appointment with a Brussels law firm as their International Trade Consultant.

He was a loving husband, father and grandfather.

1945:

Griffith Lindsay Evans (Mountain Ash County School): Griffith Evans is understood to have died some time before December 2011. He would have been 84 in April 2011. He read History at Univ., and did his National Service in the RAF on completing his degree. Nothing is so far known of his later life, except that he appears to have spent almost all of it in his native Glamorgan.

Professor Philip Douglas Lawley (Burton-on-Trent GS) died on 18 December 2011 aged 84. He read Chemistry at Univ. The following obituary by Stanley Venitt appeared in the *Guardian* on 23 January 2012:

With his fellow researcher Peter Brookes, Philip Lawley, who has died aged 84, provided the first convincing evidence that DNA is the key target for chemicals that cause cancer. This insight laid the foundation for the now universally accepted idea that cancer is a genetic disease.

Lawley joined the Chester Beatty Research Institute, now the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), in Chelsea, London, in 1953 to study the chemistry of anti-cancer drugs. By 1956, he had concluded that positively charged atoms in carcinogens could react with negatively charged atoms in DNA bases—the “letters” of the genetic code, A, G, T and C—to form chemically stable DNA adducts (complexes that form when a chemical binds to a biological molecule, such as DNA). At this time it was held that weak, reversible reactions of carcinogens with DNA predominated.

By the late 1950s, Lawley and Brookes realised that only by using more sensitive methods would they find adducts at the low levels expected in organisms exposed to carcinogens. The Radiochemical Centre in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, had started producing radioactively labelled chemicals, including mustard gas, a mutagen which causes human lung cancer. It was used as a chemical weapon in the first world war, and was the forerunner of anti-cancer drugs, such as melphalan, which was developed at the institute.

The pair moved from Chelsea to its Pollards Wood research station, set in woodland near Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, close to the Radiochemical Centre. In these peaceful surroundings they produced their seminal work on the binding of mutagens and carcinogens to DNA.

In 1960, they reported for the first time that guanine, the G of the four letters, formed an adduct with mustard gas in DNA that had been extracted from viruses, bacteria, cultured mouse cancer cells and cancers in mice that had been exposed to radiolabelled mustard gas. They showed that this adduct hindered DNA replication and cell division by cross-linking the complementary strands of the DNA helix, thus explaining the extraordinary toxicity of mustard gas. Bacteria resistant to mustard gas enzymatically removed the crosslinked DNA adducts, but sensitive bacteria did not. This was the first convincing evidence for the repair of DNA adducts in a living organism. It is now clear, 50 years on, that many genes mutated in human cancer impair DNA repair, increasing the risk of mutation.

In 1964 Lawley and Brookes reported a quantitative relationship between carcinogenicity and DNA binding, using polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). These products of incomplete combustion (found, for example, in tobacco smoke) are chemically inert, but many are potent carcinogens. They applied a series of radiolabelled PAHs of differing carcinogenic potencies to the skin of mice, chosen because there was already extensive carcinogenicity data for many PAHs in mice. They made the crucial discovery that carcinogenic potency was positively correlated with DNA binding, but not to binding to protein or RNA. This seminal discovery overturned the prevailing view that proteins were the critical cellular targets for carcinogens, and arguably changed the course of cancer research.

Lawley made further advances in understanding how carcinogens react with DNA. He showed how certain mutagens induce mutations by reacting with atoms in DNA bases that determine base-pairing during DNA replication and discovered a DNA repair system that selectively removes these modified DNA bases. These kinds of mutations are now known to occur frequently in a variety of human cancer genes.

Lawley was born in Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, to parents who were teachers. He attended Burton-on-Trent grammar school, obtained a degree in chemistry (1949) at University College, Oxford, and a PhD at Nottingham University (1953).

Beneath his shy exterior, Lawley was a man of piercing intellect, prodigious memory, wry humour, deep scholarship, liberal views and iron-clad integrity. Happiest working at the bench, he wrote concisely and elegantly, in longhand, standing at tables piled with papers, moving from table to table until the manuscript was completed. He took great pleasure in conversation, enriched by his wide interests, which included jazz, dogs and old trams.

In 1983, he became professor of chemical carcinogenesis at London University London. After retiring nine years later, he continued to work in the ICR's Haddow laboratories at Sutton, Surrey, for many more years, enhancing the lives of those who worked alongside him with his congenial company.

In January 2003 the ICR honoured the achievements of Brookes and Lawley

by naming a £21m laboratory after them. It is devoted to research on the genetic nature of cancer and is located next to the Haddow laboratories.

A devoted family man, Lawley is survived by his wife, Pauline, his daughter, Fiona, his sons, Guy and Hugh, and four grandchildren.

1946:

John Ernest Powell-Jones (Charterhouse) died in 13 January 2012 aged 86. Having served as a Lieutenant in the army from 1943–5, he came up to Univ. as a Fletcher Scholar to read History, and got a First. He also received the Beit Prize and the Robert Herbert Memorial Prize. His son, Sir Mark Jones, Master of St. Cross College, has kindly provided the Editor with this obituary, a version of which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on 21 February 2012:

John Powell-Jones represented Britain abroad in an exceptionally varied career that spanned four continents and thirty five years and took him to trying and sometimes dangerous posts in Africa, South East Asia and Latin America.

Already an outstanding pupil at his preparatory school Copthorne, he won a scholarship to Charterhouse in 1938. There he was part of a small group of clever boys, much influenced by their headmaster, Robert Birley, whose schooldays were overshadowed by the belief that they, like their fathers, faced early death in a world war. Still he flourished there, became head of school and won a scholarship to Oxford before being called up in 1943. In fact he was called up only in time to serve in the Rifle Brigade in Palestine, where he spent a year under canvas trying without much success to combat Jewish terrorist organisations like Irgun Zevai Leumi and the Stern Group, before going up to University College, in 1946 to read history. Powell-Jones loved history: he read voraciously all his life, and he wrote succinctly, grammatically and elegantly—well-formed thoughts in a well-formed hand. He got a first class degree and gained entry to the Foreign Office, as did a fellow undergraduate, Ann Murray, who he married in 1949.

His first overseas posting was in Bogota, Colombia, then a rather difficult and dangerous place. Uruguay was threatened next, but happily after a period in London marked by his central involvement in Anthony Eden's negotiation of the Baghdad Pact, it was to Athens that he went next in 1955. Britain was still a Great Power in a Greece then impoverished by years of war and Civil War. Powell-Jones thrived. He learnt Greek and strode through the mountains to distant and otherwise inaccessible villages—occasionally followed more or less grudgingly by the rest of his family and a laden donkey—and he and his wife made friends with a wide range of Greeks and British expatriates. They were young and handsome and in demand.

An interval in London was followed by a posting to Leopoldville [later Kinshasa] where, as first secretary and for a crucial period *Chargé d'Affaires*, he ran the British mission at a time when Britain was deeply involved with the United

Nations intervention and the fate of the secessionist movement in Katanga. It was another dangerous place, with young men with guns everywhere, and a pistol under the pillow at night; and the Russian ambassador was eaten by a crocodile. Powell-Jones became ill and illness lost him a coveted next job, and he found himself in London doing work less exciting and challenging than before. His marriage broke up and he was in the mid-1960s a lonely and unhappy man.

Then he met and married Pamela who became the mainstay of the second half of his life. They were together in Singapore where Powell-Jones was Political Adviser to the Commander in Chief, in Athens under the Colonels, and then in Phnom Penh where he was our ambassador at a very difficult time—towards the end of a brutal and bloody civil war—a tragedy resulting he believed from American policy in the region. Their residence was hit by a rocket and Pamela had to be evacuated to Thailand.

Senegal, Powell-Jones's next post, was more peaceful, though being ambassador to Guinea, Mali, Mauretania, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands as well as Senegal kept him busy. After that he was the UK's ambassador and permanent representative at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, where he negotiated tenaciously and very successfully to secure British interests in the treaty finally agreed in 1982, only to see Mrs Thatcher persuaded by Donald Rumsfeld that Britain should join the USA in rejecting it (a decision reversed by Robin Cooke in 1998). Finally he was British ambassador to Switzerland, a very agreeable job for a man who loved walking in the mountains and who admired the orderliness and cleanliness so characteristic of that country.

He was a member of Waverly Borough Council, for eight years, and of Womersley Parish Council of which he was vice-chairman for twelve. He is survived by his wife Pamela and two of his three children.

Powell-Jones wanted things to be right and he minded when they were wrong. He had strong opinions, vigorously expressed, about many things and many things drove him to exasperation. But he was always good hearted, anxious to do the right thing, generous where he saw need. Despite being of a generation which valued the stiff upper lip he was easily moved, blaming this on his Welsh ancestry—of which really he was proud. He was modest—reluctant ever to make claims for himself. He was a brave man who faced his own death with exemplary courage. He was honest and straightforward. Above all he was, at heart, a loving man.

Gerald Leonard Solomon Rothschild (St. Pauls) died on 13 August 2011 aged 86. Having read History at Univ., Gerald Rothschild became a diamond broker. For many years he was a senior executive and then managing director of the brokerage firm, I. Hennig & Co. He left the organization in 1989, but returned to the business in 1995, setting up his own brokerage house. His company later obtained one of the first DTC sites for the developing diamond industry in China.

Gerald Rothschild was much respected in his profession. Avi Paz, the

President of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses (WFDB), said: “Gerald was the impeccable English gentleman, whose gracious manner often hid from view his massive contribution to the diamond industry over the past 60 years. As our business grew, with new production and trade centres being set up in different countries, he more often than not was at the forefront, nurturing companies and individuals who eventually would become major players. The diamond community will miss Gerald’s vision and innate understanding of our business. On behalf of diamond bourse members from across the WFDB, I send condolences and best wishes to his family”

Moti Ganz, President of the International Diamond Manufacturers Association (IDMA), paid this tribute: “One cannot underestimate the role that Gerald has played in our industry since the late 1940s, and in particular in the establishment of diamond cutting centres in Israel, India and China. The part he played in establishing a steady rough diamond supply for industries that were just getting their feet on the ground was absolutely critical for their eventual success. His place in these centres’ history books is absolutely assured. At an age that most of his colleagues would have been enjoying retirement, Gerald pushed on, still serving as an industry pioneer. We will remember him with admiration and thanks.”

His son Christopher came up to Univ. in 1982.

1947:

Leslie Joseph Wardle (Wyggeston GS, Leicester) died on 12 Apr 2011 aged 96. He read English, having served in the East Yorkshire Regiment from 1937–47. He was Director of Social Services for Lancashire County Council from 1971–8.

1948:

Ernest Reginald Beaumont (Wakefield GS) died on 1 January 2008 aged 80. He had been suffering from Alzheimer’s Disease for some years. Having served in the Fleet Air Arm, Reginald Beaumont came up to Univ. as a Freeston Scholar and read History. He then joined the oil industry, working for Shell-Mex, for whom he became a marketing service manager.

John Christopher Beck OBE (Rendcomb College) died on 14 February 2012 aged 86. Having served with the Somerset Light Infantry and South Wales Borders in Indonesia and Burma (1943–7), Chris Beck came up to Univ. to read for a shortened course in History, returning as a regular officer after graduation. His son Oliver has kindly sent the Editor the following obituary:

Chris, as he was always called, was born in 1925 in Richmond, Surrey where his father was studying theology after a wartime as a Captain in the South Staffordshire Regiment and RFC and, after armistice, time as an actor, policeman and in the RAF.

Chris was educated at Rendcomb College in Gloucestershire, an education curtailed in 1943 when he joined the Somerset Light Infantry at 18. He was selected for officer training and sent to India in 1945 shortly after VE day. Chris was commissioned into the South Wales Borderers and was involved in anti-guerilla action in Indonesia and later Burma. He was promoted to Captain and commanded 354 Field Security Section in Maymyo, Northern Burma in the lead up to independence.

Returning to the UK for demobilization in 1947 he decided to undertake the Univ. shortened course in History, graduating in 1950. During his undergraduate years he rowed bow in the College 3rd VIII, taking 7 bumps in the 1949 season. On graduation he married Cynthia Roche-Kelly and rejoined the Army with a regular commission in the RAEC.

During the 1950s Chris's five children, Simon, Oliver, Celia, Jon and Sebastian were born, in wherever the latest posting happened to place the family. Chris was selected for Army Staff College in 1956 and, on completion, transferred to the Intelligence Corp attaining the rank of Major. In the early 1960s he ran the Army Intelligence unit in Cyprus. He managed to combine this with acting in, and then directing, the annual Shakespeare play held in the ancient Roman amphitheatre of Curium. His Bottom had to be seen to be believed.

Chris left the Army in 1965 but continued his public service as a technical adviser to the MoD until retirement in 1985, including attachments in Moscow (pre-Glasnost) and Ottawa. During 1975 he was honoured with an OBE for his services to the MoD.

On retirement Chris moved away from his beloved Watford Football Club to Sulgrave in Northamptonshire where he threw himself into village life. He took part in many village activities and was elected churchwarden soon after his arrival. He loved the administrative challenge of maintaining a 14th century church and was proud of way the church marked the millennium with a new stained glass window. He was active in local politics, local societies, the British Legion and various old comrades associations from his time in school, university and the Army. He also relished the long holidays which he took with Cynthia across Europe and North America. Cynthia became progressively ill and, sadly, died in 2008.

Chris maintained his friendships from school, Univ., the Army and others he met on his way through life and, although many have succumbed to the passage of time, he will be missed. He leaves five children and ten grandchildren.

John Grantham (Radley) died on 23 May 2008 aged 81. He read Modern Languages at Univ., having serviced in the Army. On leaving Univ., he entered the Civil Service, working for a time in GCHQ. In the mid-1950s he changed career, teaching English in Germany, and then from 1958 he was a member of the editorial staff of Harrap's German Dictionary.

Andrew Charles Markus (Manchester GS) died on 7 April 2012 aged 81. Godfrey Fowler (1950), Emeritus Professor of General Practice and Emeritus Fellow of Balliol College, and sometime Univ. College Doctor, has kindly written this tribute:

Andrew came to Univ. as a War Memorial Medical Scholar in 1948. He was born in 1930 in Budapest to a Hungarian Jewish family who had converted to Roman Catholicism. His father was co-director of a structural engineering firm which was involved in large projects such as building bridges across the Danube.

The family decided to migrate to England in 1939 and settled in Derbyshire. Nine year old Andrew was sent to a boarding school where he was very unhappy, so much so that he ran away twice! As he lived in the catchment area of it, he went on to Manchester Grammar School where he was much happier and excelled there. From MGS he won a scholarship to Univ.

I first met him when I came up to Univ. in 1950 from my school to do medicine. Like Andrew, I was one of four medics in my year. Although I was close to my three contemporaries, one of whom (Michael Whitehouse) was a University Mountaineering Club climbing partner, I became friendly with Andrew because he seemed to take an interest in me even though I was his junior, two years behind him. But little did we think then that we would become close friends for the next 62 years! It was many years before he talked about his Hungarian background and when he did tell me about it, he said his silence about this was because he always wanted to give the impression of being a typical English schoolboy—which he did!

We overlapped at Univ. for one year only. Then Andrew moved on to University College Hospital (UCH), London to do his “clinical”. In those days, virtually all Oxford (and Cambridge) pre-clinical medical students transferred to London Teaching Hospitals for their clinical medical education because there were no established clinical schools in Oxford (or Cambridge). And, if you were “academic” and not a rugger player destined for St Mary’s or Guys, UCH was the place for you. The Univ. medical Fellow was Dan Cunningham—a young Edinburgh trained respiratory physiologist (who was also medically qualified). He encouraged us to think of ourselves as medical scientists.

In 1954 I followed Andrew to UCH but was two years behind him. I felt very junior to him as he was then close to qualification as a doctor. When he qualified, he was appointed to the top Junior Hospital posts at UCH. He then took the examination for Membership of the Royal College of Physicians and was one of the few who passed first time. National Service in the Royal Air Force followed, but not before he had married his St. Anne’s College medical contemporary Pat who had been a clinical student at Bart’s.

We then all assumed that Andrew would pursue a high-flying specialist or medical academic career and were greatly surprised when he took the step which brought us really close together. In 1960 he and Pat became GPs in a medical

practice in Thame, just outside Oxford.

I had returned, after my “house jobs” at UCH, to join a general practice in 1958 in the middle of Oxford. So I was delighted that Andrew had come to Thame and I did what I could to encourage them in their decision. He and our wives remained very close friends spending much time and many holidays together.

As a GP, Andrew made a huge contribution over nearly 40 years to the health care of the people of the small market town of Thame. He was also for about 20 years a member of the Town Council and for some time Mayor.

He was an excellent teacher, initially of young doctors engaged in general practice training programmes. Then in 1978, when Oxford University established an academic Department of General Practice (under my leadership), he was involved in the teaching of medical students and was appointed University Tutor. He also became a Fellow of Green College where students had a remarkable affection for him. He was also appointed a Fellow of the Royal College of General Practitioners and for many years an Examiner. He had a particular interest in mental health and published in 1989 (jointly with Murray Parkes) *Psychological Problems in General Practice* (OUP).

Walking, especially mountaineering, was an enthusiasm. With Andrew and Pat, my wife, Sissel, and I enjoyed many adventurous walking holidays in the UK, Norway, the Alps and the Himalayas. He was also very interested in music (especially opera) and photography. He had a particular talent for photography and had many exhibitions, the last one only a few weeks before he died.

He was very proud of their 5 children, one of whom was at Univ. (Pippa Robinson 1983), and their 14 grandchildren. He died at home, as he had wished.

John Timothy Arthur Smith (Rugby) died on 31 December 2011 aged 85. Tim Smith read Jurisprudence at Univ., and then worked as a solicitor in Birmingham. His father Leslie and brother Geoffrey came up to Univ. in 1897 and 1940 respectively. Tim’s widow Elizabeth has kindly sent the Editor the following obituary:

Tim was born in Edgbaston in Birmingham in 1926. His father’s family were Unitarians and his mother’s Quakers. He went to West House Prep School, which he greatly enjoyed, and then on to Rugby. His brother Geoffrey was killed in 1944 in Holland, and Tim was eager to follow him in the army. Eventually he was accepted and was for a time in Signals, when he learnt to drive army lorries in North Wales. He was then sent to Catterick and commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant, just as the war ended. He was posted to India where he served with the 4th Army Division as a gunner.

When he was at Rugby his father took him to Oxford to see Sir William Beveridge who agreed to his admittance to Univ. when the war ended. Unfortunately on his return to the UK he was told that there was no place for him.

He protested, and was interviewed and admitted in January 1948, when he had to catch up on a missed term's work.

At Univ. he very much enjoyed being tutored by Norman Marsh. He rowed in the College 2nd VIII, and acted in *Measure for Measure* as an idiot constable. It was an amazing period at Oxford, with all the much older undergraduates who had been in the services. I was at St. Anne's, and we met in the summer of 1949. We married in August in 1950 against some parental opposition as Tim still had his three-year articles to take. He was articled to Will Sharpe of Sharpe Pritchard and passed his exams in June 1953 in spite of a very vocal baby girl and a burst appendix in May that year.

This was followed by two years at Richards Butler specialising in commercial law. In 1955 we moved to Birmingham and he joined his father's firm of Lee Crowder which was then its 250th year. He was Chairman of the Birmingham Law Society and served on the London Law Council for 17 years. In 1981 we moved to an old farmhouse in Worcestershire and he retired in 1991.

In 2002 we moved to Chipping Campden. He then had skin cancer and prostate cancer and a weak heart. He was also going blind with glaucoma. He was, however, amazingly unfazed by all his problems.

We had four daughters in all, and five grandchildren. He took huge pleasure in the company of his family, and the loss of our youngest daughter Rebecca, who was killed by a rogue lorry on the M4 in 1982, was a terrible shock.

When Tim was at Catterick he won the British Empire Medal for conspicuous gallantry for saving a fellow cadet from drowning when they were crossing the River Swale in spate by rope. It amused him greatly, because when he was in the cadet corps at Rugby he was invariably seen marching in one direction away from his fellow cadets. Being Tim, his was the *right* way!

Tim greatly enjoyed gardening and salmon fishing in Scotland, and also classical music. In the letters sent to me after his death, he was constantly described as a perfect gentleman.

Univ. played a huge role in his life, and he loved being asked back to gaudies and other College events.

1949:

Gerald Francis Cronin (Finchley GS) died on 9 November 2011 aged 84. His son Gerard has kindly sent the Editor the following obituary:

Gerald Francis Cronin died suddenly at his home after a heart attack on 9th November 2011.

Gerald was born in 1927 in Highgate, North London, an only child who lost his mother when he was 14, and his father just 7 years later. He attended Finchley Grammar School, where he excelled both academically and as a keen sportsman. He set a school record for the mile run, which remained unbroken for many years

after he had left the school. He also played cricket to a high standard (on one occasion playing at Lords), and enjoyed football and tennis. While at school he developed an interest in Newcastle United football team, which continued throughout his life—much to the bemusement of his family, as he admitted to no connection whatsoever with Newcastle!

He won a place at University College Oxford to read History (specialising, as he remembered it, in the early medieval period), which he took up after completing his National Service. While at Oxford, Gerald met his future wife Margaret, a teacher in London. They married in 1953.

After coming down from Oxford with his degree, Gerald spent several years at the Bank of England before deciding to take articles with a firm of chartered accountants in Lincolns Inn.

Shortly after qualifying as a chartered accountant, Gerald moved his young family up to Nottinghamshire where he took up the role of Company Secretary at Hoveringham Gravels Ltd; and, in that capacity, played a significant role in the flotation of the company on the London Stock Exchange in 1963.

In 1966, and now with three children (two sons and a daughter), Gerald decided to move the family back down to London, where he became Company Secretary of Hawkins Developments Ltd. That company flourished, ultimately floating on the London Stock Exchange; becoming known as Wellco Holdings plc, and ultimately Grosvenor Group plc. The family settled in Ealing, West London, which remained the family home until Gerald's retirement from the role of Managing Director of Grosvenor Group plc in 1987.

On his retirement, Margaret and he moved down to Hove, in Sussex. They remained in close touch with their friends in Ealing, and made a new circle of valued friends in Hove. Throughout his retirement, Gerald gave generously of his time, and of his expertise as an accountant and a businessman, to various charitable causes in the Brighton and Hove area. Margaret's passing in 2005, after a brief battle with cancer, was a grievous blow to him. However, he kept himself active and busy, with his charitable work and with his family, right up until his sad and unexpected death, at home, from a heart attack on 9th November 2011. He is survived by his three children (Gerard, Philip and Sarah) and five grandchildren by whom he will always be dearly loved and greatly missed.

Leslie Crawford McCracken (Winchester) died on 11 July 2008 just before his 80th birthday. He read History, but went down without taking schools. He later joined the National Trust, becoming Regional Information Officer for the Trust's Yorkshire Region in 1976, and then the Trust's Centres Liaison Secretary in 1982. He retired in 1993.

1950:

Professor Paul-André Crépeau (Montreal University) died on 6 July 2011 aged

85. He came to Univ. as a Rhodes Scholar to read Jurisprudence. This obituary by Professor Daniel Jutras appeared on the website of the Law Faculty of McGill University, and is reproduced with his permission:

The Faculty of Law learned with great regret of the passing of Professor Emeritus Paul-André Crépeau on Wednesday, July 6, 2011, at the age of 85.

Professor Crépeau was one of Canada's greatest humanists. His penetrating intellect, the depth of his intellectual cultivation, his extraordinary knowledge of Civil Law, his boundless energy, his sound judgement, and his great tact and discretion, all explain why he became a model for several generations of legal scholars and practitioners. Thousands of students cherish life-long memories of their time with Professor Crépeau, as he invited them to immerse themselves in the millennial tradition of the Civil Law as well as its modern and particular expression in Quebec. He remained vibrant with his passion for the law, which he transmitted with so much enthusiasm to his students and colleagues, right to the end of a life devoted to teaching, research, and public service.

Prof. Crépeau dedicated his life to the advancement of learning in private law. A professor at the Faculty of Law of McGill University for more than fifty years, he is the author of over 130 academic books, articles and presentations. At the age of 84, a few weeks before his death, he could still be found in his office at the Faculty of Law, hard at work on a project addressing the fundamental principles of the law of contract.

Paul-André Crépeau was at the very heart of the reforms that have left their mark on Quebec society since the 1960s. From 1965 to 1977, he presided over the titanic task of Quebec's Civil Code Revision Office, skilfully guiding and energizing the work of more than two hundred researchers, students, lawyers, notaries and judges, in a process of careful study and consultation, blazing the trail for the new Civil Code of Québec, which came into effect in 1994. With his colleague Frank R. Scott, Prof. Crépeau prepared the Report on a Draft Bill concerning Human Rights and Freedoms, which inspired the National Assembly in formulating the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms of 1975.

Prof. Crépeau founded, and led for more than twenty years, the Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law, at McGill University, which is to this day a gathering place for dialogue between and among the greatest experts in civil law, both from Quebec and overseas. The Centre has remained faithful to the research priorities established by its founder: it devotes its activities in large measure to the publication of leading works in comparative law, as well as to the development of a legal vocabulary which fully reflects the richness of the languages of the law in Quebec, through the publication of remarkable dictionaries and bilingual lexicons. In this regard, Prof. Crépeau was one of the pioneers of jurilinguistics in Canada. As part of the ceremony bestowing the Prix du Québec awards in 2008, it was fittingly highlighted that "he made it possible for our legal

system to reclaim its identity, due to the aptness, the rigour and the beauty of his use of language”. From 1976, Prof. Crépeau held the Arnold Wainwright Chair in Civil Law. He was also Director of the Institute of Comparative Law for a decade.

Paul-André Crépeau was born in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan. He completed both Bachelor of Arts and licentiate degrees in philosophy at the University of Ottawa, and a licentiate in law at the University of Montreal. After he was called to the *Barreau du Québec*, Prof. Crépeau (as he was to become) was awarded a Rhodes scholarship and undertook graduate studies in law at Oxford University, which he completed in 1952. He then earned a doctorate in law at the University of Paris (with the grade “Très Bien” and the Prix Robert-Denney), and also a *diplôme supérieur* in comparative law from the *Faculté internationale de droit comparé de Strasbourg*. Thereafter, Paul-André Crépeau came back to teach law in Montreal, first at the Université de Montréal, then at McGill University. As a member of the handful of career law professors that were just settling into Quebec’s law faculties at that time, Prof. Crépeau quickly became the leading light in private and comparative law, ensuring that the influence of Quebec and of McGill’s legal thought would spread throughout the world. He was a visiting professor at the law faculties of Strasbourg, Edinburgh, Louisiana State University, Vienna, Poitiers, and Tulane. One of the world’s leading experts in comparative law, Paul-André Crépeau served as president of the International Academy of Comparative Law, as a member of the Canadian delegation to the Hague Conference, as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and as a member of the prestigious working group of Unidroit (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law) in Rome, with respect to the codification of the principles of international commercial contracts. As the years went by, Prof. Crépeau became the very embodiment of Quebec Civil Law on the international stage.

This extraordinary career earned him all honours. Prof. Crépeau received in turn the *Croix du mérite* and the title of *Chevalier du mérite* in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Malta), the Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Medal, the Édouard-Montpetit Medal, the *Barreau du Québec* Medal, the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada Medal, the Medal of the Québec Society of Comparative Law, the Ramon John Hnatyshyn Award for Law of the Canadian Bar Association, the *Prix Droits et Libertés* of the *Commission des droits et libertés de la personne du Québec*, the *Prix Léon-Gérin*, the *Barreau de Montréal* Medal, and the *Prix Georges-Émile-Lapalme*. Paul-André Crépeau was also invested as an Officer, then as a Companion of the Order of Canada, as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, as an Officer of the *Ordre national du Québec*, as a Chevalier of France’s *Ordre national du mérite*, as a Killam Research Fellow, as an *Advocatus Emeritus*, and as a Commandeur of France’s *Ordre des Arts et Lettres*. Eight universities in Canada and in Europe have conferred honorary doctorates upon him.

A colossus has passed away today. McGill University's Faculty of Law is deeply sorrowed by the death of a man who for so long knew how to express and embody all the poetry, the richness and the deep roots of the Civil Law tradition in Quebec.

The Faculty offers its most sincere condolences to the spouse of Paul-André Crépeau, Madame Nicole Thomas, to his children Philippe, Marie-Geneviève and François, and also to his grandchildren.

Edward Lewis Ellis (Ardwyn GS, Aberystwyth) died on 2 March 2008 just before his 86th birthday. He came up to Univ. to do a D. Phil. in History. He was a Lecturer at Ruskin College in 1950–62, and then returned to Aberystwyth to be a Lecturer in History at the University there, eventually become a Senior History Lecturer. Among his books were *The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1872–1972* (1972, revised ed. 2004), *Alexandra Hall, 1896–1986* (1986), and *TJ: A Life of Dr Thomas Jones, CH* (1992).

Geoffrey Reginald Tyler (Manchester University) died on 28 April 2012 not long before his 92nd birthday. Having studied French at Manchester University, he came up to Univ. to study for a Diploma of Education. During the war he had been an Armament Supply Officer in the Admiralty.

On going down from Univ. in 1951, his first job was as a teacher at Barrow-in-Furness Grammar School, but he then became an administrative assistant, to the School of Education at Manchester University in 1953–5, and then held various posts in Cheshire, Wiltshire, and Buckinghamshire Local Education Authorities. He served as Vice-Principal at the Mid-Essex Technical College, Chelmsford, in 1965–9, and Principal of Ealing Technical College, London, in 1969–75. He was appointed the first Director of the East Sussex College of Higher Education in 1976, and then served as Associate Director of Brighton Polytechnic in 1978–9. In his retirement, he was Governor, then Vice-Chairman, and then Chairman, of Eastbourne College of Further Education in 1979–93, and then Chairman of Corporation, at Eastbourne College of Arts and Technology in 1993–2001. His final post was as Vice-Chairman of Sussex Downs College in 2001–7.

He was awarded an OBE in the New Years Honours List of 2004 for his services to education. He was also a keen composer and singer, who published books of songs for children, as well as songs, carols, and settings of the Anglican liturgy. Settings of the *Jubilate* and *Nunc Dimittis* by him were sung at his memorial service. Mr. Tyler's widow Margaret has kindly sent the Editor a copy of an address delivered at this occasion, by Dr. John Blake, former Principal of Sussex Downs College, from which these extracts are taken:

Geoffrey was the ideal Chair of Governors. The experience and sagacity of someone who had seen it and done it all before was invaluable. Whatever turned

up, Geoffrey always knew the right thing to say and do. This was never better illustrated than by Geoffrey's role in the acquisition of the Computing Devices land and building in Eastbourne in 1995, a purchase which led to the creation of the new Eastbourne Campus.

The deal was clinched at a meeting with a senior representative of the American company that then owned Computing Devices. A key moment was when the representative attempted to renege on the gentleman's agreement that had been made for the purchase, to which Geoffrey's riposte was that it was therefore clear that Mr. Dolan was (and this is a direct quote) "*no gentleman*". The deal went through on the original terms. It was entirely fitting, therefore, that in 2005, the newest building on the Eastbourne Campus was named "Tyler House".

Working with Geoffrey was always a beneficial experience. I especially remember visiting partner colleges in Rouen with him and on the way back stopping off at a supermarché, following him around, and being introduced to St. Emilion, Pouilly Fumé and other excellent French wines!

In addition to his busy and successful professional life, Geoffrey was a man of many talents and interests. He was a King's Scout, Scoutmaster and Cub Master. He played hockey for many years and he was a member of Willingdon Golf Club for over 30 years. His abiding passion was music. He was an active member of choral societies and choirs in Manchester, Aylesbury, Ealing and Eastbourne.

Geoffrey was a good and trusted friend and companion—welcoming, supportive, loyal, kind, understanding, caring and compassionate. He was thoughtful and wise, always a reliable source of good advice, sound judgement and common sense, and a calming influence on those around him. He was a very important and respected educationalist, a champion of further and higher education for many years. We all—family, friends and colleagues—will miss him greatly.

His widow adds: "Geoff was always so grateful for the five years of university education he received at Manchester and at University College and was always determined to give back to society what he had received."

1951:

David Rhys Jones (High Storrs GS) died 16 July 2012 aged 80. He read English at Univ. A full tribute will appear in next year's *Record*.

1952:

Vincent Herbert Arneaud (St. Mary's College, Trinidad) died on 14 May 2011, shortly before his 97th birthday. Antony Edwards, the Honorary Secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the Oxford University Society, has kindly compiled this tribute for the *Record* with the assistance of Mr. Arneaud's widow:

Born in Trinidad in July 1914 to parents of French descent whose ancestors

migrated from the south of France to Louisiana, USA, and the Caribbean Islands, Vincent Arneaud joined the Colonial Customs service in 1933 upon completing his secondary education at St. Mary's College, Port of Spain. At various times in his life he played football, cricket and cycled energetically, though not competitively.

His working life was entirely dedicated to the Government: he spent the first 20 years of it within the Customs Service, rising from 4th Class Clerk to Principal Officer, with time out for a one year academic course at University College, Oxford, attending the 2nd Devonshire Course in Colonial Service Administration in 1952–3.

On the basis of this training Vincent transferred to the Ministry of Labour as a Principal Officer for three years, then served under the Solicitor General and Attorney General as Principal Officer and Clerk of Indictments. He later served respectively as Assistant Secretary in the Organisation and Methods Division in the Ministry of Finances, Director of Classification and Compensation in the Personnel Department, and Chief Personnel Officer, before finally retiring in 1970 as Director of County Co-ordination in the Prime Minister's office.

His career thus spanned the last nineteen years of British control of the county and the first eighteen years of its independence. From 1955 to 1964 he was involved in a total of two Commissions of Enquiry, one Board of Enquiry, and two Working Plans on the Civil Service, enjoying over that period two professional training courses in England, and a tour of four English counties under the aegis of the Association of County Councils while Director of County Co-ordination.

Twice a widower, in 1991 he married Josephine Hutchinson of Barbados, having visited her house at the suggestion of a friend, and enjoyed very nearly 20 years of happy married life with her, passing away less than three months before his 97th birthday. Vincent and Josephine together attended the very first meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the Oxford University Society in 2008.

1953:

David Carol Beresford-Williams (Reading University) died on 28 September 2011 aged 82. His widow Mary writes: "He did National Service in the Navy, serving as SBA at Gosport Hospital. He came up to Univ. to read for a Diploma in Education and while there he saw Roger Banister run the Four Minute Mile. In 1954, he married Mary Elliott of Watford, Herts. They had one son, Andrew, born in 1969.

"On going down, David followed a career as a schoolmaster, teaching Geography at Westcliffe High School, Essex, in 1955–7, before becoming an assistant master at Exmouth Grammar School, Devon, in 1957. In 1964 he moved to the Lakes School in Windermere, and taught Geography there before moving to Turnford, Herts., where he was Deputy Head. In 1969 he was appointed Head of Llandrindod Wells High School where he combined four schools into one. In 1974 he was appointed Head of Churston Grammar School, Devon, where he stayed

until he was forced to retire by his first heart attack in 1978. He was 48.

“David had 33 years of retirement during which time he fitted out a yacht, sailed it, and cruised on P&O ships many times, taking videos of his experiences.”

Martyn James Lomas (Manchester Grammar School) died on 24 January 2012 aged 76. He came up to Univ. originally to read Classics, in which he was awarded a First in 1957, but then stayed on for three years more to read Physics. He then worked for ICI for many years, in Teeside, Welwyn Garden City, London, and even São Paulo, Brazil, and then for the British Sulphur Corporation. He retired from work in 1996, and in his retirement led groups in the University of the Third Age at Welwyn Garden City in Latin, Roman History, and Spanish. He met his wife Rosalie when she was studying Classics at St. Hugh’s College. They married in 1961 and had two sons, one of whom, David, came up to Univ. in 1984. His widow writes of Martyn that “He always remembered Univ. fondly and the College friends he made during his seven years in Oxford.”

1956:

Mohammed Ibrahim Khan Khalil (Peshawar University) was reported to the College in January 2012 as having died some time ago. He came up to Univ. on a Pakistan Probationer’s Course (Civil Service). On his return home, he joined the Pakistan Civil Service, serving as Deputy Commissioner for West Pakistan in 1963. In 1967–73 he was Pakistan’s permanent representative to F.A.O. at the UN. In 1987 he was appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive of the Federal Bank for Cooperatives of Pakistan, and in 1990 he became Head of the Civil Service in Pakistan.

1957:

Rodney McLoughlin (Rochdale GS) died on 29 March 2012 aged 73. Having read English at Univ., he went to work for Pergamon Press in Headington in 1961. In the 1970s he became an English teacher, working with sixth form students in Rochdale, first at Greenhill School and later Hopwood Hall College. In 1973, he became a free-fall parachute instructor at the Midland Parachute Centre in Staffordshire. Rod’s daughter Amanda has kindly provided the Editor with this extract from the eulogy delivered at his funeral:

“Rod excelled at school, but was far from a model pupil, with a natural disdain for authority figures. Whilst he was at Grammar School, the Queen visited Rochdale, and all pupils were required to turn out and wave flags. Rod bunked off that day, and hid away with a good book.

“Despite his somewhat rebellious approach to schooling, his natural intelligence and ability earned him an open scholarship to Oxford where he studied English at University College.

“Rod thoroughly enjoyed his student days and partied hard. He was a member of the Jazz Society along with his good friend, the renowned trumpeter, Doug Whaley. Rod played the saxophone—and would earn his beer money by playing any evening, any bar that would have him and his band. Although he managed to fit in some studying along the way he never the less found his way onto the front page of the *Daily Mirror* after celebrating one May Day a little too well. The headline read something like ‘Shame of Oxford Students’ with a large picture of Rod sat sleeping it off by the river still holding his saxophone!”

She adds: “My father blended a great love of literature and scholarly study with a great sense of mischief and a love of music, drinking and friends. So although he was passionate about his studies (and continued this forensic approach to language and literature until he had a stroke in 2004) he may not have been the most diligent student in his year. Nonetheless, he was extremely happy at Univ. and was extremely proud to have the privilege to study there, especially because he came from a working class family in Rochdale who could not have afforded to send him there had he not won an open scholarship. His enthusiasm for his days at Oxford was infectious and it led me to follow in his footsteps and also study English Language and Literature, but at St Anne’s College (1995–8). Rod was survived by his three children Amanda, Will and Patrick.”

1958:

Cyril David Sayers (Maidstone GS) died on 23 May 2012 aged 74. Having read Geography at Univ., David Sayers became a town planner, first working for Berkshire County Council, and then back in his native county with Kent County Council, until his retirement.

1959:

James Lewes Vardon (St. Edwards, Oxford) died on 29 September 2011 aged 70. His father Sidney (Jim) had come up to Univ. in 1928, and died in April 2011, and not long before his own death James had written an obituary for his father which appeared in last year’s *Record*. The Editor is most grateful to James’s widow Gillian for providing the following obituary:

James came up to Univ., his father’s old College, in 1959 to read Jurisprudence. Although he would never have claimed to be a talented sportsman, he was an enthusiastic cricketer, and continued to play with a London club after going down. His best game, however, was tennis, which he did not play competitively at Oxford but which was a great source of pleasure and relaxation for many years after. While at Oxford, he met Gill, who was at St. Hilda’s, and they were married in 1965.

As an undergraduate, James had already laid long-term plans for his future. Instead of pursuing the law as a profession, he became articled to a firm of

Chartered Accountants; once qualified, he was employed by Occidental Petroleum, a job which took him to Geneva for two years. On returning to England he moved to Marine Midland, an American bank with a merchant banking operation in London. From there he went to Security Pacific Bank, which entailed a move to Los Angeles, and then to Southeast Bank in Miami, Florida. His last move was to join Manufacturers and Traders Trust, a New York bank based in Buffalo, as Chief Financial Officer. He and his family stayed there for thirteen years, becoming deeply involved in local cultural organisations, especially the theatre, which was always a major interest. It must be emphasised that all this took place before bankers acquired their present reputation as evil, untrustworthy characters: James was always noted—even notorious—for his personal frugality and professional thrift and integrity. Although he could be abrasive to competitors, he was regarded with great respect and affection by his colleagues and subordinates.

M&T Bank prospered greatly during James's tenure there, and it came as something of a shock to his employers when he carried out a long-cherished plan of retiring on his 55th birthday and returning to England. He and Gill settled in Somerset in a former farmhouse which they enthusiastically renovated. Among the many pursuits occupying his retirement were gardening, antique auctions, European travel and a newly-discovered love of Baroque music. Sadly, this blissful existence was to be cut short: multiple myeloma was diagnosed in 2001, and ten years of aggressive therapy and determined and repeated rehabilitation followed. Substantial periods of remission allowed James to pursue his usual interests, and only two years before his death he was able to spend a wonderful vacation in Southwest France with his three daughters, three sons-in-law, and nine grandchildren, in whom he delighted.

1960:

Alexander Hargreaves Morton (Rugby) died on 1 December 2011 aged 69. Sandy Morton came up to Univ. to read Classics, but switched to Arabic and Persian for his Finals. His father and older brother, both called Kenneth, came up to Univ. in 1925 and 1959 respectively. Through Sandy's brother William, the Editor has obtained kind permission from Professor David Morgan to reprint here a shortened version of an obituary by him published in *Iran: the Journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies*:

Alexander Morton—universally known as Sandy—was born on 11 April 1942 in Multan, in what is now Pakistan. His father was a member of the Indian Civil Service. Back in England he was educated at Rugby, and went on to read Classical Moderations at University College, Oxford, gaining a First. But then, fatefully, instead of reading Greats, he switched to Arabic and Persian. After receiving his Oxford BA, he moved to the School of Oriental and African Studies in London to work on a PhD under the supervision of Professor Ann Lambton. He never

completed his thesis, a fact of which Professor Lambton tended, in earlier days, to take a rather dim view. Nevertheless, she knew outstanding scholarly ability when she saw it, and in later life was emphatically of the opinion that, in the words of Professor Charles Melville in his address at Sandy's memorial service, "he was without doubt the finest Persianist of his generation."

His long association with the British Institute of Persian Studies began with two successive terms as a Fellow of the Institute in Tehran, in 1964/5 and 1965/6. Later he became Assistant Director of the Institute, from 1970 to 1976. The Institute's Director during Sandy's term of office, Professor David Stronach, writes that "I think it is true to say that all of us stood in unreserved admiration of Sandy's integrity, intelligence, and good company."

After Tehran he worked for a time at the British Museum, and then became Lecturer, later Senior Lecturer, in Persian at SOAS. He ultimately took early retirement from SOAS in 1999. Not long after he was appointed there, my wife and I decided to move from our flat in a handsome Georgian terrace in Camberwell. We sold the flat to Sandy—as someone remarked at the time, "How very sensible: no need even to change the dictionaries"—and there he remained for the rest of his life, apart from a few weeks in a hospice near the very end. He had been seriously ill with cancer for some time, but when he finally died on 1 December 2011, it came rather suddenly.

Sandy was a shy man, not at all easy to get to know well, though abundantly worth the effort. For myself, living under the same roof as him for a year, when I was a Fellow of BIPS in 1973/4, is what did the trick (I also liked dogs, so I got on well with Sandy's terrier, Snoopy). His sense of humour was very pronounced, but subtle and deadpan—so much so that it could sometimes entirely escape notice. To give one example, in Tehran he gave a lecture, to a large and appreciative audience, on "Junayd of Ardabil". In the course of his lecture, he remarked of Shaykh Safi al-Din's fairly obscure sufi predecessor, Shaykh Zahud, that "he was something of a backwoods *pir*¹." Not even a flicker of a smile. The English members of the audience collapsed in laughter, while everyone else looked distinctly puzzled: what had been said, they wondered?

As a scholar, Sandy was a student of detail and its wider implications. It is difficult to imagine him writing a broad survey of some major historical subject. Indeed, he did not really write books as such, though there are three which have his name on the cover: *A Catalogue of Early Islamic Glass Stamps in the British Museum* (1985), Michele Membré, *Mission to the Lord Sophy of Persia (1539–1542)* (1993 and 1999), and *The Salijūqnāma of Zahīr Al-Dīn Nīshāpurī* (2004). The *Catalogue* is self-explanatory. Membré is an annotated translation. And *The Salijūqnāma* is a critical edition of a Persian text. The books are an important representation of some of Sandy's research fields. Glass stamps and

¹ A *pir* is a Sufi master [Ed.]

coins were one; and the critical examination of texts—particularly, though not exclusively, Persian texts—was another. Many of his articles show that Sandy was a Persian textual scholar of a very high order indeed. He was perhaps not enormously prolific but his work, in all its fields of interest, consistently maintained a quite remarkably high standard; and it is safe to predict that it will last.

I suspect that Sandy would have been surprised by how much, already, he is missed. He was, to say the least, an unobtrusive person. But those who knew him well have lost an immensely valued friend, and those who worked in any of his fields of interest a singularly acute though (almost) always a very courteous critic. Many of his former students, some now distinguished scholars in their own right, would readily acknowledge that they owe most of their Persian to the fact that they were exposed to the teaching of a man whose knowledge of the language and literature was perhaps, in his generation in England, uniquely profound. I was never myself formally his student; but I am one among many who, as a matter of course, always took their difficulties with Persian text to Sandy to solve—as he almost invariably did. And as for Persian Studies, it has lost a scholar who, in his particular areas of study, was in a class of his own.

1962:

James Russell Gunson (King Edward VII, Sheffield) died on 23 March 2012 aged 68. He had been suffering from lung cancer. A strong Labour supporter, he retained his interest in UK politics to the end. The Editor is very grateful to Jim's daughter Gillian for supplying the following tribute:

Jim was born on March 1, 1944 in Sheffield, UK to George Charles and Marjorie (née Russell) Gunson. He spent the first few years of his life living with women: his mother, his grandmother, two aunts, a great aunt and “Jimmy” all stayed in his grandmother's home while the men of the family were away fighting in World War II. His father returned from the war in 1946 and his beloved sister Pat was born in 1949, but the family didn't move into their own house until 1950.

Jim showed academic prowess from an early age and was accepted into first the top boys' grammar school in Sheffield, and then on to University College in Oxford where he received a BA First Class in Mathematics in 1965. Following that was Durham University, where he received a PhD in High Energy Particle Physics in 1968. He moved to Canada that year to do a post-doctoral fellowship at Carleton University in Ottawa, which beat out the more prestigious Stanford University for his attentions only because it responded first.

Jim moved to Vancouver in 1970 where he started a teaching career in Mathematics at Douglas College (and then Kwantlen College in 1981) that would last for 34 years. During that time he took part in various faculty associations and education councils, several times as Chair. He also furthered his studies with a

MEd in Higher Education from UBC and a MSc in Computer Science from SFU, both in the late 1980s.

Jim married Bertha Katherine (Bert) (née Penner) on December 31, 1983, with whom he shared the best years of his life. And he has a daughter, Gillian Heather Ruth (born 1977), from a previous marriage.

It was through his hobbies and interests that Jim's personality shone. Photography was one craft which spanned his entire life; his sister remembers his teenage self taking over the family kitchen as his dark room at night. Jim took thousands of photographs over the years of family, friends, plants and his travels. He embraced digital and studio photography in the last decade and enjoyed participating in the Surrey Photography Club.

Jim's choral singing was another passion which started in his youth. He would join many college, church and community choirs during his life, including Amabilis Singers and St. John's Shaughnessy, and he and his wife ran their own choir Skylark in the 1990s. In 2006 he played the Major General in Kwantlen Music Department's production of *The Pirates of Penzance*.

Gardening was another strong interest, and one he combined with photography. He was part of the Alpine Garden Club in the 1970s and volunteered at Darts Hill Garden Park in more recent years. His back yard is a testament to over 25 years of love and hard work by him and his wife.

Jim's hobby of ceramics is also one that will stay with many, as he made countless mugs, teapots, vases and goblets for friends and family. He enjoyed the ceramics classes at Kwantlen and being part of the Fraser Valley Potters Guild. He would often make a pot with its recipient in mind, so the final product was more special than just the clay and glaze from which it was made.

Jim passed away from lung cancer on March 23, 2012. He will be missed by his wife Bert; his daughter Gillian; his sister Pat (Malcolm) Scoffield; his niece Hannah (Graeme) Sarson and great nephew Jacob; his nephew Chris (Michelle) Scoffield; his in-laws, nephews and nieces; and his cat Monty.

David Hargraves Hodgson (Sydney University) died on 5 June 2012 aged 72. He came over to Univ. as a Rhodes Scholar, and received a D. Phil. in Law. A fuller tribute will appear in next year's *Record*.

Elijah Kent Hubbard (Yale): news has just reached us that Elijah Hubbard died on 27 September 1992 aged 53. He came up to Univ. to read English. In later life he spent some time teaching English literature in Manhattan, but was also known as a photographer, travelling throughout Latin America and the southern United States, documenting the lives of farmers and fishermen.

Anthony Reginald Weston (King's School, Pontefract) died in 2009 aged 65. He came up to Univ. to read History, but changed to English. Having first worked on

the investment side of the National Provincial Bank, he became a schoolmaster, working in North Yorkshire. His children Thomas (1993) and Victoria (now Pratt) came up to Univ. in 1993 and 1994.

1969:

Professor Roland Joseph Newman (St. Clement Danes GS) died on 14 May 2011 aged 83. Coming up to Univ. as a mature student, he read PPE, and then stayed on to get a D. Phil. in 1977 with a thesis titled *The Relationship between Central and Local Government : a Case Study of the Oxford Inner Relief Road Controversy, 1923-74*, later published as *The Road and Christ Church Meadow*, in 1980. On going down, he joined the staff of Oxford Brookes University (then still known as Oxford Polytechnic), and became Reader in Architecture there from 1976–93. He was also Head of the Postgraduate Research School there.

1974:

Frederick Morris Gifford Ferguson (Dundee High School): news of Frederick Ferguson's death reached us in July 2012. He would have been 56 years old. He read Jurisprudence at Univ., but also played rugby for the College. He was called to the Bar in 1978, and specialised in cases involving white collar crime and serious criminal offences.

Stephen Michael Mazzier (Brighton College) died on 5 January 2012 aged 56. A Mathematics Exhibitioner on coming up to Univ., he read Jurisprudence. Two friends, Gordon Stewart and Maurice Allen, have kindly written this obituary for the *Record*.

Stephen ("Maz") Mazzier came from Brighton, the adored only child of David and Rene Mazzier. A clever schoolboy with a keen interest in sports and games of all kinds, he excelled at Mathematics and, despite winning a place at Univ. to read Jurisprudence, he was awarded a Maths Exhibition on the back of his performance in the Entrance Exam. Mathematics' loss was to prove to be the law's gain.

A popular student with his colleagues, Stephen lived his College life to the full. He took part in a plethora of activities. His speed made him a natural winger at rugby and when he caught the ball—to be fair, not a given—he was close to unstoppable. He was a 2nd XV fixture for all his three years at Univ. Although nature designed him to be a 3rd XI football player (and he captained the team with pride), his pace was from time to time utilised by the College 1st XI. He terrorised opposition full-backs and his own team's centre-forward (crossing was not a strength) in equal measure. The three of us also played for the College Lawyers' XI—whose delight it was to put the Scientists' XI to the sword once a year—and, after going down, the Old Univ XI which (once...) similarly despatched the then current Univ. XI. Maz was also a bustling wicketkeeper at cricket for the Utopers

XI in the summer, excelled at table football, represented the college at bridge and croquet and readily put on the nosebag when the Sir William Anchor Society organised a dinner. He also rowed at two for the ill-fated Univ. Football VIII that contrived to be bumped (and holed) before Magdalen Bridge when top of the bottom division in 1976. The resulting pile-up of boats almost prevented Summer VIIIs being completed that day as was even noted in a piece in *The Times*. One of the two authors of this piece shared in the ignominy although it was Maz who was quick to indentify the event's potential for retrospective amusement and a photograph of the melee of boats always had a special place on the wall of his loo.

The reader might wonder how Maz found time for his studies in and among all this. Well, Maz loved to recount the story of his Master's Collections at the end of first year. The Master, Lord Redcliffe-Maud, and Maz had to listen to one of our tutors explain (somewhat forcefully) that Stephen had failed fully to grasp the niceties of land law during the previous term. But when the tutor had finished, the Master, hardly missing a beat, said: "Splendid! We're *delighted* to have you at the college." His Lordship knew a rounded human being when he saw one. The irony of the Collections story is that Maz went on to get a good Second and become a highly talented and successful real estate lawyer.

Away from Univ., Maz was a devoted supporter of Brighton FC and the three of us were at Wembley for the FA Cup Final against Manchester United famous for the commentary moment towards the end of the first match with the scores level: "...and Smith *must* score!". Well, Brighton's Smith did *not* score and United won the replay 4-0 (which pleased only one of the three of us). Stephen was a dedicated player of *Ultimate*—that is, competitive—frisbee. His team, the Battersea Boleros, competed all over the world including in a number of World Championships. Maz was also a fearless skier and equally adept at après-ski.

After coming down, Stephen in due course became a partner in his uncle's solicitors' firm in Chelsea and developed a highly regarded real estate practice. His intellectual ability combined with his natural charm were a formidable combination and success was assured.

Stephen met and then fell in love with and married Sophie, also a lawyer, and their Putney home became a hub for social activities. There were always friends in for drinks or round for dinner and there always seemed to be folk from far-flung parts of the world dropping in and staying for a few days. In due course they were blessed with two daughters, Imogen (Midge) and Phoebe, of whom Maz was so proud. Inheriting their parents' sporting abilities, they are highly talented gymnasts and have competed for some years across the country. Love is spending your weekends in Stoke watching gymnastic events.

Having hardly suffered a day's illness in his life, it was Stephen's cruel misfortune to be struck down by a highly aggressive form of cancer which defied all modern medicine's and Stephen and Sophie's attempts to resist it and overwhelmed Maz in a matter of months. To the end, he was humbly brave and

stoic. Stephen is and will be sorely missed by Sophie and his daughters and his many friends.

1975:

Mark Andrew Copping (Perse School) died suddenly on 21 July 2012 aged 55. He read Jurisprudence at Univ., and went on to practise as a solicitor in London. A fuller tribute will appear in next year's *Record*.

1977:

David Tapuwa Hatendi (University of Rhodesia) died on 12 March 2012 aged 59. He came up to Univ. as a Rhodes Scholar, first to study for a Special Diploma in Social Studies, and later for a D. Phil., which he was awarded in 1987. The following obituary appeared on the website of Rhodes House, and is reproduced here by kind permission:

The Rhodes community is shocked and deeply saddened at the sudden death overnight of Dr David Hatendi (Rhodesia & University College 1977), the National Secretary to the Rhodes Trust for Zimbabwe.

David Tapuwa Hatendi (22 May 1953–12 March 2012) was born in Marandellas (now Marondera), east of Harare, and was a student at Peterhouse, Marandellas, and then at the University of Rhodesia (now the University of Zimbabwe), from which he graduated with a BSc (Sociology) in 1976.

As a Rhodes Scholar in Oxford (1977–80), David undertook postgraduate study culminating in a DPhil in Politics, writing on the political impact of multinational corporations in Zimbabwe, 1965–76.

Immensely charming and popular, David was also very active in the extra-curricular life of University College and the wider University of Oxford. He took part in cricket (including playing for the Authentics), squash, hockey, and athletics, served as President of the Oxford University Africa Society, and was President of the Shakespeare Club, and a committee member of the Gridiron Club.

David married Angelina Musewe in University College Chapel in January 1980, and they have three children.

After working with the merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell and then the International Finance Corporation in the early 1980s, David served with the World Bank from 1982 to 1990. An Executive Director with NM Rothschild from 1991 to 1995, David was Managing Director of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa from 1996 to 2004, when he became CEO of NMB Bank. In 2007, David founded dt Hatendi Private Equity Advisors.

In 2009, David Hatendi succeeded David Morgan as the National Secretary to the Rhodes Trust for Zimbabwe, responsible for the Rhodes Scholarship selection process in the Zimbabwe.

The Warden of Rhodes House, Oxford, Dr Donald Markwell, said: “David was

a dedicated and discerning National Secretary whose contribution to the Rhodes Scholarships was deeply appreciated.

“His was a generous spirit and a powerful mind. He was a lively and entertaining companion, and an immensely warm host. David and Angelina were always a delight to see, both in Oxford and in Harare.

“Our hearts go out to Angelina and to the Hatendi family, to whom we send our love and deepest sympathy.”

David is believed to have suffered a heart attack. His funeral was held at Peterhouse School, Marondera, Zimbabwe, on Thursday 15 March.

L.G.M. writes: “As official obituaries make clear, David Hatendi had a distinguished career in high finance. This could surprise no one who knew him as a graduate in the Univ. of the late 1970s. Growing up when Rhodesia was dying and Zimbabwe was being formed, he could have been forgiven for having difficulties to overcome. In the event such difficulties simply failed to materialise. He took to Oxford with aplomb. Outgoing by nature and the best possible company, he was a presence at every level of College life. He was an accomplished sportsman. He was an urbane President of the Shaker. His decision to marry in the Chapel merely emphasised his delight in the place. It was a memorable occasion, at which his mother sang, impromptu, for sheer joy.

“A strong sense of humour carried him through all situations. Once, he was stopped in Catte Street by a policeman who suspected that his bicycle might not have been up to the required standard. Rather brusquely, the constable asked if David understood English. There was an immediate response; ‘Oh yes, constable, I believe that I have grasped the fundamentals.’ His passing at a relatively young age is a terrible loss for his country and for the many people in Univ. who held him in high esteem.”

1979:

Prof. Bryan Keith Shelley (Appalachian State Univ. and Bread Loaf School of English, Vermont) died on 9 February 2010, shortly before his 62nd birthday. He came to Univ. as a postgraduate and got a D. Phil. in English, appropriately enough, with a thesis on Percy Shelley. He became Assistant Professor of English at Campbell University, North Carolina. His brother Stan has kindly provided the Editor with the following obituary written by Professor Donald Reiman:

It is my sad task to inform fellow Romanticists of the death of Dr. Bryan K. Shelley. Bryan K. Shelley was born in North Dakota, raised in western North Carolina, studied at Bryan College in Tennessee, earned masters degrees at Appalachian State University at Boone, NC, and at Bread Loaf at Middlebury, VT. Then Bryan fulfilled a dream when he became the latest Shelley admitted to University College, Oxford, and went on to earn his D. Phil. in English at the

University of Oxford.

In 1994 the Clarendon Press published Bryan's dissertation, *Shelley and Scripture: The Interpreting Angel*, an innovative study that examines P. B. Shelley's use of ideas and imagery found in the Christian scriptures in order to express aspects of the poet's own world view. In addition to an Introduction that treats PBS's thought in relationship to the Gnostics, eight more chapters explore aspects of PBS's knowledge and his use of the Bible focused on specific periods (e.g., "The Jacobin Jesus") and major writings ("Providence and Prometheus", "The Theology of A Defence of Poetry") and a very useful "Appendix: A Biblical Reference Guide to Shelley's Poetry".

I mention these details because this very scholarly and valuable book seems not to have been utilized as much as it should be. One explanation for this neglect was surely the unhappy history of Bryan Shelley's health, which prevented him from participating in academic activities almost from the time that his book appeared. On August 20, 2002, I received an email message from him that startled me. Bryan said that for about six years he had been suffering from a serious but diagnosed condition. Not until his kidneys failed and he collapsed (also suffering a minor stroke) did the doctors finally figure out that he had "Wegener's Disease, a form of vasculitis. Since it is a relatively rare condition, my doctors did not think to check for it". After surviving on dialysis from November 1999, Bryan waited for years to receive a kidney transplant. When that goal was achieved, one of the kidneys became cancerous and caused his death.

1981:

Dr. Rosemary Bryce Stevenson (Glasgow University) died on 15 November 2011 aged 51. She came down to Oxford to study as a postgraduate in Classics. The following obituary appeared in *The Herald* on 26 December 2011, and is reproduced with the permission of the Herald & Times Group:

Rosemary Stevenson, who has died aged 51, was a senior civil servant in the Department for International Development (DFID) who was involved in many important development projects, including a term as alternate director of the World Bank.

Born in Glasgow to Allan and Jane Stevenson (née Bryce), she was educated at Hillhead Primary in Glasgow and Claremont High School, East Kilbride, and went on to study Classics at the University of Glasgow. While an undergraduate, she took the historic Blackstone Chair examination, a trial undergone by only the very able and very brave, and was awarded the Cowan (Blackstone) Medal for her oral answers to questions on Latin texts. She graduated in 1981 with a First in Classics and was awarded the Herkless Prize for the top woman arts graduate of her year.

From there she went to University College, Oxford, to study for a DPhil, which

was published a few years later as *Persica: Greek Writing about Persia in the Fourth Century BC*. It was in Oxford she met her future husband, Owen Watkins (they married in 1994).

Having passed the Civil Service recruitment exam as one of the top entrants in her year, in 1984 she joined the Overseas Development Administration, as it was then. Her love of travel contributed to the great satisfaction of working in this Government department. Her posting to Ghana, in 1990–4, as first secretary for development in the British High Commission, proved to be an early highlight of her career and she came to love the country and developed a lasting interest in Africa. It was typical of her that she was not content to remain a distant official, but got involved in the academic life of the country by giving up some of her spare time to teach Classics at the University of Ghana.

On her return she worked in the Eastern European section of the Know How Fund, which provided funding for technical assistance to countries of the former Soviet bloc. In 1998, when the UK held the Presidency of the European Council, she worked in the Presidency Unit.

This was followed, in 2000–4, by a post as UK alternate director of the World Bank and counsellor (development) at the British Embassy. Returning from Washington, she was appointed to the secretariat of the Commission for Africa, which was founded in 2004 by Tony Blair and counted Bob Geldof among its commissioners.

She served as deputy director, policy and research, and was involved in producing the Commission's 2005 report, *Our Common Interest*.

Having left the Civil Service in 2008, she continued her international development work as a consultant, working for, among others, the World Bank and DFID. In 2009 she travelled to St Helena, a British overseas territory in the South Atlantic and one of the most remote islands in the world. She had been commissioned to report on the proposal to build an airport on the island, to which she brought her characteristic qualities of insight into the issues and understanding of the needs of people on the ground. Her report reflected the majority view on the island, that an airport should be built without delay, and detailed the consequences of not doing so. In November 2011 the British Government finally signed the contract to allow construction to begin.

Her recent consultancy work for the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the OECD produced a series of reports assessing progress on development in Africa. She was the overall editor of the 2011 report, launched in Addis Ababa on November 16, which has been widely acclaimed.

She was outstandingly generous to many charitable projects, not only with money but also with unpaid time and expertise. She was appointed as a member of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in 2008 and had been due to take over the chair of the Evaluation Committee in January 2012.

Many Commonwealth Scholars owe their awards to her great insight. Also

from 2008 she served on the board of the Lloyds TSB Foundation (this year as deputy chair), which seeks to tackle disadvantage by supporting local, regional and national charities, to which she brought a keen understanding of how to support disadvantaged people.

She loved life and lived it well and was a determined but always good-natured participant in any kind of contest, whether running in the Marine Corps marathon in Washington or playing golf at her local club.

She maintained close family ties and had a wide circle of friends, many long standing. From her undergraduate days participating in Glasgow University's Alexandrian Society to her 2002 election as one of the first women members of the Athenaeum, one of London's most notable clubs, she combined an essentially quiet style with a great sense of fun.

She had a cheerful, hospitable and companionable disposition which will be fondly remembered by her colleagues, her many friends and her family—her husband Owen, sisters Kathleen and Barbara, brother Jim and niece Eleanor.

1984:

Helena Anne Thorley née Boyle (Lancaster Girls' GS) died on 20 September 2011 aged 45. She read Chemistry at Univ., before becoming a University Administrator at Keele University.

Mark Andrew Lambert (Berkhamsted) died on 8 February 2012 aged 45. He read Chemistry at Univ. A fuller tribute will appear in next year's *Record*.

1988:

Mark Gareth Clayton (Kingsdown Comprehensive) died on 11 June 2008 aged 38, but news of his death has only just reached us. He read Zoology at Univ.

Other Deaths:

Janet Day, the widow of Dr. Colin Day (Weir JRF 1963–4, Fellow in Chemistry 1964–92 and Emeritus Fellow 1992–2001), died on 28 August 2011.

DEGREE CEREMONIES 2012–2014

Changes in Degree Ceremonies

Important changes are being made by the University in the arrangements for degree ceremonies, starting in June 2013. This will mean that next term (Michaelmas 2012) current students on undergraduate or graduate taught courses will be asked to choose a graduation date in 2013. By the end of January 2013 it should be clear which of those ceremonies still have spaces for supplication by Old Members. Old Members wishing to supplicate for Degrees should contact Mrs Jane Vicat, the Welfare Registrar, for information. Her email address is jane.vicat@univ.ox.ac.uk.

Up to June 2013 the old degree ceremony system continues and the College will present graduands at the following ceremonies

Saturday a.m., 20 October 2012: Full
Saturday a.m. 3 November 2012: Full
January 2013 (in absentia only)
Saturday a.m. 2 March 2013: Full
Friday p.m. 3 May 2013 – THERE IS STILL SPACE AT THIS CEREMONY
Saturday a.m. 4 May 2013: Full
Saturday a.m. 18 May 2013: Full
Saturday a.m. 8 June 2013: Full

Dates for the new system are

Monday p.m., 22 July 2013: principally for BM BCH, research students, MAs, and 'historic' graduands
Friday a.m., 26 July 2013: principally for undergraduates and research students
Saturday p.m. 27 July 2013: principally for undergraduates
Monday p.m. 29 July 2013: principally for undergraduates
Monday a.m. 16 September 2013: principally for 9 month Masters graduands
Saturday p.m. 21 September: principally for 9 month Masters graduands
Saturday a.m. 9 November 2013: principally for 12 month Masters graduands
Saturday, p.m. 10 May 2014: principally for research students, MA awards, and 'historic' graduands

Each graduand will be allocated 3 guest tickets for the Sheldonian. The College will be offering hospitality to graduands and their guests at a Garden Party on the day of each ceremony.

Please note

The College can present *in absentia* candidates at any degree ceremony.

When supplicating for more than one degree at a single ceremony a candidate may be presented *in person* for only one degree (normally the highest degree) but may be admitted *in absentia* for other degrees at the same ceremony.

Once a candidate's name has been submitted to the Degree Conferrals Office 15 days before the ceremony, no withdrawal from the ceremony is permitted without the Vice-Chancellor's express permission. This means, for example, that a graduand who arrives late for a ceremony will have the degree conferred at the ceremony *in absentia*, instead of *in person*.

Details of the changes and other relevant matters may be read on the University website <http://www.ox.ac.uk/students/graduation/ceremonies/>

Some Useful Telephone Numbers Code for Oxford: 01865

The Lodge 276602

The Master	<i>Professor Sir Ivor Crewe</i>	
Master's PA/Secretary	<i>Mrs. Marion Hawtree</i>	276600
		FAX 276985
	E-mail: marion.hawtree@univ.ox.ac.uk	
College Registrar	<i>Miss Helene Augar</i>	276959
	E-mail: helene.augar@univ.ox.ac.uk	

Academic Office

General Enquiries		276601
Senior Tutor	<i>Dr. Anne Knowland</i>	276673
Academic Services Manager	<i>Ms. Verity Pavitt</i>	276951
Academic Support Administrator	<i>Ms. Kristiana Dahl</i>	276601
Admissions Manager	<i>Miss Amy Sims</i>	276677
Schools Liaison Officer	<i>Ms. Jane Lewis</i>	286565
		FAX 276790
	E-mail: academic.office@univ.ox.ac.uk	

Student Welfare Office

Pro-Dean for Welfare	<i>Rev. Dr. Andrew Gregory</i>	276663
Welfare Registrar	<i>Mrs. Jane Vicat</i>	276662
	[<i>Degree Ceremony Bookings</i>]	
		FAX 276790
	E-mail: jane.vicat@univ.ox.ac.uk	

Alumni & Development Office

Development Director	<i>Mrs. Heather Ebner</i>	276986
Alumni Relations/Events Officer	<i>Ms. Julie Monahan</i>	276682
Annual Fund Manager / <i>maternity cover</i>	<i>Mr. Chris Major</i>	286208
Communications Officer	<i>Ms. Sara Dewsbery</i>	276988
Research & Database Officer	<i>Mr. Rob Moss</i>	286569
Development Assistant	<i>Ms. Charlotte Macdonald</i>	276674
Gift Administrator / <i>part time</i>	<i>Ms. Frances Lawrence</i>	276674
		FAX 276670
	E-mail: development.office@univ.ox.ac.uk	

Dean of Degrees	<i>Dr. J.D. Bell</i>	276791
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Domestic Bursary	<i>For booking guest rooms</i>	276625
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SCR Steward	<i>Signing on for dinner - High Table</i>	276604
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RECORD

OCTOBER 2012

This form serves two purposes: the maintenance of an accurate address list of Old Members and the collection of news items for the *News, Notes and Networking*. We value our close contacts with Old Members so please help us to keep track by completing and returning the form *if you have changed your address* or if you have news of *a change of job, marriage, award etc.* about which you would like us to know.

FULL NAME (and name at Admission if different)

MATRICULATION DATE (THE YEAR YOU CAME UP)

If you prefer to use your maiden name please tick

☐

ADDRESSES (Please tick preferred address for correspondence.)

HOME:

BUSINESS:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

NEWS ITEMS

Please return the form to: *The Development Office, University College, Oxford, OX1 4BH.*