



VOLUME 93

FOR MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

The Eagle 2011



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Eagle

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Volume 93



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ARTICLES

ARTICLES



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
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Message from the Master

Sitting down to write this message prompts me to reflect on the many events that have taken place in the College during the first half of our Quincentenary year. My strongest impression so far is that this anniversary is forging new and lasting links between the different communities that make up the Johnian family. So many of the celebratory activities during the year have brought together in new ways our students, staff, alumni and Fellows – and indeed on many occasions their families and friends – to emphasise yet again that St John’s is a very special institution indeed, whose whole is so much greater than the sum of its parts. It has given me enormous pleasure on many occasions during the year to watch long-standing friendships being renewed, and to see new interactions being developed between those who share the common bond of being members of the collection of like-minded and mutually supportive individuals that represents this unique and remarkable College.

The Quincentenary celebrations began in February with a pair of spectacular performances of Haydn’s *Creation* (surely nothing could be more appropriate!) first in the College Chapel and then in London, at St John’s, Smith Square, which revealed in spectacular fashion the astonishing quality and versatility of our marvellous Choir. Both performances were packed out and both received rapturous responses and tremendous reviews in the press. The Choir also toured America at the end of the Lent term, a trip that generated standing ovations after every single concert, and culminated in a spectacular performance in New York that was followed by a splendid reception hosted by the Johnian Society of the USA. I was privileged to be present on this occasion and at a dinner the following day in Toronto, allowing me to thank in person a large number of our alumni who live in North America for their tremendous support of the College in so many different ways and with such infectious enthusiasm. And indeed last summer, my wife, Mary, and I made a ‘pre-anniversary tour’ to meet and express our gratitude to Johnians in Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Back in Cambridge, we celebrated the anniversary of our Foundation – 9 April – with a wonderful dinner that brought together members of the current community of the College, including as many Fellows, staff and students as we could pack into the Hall. On 27 April we were deeply honoured when HM the Queen and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh came to visit us to mark our Quincentenary year, spending nearly three hours with us just two days before their grandson’s wedding! After looking round First Court, including inspecting the newly restored remains of the Old Chapel, the Royal party lunched with Fellows and students

in the splendour of the Combination Room. The Queen and Prince Philip then joined a Garden Party on the Backs, and talked to many of our current students, staff and Fellows who had gathered together on this historic occasion. On a perfect spring day, with a clear blue sky, it was a marvellous experience for us all, including the hundreds of scarlet-blazered flag-waving children from the College School who lined Second Court as the Queen and Prince Philip made their way to the Backs, and gave them a spectacular farewell at the end of a day that is surely etched into the memories of everyone who was present.

Then came May Week, and the Quincentenary Ball. Rumours were rife about this event, particularly as wildly inaccurate stories about unlimited budgets and the names of those who had been booked to perform were circulating everywhere, including in the national press. But astonishingly, in the light of such publicity and high hopes, the event lived up to all expectations, not least with a firework display that was breathtaking even by Johnian standards, and the appearance of a veritable forest of daffodils in Second Court in honour of William Wordsworth. With many returning Johnians joining current members of the College, and again helped by glorious weather, a record number of people made it through to the survivors' photograph after an unforgettable night. Then, with scarcely a break to catch our breath, we were into our first Quincentenary Week, during which more than a thousand Johnians and their guests enjoyed a vast array of events ranging from ghost walks and tours of the College kitchens (separate events I hasten to add) to lectures and discussions on topics including the best way to elect politicians and the experience of sailing single-handed around the world.

As well as expressing my deep personal appreciation and admiration of all those who took part in these events, and indeed in a host of others, I want to express my profound thanks to all those whose efforts and energy made them possible. There are too many for me to name individually, but I must draw attention to the enormous debts of gratitude that we owe to the President, Mark Nicholls, the Domestic Bursar, John Harris, and the Head of Alumni Relations, Helen Morgan, for their truly heroic efforts, and sometimes seemingly superhuman powers, in bringing everything together and somehow keeping the whole show on the road. And I'm afraid they can't put their collective feet up yet, as there is much more to come. Mary and I are just setting off to join a special party for staff and their families and friends on the Backs, and in little more than a month we shall be entering our second Quincentenary Week, as well as looking forward to reunions of members of the LMBC and of those involved in Field Sports, and anticipating concerts at Ely Cathedral and the Royal Festival Hall, to mention just some of the events we have in store for the rest of the year.

Let me say, too, that we could not have embarked on our celebrations and gatherings on the scale that I have described without the extraordinary generosity of many Johnians who have underwritten part, or in some cases all, of the costs associated with them. The unique level of Johnian philanthropy is reflected just as dramatically in the extraordinary success of the St John's College Campaign, which I am thrilled to announce is poised to reach its initial target of £50 million, well ahead of schedule, breaking all records and providing the foundations and inspiration for the years ahead. Full details of the results of the current Campaign, and also of our exciting plans for the future, will be announced in due course, but I cannot resist making some comments here. Four years ago about one Johnian in fifty had donated to the College. Today, it is approaching one in five, and still rising. This transformation, and indeed the resulting success of the Campaign as a whole, is a direct consequence of the brilliance and imagination of our Development Director, Stephen Teal, and his colleagues in the Development Office, aided superlatively by our Campaign Board and by many others – such as the students who put so much time and effort into our extraordinarily successful telethons. In summary, I should like to express my profound gratitude to everyone involved for their efforts and achievements, and indeed to thank all Johnians for their outstanding support of our marvellous College.

Elsewhere in this volume of *The Eagle* you will be able to read much about the College in its 500th year, and in the 767 pages of the magnificent new *St John's College: A History* (copies of which are free to all Johnians as the result of the great generosity of a donor) about earlier events in the story of St John's. The range of activities and levels of achievements of Johnians of all eras never cease to astonish me. St John's is truly a remarkable institution and Mary and I should like to say what a huge privilege we feel it is to be part of such an amazing place, and to thank profusely the vast number of people within the College community who show us levels of kindness and friendship that are as astonishing and humbling as they are so greatly appreciated.



Professor Christopher Dobson
Master of St John's College



A Royal Visit for St John's – 27 April

Message from the Senior Tutor

Another year has passed and we have just seen another year group of Johnnians leave the College. The day of General Admission is filled with much happiness but it is also heartbreaking to see our students leave the College. We have grown so fond of each one of them and we have accompanied them through many ups and downs during their time at the College. We have led and guided them through the many challenges of the Tripos and we have helped them develop into Johnnians. We are very proud that St John's College could make these young men and women successful not only in their exam results but also in preparing them for their important future roles in our demanding society.

This year St John's had one hundred and fourteen Firsts including four starred Firsts. This accounts for sixteen more Firsts than last year, whilst the number of students taking undergraduate examinations has been exactly the same as in the previous year. Johnnians came top of Part II Physiology, Development and Neuroscience, Part II Physiology and Psychology, Part II Psychology, Part II Theology, Part IIB Social Anthropology, Part IA Geography, Part II Chinese, Part II Arabic, Part I Economics, and the Prelims to Part I Anglo-Saxon Norse and Celtic. Among our finalists it has been particularly exciting to see three of our four Chemical Engineers and three of five Historians achieving first-class results as well as both of our Asian and Middle Eastern Studies finalists. Three of our Part II Mathematicians were ranked among the top seven out of two hundred and twelve in the whole University and all of our seven Part III Mathematicians achieved Distinction or Merit. In Classics Part I two of our students ranked second and fourth out of eighty-two, and in Anglo-Saxon Norse and Celtic Prelims to Part I two of our students ranked first and second out of twenty-four. In English sixteen Johnnians achieved seven Firsts and for the Part IB Mathematicians seven out of thirteen Johnnians obtained Firsts. These are just some particular examples of excellence but as I mentioned in previous years, the success of the College and its members cannot be simply measured with numbers. Instead, it is individuals and their own progress and development as a whole person which is our focus. The College puts great emphasis on developing our students' communication and interdisciplinary skills, their interaction and presentation skills and encourages the use of the benefits of living in our great collegiate environment. It was particularly moving to see a number of our students improving by two complete classes during their time at St John's and one of our students managed to improve even from a third class in the first year to a first class in the final year!

The most recent official UK finalists survey, in which 4,500 Cambridge students and 43,000 students in the whole of the UK participated, has shown that among

all Cambridge colleges St John's is the college for which students expressed the highest satisfaction rate; 95% of our students would recommend us highly to prospective students whilst the University average is only 87%, the other colleges between 73% and 94% and the UK average is just 81%. Furthermore, for questions regarding learning satisfaction, living satisfaction and general support satisfaction, St John's invariably ranked among the top five colleges in Cambridge. The survey also showed that the five main reasons for applicants to choose Cambridge are teaching quality (99%), University reputation (97%), Institution and Departmental reputation (95%), Cambridge's top ranking position (88%) and our truly outstanding research quality (85%).



With the introduction of the A* grade at A-level our standard admissions offer is now A*AA as a minimum and in some subjects even A*A*A. Our own research shows that even before the A* was introduced most of our successful admissions candidates would have already gained at least one A* and in most cases even A*A* or higher. Therefore, in terms of numbers, the introduction of A* has in fact made little difference to our admissions process. But the A* has become for us a valuable tool to keep our candidates' motivation high between December interviews and their A2 exams. Whilst, for example, a pre-A* grade candidate who had achieved 90% at AS level would have only required 70% at A2 in order to achieve the required A, nowadays the same candidate is required to keep his or her progress at the same level of at least 90% to achieve the necessary A* at A2. It has been shown in numerous studies, including our own research, that the A2 modules are better predictors of Tripos success than AS modules and that an excellent performance at A2 modules seems necessary as preparation for the challenges of our demanding Tripos. It is interesting that in most science subjects a high performance level in the most relevant A2 modules is the best predictor for Tripos success, whilst for most Arts and Humanities it is a general high level of performance at A2 that matters more than performance in any specific

subjects. In the same correlation studies we also showed that our interviews are very much the decisive factor in the admission process. This is when we can best test the potential to excel in the Tripos independent of preparation, training and background of any kind and we can challenge the candidates to think on their own.

The world is currently going through uncertain times in many ways and universities will have to respond to a number of challenges over the next few years but rather than fearing challenges the College seizes them as real opportunities for progress. The College is always eager to review and improve our already outstanding collegiate environment. More importantly St John's is well known to introduce major novel and leading initiatives at times when they are particularly important. One recent example is the change in room licence agreement for our undergraduates. All our undergraduates now have use of their own College rooms for the whole period from the end of September until the end of June including the vacations. In this way we responded as the first Cambridge college to an increased need for academic and collegiate provision during the Christmas and Easter vacations. Our students' progress and success is very much at the centre of our priorities. Whatever the challenges there is no doubt that Johnians will remain among the very top few to take the world forward and solve some of its major problems.



Dr Matthias Dörrzapf
Senior Tutor

Message from the Development Director



Stephen Teal

The opening chapter of the new College history, written by Richard Rex, is required reading for those of us trying to raise funds for St John's. John Fisher was, among many other things, a consummate fundraiser. According to Dr Rex, Fisher 'rounded up' the early donors and 'like all great fundraisers, [he] was ruthless in turning personal connection to corporate profit'. He continues: 'It is always easier to persuade others to give if you lead by example, and Fisher's greatest contribution to building up the endowment of St John's was his own massive personal investment.' Sad to report, I am about as ruthless as a ring-tailed lemur... and as wealthy as one. I can only hope that the end

of my career is similarly divergent from that of Fisher.

In spite of any inadequacies on my part as a fundraiser, the College's collective efforts have now brought in a remarkable £42 million, making it the most successful fundraising college in Cambridge. The generosity and loyalty of so many Johnians has been almost overwhelming.

Since the current Campaign (with a target of £50 million) was launched in 2008 much has changed in the world of higher-education funding. The full implications of the new tuition fees system may take a little time to become entirely clear but it's a reasonably safe assumption that St John's will need a significant boost to its endowment if it is to attract and support the very best students, continue to be a world leader in teaching and research, and offer the extra-curricular opportunities that are central to the collegiate experience. So much so that the initial target for the Campaign is widely referred to as the 'first £50 million'. Much more on this to follow...

As you'll read elsewhere in this and other publications, the Quincentenary currently dominates much of our time and thinking. The Royal visit, the 'legacy' projects and the inevitable feasts have all been wonderful but the most gratifying aspect of 2011 to date has been the response from Johnians all over the world. The Quincentenary Weeks are virtual sell-outs, the 2011 champagne and other merchandise are doing a roaring trade, May Ball tickets were more elusive than those for the Olympics, and the aforementioned College history has been either collected or ordered on an impressive scale. There is a palpable sense of pride and excitement within and without the physical boundaries of the main site.

I only know two jokes about fundraising, and here is my favourite (the other involves squeezing lemons and a fundraiser from Harvard). It's not that funny but I suspect Bishop Fisher might have smiled wryly at it.

That notable philanthropist Andrew Carnegie was once on the verge of writing a cheque for \$60,000 to support a rather famous symphony orchestra. As his pen hovered over the cheque book, he suddenly looked up and said to the expectant fundraiser: 'Surely there must be lots of other music lovers out there? Here's what I will do – if you can find donors to give you \$30,000, I will match it.' With that he slapped shut the book and sent the fundraiser on his way. The very next day, said fundraiser called at the Carnegie residence and was granted another audience. He had already raised the \$30,000 and, most impressed, the great man was as good as his word. As he handed over the donation he said: 'May I ask the names of the other donors?' The reply came, 'Mrs Carnegie'.



Stephen Teal
Development Director

How Things Begin: Some College 'Firsts'

Malcolm Underwood is the College Archivist and a historian specialising in the Tudor period. Mark Nicholls is the College Librarian and served as President from October 2007 to September 2011.

In this Quincentenary year, we must remember that not everything about St John's is 500 years old! Many 'immemorial' customs and ceremonies were invented by the Victorians, or came about even more recently. Here we consider the origins of some occasions familiar to the wider Johnian community.

The First May Ball

The first May Ball, or one of the earliest – it is impossible to be absolutely certain on this point – was in fact called the Lady Margaret Ball. A College Council Minute for 11 May 1888 records the receipt of an undergraduate petition to hold a dance in the Guildhall. The request was refused, members of the Council suspecting that the undergraduate committee concerned was unlikely to carry through a successful event, but in an attempt to soften the blow the Master, Charles Taylor, stepped in on 15 May to offer his Lodge for a party. On 1 June the Council were in a more constructive, or perhaps a less suspicious mood, agreeing that a supper for guests might be held in the Combination Room. A whimsical description of the Ball, held on 14 June, is printed in *The Eagle* for 1888. The second supper that night is described as a cross between a bump supper and a Council meeting, 'combining, as he (the author) no doubt implied, the conviviality of the one with the dignity of the other'. The champagne was pronounced a credit to France.

The Junior Treasurer of the Lady Margaret Boat Club was one of the stewards, and the debt owed by subsequent early balls to the Boat Club is revealed by a photograph of the Hall equipped for the evening in 1898, sporting at the dais end a display of oar blades held aloft. Lady Margaret's name was soon set aside: the first College May Ball was held on 12 June 1894. In a letter to the Master, the Junior Bursar, Lewis Shore, strongly supported a request put forward by a meeting of some thirty undergraduates for a ball unambiguously identified with the College, held on home turf. *The Eagle* again records the event in some detail: there was dancing on a specially laid floor in the Hall, supper in the Combination Room, and further revelry in a marquee erected in Chapel Court. Ladies, so we are told, 'accustomed to the blasé men about town expressed their astonishment at the vigour they found in Cambridge'. The string band of the Royal Horse Guards also showed great stamina that night, providing the music to accompany dancing until 4 a.m.



May Ball Menu 1898

General Admission

The ceremony of General Admission to degrees is the successor of the ancient University Commencement, at which degrees other than BA were awarded in an imposing ceremony held up to the middle of the eighteenth century in Great St Mary's and later in the Senate House. After 1883, BA degrees were also awarded at Commencement, on the third Tuesday in June, and this custom endured until 1953. From that year, the name was changed to General Admission, and the ceremony moved away from the traditional Tuesday to the Friday and Saturday. With the number and size of colleges growing through the later twentieth century, ceremonies also now take place on the Thursday. Graduands, led by College Praelectors, are presented to the Vice-Chancellor or his representative to be admitted to their degree. Members of the royal foundations of King's, Trinity and St John's are presented first, followed by those of the other colleges in order of foundation.

The Advent Carol Service and its Broadcast

The first Advent Carol Service features in the Chapel Services' register on 2 December 1956. It is probably no coincidence that the mid 1950s were a time of great innovation for the Choir: a new Choir School was opened at 73 Grange Road in 1955 and the organ was completely rebuilt. The first broadcast service took place in 1981. A letter from the Head of Religious Broadcasting at the BBC, Canon Colin Semper, to George Guest, Organist and Choirmaster, on 1 May that year mentions a recent conversation with the Master of the College, Harry Hinsley. With the Choir of St John's now by common consent 'in the first division', Semper raised the possibility of creating 'some sort of folk tradition' at St John's to match the Christmas service at King's. Recalling that the Master had spoken of the impressive Advent music that the College provided for town and gown, Semper now declared that he was willing to suggest a November broadcast to the powers-that-be in Broadcasting House. The response was favourable, and the first broadcast followed that same year.

Dinner with Undergraduates: 'Half Way Hall'

A special dinner for the wider body of undergraduates has its origins in the desserts for undergraduates and Fellows organised in 1961 and 1962, as part of the 450th anniversary celebrations. These then became annual events. At first, invitations to the desserts were limited to undergraduates in their third and fourth years, but in November 1968 it was decided to invite the second rather than third year for wine and nuts with the Fellows. In 1971 the Entertainments Committee considered the possibility of replacing these desserts with a dinner, or dinners, in Hall, and three took place during 1972 and 1973. In 1976 the three



May Ball Stewards 1898

dinners were reduced to two for reasons of economy, and in 1988 the celebrations were somewhat sobered by the decision to prohibit smoking, to provide soft drinks only in the Combination Room, and to clear the Combination Room and Hall at 11.30 pm. In 2003 the College decided that, since only a hundred and twenty or so attended each dinner, the two evenings might appropriately be combined into one, larger, festivity.

The Matriculation Dinner

In June 1975 the JCR Committee proposed that, in place of its own dinner of welcome to Freshers, the College should provide a Matriculation Dinner, and that the Master should be invited to address the guests. The Committee believed that this would mark a young man's entry to College in a more fitting way than the JCR Dinner and Matriculation Tea Party then did. There were precedents, of a kind, not all of them helpful. The Master of the day, Nicholas Mansergh, responded by reflecting on what had happened in the time of his predecessor, Ernest Benians (1933–52): when the junior members dined together for the first time in the year, Master and Fellows had left Hall at the end of their meal, as usual. But after a cup of coffee Benians returned alone, locking the door behind him so that no Fellow could follow and be privy to his address to the Freshmen! Mansergh also noted that the Head Porter had traditionally delivered an address at that first dinner. This

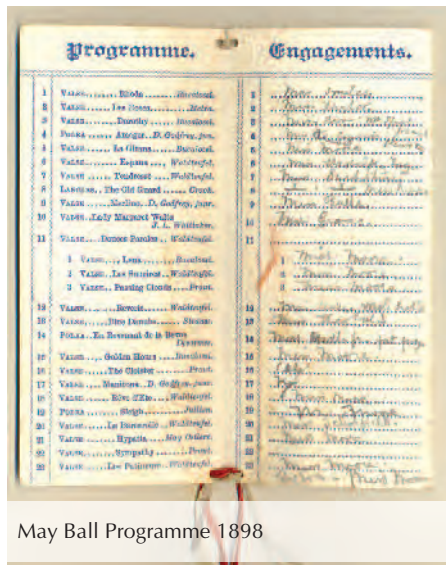
tradition continued when the Matriculation Dinner was held for the first time on 8 October 1975; Johnnians of this vintage will recall some particularly eloquent speeches from that giant among head porters, ‘Big’ Bob Fuller.

The Foundation Dinner

As the first College Statute reminds us, the Foundation of St John’s consists of the Master, Fellows and Scholars. John Boys Smith, Master from 1959 to 1969, recalled that the notion of a special dinner for all members of the Foundation emerged in 1934, in discussion with Martin Charlesworth, then Director of Studies in Classics. Boys Smith acknowledged earlier roots. In 1925 the lawyer and Fellow Percy Winfield had suggested that the Scholars might be congratulated and acknowledged through invitations to one of the College feasts. The then Master, Robert Scott, had however demurred, recalling in vivid terms the misbehaviour of Scholars when a similar experiment was tried at some unspecified time during the tenure of his predecessor, Charles Taylor. But Scott died in 1933, and his painful memories were no longer able to frustrate such a scheme. The Council gave permission for the first Foundation Dinner, which was held in the Combination Room on 5 December. Sir Maurice Wilkes, Senior Fellow of the College at his death in 2010, at the age of 97, recalled attending this dinner as an undergraduate, early in his 80 years’ association with St John’s.



Malcolm Underwood and Mark Nicholls



May Ball Programme 1898

Bishop Fisher Comes Home

Marc Feigen (1983) read History at St John's and is the Chairman of the Johnian Society of the USA.

In the first decade of the sixteenth century, at the time of the College's foundation, Pietro Torrigiano, a Florentine sculptor, famous for having punched Michelangelo on the nose (disfiguring Michelangelo for the rest of his life), came to London hoping to win possibly the most important sculptural commissions then on offer in England – the tombs of Henry VII; Henry VII's Queen, Elizabeth of York; and Henry's mother, the Lady Margaret Beaufort. Torrigiano, born in 1476, applied to Lady Margaret's confessor, Bishop John Fisher, for the work. Fisher told Torrigiano to come back with a sample of his work. Torrigiano returned with three busts: one of Lady Margaret's son Henry VII, a second of Henry VIII, and, no doubt hoping for the goodwill that flows from a bit of flattery, a strikingly handsome bust of Bishop Fisher himself. Torrigiano won the commissions, and the tombs can be seen today in Westminster Abbey.

According to art historians Carol Galvin and Phillip Lindley, the sample busts are believed to 'have been housed in the "Holbein" gateway at Whitehall prior to its demolition in 1759' and later, according to JT Smith, obtained 'by a man who kept an old iron shop in Belton Street' who, after three or four years, sold them to Mr Wright, a coachmaker'. Wright displayed them in the hall of his new house at Hatfield Peverel Priory, Essex, 'where they remained until 1928'. They were put up for sale in 1935.

And so, over four hundred years later, they turned up: three remarkable busts, sculpted in terracotta – a delicate material to survive four centuries – and for Johnians, the more remarkable, a bust of Bishop Fisher sculpted *from life*, likely cast and fired in the very years John Fisher was leading the foundation of St John's.

We know of only two likenesses of Bishop Fisher – two drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger: one in the Royal Collection, and the second belonging to the National Portrait Gallery. Since the portrait *said* to be of Fisher in the Master's Lodge turned out to be a painting of a rather mean-faced crony of Thomas Cromwell, the copy of the Holbein hanging in the Hall at the eastern end of High Table is the College's only likeness of Bishop Fisher. Yet, even this portrait is a posthumous work of the late 1560s.

The College considered buying the bust (see 'An Opportunity Missed: the Torrigiano Fisher and St John's', Peter Linehan, *The Eagle*, LXXI, Easter 1986.)

Due to reasons of budget – it was the middle of the Depression, but mostly due to the absence of a kinked left eyebrow shown by Holbein, which left the College to doubt whether the bust was actually of John Fisher – the College turned down the opportunity to buy the Torrigiano, to much later regret.

Instead, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (The Met) acquired the bust and the Henry VIII as well, paying \$11,000 for the John Fisher alone. The Henry VII was purchased by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and is on display. Today, the busts of Fisher and Henry VIII await cleaning in the basement of The Met. They are poignantly stored across from each other, the Bishop facing his executioner. (Fisher was beheaded at the Tower in 1535, convicted of treason for not accepting Henry VIII as Head of the Church of England.)

Other than Lady Margaret, there is no more important figure in the College's history – and few in the University's history – than John Fisher. Born in 1469 in Yorkshire, John Fisher received his BA from Michaelhouse (later merged into Trinity) in 1488. He assisted Lady Margaret Beaufort with her foundation of Christ's College in 1505, and envisioned and organised the foundation of St John's College in 1511. Indeed, he was often in our history referred to as the 'second founder'. Fisher was the first occupant of the Lady Margaret Beaufort Professorship of Divinity; he was President of Queens, and he served successively as the University's Senior Proctor, Vice-Chancellor, and finally, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.





In 2010, as plans were evolving to mark the College's Quincentenary, Peter Linehan, Dean of the College and distinguished medieval historian, suggested that we might ask The Met to lend the Bishop Fisher Torrigiano to the College. Former Master Peter Goddard, now Director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton,

and I met with James Draper, the Henry K. Kravis Curator of European Sculpture and Decorative Arts at The Met. Draper walked us through The Met storage rooms, flashing his torch on various splendid objects, and very kindly agreed to lend the bust for the College's 500th celebrations. But as arrangements were being worked out for the loan – shipping, insuring, and displaying the piece – the Master, Christopher Dobson, walking under the bust of Lady Margaret in the Chapel, had a second thought: 'If we borrow it, we will have to return it, and we won't want to part with it.' And he wondered, *'Might we copy it?'*

Would The Met allow a copy? To our delight, they would. The College Council quickly and unanimously resolved to commission a replica, and private funding was obtained.

The Met maintains important studios for the repair and restoration of its great collections. Ronald Street, a sculptor with 30 years' experience on The Met's staff, led the project. The Torrigiano was taken out of storage and wheeled through the great Asian wing of the museum, up a narrow flight of wooden stairs behind an unmarked door, into the fresh southern light of Ron Street's studio. Over two days, state-of-the-art twin cameras brought in for the purpose produced several million images of the bust from every angle, creating a computer model of the bust. (Later, when we needed to know the size of the bust for shipping to England, we asked Ron for dimensions. He replied: 'We have three million dimensions; which would you like?')

A new process – digital printing – turned the data to life, creating a polymer bust out of a bath of liquid composite material. Bishop Fisher arose, Athena-like, out of the bath, rough, but fully formed. Ron worked from this prototype, hand-carving the features that even this state-of-the-art fabrication could not achieve – refining the hair, the eyes, the dimples, the wrinkles – the character of the face. When Ron completed his work, a mould was made, and a permanent, fibreglass bust was cast.

This bust was white, but the original was polychrome. Scholarship has yet to determine the original patination of the Torrigiano, and so it was up to the College

to decide how we wanted the replica painted. A team comprised of the Master; the President, Mark Nicholls; Peter Linehan; Frank Salmon (Fellow of the College and Chairman of the Faculty of the History of Art); Ron Street; Jim Draper; and myself met several times to weigh the options. If we painted the bust as it looks now, uncleaned since the Victorian period, we would simply be painting 'new' dirt. If we chose to paint it as Torrigiano might have, we would be guessing, and risking a cartoonish look as the colours would be both uncertain and very bright. And so with much debate, we agreed with Peter Linehan's suggestion that we should patinate the replica as though 'Bishop Fisher were given a good bath and taken out in the sun'.

Ron is a sculptor, and so he asked Rick Jordan, one of New York's great art restorers, to paint the bust. Working for weeks by hand, Rick built up the colour – lightening the face, reproducing the aged texture of the vestments, browning and greying the hair – carefully bringing to life a second Pietro Torrigiano of Bishop Fisher. Finally, the two busts sat next to each other in the studio, the original and its *doppelgänger* – a mastery of artisanship, a feat of technology, and a testament to The Met's generosity.

While the replica was being crafted, Steve Beeby, the College's Superintendent of Buildings, and Simon Thorburn, Maintenance Supervisor, built a plinth, veneered in linenfold, designed to match exactly the panelling of the Hall. (Coconut oil was used to create *faux* age.) Art shippers built a bespoke crate, and the replica flew across the Atlantic.

On 9 April 2011, on the Quincentenary of the College's foundation, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, as portrayed by Pietro Torrigiano, was unveiled in the middle bay window of Hall. Today Bishop Fisher stands once again, just where he would have stood to say grace at High Table, only a few yards from the remains of his own Chantry in the Chapel. The plinth on which the bust rests was carved from College oak, harvested from the very estates of Lady Margaret that are our foundation – a foundation she intended and Bishop Fisher guided. John Fisher is home.



Marc A Feigen

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(See 'The Quartercentenary Celebration of St John of Rochester', *The Eagle* XLIX, December 1935 and 'An Opportunity Missed: The Torrigiano 'Fisher' and St John's', Peter Linehan, *The Eagle* LXXI, Easter 1986).

Children at War

Dr Olga Kucherenko joined St John's as a Title A Fellow in 2010 from Trinity College, where she read History. She is particularly interested in the social and cultural history of World War II. Her recent book published with Oxford University Press, *Little Soldiers: How Soviet Children Went to War, 1941–45*, taps the mentality of Soviet child-soldiers and the role Stalinist culture played in their mobilisation for war. Currently, Olga is working on a companion volume, which will examine the plight of homeless and delinquent children during the war, as well as the Soviet state's response to this social ill. The following recounts one of the stories Olga has come across in her research.

Kolia Lotsev was a scrawny little orphan. He was constantly hungry and it did not help that his scanty meals, consisting of a piece of bread, a cup of hot water, and three spoonfuls of frozen potatoes, were regularly commandeered by older hooligans at his orphanage. One day Kolia lost his cool and smashed the offender's head with a stone, sending him to hospital. Having been told to disappear or else by the other hoodlums, Kolia decided to leave the orphanage and head for the front, knowing that where there were soldiers, there was food. He was very eager to please, clinging to the hope of being 'adopted' by a Red Army unit, and saved from his hungry and homeless existence. Once, he came upon a group of soldiers unloading munitions. Playing up to them, he offered to help, but was too weak for the job. As he collapsed under the heavy weight, his heart sank, knowing that now he would surely be turned away. Seeing his confusion, however, the soldiers simply laughed and searched for something to eat. It turned out to be a piece of stale bread that one of the soldiers placed in a small pit in the ground and fired at. Such mistreatment of precious food was too much for starving Kolia. He burst into tears, but was hastily presented with a soft, warm lump that smelled a little of gunpowder. The soldiers, however, could not take Kolia with them, so he continued his search for a family.¹ So did hundreds of thousands of children like him roaming the vast expanses of the war-torn Soviet Union either in search of food, relatives or adventure.

Loitering at train stations and quaysides, the homeless children represented an intractable problem for the authorities from the time Germany invaded in June 1941. Every day the transport police disembarked hundreds of youngsters, their numbers increasing with the war's progress to the point when the authorities could no longer keep control of them. Summer months were particularly busy periods. Teachers, youth activists and trade unions were called in to help. They patrolled train stations, combed the queues at ticket offices for unaccompanied child-passengers and, if lacking a valid excuse, the latter were prevented from buying tickets. But the children were not so easily dissuaded. They would climb

on top of freight trains or conceal themselves in cramped coal boxes, avoid eye contact, pretend to be accompanied or dodge the police and military convoys by hiding under stationary carriages and stealing aboard deserted ships. In order to survive, they begged, peddled and stole, sinking rapidly into the criminal world around them. As a result, the levels of juvenile delinquency rose steadily by more than 50 per cent annually. Although most of the transgressions committed by juveniles were minor offences and misdemeanours, the availability of weapons and the disintegration of morale led to more violent crimes.

While some children and teenagers chose to lead such a life, the great majority were forced onto the streets by the war and poverty, as well as the disintegration of family and official structures of social support. With their fathers at the front and weary mothers unable to look after them, many found solace outside of home, where the devil found work for their idle hands. They quickly learned the mores of the street and many would eventually abandon school and sever ties with their families. Chaotic and badly handled evacuation and re-evacuation





cast adrift still more children, who lost their relatives during frenzied layovers or became orphaned by bombings, starvation and epidemics. Those who turned to 'collectors' and orphanages often discovered that life there was just as miserable and precarious as on the street. Unable to cope with the massive

influx of inmates and beset by shortages, as well as notoriously bad management, many state boarding institutions lost their wards in droves. The latter took to the streets, where they sought survival among an army of waifs and delinquents. As the war dragged on, their ranks swelled with children whose parents were either deported, persecuted for collaboration with the enemy (including Red Army officers *captured* by the Axis) or conscripted into the Labour Army on account of their 'suspect nationality'.

Whereas the predicament of war orphans and strays could be largely blamed on the stringency of war, the regime bore full responsibility for turning the children of prosecuted parents to the streets. Their descent into lawlessness was a direct consequence of the Soviet government's policies, which continued to spawn street urchins and delinquents through the criminalisation of labour infractions, poor administration of criminal justice and ineffective management of local resources.

As it transpired, the Stalinist regime was more willing to pour funds into disciplinary measures than commit necessary resources to the social sector. Already in the mid-1930s the government had toughened its punitive legislation by lowering the age of criminal liability. Homeless children had been treated as potential delinquents and branded 'enemy hirelings', while draconian laws had been inflicted on young offenders, many of whom landed in juvenile labour colonies, having never stood trial. The war accentuated these injustices. As it attempted to maintain order on the home front and eliminate unruly youths from the streets, the government chose a double-pronged strategy of rehabilitation and exclusion, although the former was often abandoned in favour of the latter, an approach that seemed to receive overwhelming public support. Whereas some children enjoyed state assistance, however limited it was considering the circumstances, others became victims of arbitrariness, all the while being blamed

for the state's own mistakes. Quite often orphaned, lost or neglected adolescents were refused employment and later arrested for violating labour laws and passport regulations. There were also many cases of procedural error or illegal rounding-up of innocent children in public places and reporting them as vagrant. The governmental decision to relinquish the responsibility for dealing with child welfare and criminality to local authorities further complicated the predicament of street urchins. The overzealousness of some officials in charge of 'rescuing' children from the street increased the number of the wrongfully accused and contributed to legal and physical maltreatment of already traumatised youngsters. Channelled into the Gulag system they were further abused by hardened criminals and guards.

While officialdom publicly congratulated itself on the success of its child protection programme, teachers, government inspectors and lawyers reported a much more complicated situation, voicing their protest against the criminalisation of children. However, child homelessness and delinquency were hardly ever publicly acknowledged as part of the Soviet reality, even during the war. Whereas in the 1920s and early 1930s, scholars, social workers and educators had published a huge body of work on the subject, the dearth of critical material produced throughout the next decade is quite revealing – the existence of almost a million homeless war-damaged children was not something the Soviet leadership could boast about. This massive social problem undermined one of the fundamental myths of the image-sensitive regime, so Soviet propaganda continued trumpeting the idea of 'a happy childhood'. As men were leaving for the front, they were promised by national newspapers that their families would be taken care of in their absence. In fact, not a single article published throughout the war betrayed the real state of affairs on the home front. Instead, national editorials were filled with descriptions of clean and airy boarding institutions, patriotic citizens adopting orphans and smiling teenagers thanking the state for its care. The leadership needed the men to concentrate on the more pressing issue of winning the war. Meanwhile, the state continued to generate scores of street urchins and throw them into the hands of those existing on the margins of society. Once there, it was extremely difficult to disentangle oneself and regain social acceptance. Thus, the war not only demonstrated the limitations of the 'extended family', which the state was supposed to represent, but also exposed the abusive nature of its policies in the sphere of child welfare.

Like many hopefuls wishing to break free from their poverty-ridden, crime-plagued environment, Kolia Lotsev was lucky. He was picked up by men of the 356th battalion of aerodrome facilities near Stalingrad in October 1942 and was taken all the way to Berlin. Other fates awaited many more of Kolia's companions in misery. But it was boys and girls like Kolia, the child-heroes of the war, who

overshadowed and eventually ousted from popular mind and collective memory the ragged waifs roaming the streets of large cities. Unto this day, many in Russia believe that there were no homeless children in the Soviet Union during the war, or at least that their numbers were insignificant. The army of thieves that each war spawns, according to a proverb, was quietly forgotten by the armies of heroes and mourners.



Dr Olga Kucherenko

- ¹ Olga Kucherenko, *Little Soldiers: How Soviet Children Went to War, 1941–45* (Oxford University Press, 2011), p. 158.

Laminar Flow Compressors: Reducing the Environmental Impact of Aviation

Dr Martin Goodhand joined St John's in 2010 as a Title A Fellow. His research focuses on the internal aerodynamics of aircraft jet-engines and his aim is to improve engine efficiencies in order to reduce the economic and environmental costs of aviation.

Only a century after the first powered flight, the world has become reliant on aviation as a means to transport passengers and goods quickly and conveniently to anywhere on the planet. Until recently aviation was the preserve of those in rich westernised nations. As emerging economies such as India and China develop, however, the wealth and aspirations of their far-larger populations will increase, further opening up the market for air travel. The adverse consequence of this demand will be a significant increase in emissions attributable to aviation; it is suggested that carbon dioxide emissions will double by 2035 if no advances in technology are made.¹ Thus in order to achieve the aviation industry's ambitious target of halving these emissions by 2050, new technologies would have to deliver 75 per cent reductions in fuel burn per aircraft.

In response to this pressing need, radical new aircraft and engine technologies are being proposed. But their long development requirements mean they will not impact emissions for a number of decades and only then on new aircraft models. Shorter-term solutions are therefore required. In this article one such technology, the Laminar Flow Compressor, is described. Developed in collaboration with Rolls Royce during my PhD, it has already demonstrated fuel burn reductions of 1.3% on the Airbus A330 by improvements to the Rolls Royce Trent 700 engines (Norris 2008). It is hoped that this will lead to larger gains in the future.

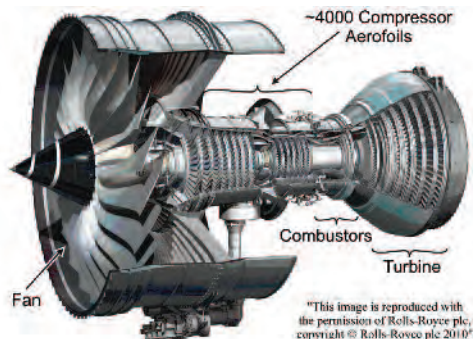


Figure 1 – The inside of a jet engine showing the compressor.

The Laminar Flow Compressor works by ensuring that the compression of air within a jet-engine is as efficient as possible. In modern engines this compression raises the pressure of ingested air to around fifty times that of ambient. This high pressure air is heated by adding and combusting fuel, and then expanded through a turbine to extract energy. Any extracted energy not used to drive the compressor is sent to the fan which propels the aircraft. The high pressure rise demanded in the compressor is required to maximise engine efficiency. The compressor is one of the largest components in the engine: it consists of over 4,000 aerofoils, as shown in the engine cutaway in Figure 1. An aerofoil is shown schematically in Figure 2. In a Laminar Flow Compressor the compression process is made more efficient by carefully designing the first 2 per cent of each of these aerofoils, known as the leading edge. By doing this the flow can be made to remain smooth close to the surface. This laminar flow, as it is known, does not occur on conventional engine designs where instead the flow is turbulent. The benefit of having a smooth laminar flow is a 30% reduction in the frictional losses over the aerofoil. A schematic comparing the two cases is shown in Figure 2.

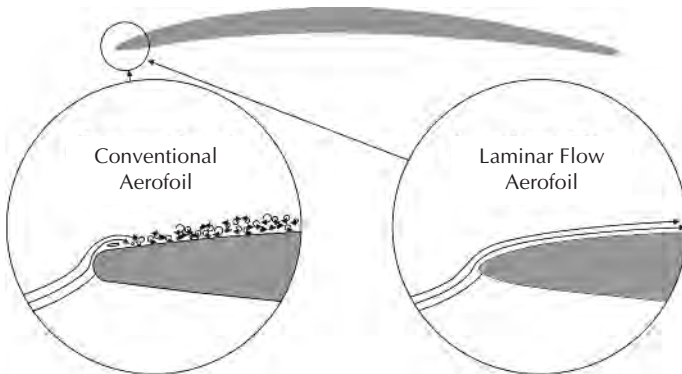


Figure 2 – Schematic of the flow over laminar flow and conventional compressor aerofoils.

There are two reasons why engine manufacturers have not been aware that the flow is so sensitive to leading-edge geometry. Firstly, they have limited experimental capability and thus rely on computer models to predict component performance. In these models the flow is always assumed to be turbulent, precluding the presence of laminar flow; the leading-edge geometry is therefore predicted to have little effect. Secondly, leading edges are very small, typically 0.5mm in thickness. Thus they are difficult to manufacture accurately and it is only with the development of modern manufacturing techniques that laminar flow compressors are practically achievable.

With improvements in manufacture and a developing appreciation of the benefits that could be obtained from the low friction laminar flow, a demand emerged to determine the best leading edge geometry. But while it is easy to produce a laminar flow leading edge for one operating condition, it is not obvious what leading edge would be best over the operating range of an engine. Conventional wisdom suggests that for a wide operating range a blunt leading edge (as on the conventional aerofoil in Figure 2) would be best. Yet a sharp edge would offer better efficiency at a given operating point. Nonetheless, a freak result was published by Carter in 1961, as part of his work at the Royal Military College of Science in Shrivenham. He tested a sharp leading edge and was surprised to find that it operated with high efficiency over a very wide operating range. One component of my doctoral study set out to determine the cause of Carter's paradoxical result by finding the best leading edge geometry. A computer based optimisation was undertaken. The computer code used was chosen especially for its ability to predict when the flow close to the surface is laminar. The optimisation aimed to maximise both the operating range and efficiency whilst only allowing the leading edge geometry to vary. The leading edge that turned out to be best was even sharper than Carter's. Carter had inadvertently produced a leading edge that allowed laminar flow over the whole engine operating range. The result was later verified experimentally.

In reality, though, even if an engineer chooses to use this ideal leading edge, laminar flow cannot be guaranteed. Imperfections arising during manufacture lead to geometric variations that are often greater than 10% of the leading edge thickness, raising the question as to whether or not the laminar flow would in fact be achieved. Responding to the continued problem of ambiguity and imperfection in geometry, I developed a criterion that indicated whether the flow around the leading edge would be turbulent or laminar. The use of this criterion has shown that Rolls Royce are consistently producing laminar flow leading edges. This conclusion is supported by the reductions in fuel burn experienced on their engines. The criterion has the potential to be used on the production line in order to reject aerofoils that would not have laminar flow.

Nevertheless, a major question still remains: what happens to the leading edges over the twenty five year lifespan of an engine? Modern engines fly for 13,000 hours between major overhauls; equivalent to flying to the moon and back over fourteen times.² Between these services ingested particles, such as sand or volcanic ash, will impact the leading edge degrading the blade geometry, and increasing the surface roughness. While often localised to small regions of the aerofoils, the combined effects can increase fuel burn by around 3%. Thus, if the aviation industry is to achieve its target of halving emissions, it will be important to ensure that this rate of degradation is minimised. This will require new technologies and is the one of the challenges I am addressing in my Research Fellowship.

Technologies that may reduce degradation over time include: hard coatings to reduce the impact of particle collisions; air systems to remove particles before they cause damage; or robust leading edge designs to ensure that they erode into efficient geometries. Such technologies will allow new aircraft to operate efficiently over life. But more is still required. If the emissions are indeed to be halved then those of existing fleet will also have to be reduced. One simple method of achieving this effect during servicing would be to re-profile the leading edges, effectively retrofitting Laminar Flow Compressors to aircraft engines. If this was carried out for all passenger aircraft in the world then potential annual reductions in carbon dioxide emissions of 7 million tonnes would be possible, equating to a US\$1.5billion saving in fuel per year.³



Dr Martin Goodhand

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¹ Source: Business Analysis Unit, Department of Trade and industry.

² Source – Rolls Royce: *The Jet Engine* book.

³ Fuel price from June 2010 (US\$90 per barrel).

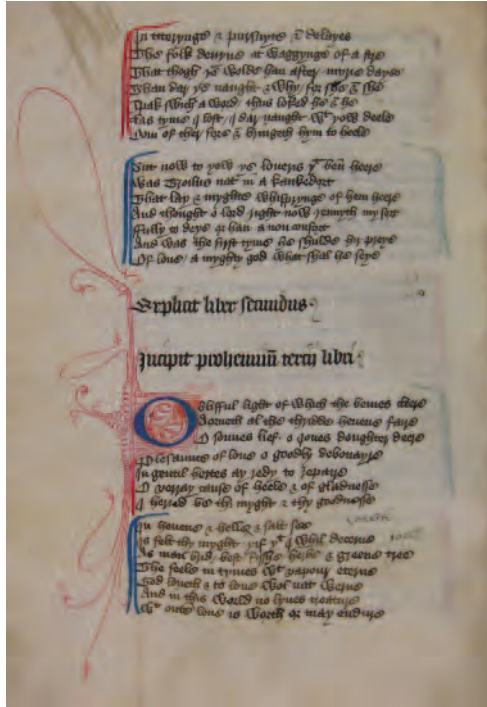
Thirty Years of Bioinformatics: Five Hundred Years for St John's College – Reflections in the International Year of Chemistry 2011

Dr Jenny Barna is the Computer Officer at the School of the Biological Sciences and a regular visitor to St John's. The Biological Sciences Computing Facility provides central servers and support for bioinformatics and computational biology, amongst other services.

Picture Cambridge in 1981: some colleges had yet to accept women; there was no internet and mobile phones were unknown. To communicate with students one asked a kindly porter to leave a note in their pigeonholes. Submitting a paper required the deciphering of a manuscript by a patient secretary followed by the posting of a large envelope to the offices of the journal. To keep abreast of their chosen field, scientists retired to the library, or more probably pedalled round town to find the department that subscribed to the journal they sought. Biology itself was mostly confined to the lab: the word bioinformatics was not yet in use.

But all this was soon to change. The development of DNA sequencing by Fred Sanger (matriculation 1936, Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1958 and 1980) was soon followed by a need for ways to piece together the fragments of DNA code and analyse the completed puzzles. Rodger Staden and others had started to write software to deal with these new data. Other biologists had become aware of the new type of data and had started to see the implications for evolutionary studies, which later underpinned an extraordinary revolution in fields as diverse as archaeology, cancer research and zoology. The European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) database of DNA sequences was now founded and began its exponential growth.

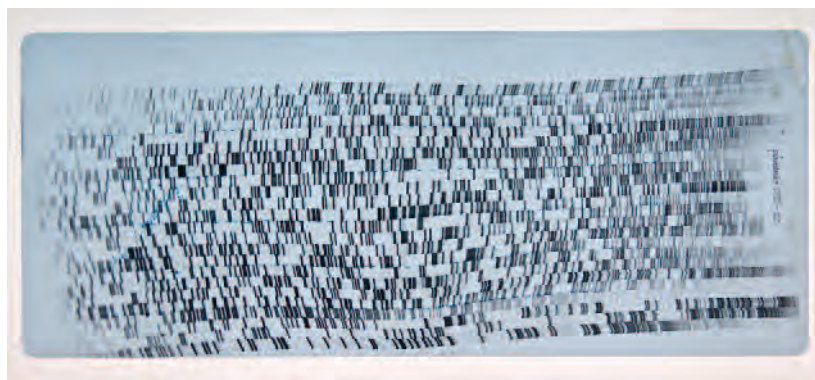
At this time most scientists in the University's School of the Biological Sciences had little experience of using computers, although they benefited from the distinguished tradition of pioneering work by Sir Maurice Wilkes (1931) and others, and were able to use the University's mainframe computer, soon more widely known as Phoenix. In 1985 Chris Howe and colleagues obtained a grant to found a project to teach students the new art of DNA sequencing. The award-winning work depended heavily on the contribution of David Judge, who to this day runs what is now the School's Bioinformatics Teaching Facility, used for teaching and training countless students and researchers over 25 years. At first this project was housed by the University Computing Service but, recognising its important impact, the School set up a new Computer Officer post for David, at a time when there were no such posts in biology.

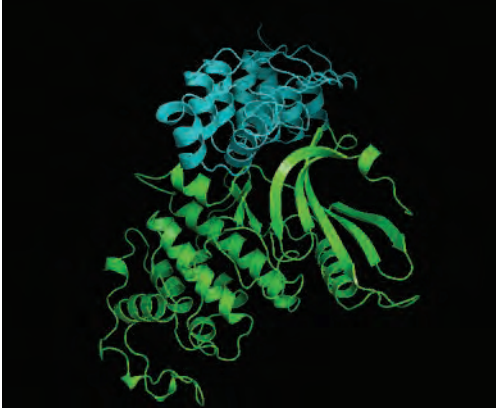


Bioinformatic techniques are used to study topics as diverse as butterflies and medieval manuscripts.

In a parallel development, Michael Ashburner led a movement to provide the School with access to software such as the GCG Wisconsin package (the famous BLAST algorithm had yet to be published). Fortunately this coincided with the need of structural biologists and chemists for a state-of-the-art molecular graphics terminal. This could be used to look at 3D shapes of proteins and small molecules. The two needs met because they both required the same type of computer. In a new spirit of collaboration the School spent a large amount of money in 1987 to acquire a monstrously large VAX/VMS machine and its companion terminal, which were housed in the Sir William Hardy Building on the Downing Site. Here the graphics terminal could be reached by its various users across the School who would arrive, key in hand, for their allotted session. This was soon followed by the funding of a new Cambridge Centre for Molecular Recognition by one of the UK's research councils and as a result, parallel facilities, with a by now smaller cousin VAX, were installed in the Department of Chemistry.

But who was to run these new computing resources? The School's first Computer Officer, David Judge, was busy developing pioneering new courses and someone else was required. The answer came in 1988 when St John's College very generously funded a postdoctoral research associate for three years, to support the work of Richard Perham (1958) and other Fellows; but this post also helped the work of hundreds of other scientists. With the continued inspiration provided by Michael Ashburner, and helped enormously by colleagues such as John Line and Martin Bishop in the Computing Service, the School's Computing Facility developed. Soon the School's departments agreed to create and jointly fund a





second Computer Officer post, to continue the provision that had been made possible at first by St John's.

Over the next few years there were rapid changes, relying on a number of fruitful collaborations, which included the introduction of the internet, email and networking of departments. The School had one of the first web servers in the

University thanks to the presence of Steven Brenner (1994), then a young graduate student, who wrote the software used to make online forms, and other wizardry, function on the web. Alongside the enormous VAX was now a tall Sun file server and dotted around the labs of leading biologists such as Sir Martin Evans (Nobel Prize 2007) were its satellite workstations. In 1993 Sir Tim Hunt (Nobel Prize 2001) commissioned a light-hearted article on the business of running all these facilities for molecular biologists.¹

In 1996 most occupants of the Hardy Building moved to the New Biochemistry (Sanger) Building. The fashion of the time was for a grandiose atrium with rather small labs round the edges, and the School's Computing Facility, having had to discard its large computers, was now hidden inside a busy lab near the imposing entrance. The corset soon became too tight as the exponentially growing amounts of DNA and other data required more computing power. Although many groups, including those working with the newly arrived Sir Tom Blundell, now had their own computers, the need for a powerful shared resource remained. The building of a new computing cluster soon led to mourning of the loss of the spacious Hardy Building room. In 2004 the School paid for the Computing Facility to relocate to a room in the basement of the old Biochemistry (Hopkins) Building, where it remains in 2011.

The needs of computational biology, that is other sorts of computer modelling as well as DNA and protein sequence analysis, also continued to grow. In 2004 the Computing Facility joined the new University computational grid, CamGrid, and was fortunate to obtain a new, larger cluster in a funding bid led by Andy Parker in High Energy Physics. The physical size of the computing resources seemed to be growing again at a frightening pace but needed to be contained in one room. Fortunately in the last few years we have witnessed more exciting changes and we can now get a computer that is as powerful as a cluster but in a small box (the

magic of multi-core). This is going to make it easier to continue to develop while staying in the same space, and facilitates keeping up with the growing needs of students' and other researchers' projects.

And what is this work? There is now an extraordinary range of science being carried out across all departments and reaching out into other schools and universities. While Chris Jiggins (2006), for example, studies speciation in the butterfly, Chris Howe uses techniques developed for evolutionary studies to help examine ancient texts such as Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* or the Greek New Testament. Archaeologists look at the history of horse-breeding or the development of agriculture. Cancer research now involves many complex factors: not just variations in the DNA code but rapid mutation (evolution) and having too many or too few copies of some important parts of code. The coming years are going to see much more work on the complex ways in which all the different sorts of molecules together play roles in making organisms work. A word to watch will be epigenetics: a field in which a number of our current distinguished scientists are helping lead the way.

The excitement of working with students in so many disciplines is infectious. Added to this, the Computing Facility supports websites for many bodies including our Graduate School, set up in 2000. There is now an extraordinary network of thousands of students and researchers, young and old, reaching as far as Babraham and Hinxton by land and via the internet across the world.

As if taking part in these exciting developments were not reward enough I am very fortunate to dine with some of our students and many of their peers and to discuss the fascinating ways in which all their projects intertwine, while also enjoying the company of the Fellows and Master of St John's. Happy birthday and thank you!



Dr Jenny Barna

¹ 'Computers for molecular biologists', J Barna, *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, 1993, 18, 57.

Adventures in Chinese

Dr Silas Brown read Computer Science at St John's from 1997 to 2000 and was a recipient of the Larmor Award. He returned to the College to read for his PhD on the conversion of notations.

When I arrived at St John's in 1997 as a Computer Science student with an unusual disability, I had been granted a medical exemption to the foreign-language requirement, so I never imagined that the events of the next few years would lead to my editing a Chinese literary dictionary. I have a disability called Cortical Visual Impairment, which means my brain does not correctly process visual signals but I do see some things some of the time. I use a white stick for navigation but as someone once joked, I can't always make up my mind whether I'm blind or not.

Partly due to my inability to make eye contact and lack of other visual skills, I did not fit in too well with most of my fellow western students, but I was pleased to find I could befriend Asian students more easily as eye contact is not as important in Asian cultures. During my second year I got involved with a small student society called Cambridge University Chinese Education Committee (CUCEC), which gave free language lessons in an effort to promote interest in all things Chinese. I didn't think I could learn much, but I wanted to help them out, and was able to book the College Library seminar room for their classes. Given my disability it was clear that any method of language learning that required visual input would be a struggle, even if I could cope with the other aspects (which I doubted). In the event I was not able to learn much from these classes as most of the learners were Cantonese-speaking students from Hong Kong wishing to learn Mandarin (which had only become the standard after 1997). As such the class tended to use Chinese characters as a lingua franca, which lost me completely. Because CUCEC was run by student volunteers I felt it would be unfair to insist they somehow adapt, so I looked for a way to study by myself. I didn't get anywhere until I met someone who had worked for a missionary society, which had enjoyed success with an audio-only method of language learning called Pimsleur.

The full Pimsleur courses are aimed at commercial high-flyers, with a price tag to match. They are way beyond the pocket of the average student, and were not at the time available in any Cambridge library. However, the College had awarded me book tokens in the past, which I had not needed because I'd been making good use of the College Library, so I put them towards 60 lessons of Pimsleur on cassette tape (which was becoming obsolete and was therefore

cheaper than CD). The memory science involved in planning the precise schedule followed by these tapes requires the user to study one tape a day without reading or writing any notes and without stopping the tape.

The method appeared to work. The first lesson taught me to ask if someone speaks Chinese, and to say that I'm American. To my astonishment, I retained it well enough to be understood by tourists in Cambridge. I also accidentally offended a person who had strong views about the status of Taiwan, to which the best response I could muster was 'I'm not American'. Still, I persisted with the course and was soon able to make more sense, although I made many amusing mistakes.

After finishing the Pimsleur tapes, I wrote a computer programme to use a similar schedule on my own choice of words, which I asked Chinese friends to record from various sources, including word lists in some Chinese university textbooks kindly lent to me by a lecturer in the East Asian Institute. By this time I was doing a PhD in Computer Science, and nobody seemed to have made any part of Pimsleur's theory into a programme before, so I wrote a paper on it and the College gave me a travel grant to present it at a conference in Greece.

I continued to develop the programme afterwards, and also collaborated in the writing of several 'computer voices' that speak Chinese (useful when friends to make recordings are not immediately available); previously existing Chinese computer voices were not always reliable enough for language learners, so I had to improve them. One of the computerised Chinese voices I worked on was used by Google Translator, and another (which sounds better) was recently made Project of the Month on the community-based programming website SourceForge. The latter was started when a Chinese student gallantly let me record her for two hours sitting in a College corridor and reading my specially prepared collection of nonsense sentences, with my previous computer voice chanting it through headphones to keep time. I believe she is now a judge.

After some talks, Tom Bishop, proprietor of the leading Chinese educational software company, Wenlin Institute Inc, kindly gave me free access to their top-secret blueprints to see if I could make any improvements. Wenlin's software proved to be an excellent resource for learning Chinese: not only do they have the life's work of the late lexicographer John DeFrancis, but they have also licensed some high-quality word usage databases, which would be difficult to obtain from non-commercial sources. They also made significant contributions to the Unicode project (a single computer coding system to represent all the world's languages, which includes a large Chinese character database that tries to unify the variants used in different countries). I was able to add quite a few

useful functions to the Wenlin programme, some of which are published in Wenlin 4. I have been criticised for donating my efforts to a commercial organisation instead of a community project, but it's hard to beat the quality of Wenlin's data and we hope it can become more open in future.

I reached the limit of even Wenlin's data when I needed to know how western names of people, places, book titles and certain other phrases are conventionally written in Chinese, both so that my own Chinese is more recognisable and so that my software can identify such phrases in Chinese texts and avoid breaking them into components (which is seldom helpful). Usually, names are transliterated using similar-sounding Chinese characters (with or without pleasant meanings), but occasionally the name's actual meaning is translated – see the Cinderella example below. There is no 'one true method', but once a name has been rendered by one translator, others are expected to follow suit. Sometimes they don't, and the name acquires two or more equally acceptable Chinese versions, but still translators are expected to choose from the existing versions if possible, unless the owner of the name has personally chosen a non-standard way to write it in Chinese (as I have). Names in the Bible and other literature can be transliterated in various ways depending on the version, and names of modern people are often written differently from their literary counterparts even though the English is the same. All this means writing a good translation dictionary for names is hard, and I couldn't find one anywhere.


Athens	John	Cinderella
Yā diǎn 雅 典	Yuē hàn 约 翰	Huī gūniang 灰 姑娘
elegant classic	arrange brush	dust girl
(th→d, s→ε)	(German 'Johann' → Yuēhàn)	(meaning translation)

The characters, meanings, and pronunciations (using the Pinyin romanisation system) of three names are shown for comparison.

So I set out to write one. It started as just a few personal notes that I had added to my copy of Wenlin; I was careful to note exactly where I had seen each word, in case doubt should arise later, so it turned into a personal OED-like list of translation quotes. When various people encouraged me to flesh this out, I tried to write software to help me extract words from documents automatically (with references), but it wasn't perfect and I had to spend hours manually checking the results. This gave me a few thousand names, and since then I have been adding more whenever I feel like it, bringing the total to nearly ten thousand so far. Besides the Chinese characters in both Traditional and Simplified script, I try to ensure each entry is properly annotated with pronunciation and perhaps

explanatory notes, as well as references. At times it's almost compulsive: I see something that is in neither DeFrancis's dictionary nor my own, and I just have to add it. I was given an excellent CD-ROM collection of Chinese translations of English literary texts and discussions (some of which are also available with pronunciation notes) and I frequently draw on this when writing and referencing my dictionary entries. This might have given a certain bias to my selection and for copyright reasons I have only provided it to users of that CD-ROM. I hope more people can do what I did to build referenced lexicons covering a wider range of interests. There are several free bilingual dictionary projects out there, but they are usually unreferenced, which makes it difficult to check an entry that anyone could have written. There is a need for more referenced efforts, especially for proper nouns and other terms that don't usually appear in normal dictionaries.

Thankfully, my adventures with Chinese are not spent entirely in front of the computer. While I was in College I often invited small groups of friendly Chinese people in and showed them around, including the view from the Cripps roof when it was open. I even took some punting on one occasion, but I hit Kitchen Bridge and was knocked into deep water and one of my Chinese guests had to swim to rescue me, so I didn't do that again. I have also been privileged to befriend a number of Chinese visiting scholars and other academics and to assist them in various ways.

I have never been to China, nor do I expect to go; with my disability I don't know how long I could manage there. But in a sense China seems to be coming here; if we keep on meeting Chinese people in Cambridge then I wonder how long it will take us to get through the whole population! I am still connected to the University by means of Computer Science supervision work and I am happy that Chinese students continue to accept me as a contemporary; I have even joined the recently formed Chinese Orchestra Society as a flautist. And although I am no longer a resident member of the College, I still walk past it sometimes and really should go inside more often: with Chinese guests of course. 

Dr Silas Brown

Five Centuries of Legal Thinking

Dr Michael Arnheim (1966) is a former Fellow of the College who is now a practising London barrister. He has published 15 books to date, including: *Principles of the Common Law* (2004), *Handbook of Human Rights Law* (2004) and *The US Constitution for Dummies* (2009).



What does it mean to think like a lawyer? My beloved teacher and colleague, Professor John Crook (1921-2007), threw down this challenge to classicists and jurists alike. While always keeping an open mind, he believed that the Roman approach to law – clear principles applied to evidence by logical argument – had much to commend it. He was justifiably proud of the introduction of Roman law as Group F in Part II of the Classical Tripos. Alas, that experiment did not last long; but Roman law still flourishes in the Law Tripos at a time when it has disappeared altogether from a number of other English universities.

The curriculum available to the dewy-eyed, fresh-faced young men who came up to St John's in 1516 (the year when the College actually first opened its doors) did not include law. It was only after graduating with a BA from a rigorous interdisciplinary curriculum that it was possible to embark on the study of law – and then only Roman law: English law was not considered a worthy subject of academic study. The Law Tripos finally arrived in 1858, and even *that* was long dominated by Roman law.

The main problem with the English common law was that – as it had grown piecemeal – it was unsystematic and apparently lacking in theoretical structure. This problem was brilliantly overcome by Sir William Blackstone in his four-volume treatise, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, published between 1765 and 1769. Despite its modest title, this was in reality nothing less than a systematic and comprehensive exposition of the 'primary rules and fundamental principles' of English law along similar lines to those of Justinian's *Institutes*.

However, in the words of Professor Samuel Hallifax of Cambridge: 'The *Commentaries* of Mr Justice Blackstone, excellent as they are, are still but the work of a private man, and without the stamp of public authority.'¹ This omission was made good in the United States, where a number of states, including New York, California and Florida, codified not only their statutes but also their

common law. In addition, there are the highly authoritative (although not strictly official) *Restatements of the Law* published by the American Law Institute.

Meanwhile, in England, the closest thing to a compendium of the principles of the common law was to be found in various collections of *maxims*, which were accepted by the courts as authoritative statements of the law. Francis Bacon published a *Collection of Some Principal Rules and Maxims of the Common Law* in 1630. But the most influential compilation of maxims was *A Selection of Legal Maxims* by Herbert Broom of Trinity College, which first appeared in 1845 and went through numerous editions until the 1930s.

The landmark case of *Donoghue v. Stevenson*,² decided by the House of Lords in 1932, marked the beginning of the end of an approach to the common law based on time-honoured principles. Mrs Donoghue claimed to have contracted gastroenteritis from drinking some ginger beer contaminated by a semi-decomposed snail. There was only one small problem: Mrs Donoghue had not bought the ginger beer herself, so could not sue in contract. Lord Atkin, supported by two Scottish law lords, came to Mrs Donoghue's rescue with the so-called 'neighbour principle', which took the case into the realm of the tort of negligence. This amounted to a complete departure from the existing principles of law, as Lords Buckmaster and Tomlin were quick to point out in their dissenting opinions.

Lord Buckmaster summed up the proper approach to principle: 'The law applicable is the common law, and, though its principles are capable of application to meet new conditions not contemplated when the law was laid down, these principles cannot be changed nor can additions be made to them because any particular meritorious case seems outside their ambit.'³

Lord Buckmaster foresaw that Lord Atkin's frolic would not be the last: 'If one step, why not fifty?'⁴ Lord Tomlin's rejection of the majority decision was even more pointed: '[T]here is, in my opinion, no material from which it is legitimate for your Lordships' House to deduce such a principle [as the "neighbour principle"].'⁵

As Lord Buckmaster predicted, this kind of judicial activism – or supremacism – has prevailed over the older principle-based approach to the common law. After lurching from one unworkable basis to another, the House of Lords eventually settled on a threefold test for a duty of care in negligence: proximity, foreseeability and whether it is 'fair, just and reasonable' to impose a duty of care⁶ – hardly an objective test!

Among the many examples of judicial supremacism, which can be multiplied almost at will, one may pick one where two non-principles vied with each other for acceptance while a fundamental principle was completely ignored.⁷ The case concerned a failed asylum seeker, known only as ‘M’, whose application for permission to apply for judicial review of the Home Secretary’s decision was twice refused by the court, the second at the last minute before his intended repatriation. Yet another application by him was adjourned by the court until the next day, on the understanding (which was later disputed) that the Home Secretary had undertaken not to deport him in the meantime. M was nevertheless deported at the time originally notified to him. When this was brought to the judge’s attention late that night, he immediately ordered the Home Secretary to return M to Britain. But the Home Secretary, having taken legal advice, maintained that the judge’s order ‘was made without jurisdiction’. Even though M was never found, the case trundled all the way up to the House of Lords.

Who was right? Could a court issue an injunction against the Home Office or the Home Secretary? In my opinion, the correct answer, as given at first instance, is a simple ‘No’, as is clear from the wording of section 21(1)(a) of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, which states quite categorically that ‘the court shall not grant an injunction’ against the Crown.

The Court of Appeal also rejected the possibility of an injunction against the Home Office, but instead issued a personal injunction and contempt finding against Kenneth Baker, Home Secretary at the time. This conclusion was reached on the basis that ‘neither the Crown nor the Home Office has any legal personality’,⁸ or simply ‘that in law they are non-persons’.⁹ The fact that practically every criminal prosecution is brought by the Crown shows just how implausible this argument is. And Blackstone confirms that the Crown most certainly has a legal personality – as a *corporation sole*.¹⁰

This latter point was conceded by the House of Lords, but the main thrust of its decision was to substitute ‘the Secretary of State for Home Affairs’ for ‘Kenneth Baker’ as the party guilty of contempt of court for allegedly disobeying an injunction. However, Section 21 of the 1947 Act disallows court injunctions not only against the Crown but also against ‘an officer of the Crown’ as a back door to an injunction against the Crown. The House of Lords was therefore effectively rewriting a statute – something that unelected judges have no authority to do.

Is it too late to return to a recognition of principle as the bedrock of the common law and also of democracy?¹¹



Dr Michael Arnheim

References

- ¹ Preface to *An Analysis of the Civil Law*, 1774.
- ² [1932] AC 562.
- ³ *Ibid.* at 567.
- ⁴ *Ibid.* at 577.
- ⁵ *Ibid.* at 601.
- ⁶ *Caparo v. Dickman* [1990] 2 AC 831; *Mitchell v. Glasgow City Council* [2009] UKHL 11.
- ⁷ *M. v. Home Office* [1992] QB 270 (Court of Appeal), [1994] 1 AC 377.
- ⁸ [1992] QB 270, at 300.
- ⁹ *Ibid.* at 307.
- ¹⁰ Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, First Edition (1765) Book I, p. 457.
- ¹¹ See Michael Arnhem, *Principles of the Common Law*, Duckworth, London, 2004.



Bird Building seen from Benjasiri Park

S.31 'Bird Building'


Sumet Jumsai (1958) is Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, a member of the Académie d'Architecture, an Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a former Fellow Commoner of St John's College, where, earlier, he read Architecture and obtained his doctoral degree.

Ever since his 'retirement' some years ago, architect-painter Sumet Jumsai has produced a number of projects, the most recent of which is 'S.31' at the corner of Sukhumvit Soi (Lane) 31, in Bangkok an odd structure with fantastic colours and shapes that resemble birds. The project is actually a mall and a boutique hotel with a total height of 25 floors. The hotel rooms enjoy double height with mezzanine bedsteads. The check-in lounge is located on the eleventh floor facing a sculpture garden and a see-through swimming pool. Swimmers can actually see the garden and, on the street side, people in the public park below (and vice versa!).

Colourful giant poles at the corner of S.31 support the sloping side of the building. They also pierce through the mall and re-appear on the eleventh floor near the swimming pool in the shape of a giant bird (perhaps an eagle, why not!). The same bird motif, in bright red, makes its appearance on top of the hotel tower. There, the protruding poles are like twigs supporting a nest with said bird roosting inside. This striking structure actually accommodates the sky lounge and roof-top restaurant.



Bird Building: Detail of the Bird Sculpture on the Eleventh Floor

Asked why he has taken on this youthful project in his retirement, the architect explained that the landowner, a contractor who built one of Sumet's projects back in 1976 and who fell in love with that particular work, summoned his son to say that the building on said property must be designed by Sumet Jumsai. The father passed away soon afterwards and both son and architect were bound to comply with this testament. 

Dr Sumet Jumsai



View of the Complex Seen From the Corner of Soi 31

A Johnian Hog in Caledonia

Dr Iain Gordon Brown (1972) recently retired from the position of Principal Curator of Manuscripts at the National Library of Scotland. In November 2010 he published *Rax Me That Buik*, celebrating the Library's Scottish collections and examining some of its more unusual items.

The porcine connections of St John's College (its men – though perhaps not now its women – were known as 'Johnian hogs') have long been debated, occasionally in the yellowing pages of old issues of *The Eagle*. All know about the Bridge of Sighs and the Isthmus of Suez ('sues') and equally about the velvet bars of 'crackling' on undergraduate gowns. Perhaps not many now care much about such arcane matters of College lore and legend but they entertained our predecessors from Restoration to Victorian times and beyond. Etymologists of the later nineteenth century puzzled themselves as to whether the 'swinish myth' might simply have a linguistic rather than a 'totemistic' [sic] origin: whether, if a foundation of The Lady Margaret Beaufort came to have students called 'Pegs', the soubriquet might easily have been transformed (if those same men were deemed slovenly and unkempt) into 'pigs'. And pigs might easily become 'hogs' and 'swine'.

Anyway, pigs, hogs and swine were generally identified with St John's men, and their house with a sty. Seldom have these associations been more charmingly expressed, and indeed illustrated, as by William Deane Ryland (1821) in a manuscript travel journal compiled in 1823. Ryland had been born in Quebec of a Northamptonshire family. He was long Rector of a Northamptonshire parish and died in 1864, having concerned himself in print on a number of occasions with the honours, dignity and liturgy of the Church of England.

In July 1823 Ryland embarked on the appropriately named steam packet *Tourist* for a voyage from London to Leith at the outset of what was to be a seven-week Scottish tour. His record of this trip, now in the National Library of Scotland (Acc. 8801), is entitled *Journal of a tour in Scotland during the long vacation of the year 1823. By a Johnian Hog*. An explanatory asterisk offers the gloss that this is 'A name given to gentlemen educated at St John's College'. The half-title page of the manuscript is ornamented with a pen-and-ink drawing of the gatehouse and street frontage of the College, this being of no great distinction and quite possibly copied from a print (see Figure 1). Above is a boar's head crest, erased (in heraldic terminology), with its torse. This does not relate to the College, or apparently to any Ryland family arms: it is simply 'pig-ish'. The epigraph at the head of the opening page of text bears a verse quotation:



*St. John's College
Cambridge*

The College (Figure 1)

There's joy in the ocean,
 And sweetest emotion;
 The poet conceives it!
 The lover believes it!
 No pillow
 So soft as the soft heaving billow.

This Ryland attributes to 'Coleridge Jnr. St John's College', in allusion to Derwent Coleridge (1820), second son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and a minor but well-connected poet and man of letters himself. When Ryland wrote, Coleridge was contributing to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* under the pseudonym 'Davenant Cecil'. Archly, Ryland proceeds to open his journal thus: 'It is not without some fear of affording a contradiction to this sentiment of the poet that I proceed to set down some account of my three days' voyage from London to Edinburgh...'

Ryland records a trip that was perhaps no more and no less remarkable than many contemporary excursions in a romantic and historically interesting land. Nor is his journal an exceptionally literary account or one that is outstanding in terms of sentiment or expression. But interest is always to be found even in the relatively ordinary, and many of Ryland's comments are indeed worth more than merely passing notice. Some are in fact unusual and significant. In Edinburgh, for instance, Ryland happened to be visiting the Advocates' Library, or to be exact that splendid new room of the Advocates' Library that we know today as the (Upper) Signet Library, when his attention was drawn to a very celebrated figure who had just entered. We know from his journal that Ryland was an avid reader of Sir Walter Scott. Now Scott himself came within his view: 'As we were looking at some beautifully illuminated manuscripts and specimens of early printing we heard a whisper of "Sir Walter Scott! Sir Walter Scott!" When looking round we were shown that great genius of our age who was just entering the room.' And so Ryland beheld Scott as some sort of living curiosity with a cabinet of curiosities. Ryland continues:

He was in an advocate's gown and having been lame from his youth walked with a stick. The portrait annexed to his poetical works is very like him, though it gives one an idea of a much younger, and a much stouter man. I was particularly fortunate in seeing him as he is on the point of leaving Edinburgh. Whether we reflect upon the wonderful powers of his imagination, the surprising versatility of his genius, or the very pleasing nature of his writings both in prose and verse, he must be considered as one of the most extraordinary men whom Great Britain has ever produced. Through his versification there flows a romantic spirit which is extremely agreeable, and amidst a series of tales written professedly to amuse he has

contrived to intersperse much curious knowledge of British manners at several very interesting periods of our history. In short he has combined in the happiest manner the talents of the Poet, the Novelist and the Antiquary.

Ryland's opinion of the people he met was, for an Englishman, occasionally and condescendingly good; a working man encountered on Calton Hill 'gave a very favourable impression of the intelligence of the lower orders of the Scotch, for though he had been but a private soldier he seemed perfectly acquainted not only with the history of his own country, but with the present state of affairs on the Continent, with the sanguinary character of the French and the evil influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood.' By contrast the proprietor of a local circulating library would not let him borrow a copy of Scott's *The Abbot* without first depositing the full price of the work – a circumstance illustrative of 'the close and niggardly disposition of those lowland Scotch'.

Highlanders and their culture appear to have impressed Ryland rather more. A meeting of the Celtic Society in the Theatre Royal captured his heart and his imagination. The purpose was the promotion of national dress and music. He witnessed a piping competition, and marvelled at displays of dancing:

Reels and Strathspeys were danced, not in the formal style of a French quadrille but with all that native activity and grace which results from the unaffected merriment of the heart... It is not I think possible to conceive of anything more suited to the dignity of man than the Highland garb, nor have I ever seen a body of men of an appearance more truly martial than these kilted civilians. The dress of the judges who sat in the stage boxes, and who were most of them chiefs, was beautiful, yet differed in no respect from that of the others but in being more highly ornamented, the basket hilts of their broadswords appeared to be of the richest workmanship, their tartans were fastened with clasps of bright cut steel and their bonnets were adorned with eagles' feathers. The music of the bagpipe is certainly not calculated for the drawing room, nor perhaps for the ballroom. But when employed in collecting together the clans in the open scenery of Nature, and in lamenting over the slain, I can easily conceive how to the ear of a Highlander it may be the most fascinating and most affecting of sounds.



Bottle, glass and pipe (Figure 2)



Scotch Fiddle (Figure 3)

Occasional comparisons with Cambridge life are made. Ryland goes to the Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, where the sermon they heard 'had nothing in it very remarkable, but [it] was better than the generality of the sermons delivered at Great St Mary's for the edification of the students of the University of Cambridge'. The Chapel was:

. . . built in the modern gothic style, and is consequently very pretty, bearing the same kind of resemblance to the gothic of our ancestors which the wooden pillars of the Baptist meeting house have to those ponderous and gigantic columns which strew the plains of Balbec [sic] and Palmyra. The age in which we live has certainly attained to great perfection in some of the most useful arts of life... But, in building, in those efforts of Architecture which astonish and confound the imagination, by their magnificence and their beauty, we are a debased, and a degenerate race, frivolous in design and impotent in execution... when we lift up our eyes to the monuments of departed times, we involuntarily acknowledge our own insignificance, and creeping about the stupendous edifices which the hands of our fathers have raised, we feel half inclined to attribute to a higher order of beings what we are conscious is so far above our feeble abilities to execute.

Despite its worldwide celebrity, of which the tourist must have been well aware, Edinburgh University is little praised. What is today known as Old College, begun by Robert Adam and then continued by William Henry Playfair, remained unfinished. The museum (in fact distinguished both in contents and in its elegant



WILLIAM DEANE RYLAND.

St John's College

CAMBRIDGE.

Pig in Bucket (Figure 4)

apartments) was 'like every other museum'. 'The students have no hall, no chapel, no rooms in college, no academical dress and give no wine parties.' As if to make his point, Ryland ends this section of his journal with a little vignette of a wine bottle, with funnel and glass, and with a tobacco pipe beside it (see Figure 2).

Rooms were taken in Portobello, 'the Margate of the North... a miserable comfortless town on the seashore', a few miles from Edinburgh, and a place of resort of increasing fashion for the inhabitants of the capital, but where fishwives walked the High Street, 'chanting the eulogy of deceased haddocks'. Here a Johnian hog might well have felt at home, for Ryland mocked the reluctance of the Scots to wash. Despite the trend for sea-bathing or 'washing in the sea', which he hoped might 'gradually become fashionable in this country' he noted that the conscientious Scots had 'perhaps literally interpreted the injunction "he which is filthy, let him be filthy still"'. Filth was the predominating feature of the Old Town of Edinburgh, where the sense of *sic transit* was strong:

Some of these houses were once the town residences of some of the first families in Scotland, and a coat of arms surmounted by a coronet is still to be seen on some of the walls. Thus those mansions which were once the abode of the courtier now teem with the very dregs of the people, and those streets which were formerly adorned by the retinue of princes, and which not infrequently resounded with the feuds and contentions of captious barons, now only echo with the cries of the fisherwoman, the rattling of a thousand unseemly vehicles, and the brawling of those swarms of children which seem in this ancient part of the northern capital to spring like vermin from the very dirt and putrescence of its lanes and closes.

Ryland's vignette drawn at this point seems a witty allusion to his disquisition on filth and decay; for 'the Scotch Fiddle' was not just a musical instrument but a contemporary euphemism for the itch (see Figure 3).

All the major tourist sights of Edinburgh and its district were seen and noted: the Castle and the Palace of Holyrood House, Craigmillar Castle, Crichton Castle and Rosslyn Chapel. But he also, and rather unusually, walked out from Portobello to the East Lothian battlefield of Prestonpans, site of the Jacobite victory of September 1745. Here a mood of quiet reverie overtook him. Observing something characteristic of many civil wars, he reasoned that, in the Rebellion, 'men of equal virtue and integrity might have been engaged in the service of either party without any violation of their principles'. What is striking is Ryland's apparent inclination towards Prince Charles Edward ('a Prince possessed of many amiable qualities') and his cause. Ryland's Protestantism meant, of course, that he should support the Protestant Succession. But... sentiment, tradition, admiration of the difficulties and dangers endured, and of the

gentlemanly conduct of the Jacobite army when on the march south, and of its fortitude in retreat and courage in defeat, subsequently in the face of the most savage Government reprisals: all encouraged Ryland to favour the Bonnie Prince, whose efforts in attempting to gain possession of the throne of his ancestors constituted 'one of the finest actions on record'. Yet, as if to suggest that once back in Hanoverian Cambridge he had thought twice about having expressed such views, he annotated his journal to the effect that the Prince had, in fact, no redeeming qualities whatsoever, and that he now had reason to believe Charles Stuart to be but 'a fool, a coward, & a beast'! Such, at any rate, is one interpretation of his contradictory statements. The other is that Ryland was simply indulging in a playful bout of whimsical tergiversation.

The rest of Ryland's excursion need not concern us. He seems to have enjoyed what he saw in terms of scenery and historic buildings and locations: he visited Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunblane, Callander and Perth, returning to Edinburgh by way of Kinross and Loch Leven. Bad weather had prevented an exploration of the Trossachs and Loch Lomond, and return via Glasgow. Equally Ryland appears to have disliked heartily the accommodation and meals offered, and his journal is replete with comments on Scots' manners and Scottish society. He notes on one occasion, for example, that 'though the Scotch when grown up are rather of a silent temper, their children are the most noisy and loquacious in the world'.

The manuscript has a delightful tailpiece vignette (see Figure 4). The inscription below the pen and ink drawing is the only indication we have of authorship and of the identity of the Johnian Hog in question, whose jaundiced views of certain aspects of the Scottish character did not apparently prevent his expressing a wish to return some day to satisfy 'those two great objects of my curiosity, Birnam Wood and Dunsinane Hill'.



Dr Iain Gordon Brown

St John's and the 'Velcro of Memory'

Graham Harding (1968) read History and then worked in publishing and advertising before in the 1980s founding his own consultancy firm, which has just reached its twenty-fifth anniversary.

In summer 2009 Dr Peter Linehan gathered together a dozen Johnians* to find out how experience of the College has changed over the last half century.

The 50 years since 1960 cover some remarkable changes: the end of National Service, the erosion of the once all-restraining gate hours, the admission of women – and of course the switch to wine in Hall. Were there common themes? And if so what were they?

A 'diversity of people and a diversity of thought' was the single common theme that emerged. Perhaps, thought some, the social diversity of the College – like many another Oxbridge house – had been eroded by a general shift to more comfortable backgrounds and an end to the apparently meritocratic 'grammar school boy' ethos that the pre-1970 graduates knew and represented. In the past, a few 'good chaps in tweeds' had 'shimmered in' – thanks to sporting-minded and benign tutors (or possibly just because they wore tweeds) but there were too few to have an impact on the student body. Now, said one of the Senior Members, that element in the social mix had all but disappeared.

Many of the participants had come to John's knowing little about it or for reasons that in hindsight seemed providential. 'Because it was the largest, you could fit in'; a 'bit random – based on the Choir and a bit of the grammar school thing'; 'somebody else from my school had gone there'; the presence of the 'good-looking brother' of a school friend; a 'tactical choice – going for the first year of women'. About half of us – including both the most senior and least senior – were first-generation students.

All had found they could fit in and that, whatever their individual interests, there were others who shared them. What had changed over time though was the personality of the College. There have of course always been sporting heroes. But in the 1960s there was no sense of the 'Red Boy' mentality that by the 1990s marked out Johnians – even those who were neither boys nor red in their sporting experience or outlook.

Red Boy became then – and maybe still is – a ‘very winning mentality’. It has created, even amongst those with no real sporting orientation, both a fierce pride in the College and the sense of a community that was self-sustaining and ‘separate’. A College that in the 1960s and 1970s was slightly diffident (despite its size) in its relations with the rest of the University and less ‘permasealed’ than some of the other colleges appeared to turn inwards for each intense eight weeks of term. ‘Tribal’ was one repeated description of St John’s in the last decade of the twentieth century.

The ‘work hard, play hard’ culture of those eight weeks was also seen by some as distinguishing John’s from other colleges. Scholarship was – for most of the term – a ‘clandestine’ activity and pride was taken in a sense of ‘learning lightly worn’ (unlike the ‘buggers at Harvard who totted up every hour’ said one Harkness scholar). The bubble-like intensity of those eight weeks led to a magnification of highs and lows with mood swings transmitted ever more quickly across the College as more and more of each year group were living ‘in’ rather than ‘out’.

The admission of women had significantly changed the atmosphere of the College. It had been, thought those who were there at the time, a ‘quite macho, rather boorish’ drinking culture. That had now changed, though the parties were as intense as ever. ‘People at the peak of their party performance’ said one. ‘Drink Along with Dallas’ (and make sure you don’t draw Sue Ellen as your drinking buddy) said another of a ritual that demanded you take drink for drink with your character as each episode of the TV series unfolded. From an earlier generation was the memory of a spectacular Halloween party that saw one partygoer dressed as a mummy fall 70 feet from the top floor of New Court to the ground – and get up and return to the party.

Many of the changes were subtle. Peter Hennessy came up in 1966 and noted the effect on the College of the last of the pipe-smoking National Service generation. By the time Graham Harding came up two years later that influence was not just gone but as if it had never been. Supervisions had changed too. It was once an unchangeable 5-7 pm ritual marked by a glass of sherry before reading one’s essay aloud. Not now. The question was asked: was Guy Lee the first to read his students’ essays for himself? Director of Studies has become ‘DoS’. Wine has replaced beer in Hall but, as one veteran of the great Hall boycott (caused by a ruling that forbade the consumption of what had become a customary bottle per night per person in Hall) noted, ‘the following year arrives and no-one is aware any more’.

Perhaps the biggest – though again temporary – change was the politicisation of the College in the late 1960s. This was the era of student sit-ins, early agitation for co-residence and the Garden House riots (where the arrest and then imprisonment of one Johnian undergraduate caused many to turn against the ‘authorities’). The College became a more ‘fractured’, more ‘antagonistic’ society. There was gloom among Senior Members such as John Crook who had the sense of a ‘lost generation’; there were calls to ‘defend the Backs against the Left’. But when Dr Malcolm Schofield came back to the College in 1972 it was ‘all over’. A few years later the Cambridge Student Union was fielding a cricket team for an annual match against the Proctors and by 1980 the College was ‘completely neutral’ – caught up in exams, job prospects and internal issues such as the admissibility of napkins in Hall (cotton rather than paper please).

Johnians of the 1990s and early 2000s talked about how hard it was to engender any sense of political participation. Not much response to or apparent interest in Labour’s return to power in 1997; just one person watching the American elections in the JCR in 2004. Perhaps, it was suggested, because it was a ‘bit un-Johnian to look like you cared’. And John’s, as Peter Hennessy pointed out, has never produced politicians. Civil servants yes but politicians no.

In retrospect, the radical years of the late 1960s and early 1970s changed very little. Broader social forces had more impact – and, possibly, the weather.

For Peter Linehan the catalyst to change was the icy winter of 1963 when the Cam froze and the traditional watery defences of the colleges fell. People walked where they wished at 3 or 4 in the morning. No porters and no walls could contain them and when, in Peter’s thesis, normal controls were reimposed the folk memory of relative freedom drove the changes to gate hours and then the admissibility of women spending nights in College.

Incidentally, the cold of the College rooms and the layers of clothes worn by the bedders was a distinguishing feature for the Johnians of the 1960s. Only when Cripps was opened did central heating come to the College.

The opening of the Cripps Building also marked a shift towards individual rooms with individual facilities. So, the sense that one’s room was one’s castle (and the concomitant decay of the College’s sense of being actively *in loco parentis*) had its roots not only in the politics of the 1970s but also in the changes in accommodation policy. The arrival of the mobile phone and email helped seal this shift.

The gradual retreat of many Senior Members from collegiate life has left a gap – now filled by undergraduate sociability and intensity. Were there now figures of the same stature and presence as Harry Hinsley or Robbie Robinson or Guy Lee or John Crook? Probably not.

Not everyone wanted their children to seek entry to St John's. A number of us had children who had refused to consider applying.

But all of us felt we had been marked – for good – by our experiences at St John's. The beauty of the place, the freedom conferred by the scale of St John's, the friends made and kept. Maybe it is somewhat un-Johnian to be seen to care – but this group did care and continues to care.



Graham Harding

* Malcolm Schofield (matric. 1960; Fellow, Professor of Ancient Philosophy); Peter Linehan (1961; Fellow, Dean); Peter Hennessy (1966; Honorary Fellow, Attlee Professor of Contemporary British History, Queen Mary, University of London); Emma Beauclerk (1982; teacher and wife of David Smellie ((1983; solicitor, Partner, Farrer & Co.)); Ben Macintyre (1982; author and columnist, Associate Editor, *The Times*); Sarah Hill (1992; First Secretary, British Embassy, Madrid); Ben Hoyle (1995; Arts Correspondent, *The Times*); Nick Charwood (2002; Associate, Allen & Overy LLP); Suzanne Szczetnikowicz (2001; Associate, Shearman & Sterling, London, LLP); Elliot Ross and Derica Shields (both 2006; then third-year undergraduates, reading English).

The Lady Margaret Lodge

Commodore John Harris joined the College in 2000 as Domestic Bursar, after 32 years service in the Royal Navy.

A number of institutions have associations with Freemasons' Lodges, and St John's is no exception. The Lady Margaret Lodge was formed in 1926 and still meets regularly to this day. The idea first arose in February 1924, when ten Johnnians met at the home of Lord Wargrave in London and agreed to form an organising committee, which by April of that year had decided to create The Lady Margaret Lodge. Thus it was that on Monday, 1 February 1926, The Lady Margaret Lodge formally came into being, with 28 Johnnians as founding members.

For those who have not come across Freemasonry, it has a long history that dates back more than three centuries and has many distinguished adherents including Rudyard Kipling, Alexander Fleming and Winston Churchill. From its earliest days, Freemasonry has been concerned with the care of orphans, the sick and the aged. This work continues today, and Freemasonry is now a major contributor to local, national, and international charities, both Masonic and non-Masonic. Examples of this are the United Grand Lodge's support in the wake of the natural disasters in Japan, New Zealand and Haiti.

Today, 85 years later, the Lodge still meets regularly three times a year in London, with membership open to all past and present members of the College. Any member of the College interested in Freemasonry is invited to contact the Secretary: M C F Claydon, 'High Timbers', 21a Broadlands Avenue, Shepperton, Middlesex, TW1 9DJ; or clantique@ntlworld.com.



Commodore John Harris

The Last Sprat

Professor Hugh Brogan's (1956) Sprat parodies are the result of collaboration over several years with William Dunlop. Brogan began the series with 'Domestic Harmony', which was reproduced in *The Eagle* in 1966. Some years later further parodies were exchanged between the pair and the collection, *A Shoal of Sprats, netted by Hugh Brogan and William Dunlop*, was published in 2011. The final parody in that collection, 'The Last Sprat' is reproduced below.

Happy it seemed that each disdained
The plenty on the other's dish:
Whether sky shone, or weather rained,
Both had their wish.

"There Jack and Jill go," neighbours said,
On Sundays, when they walked
To and from Mellstock church, or read
Scripture, or talked.

"He can't abide the fat of meat,
Nor she the lean endure;
But take-and – give makes dinner sweet,
Happiness sure."

Yet sometimes Jack was moved to curse
The stars, to lift his voice and rail
That in this darkling universe
Contentment is perverse, and frail.

THOM*S H*RDY



The Fowles Daunse

This is the winning entry for the 2011 Douglas Adams Prize, which celebrates the great tradition of humorous writing at St John's. The following medieval verse was written by current undergraduates Concetta Scozzaro and Caitlin Doherty, both of whom matriculated in 2009 and are reading English.

IN PRINCIPIO

For tho' my inkie quille hath smalle power
 I of thy woes do lite this merie houre.
 Forgive me if my tale seemeth too bolde
 I tell it as it were in taverne tolde
 By mine auchtor, that did it firste devyse
 Puzziini hight, right cunnyng and full wyse.

FIRST FITTE

Whan that Decembre frost hath silenced alle
 Than Januar still silente did remayne
 In Fevrier agayne no birdes did calle
 In Marches holt and heeth no croppes came
 And Aprill was exactement the same
 But Mai, fair Mai, swete Mai with maidens fayre
 Then songes of swete birdes did fill the aire.

In garden walled with many fleures swete
 Where such exceedinge rare Springe shotes did growe
 Our fayre maiden flotyng we do mete
 Whose eyen seemeth wider than the doe
 And hare shineth darker than the crowe
 She museth on such Romaunce that she koulde
 Until hir fantasies did make hir woode.

SECONDE FITTE

Unto the fecund gras a hen did londe
 Oeufswellen and pursued by suitors three
 The maiden from hir pipe did lay hir honde
 To mark this birde full plumped by progenie
 Fayre maid, quod Hen, wherefore not swellen thou?
 Hath no suitor desired thy feelde to plowe?

A maid in Springe will soon become a foole
 Hast thou not chosen yet a fayre toole?

Hautayn and most virile the cocks forth came
 To hir did bowe these suitors lovely plumed
 Whose crests and bekes and feet were golden flame
 Which heete brought forth hir cheeks in rouge bloome
 Hir limbes tremblèd as stringe shakes on the loome
 Sed fowles, quod maid, what pleasing cocks ye be
 Quels raisons would ye parlay avec me?

THIRD FITTE

The am'rous cocks but struck a merrie daunse
 The maid hir kertels lifted up full high
 And Hen sang roundelaies of old Romaunce
 While maid and suitors daunsed the Estampi,
 The Gilliard, Courante, Branle and Coeur Ronde
 While Rufty Tufty e'en untressed a fronde.
 With such great wile they daunsed through all the nyght
 And to regard them there was mirthful syght.

Whan morn did dawn the cocks all three did crowe
 This aventure we must now all conclude
 Choose one among us for our seede to sowe
 But she their fayre request did thus elude,
 Wherefore, quod she, must I have only one
 Tis by you all that I am now undone
 At which the fowles foure did flye awaye
 Not one among them by hir side woulde staye

FOURTHE FITTE

Than in hir estomack she felte a clucke
 A pecking and a shreeking sonde was hirde
 And from hir wombe forth the maid did plucke
 A right mysterious mix of childe and birde
 Which babe did ope its beke and speke suche worde:
 A foul maid will bring forth a fowler childe
 Tis monstrous shame that thou wert not more milde

This maid unmade then heeved and groned and syghed
 And to the earthe threw downe her wretched forme
 Lamented alle that through hir had passed by
 But full soudainly ceased she to mourne
 A ravenous hunger did her thoughts transforme

Moved by this fain to utter starvèd crie
She baked her progenie in fowl child pie.

IN CONCLUSIO

For though my inkie quill hath spilled its tale
And thy tankard is full emptie of its ale
Be certain of the moral of my songe
 Seriouslie, do not get it wrong
Quel meaning should ye draw then from my pen?
When chusing fowle only take a hen.

C Scozzaro and C Doherty



The Lady Margaret Boat Song

Older members of the LMBC will recall the Latin anthem composed well over a century ago by T R Glover, to music by G M Garrett, as a tribal chant regularly (sort of) sung by the First VIII at May Concerts until sometime in the 1950s, when a member of the crew was sick into the piano, and thereafter occasionally and increasingly uncertainly at bump suppers. Last year, by way of settlement of a debt to the then Dean, Tom Vallance, ably assisted by Rupert Mercer, provided the following version for the benefit of an increasingly Latinless age. Having received its world premiere from certain wandering minstrels (*anglice* the Gentlemen of St John's) at the July 2011 dinner for the class of 1961, the Vallance-Mercer 'liberal' translation, nicely capturing as it does the lofty ambition of the Boat Club, deserves now to be committed to the collective memory of a wider Johnian audience.

PAL

Mater regum Margareta
Piscatori dixit laeta:
'Audi quod propositum:
Est remigium decorum
Suavis strepitus remorum;
Ergo sit Collegium.'

Lady Margaret, St John's' founder,
Found John as he fished for flounder:
'Drop your rod and listen here.
Fishing is a frightful bore
But sweet's the sound of splashing oar;
What else is a college for?'

Heus tu **Primus!** O quam imus!
Quam phaselus fluctuat.
Hei **Secundus!** Ne profundus
Remus tuus fodiat.

Keep the time, Bow, steady on now,
Stop the boat from rocking.
Number two; Yes, I mean you –
Your stroke is simply shocking

CHORUS

Vive laeta Margareta,
Beatorum insulis.
Si possimus fuerimus
Semper caput fluminis.

Margaret's ghost we praise the most
Among the islands of the blessed.
If we can be, then we shall be
Slightly better than the rest.

Pontifex respondet, 'Anne
Nomen melius Johanne
Nobili collegio?
Hic per saecula sancti mores
Litterae humaniores
Erunt cum remigio.'

Fisher sat a while and pondered,
Had a thought and then responded:
'There's no better name than John!
We'll have rowing, we'll have drinking,
All the disciplines of thinking
In a holy union.'

Ille **quartus** ponat artus
 Genibus cum rigidis:
Tertiusque O quousque
 Canceres captare vis?

CHORUS

Sic collegium fundatum
 Et Johannis nomen datum
 Margareta domina,
 Ergo remiges gaudendum,
 Triumphandum et canendum
 In saeculorum saecula.

Labor vanus nisi manus,
Sexte, moves propere.
 Fugit hora jam labora.
 Vigilaque **septime**.

CHORUS

Hic adeste potestates
 Angelorum atque grates
 Date cum remigibus.
 Lauda caelum et abyse
 Margaretae comitissae
 Nomen cum tonitribus.

Eja **quintus**
 Rumpas intus
 Viscerum compagine
 Tum ignavus es **octavus**
 Proderit ut ambules.

CHORUS

Number Four, strain at that oar
 With all your strength and all your might!
 Grip your shaft, Three, listen to me,
 Don't catch crabs 'til Friday night.

Thus was named our noble College,
 Crucible of earthly knowledge,
 Science, languages and law.
 Singing songs of exultation
 'Til their day of graduation
 On the Cam for evermore.

Come on Five, now look alive,
 Keep pulling harder with the stroke.
 Next in line, you're not in time,
 This really is an utter joke.

Angels at the pearly gates
 Come down to watch the coxless eights
 Looking on us from the skies.
 Sing unto our noble foundress
 Paeans, praises, honour boundless,
 Skimming 'neath the Bridge of Sighs!

Row your heart out
 'Til you pass out,
 Oars should do the talking
 Stroke's abysmal, timing's dismal
 He should just be walking.





MUSIC AT ST JOHN'S

MUSIC AT ST JOHN'S



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Musician in Residence

John Rink (1985) completed his PhD at St John's and returned to Cambridge in 2009 as Professor of Musical Performance Studies. He was elected a Fellow of the College the following year. In addition to his research and teaching commitments, John directs the AHRC Research Centre for Musical Performance as Creative Practice, based in Cambridge.

Musical life at St John's has flourished as far back as the memory can stretch. Not only does the College have a world-class Choir under the artistic leadership of Andrew Nethsingha, but the Music Society supports an unusually high number of student ensembles and events, in addition to which concerts regularly take place in the Master's Lodge, the New Music Room and elsewhere. Moreover, there are ambitions to make St John's a leading venue for jazz performance in Cambridge, thanks in part to the support of Dan Reinstein in setting up the Reinstein Jazz Fund and Prize. All of this will be greatly augmented by the opening in 2012 of the newly refurbished Divinity School, the potential of which as a venue for musical performance is unprecedented for St John's and indeed for Cambridge in general. The aspirations for the Divinity School performance space encompass both professional and student events as well as musical workshops and masterclasses, some of which will be mounted in collaboration with the Faculty of Music and other colleges.



One of the most propitious recent developments has been the appointment in January 2011 of a College Musician in Residence – Margaret (Maggie) Faultless – whose manifold activities support and enhance the existing music culture at St John's and boost its profile throughout the University and beyond. Maggie read Music as an undergraduate at Clare College, and after taking her BA in 1983 she rapidly established herself at the forefront of the musical profession as a violinist and director specialising in the performance of music from Monteverdi to the present day. She is particularly well known for her interest in historical performance practices, having been a co-leader of the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment (OAE) since 1989. Besides OAE, Maggie has directed Britten-Pears Baroque, the European Union Baroque Orchestra, Philharmonie Merck and the Harmony of Nations on European tours, along with the Jerusalem Baroque Orchestra and the Symphony Orchestra in Lisbon.

For over twelve years she led the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra (ABO) under Ton Koopman and directed the ABO's ten-year project performing and recording all of the Bach cantatas. Maggie was also a member of the London Haydn Quartet for ten years; its CD of Haydn's String Quartets Op. 9 on the Hyperion label was hailed by *Classic FM Magazine* as 'without a doubt one of the all-time great Haydn quartet recordings'. She appears as a duo with the pianist Adrian Partington and has been a leader of music-making in rural Britain, having founded the ensemble 'Music for Awhile' in 1996 and acting as Artistic Director of Devon Baroque since 2000.

Maggie took a well-earned sabbatical from her professional performance engagements during the first six months of 2010, when she returned to Cambridge and soon established herself as a key member of the music community here. She enjoys close connections both with Girton College, where in June 2010 she was elected to a Bye-Fellowship, and with the Faculty of Music, which appointed her Director of Performance Studies in October 2010 with the generous support of the Martin Smith Foundation.

Maggie's presence at St John's dates back many years: not only has she regularly performed in the Chapel (including Bach Cantata Evensongs featuring members of the OAE), but she has also given concerts in the Master's Lodge, most recently in June 2010. In addition, alongside her musical activities, she has served as Acting Director of Studies since the start of the Easter term 2011. Those of us who work with her are continually struck by her passionate commitment to music-making at the highest possible levels and to fostering greater understanding of what lies behind musical performance and how it affects those who come into contact with it, whether as executants or as listeners.

When the role of Musician in Residence was first proposed to the College Council the primary activities were envisaged in terms of:

- advising students about professional musical development;
- performing with students in College events, concerts and services, as well as other formal and informal gatherings;
- performing in a more professional capacity, with musicians from Cambridge or from ensembles based in London and elsewhere;
- devising and, where relevant, overseeing performance-related events at St John's such as workshops, masterclasses or recitals;
- contributing to the performance programme at the Divinity School;
- providing academic support.

Maggie has already taken considerable strides in each of these respects. Her first public outing as Musician in Residence was the Ash Wednesday Choral Evensong

on 9 March, when she played the solo violin in James McMillan's *Domine Non Secundum Peccata Nostra*. This colourful and accessible piece was the first of five new works commissioned for the College's Quincentenary, and it provided the Choir with an opportunity for especially dramatic performance. The solo violin's role is to soar ethereally above the voices – a task made all the more daunting given that the service was being broadcast live on BBC Radio 3.

Shortly after this baptism by fire, Maggie worked closely with Andrew Nethsingha to plan the debut concerts of an altogether new ensemble, the St John's Sinfonia, which had its inaugural performance in the Chapel on 21 May, featuring nine players using period instruments in a Bach Cantata Evensong. This professional and flexible orchestra – which Maggie will lead and manage – has the potential to act as a bridge between University music-making and the professional world beyond for the College's most talented musicians. In a series of reflections that she provided for the sake of this article, Maggie wrote: 'There was no such bridge available when I myself made the transition from Cambridge student to professional violinist in the 1980s, and I know that the instrumental colleagues I'm inviting to perform with St John's Sinfonia will bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to share with today's students.' Hard on the heels of the inaugural performance was a concert on 20 June, when a 22-strong Sinfonia, using classical instruments, accompanied the Choir in Mozart's *Coronation Mass*, which they then recorded with Chandos the following month for release on CD.

Anyone who knows the College will not be surprised to hear that Maggie has been 'very quickly welcomed into the community at St John's, and in particular by the Fellowship. As Acting Director of Studies in Music, I've also been able to get to know the music students very quickly and to offer them advice, not only for their current studies but also for their future musical careers. It was a privilege to direct the Vivaldi Concerto for four violins, involving a significant number of musicians from St John's, at the May Week Concert on 20 June.'

Maggie also confirms that 'there will be further Cantata Evensongs, CD recordings and performances with the Choir, and I hope to organise innovative recitals featuring St John's musicians. The opening of the new Divinity School in 2012 will present great opportunities for developing a wide variety of performance-based activities.' She writes:

The great joy of teaching in a university and at a college with such a long-standing tradition of performing is that it enables a performer/scholar to work with students to investigate the very basis of what it means to be a musician. To realise that so many aspects of musicology are compatible with, and can enhance, musical performance is an exciting step, and I am enjoying taking

these steps in collaboration with my colleagues John Rink, Andrew Nethsingha and Stefano Castelvechi as well as others in the Music Faculty. My own path towards creative performance practice is always to question what informs the performance, and there are many ways in which teaching along these lines brings new insights for students in both their written work and their practical performance opportunities.

Maggie refers to the challenges faced by musicians in 'interpreting the "signs" on a page (that is, the score) into an audible experience – the performance – by drawing upon intellect, knowledge and experience as well as instinct and emotion. Distinguishing for oneself the extent to which all of these factors play a role in performance (alongside the sheer physicality and technical challenges of playing or singing) is becoming the focal point of my own studies.' There are considerable benefits to Maggie's work in this respect, both because her 'role at St John's gives me time and scope to explore my own professional development (through research, teaching and performing)', and because the increased insights gained through this ongoing consideration 'impact on the students' professional development over the course of their studies. It is certainly rewarding to nurture and advise musicians, to assist and guide them on how best to be prepared for a life in the profession after Cambridge.'

Maggie's reflections conclude with the following observation – one that will resonate with every Johnian:

As an undergraduate and fledgling performer in Cambridge in the 1980s, I would have leapt at the opportunities we are now able to offer to student musicians at St John's. On many occasions this year, I have found myself introducing a concert, workshop, masterclass, seminar or supervision with the words 'I have been waiting 30 years for this!' The vision and generosity of St John's College have made this a reality for today's students and for the future that we will all build together.



Professor John Rink

The Choir of St John's College, Cambridge

It has been a particularly busy twelve months for the Choir – almost two hundred services; termly Bach Cantata Evensongs; joint services with Clare, Gonville & Caius and King's Colleges; two live BBC Radio 3 broadcasts; two CD recordings for Chandos Records; three overseas tours; four UK concerts plus the first two concerts in the Quincentenary Concert Series. Other highlights of the 500th Anniversary year include the commissioning of music from James MacMillan (Ash Wednesday), James Long (Commemoration of Benefactors Service) and John Rutter (May Concert), and a Sunday evening organ recital series by former Organ Scholars. Spring 2011 also saw the founding of the St John's Sinfonia. This is a professional period-instrument orchestra, directed by Andrew Nethsingha and led by Maggie Faultless, currently Musician in Residence at the College.

The Choir's year began in September with an invitation to sing at a private service and reception in Bavaria. Ten Gents and eight Choristers travelled to Munich on what was the opening weekend of the Oktoberfest. During the visit, our hosts had kindly arranged a guided tour of the BMW Museum and for the Gents to visit the Festival, whilst the boys enjoyed a visit to Neuschwanstein Castle and a meal at the top of the Olympic Tower.

On the weekend before the beginning of term, the Choir was invited by the incoming High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, Dr Nigel Brown, to sing at his Induction Service at Great St Mary's Church. The service enabled those people involved in the maintenance of law and order, the administration of justice and voluntary organisations to come together and give thanks and prayer for the work of the judiciary and magistracy in Cambridgeshire.

The following Tuesday heralded the beginning of the new academic year, and the traditional Matriculation Service. We were delighted to welcome Freddie James (Junior Organ Scholar) to the organ loft, along with Choral Students Tom Blackie (Alto), Guy Edmund-Jones and Sam Oladeinde (Tenors), Geoff Clapham (Bass); and amongst the boys, Max Boorman, Alex Jones, Peter Nethsingha and Rufus Pawsey as Probationers. During the year, we also welcomed Tim Teague (Alto Volunteer) and William Collison (Probationer).

Other events during the Michaelmas term included a concert delivered to a packed audience in the Speech Room at Harrow School in November; the Remembrance Service at which a very moving performance of Duruflé's *Requiem* was sung; and the live BBC Broadcast of the Advent Carol Service on Advent Sunday, which included the premiere of *The Call* by Roxanna Panufnik. The final two compositions commissioned by *Choir & Organ* magazine – *Hymn Portraits*, an organ piece by David Ibbett, and *Domine Clamavi* by James Davy, a choral

piece and the winning entry in the *Choir & Organ* Composition Competition – were premiered in October and November respectively.

The Christmas tour to Denmark saw the Choir driving through snowy conditions to perform in Logumkloster and in Herning. The concert in Logumkloster was particularly memorable – all 500 seats had been sold, but 800 people arrived, many bringing their own chairs to sit on. Despite struggling through the audience to get on and off the stage, the Choir received a rapturous reception. In the UK the Choir sang Christmas concerts at St Mary's Church, Hadleigh, Suffolk (a College Living) and in the Chapel.

In January the Choir returned to record a CD of Christmas music, which will be released on the Chandos label in September 2011. The first weekend of the Lent term saw the Chapel packed on both evenings for the candlelit Epiphany Carol Services, and it was a great pleasure to see a large contingent from the Choir Association in the congregation on Saturday evening.

The first concerts in the Quincentenary Concert Series saw the Choir combine with Britten Sinfonia for two performances of Haydn's *Creation* – one in the College Chapel and the other at St John's, Smith Square, London. Joined on stage by soloists Rebecca Evans (Soprano), Leo Tomita (Alto), Allan Clayton (Tenor) and Neal Davies (Bass Baritone), both concerts received standing ovations from





very appreciative audiences. The concert at St John's, Smith Square was followed by a reception to launch a Campaign to create a Choral Foundation, with the aim of raising £5 million by the end of 2015.

Owing to the vagaries of the date for Easter, the second week of March saw the Choir sing the Ash Wednesday Service live on BBC Radio 3, and the Lent Meditation Service on Sunday.

The Easter tour had the Choir touring five states of the USA in fourteen days, singing a total of eight concerts in Cincinnati and Akron (Ohio), St Louis (Missouri), Austin (two concerts) and Houston (Texas), Atlanta (Georgia) and New York City. The Choir received a very warm welcome from their hosts and the enthusiastic audiences encountered throughout the tour lifted flagging spirits enormously. Press notices were very pleasing: a journalist from *St Louis Today* described the Choir as 'the current gold standard' and 'the 16 boys were the finest collection of trebles I've heard in a live performance; the 15 Choral Scholars were a vocally solid and well-matched group'.

It was a great pleasure for the College's twenty-first century Choir to sing Byrd's *O Lord make thy servant Elizabeth* in the sixteenth-century First Court for Her Majesty the Queen during her visit to the College in April. The work was written in honour of sixteenth-century Queen Elizabeth I, but was sung here in the presence of the twenty-first century Queen Elizabeth II.

As Ascension Day fell during school half-term, the traditional Ascension Day hymn from the Chapel Tower was sung by the Choral Students only. However, a small but appreciative congregation gathered in First Court and confirmed that the sound could be heard quite clearly, despite the decision not to use amplification this year.

The Quincentenary May Concert marked the beginning of the May Week celebrations. The programme included items by the College Choir combined with the St John's Singers, the College Orchestra and an organ piece played by John Challenger. The finale was Mozart's *Coronation Mass*, sung by the Choir and accompanied by the St John's Sinfonia, with soloists Margaret Walker (Soprano), Dominic Collingwood (Alto), Bradley Smith (Tenor) and Basil McDonald (Bass).

Later in May Week, the Choir joined forces with King's and Trinity College Choirs to sing at the honorary degree ceremony at the Senate House. This was the final official engagement of HRH the Duke of Edinburgh in his capacity as Chancellor of the University. Amongst the honorary graduands were eminent musician Sir Colin Davis, and theatre director Sir Trevor Nunn. General Admission took

place the following week, with the Chapel full to capacity with graduands and their families.

The final Evensong of the year took place on Sunday 10 July. As usual it was an emotional occasion as those present sang *The day thou gavest*, before the Choir recessed to Elgar's *Nimrod*.

The Choir had a short break before reassembling for the 500th Anniversary Choir Reunion Weekend. Even the poor weather did nothing to dampen the enthusiasm of nearly two hundred guests. An organ recital by John Scott (Organ Scholar 1974-8) preceded Evensong. The service – where more than a hundred and fifty former members combined to sing with the Choir – was jointly conducted by Andrew Nethsingha, Christopher Robinson and David Hill. A very jolly dinner in Hall was followed by drinks in the Combination Room and, subsequently, by a large party at The Maypole, which carried on into the early hours of the morning. St John's Sinfonia accompanied the Choir in Mozart's *Missa Brevis in F* during Eucharist the following morning.

Two days later, the Choir again joined with the St John's Sinfonia and soloists Susan Gritton (Soprano) and Frances Bourne (Mezzo-soprano), along with alumni soloists Sam Furness (Tenor) and George Humphreys (Bass), to record a CD of Mozart *Masses*.

The end of the recording also marked the end of a very busy year for the Choir. With great sadness, the Choir said goodbye to Choral Students Dominic Collingwood, Tim Teague, Bradley Smith, Pablo Strong, George Dye, Henry Neill and Dan Macklin. Five Choristers also left the Choir, all having won music scholarships to their new schools – Julius Foo and Matthew Supramaniam (Eton), Alex Bower-Brown (Oakham), Tom Williams (Hereford Cathedral School) and Robert Baldwin (Glenalmond College).

A CD of music for Choir and harp, *Chichester Psalms*, was released on Monday 1 August. There are two further music commissions to be premiered – a set of Canticles by Judith Weir on Sunday 30 October, and a piece by Jonathan Harvey during the Advent Carol Services in November. The Quincentenary Concert Series continues in the late autumn with two performances of Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast* (at Ely Cathedral on Friday 18 November and the Royal Festival Hall on Thursday 15 December); a joint concert with the St John's Sinfonia at the Cadogan Hall on Friday 9 December; and a lunchtime concert at the Birmingham Symphony Hall on Tuesday 20 December.



Caroline Marks
Choir Administrator

The Gentlemen of St John's

The Gents have made the most of the College's Quincentenary and have enjoyed an astonishingly busy year.



It was a large and talented group of Gents that departed at the end of the Easter term 2010. Edward de Minckwitz took up a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music but left soon after to employ his ministerial experience – gained as a former manager of the Gents – as Researcher to George Eustice MP. Francis Williams left the Choir and entered

the Choir Office. Tristan Hambleton made it further – to Heidelberg – but returned in September 2011 to join three other Gents among the Royal Academy's postgraduate intake. Johnny Langridge left to work in development for the English Touring Opera and Tim Ravalde to become Assistant Organist at Chichester Cathedral. Leo Tomita has just finished his first year at the Royal Academy and Tom Verney at the Guildhall.

Taking their place was a diverse group of Freshers. Geoff Clapham has proved an irrepressibly cheerful addition to the bass line and Tom Blackie's golden counter-tenor tones have assured his position as 'one of the greats'. Sam Oladeinde and Guy Edmund-Jones have begun their tenor careers with great aplomb, and Freddie James joined the College as Junior Organ Scholar. Tim Teague arrived at John's without expecting to sing, but answered the call to deputise the Cantoris Altos in the third week of Michaelmas, proving to be such an asset that he stayed.

Before our newcomers had even made their debut, the Gents had undertaken their first major engagement of term: a Johnian wedding in Munich, which fortunately coincided with the opening night of Oktoberfest. Our Musical Director, Bradley Smith, was commissioned to arrange *I'm a Believer* for the occasion and it has become a firm favourite.

Our schedule in early Michaelmas term included concerts at The Leys and Burghley House (built for Johnian William Cecil). Preparations for Christmas started early, and we enjoyed a second year of extremely healthy sales of our 2009 Christmas CD, *A Gentle Christmas*. Outside Cambridge we performed concerts in Surrey and Battersea, while at home our now-traditional Christmas

concert in Chapel raised over £700 for CLIC Sargent. Our Maypole performance was as successful as ever, and this year was filmed in its entirety by CU-TV.

The Lent term saw our profile bolstered by an appearance on Dutch national television singing close harmony; and a series of private engagements combined with two Quincentenary Concerts (in St John's, Smith Square and our own Chapel) of Haydn's *Creation* ensured that we had a busy term. The Choir's recording of motets by Lassus, featuring a number of exclusive Gents' tracks, was released to critical acclaim in March. After a concert in Dorset, the term culminated in a fortnight-long tour of the USA with the Choir. In addition to a gruelling concert schedule (requiring a total of nine flights over two weeks) the Gents performed at a number of receptions – most importantly at the launch of the Choral Foundation Campaign in New York.

Engagements over the Easter term and the Long Vacation included a series of concerts, dinners and performances at Johnian weddings. A particular highlight was the Gents' breakthrough into the fashion world, with a performance at the Net-A-Porter annual event as ambassadors for their new menswear brand, Mr Porter. In the first week of August, we recorded a new CD of close harmony music, to join *Gently Does It, Mix Well* and the rest.



The Quincentenary Choir Reunion in July saw over two hundred former Gents and Choristers sing a thundering Evensong of Johnian music, before sitting down to enjoy a spectacular dinner. The depth of connection shared by everyone in Chapel and Hall is a testament to the central place the Choir occupies in the life of everyone fortunate enough to sing in it. Profound thanks are due to Professor and Dr Dobson for hosting the event and to Francis Williams for working so hard to make it possible.



At the close of the year we were sad to say farewell to six fine Gents: Dominic Collingwood, Bradley Smith, Pablo Strong, Henry Neill, George Dye and Daniel Macklin. Basil McDonald and John Challenger will be staying on for another year, as Bass Lay Clerk and Assistant Organist respectively.

The Gents remain enormously grateful to the whole College community, whose support and encouragement make our success possible. In particular, Professor and Dr Dobson are unrelenting in their kindness towards us, and Andrew Nethsingha is a constant source of wonderful advice and deep enthusiasm for what the Gents seek to achieve. Basil McDonald has been a patient and wise predecessor as manager, and I am personally deeply grateful to him and to all the other Gents for their support during what has been a truly rewarding year. I have no doubt that Tom Blackie, my successor, will shepherd the Gents to an even more successful future and I wish him the best of luck.



Huw Leslie



SPORTS & SOCIETIES



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The JCR

What a year! The newly introduced shadowing period ensured the JCR Committee 2010 caught the energy and industry of the outgoing Committee, surging forward with an enthusiasm that certainly paved the way for a progressive and successful year.

The newly reformed Seniors and Juniors Committee enabled Malte Schwarzkopf (Vice-President) and I to work closely with the SBR, College staff and Governing Body on some big changes. Our extensive consultation led us smoothly from an initial proposal to enable students to leave their belongings in their rooms over the vacation period to an incredible nine-month licence agreement. This is perhaps the change we are most proud of and it is a huge step for the entire College. We capitalised on this productive relationship by collaborating to revise the College Disciplinary Procedure and are certain these will both be positive changes that benefit all.

Following from this we set out to enhance our connection with the Development Office. We thoroughly enjoyed supporting their Field Sports Campaign Launch and, with the insight of our Academic Affairs Officer, Sophie Morgan, have started discussions to incorporate alumni relations into a growing number of careers activities for students.

With a brand new website (courtesy of the outgoing Committee) and a brand new Computing Officer, Natacha Chromley-Crooks, we set about making it an integral part of College life; a place current students can find out everything happening in and around John's, a platform for past students to keep up-to-date with our latest events and a source of information for future students to become familiar with us before they arrive. On this note, Alice Meredith (Access) recruited record numbers of volunteers to record numbers of Open Days for young people of all ages; this will hopefully attract record numbers of applications from diverse backgrounds in the years to come.

The incredible organisational skills of Natalie Sokolova (Ents) and creative vision of Aurora Horwood (Publicity) entertained students with more events than ever before, ranging from acoustic nights in the bar to alternative music in the Boiler Room, to the traditional fancy-dress ents we all know and love. Paloma Navarro (Ethical Affairs), as well as perpetually improving the College's environmental activities, organised a series of hugely popular 'ethical' pub quizzes. We also saw the first ever joint John's-Trinity Charity Ent / Valentine's Auction,

contributing to the enormous £3,500 raised for our chosen JCR charity, Doctors Without Borders. We also transformed River Court into a magical 'Wonderland', an extravaganza of adventures including DJs, walkabout performers and acrobatics.

Our Welfare Officer, Mike Scoins, worked tirelessly throughout the year providing everything from doughnuts to massages, keeping our student body feeling great. He reached overdrive as we welcomed the new cohort of first years, keeping the Committee in check during this busy time whilst learning the name of every Fresher. Mandy Tsoi (Equal Opportunities) and Vivienne Shirley (Yearbook) continued the success of last year's first International Freshers' week, while our new Ents Officer, Nina Klein, rapidly took the reins ensuring everything ran smoothly. Freshers' Week 2011 saw a whole host of new initiatives; a ceilidh following Matriculation Dinner was the overwhelming favourite, filling the School of Pythagoras to bursting with dancing and laughter.

No one worked more earnestly than our Services and Facilities Officers, Holly Samuel and Emily Bailey, who endlessly enriched our College experience by enhancing those small things that make the difference. From completely restoring an entire communal JCR Bike Fleet to extending the number of guests allowed in the College Bar and much more. Meanwhile Tom Harrison (Secretary and External) ensured we kept our eyes on the University-wide picture, particularly



The JCR Committee, 2010/11

important with the issue of rising tuition fees. Julian Parmer was far more than our Treasurer: a diplomatic head, critical for our negotiations and integral to our discussions, he was also the driving force behind rewriting our constitution, using our experience to streamline the Committee and ensure they work efficiently for the student body.

This is my chance to thank the Committee for all of their hard work, and our sub-committees who don't receive nearly enough praise for the incredible work that they do. On behalf of the outgoing Committee, please also let me take this opportunity to extend my warmest wishes and gratitude to the Master and Dr Dobson, the Fellows and staff of the College for their support and, of course, the student body for making 2010 a busy and exciting year; one we can all look back on with great pride, largely because of all we have achieved together. The most important of which, in my eyes, is a transformation in the way the JCR, SBR and College staff and Council work together. This close working relationship has been invaluable and has enabled some remarkable discussions and changes, something I am certain will continue. We hope everyone feels this year has been as progressive and successful as we do, and we look forward to seeing the changes to come. The new Committee are very excited about getting to work on the year ahead, and we wish Waheed Chaudhrey and the new 2011 Committee the best of luck!



Dawn Kelly
President

The SBR

I promised myself that I would not start with a quote. Having held true to my word, I submit for your consideration Sir Francis Bacon's aspiration that he 'would live to study and not study to live' (Memorial of Access). Bacon attended Trinity College. But if he were to have continued his studies at St John's as a member of today's Samuel Butler Room (SBR) postgraduate society, he would have joined a group of around three hundred students realising this very goal.

Becoming an expert in one's chosen topic of study generally involves a good deal of independent research; yet, to persevere as the years tick by and the line fades between term- and vacation-time (or between weekdays and the weekend) is not a solitary endeavour. The SBR, both in its physical form in First Court and as a College society, strives to connect graduates with each other, with outstanding Johnian Fellows and alumni, and with the historic College we call our own.

Everything starts with Freshers' Fortnight: two weeks at the beginning of Michaelmas aimed as much at welcoming our newest crop of graduates as it is at pulling continuing students out of the labs and libraries and back into College life. In addition to the usual line-up of tours, the first in an ongoing series of talks from fellow graduate students, a wine reception, pub quiz, punting trip, and movie/game nights, we hosted the very first 'Johnian Night @ the Vaults'. The spectacular combination of cocktails and company that night harked back to the SBR's annual garden party, for which the Master and Dr Mary Dobson graciously made available their lovely garden. That sunny day during May Week, as we dined on a Mediterranean feast, presaging the many delicious events to come.

Every Monday and Friday we gather in the wood-panelled SBR for sherry before dining in Hall around tables dedicated to graduate students. After satiating our appetites, we return for a tippie of port and an evening of board games, philosophising, and a tune or two played on our newly acquired upright piano. A similar soundtrack can be heard throughout our coffee tastings and fortnightly Saturday brunches in the SBR. To be sure, every meal is special at John's, though particular mention goes to the New Orleans-style menu we enjoyed in Hall during our Mardi Gras celebration and the truly mouth-watering feast prepared for the annual black tie dinner for graduates, held in January. The traditional holiday fare served during the SBR's Christmas dinner could only really be matched by the rousing carols in the Senior Combination Room and ceilidh in




The SBR Committee, 2010/11

Hall, tastefully bedecked with a tree and ornaments. This February, we were delighted to host Bill Brogan, Catering and Conference Manager, to discuss his philosophy of food and fascinating background as a Michelin-starred chef. He and his skilled team were also instrumental in helping us arrange a chocolate tasting with no other than the Queen's chocolatier during our fiftieth anniversary year, as well as a very well-received sherry tasting.

Dining in College regularly sparks fascinating conversations, especially when graduate students are invited to dine with Fellows at High Table each term. The Fellow Borderer, Professor Boyde, sees to it that Senior and Junior members of the College converse regularly throughout the year, including at the annual barbecue he and the SBR co-host. But our interactions are by no means limited to the many goings-on within the College walls; our regular exchanges with other colleges in Cambridge and with Balliol, our sister college in Oxford, lend themselves to wide-ranging discourse and a boatload of fun, to boot.

Many of the countless manifestations of our graduate community's zest will be showcased during the SBR Open House over the Quincentenary Weeks.

None of them would have been possible without the vision, enthusiasm, and support of the graduate student body, the Tutor for Graduate Affairs, Dr Colwell, and the entire 2010/11 SBR Committee: Frank DiTraglia (Secretary), Daisy Yijing Li* (Junior Treasurer), Jessica Cooney and Kevin Cheng (Social & Dining), Yu Ye (Welfare & Sport), Josie Gill* (Deputy Welfare), Echo Yue Ouyang* (Academic Affairs), Danae Mercer (Publicity), Philipp Koenig* (Facilities), AJ Venkatakrisnan* and Anuradha Pallipurath* (Computing & Web Presence), Barry Devlin* (LGBT), Rachel Kulick*, Devin Bhojwani, Arash Moavenian* (External), and the entire Social & Dining Sub-committee: Lindsay Brainard, Daniel Mayerson, Christopher Wagner*, and Tomas Hauzner*. May the SBR continue to thrive as a vital hub for Johnian graduates living to study and accomplish so much more besides. 

*Not pictured

Justin Hulbert
President

COLLEGE SOCIETIES

The Johnian Society

The Johnian Society was established nearly ninety years ago by Johnians for Johnians. It now has over 9,600 members and provides an open access bursary for an undergraduate and supports the College's annual awards of Travel Exhibitions. These awards are financed by the Society's endowments to the College, supplemented by an annual award from the Neil Thomason fund, and from the Society's subscriptions. All Johnians are welcome to join the Society. The cost of joining is £25 for Life Membership for Johnians not resident in College.

The Society's Officers have worked closely with the Development Office and we would particularly like to thank Helen Morgan and Nicola Coles in the Alumni Relations team for their commitment to all Johnians and to the Society, in particular.

The Society's Committee members for 2011 are:

- Mr Michael Brearley OBE (President)
- Mr Ben Macintyre (Vice-President)
- Sir David King FRS (Immediate Past President)
- Mr Colin Greenhalgh CBE DL (Chairman)
- Sir Alastair Norris (Vice-Chairman)
- Mr Graham Spooner (Honorary Secretary)
- The Master (*ex officio* member)
- Professor Nick McCave (College Representative)
- Miss Rachel Harker
- Mr Stelios Elia
- Mrs Heather Hancock
- Mr John Wyn Owen
- Lord Hennessy
- Dr Kamal Ahuja
- Ms Fiona McAnena
- Mr Stephen Teverson
- Dr Jeevan Deol
- Ms Sarah Wilson
- Dr Louise Makin
- Ms Treeva Fenwick

Sir Jack Beatson, a past President, and Dr Jo Griffiths completed their terms of office in 2010 and have stepped down from the Committee and we thank them both for their considerable contribution to the Society over the past few years.

We would welcome expressions of interest from Johnians who may wish to join the Society's Committee. The elected term of office is six years and the Committee meets three times per year. Anyone interested in putting their names forward should contact Colin Greenhalgh by email: greenhalgh@camed.fsnet.co.uk.

Events held in 2010

We held a members only Christmas Dinner on Saturday, 18 December, with drinks served beforehand in the Old Music Room followed by the General Meeting and Dinner in the Wordsworth Room. The Master kindly agreed to be our guest at the dinner and gave the Toast to the Johnian Society and the Society's Honorary Secretary responded with a Toast to the College. Those attending were not deterred by the heavy snow which fell following an Emergency Weather Warning issued earlier in the day.

The Johnian Society Day was held in College on Saturday, 11 September 2010. The Johnian Society Annual Lecture was delivered in the afternoon by Sir Kevin Tebbit, a former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence and a witness at the Chilcot Inquiry, on the subject of National Security. It proved to be a fascinating insight into the corridors of power. In the evening, a reception was held in the Combination Room followed by Dinner in Hall for Johnians and their guests. The Master gave the Toast to the Society and Sir David King, President of the Society for 2010, responded.

The Annual Golf Day at the Gog Magog Golf Club was held on Friday, 30 July 2010 and in addition to the regular participants, a number of new faces enjoyed not only the golf but the College's hospitality. Both golf courses were in excellent condition and this obviously suited Duncan Moore who, on his first visit to the golf meeting, won the Marshall Hall Cup. The runner up, just one Stableford point behind, was John Parker. For the veterans the interest lies in the competition for the Posnett Salver which is presented to the player with the highest score of Stableford points plus age. John Jenkins, having failed to win the Marshall Hall Cup, added the Salver to his collection. In the afternoon nine holes of foursomes were played which Mike Frisby and James Fox won with John Jenkins and John Salter taking second place. Dinner on Thursday evening was held in the Wordsworth Room and with the Master and Fellows in the Combination Room on the Friday evening. We thank John Loosley for his impeccable organisation of this annual event.

We would welcome suggestions for future events; if you have any ideas please contact Graham Spooner by email: gmspooner@mentoruk.com.

Whilst 2011 has been a memorable year for all Johnians, we are mindful that the proposed threefold increase in tuition fees from 2012 onwards will impose new challenges for future generations of Johnians and the College. We will continue to work closely with the College to achieve its aim for open access to the College from which Johnians have benefited since the College was founded 500 years ago.



Colin Greenhalgh and Graham Spooner
Chairman and Honorary Secretary

Women's Society

This academic year has been one full of change at the Women's Society. We said a fond farewell to the long-time President and founder of the Society, Simona Giunta, who is continuing her academic career with a postdoctoral position. The Society has continued to thrive this year, with fundraising events, careers talks and lots of social events as well.

As part of our careers talk series we held two talks relating to careers in academia, one for undergraduates looking to pursue PhD studies, with speakers from the arts and sciences, Nicki Humphry-Baker and Joni Henry. We also held a Junior Research Fellow talk for those who wanted to continue their academic careers after a doctorate. Dr Gideon Mailer a Junior Research Fellow (JRF) in History at St John's and Dr Andrew Pontzen an astronomer holding a JRF at Emmanuel College were inspiring and informative speakers.

A fundraising dinner raised over £100 for the local charity CamFed, who promote women's education in rural Africa. The dinner commemorated the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. The Society continued its commitment to providing social events for families in College; Hallowe'en story telling proved popular and we also held our annual family garden party.

We also organised events in College that gave everyone a chance to get together. These included a Freshers' brunch at the beginning of Michaelmas term, our annual Christmas party and a very popular port and chocolate tasting.

Our regular Monday and Thursday yoga classes have gone from strength to strength thanks to Martin Bond, our instructor, and the hard work of our yoga rep Sarina Kidd. The classes provide everyone with a great opportunity for some peace and relaxation in their busy schedules.



We all hope that the Society will continue to grow and thrive in the next academic year and we look forward to organising more events for the community of our College.



Amy Bonsor
President

The Winfield Society

The Winfield Society have once again had a busy and successful year. We began by welcoming Sir Richard Aikens (1967) and Professor Lord Peter Hennessy (1966), to talk about what lawyers and historians can learn from each other. The talk, co-hosted with the History Society, was a great success and we are keen to hold similar events in the future.

As ever, we have been very active in providing careers advice for our students. Hogan Lovells kindly organised two workshops: one as a general introduction to training contracts and the other on the lifecycle of a company. Linklaters also hosted an interview skills workshop, providing helpful advice for our second and third years as they begin to seek employment! A networking event with XXIV Old Buildings' chambers provided a chance for those interested in the Bar to further their knowledge and interest in the profession.

The final event in Michaelmas was the annual Christmas party, once again generously sponsored by Freshfields. This provided all students with a chance to unwind after what had been a very hectic term!

In Lent term we were privileged to spend a day at the Supreme Court, kindly hosted by Lord Hope (1959), where we were given the opportunity to observe in action what we learn about daily. Lord Hope was kind enough to speak to us both before and after the cases, and it was a memorable day for all involved.

David Myhill (2002) of Crown Office Chambers also held an evening of moot coaching for the first years, allowing them to all confidently participate in the first round of the annual Freshers' Moot.

The Winfield Society finished the year with a punt party to celebrate the end of exams.



Sarah Docherty
President

Medical Society

Another year gone and another year of Johnian medics have flown the nest to be set loose on patients, with another intake of keen young Freshers eagerly coming to replace them in what is undeniably Cambridge's best college medical society! This year has been yet another busy one for us, with several new ventures keeping us occupied.


We kicked off the year with our first ever alumni dinner in October 2010, with all contactable medical alumni being invited. Over one hundred and twenty students past and present gathered to enjoy good food and excellent company, relishing the opportunity to catch up with old friends, make new ones and share medic horror stories! Special thanks to the Master for hosting this event and to Ian Boulton (1971) for his enthralling after-dinner speech. We are sure this will not be the last event of its kind.

The Society has continued to develop as a support network for students, allowing academic and personal support between year groups. Alongside our fantastic website, we have held several social events to facilitate this, including clinical school desserts, second-year options drinks, and our traditional annual dinner in the Combination Room – rounded off with a very entertaining after-dinner address from Professor Kinmonth!



On the academic front, the Medical Society hosted its very first weekend-long conference on Global Health, in collaboration with Medsin Cambridge in March 2011. Drawing over three hundred delegates and many top speakers from all over the country, the meeting aimed to inform and inspire students about two particularly neglected areas of global health – the NTDs (neglected tropical diseases) and mental health. The Society are deeply indebted to the Master, College Council and numerous different individuals and departments within the College for their incredible support which enabled us to host such a successful event.

We were also privileged to host Professor Christopher Dobson, Master of the College, who gave the annual Linacre Lecture on Tuesday, 3 May. Professor Dobson gave a fascinating whistle-stop tour of neurodegenerative disease, outlining the very promising and exciting discoveries he and his group have made in recent years towards possible ways of combating these diseases in the future.

I am incredibly grateful for the hard work of the Committee this year who have all worked diligently towards making this yet another memorable year for the Medical Society. I wish the new President and his new Committee all the very best. 

Dan Knights
President

The Parsons Society

The Engineering Society has been renamed after Charles Parsons, alumnus of St John's College and inventor of the steam turbine. Charles Parsons made great contributions to power generation, electrical engineering and optics, and we are honoured to share the name of one of St John's most illustrious members.

Another notable change this year was the introduction of a new Senior Treasurer, Professor Zoubin Ghahramani. He replaces Dr Richard McConnel, whom I would like to thank for all his contributions to the Society. The Committee would like to warmly welcome Professor Ghahramani, and we look forward to working with him in the future.

We have had the pleasure of greeting a very talented group of Freshers this year, who were welcomed through the traditional Freshers' dinner, on which no expense was spared. The second engineering desserts took place in November 2010, and was a considerable success. It would appear that this occasion is turning into an annual event, thanks to the ongoing efforts of the Committee. In a similar vein, the annual dinner in the Combination Room was an outstanding evening that was enjoyed by all. As a satisfactory end to the year we hosted a summer hog roast in June.

I would like to thank my fellow Committee members, Ali Ersoz and Peter Atkinson, for their enthusiastic contributions this year, and Professor Ghahramani, who has made this year such a success. We wish the new Committee the very best.



James Phillips
President

The Purchas Society

It has been another successful and highly enjoyable year for the Purchas Society (for students studying Geography and Land Economy). This year the Society witnessed a growing number of guest speaker evenings on top of the usual highlights, including our annual dinner and desserts.

Michaelmas term once again saw our annual paddlings evening, providing a chance to welcome the new members among us with a series of short introductory talks from current Purchasians. Further into the term, Dr Robin Glasscock provided another wonderful evening with his talk on the Reverend Samuel Purchas and the history of his College.

A highlight of the Lent term was an evening shared with St John's College Ethical Affairs Committee. James Cameron, the Vice-Chairman of Climate Change Capital, spoke on the possibilities of a global transition to low carbon economies. The evening was a great success, and in particular I would like to thank Lou Grossick for her kind efforts.

Next year we plan to reinstate our fortnightly speaker meetings, which have been lacking recently. We would also very much like to hear from any past Purchasians, who are of course always welcome to attend any of our evenings. We are currently looking into the possibility of hosting our very first alumni dinner next year.

My thanks to Dr Robin Glasscock, Dr Bayliss-Smith and Dr Neil Arnold for all of their support over the course of the year, to all of our speakers and to this year's Committee. Next year the President of the Society will be Georgia Sherman. I would like to wish Georgia and the new Committee for 2011/12 all the best.

James Phillips
President



The Adams Society



The Adams Society is the mathematical Society of St John's College. With the luxury of having two Presidents this year, we organised a variety of successful and well-attended events, both academic and social in nature.

We started our year with a magnificent garden party in Easter term. Everybody enjoyed the beautiful weather, croquet, strawberries and Pimm's. Later that week, we battled the Trinity Mathematical Society in our traditional cricket match. After hours of tension, we narrowly lost 115 to 128.

Michaelmas term began with our Freshers' squash to welcome both new and old mathematicians back to St John's. The first talk of the year was given by Dr Michael Potter on the unusually philosophic topic 'Impredicativity – what it is and why it matters'. Towards the end of term, we hosted the annual desserts party and a fantastic talk by Lucasian Professor Michael Green. He introduced the audience to String Theory and sketched the connections between his area of study and topological problems in pure mathematics.

In Lent term, Professor Pelham Wilson mathematically proved the difficulties of combing the two-dimensional surface of a head: the 'Hairy Ball Theorem'. We also revived the tradition of football matches against other societies and triumphed over Trinity 7–5. Our annual dinner, with guest speaker Professor Imre Leader, enjoyed a record attendance; as did the final talk given by Fields Medallist Professor Timothy Gowers. Over one hundred and twenty students managed to sit on the floor,



squeeze into the corners, or listen in from the corridor to his lecture on 'How to solve problems without thinking'.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the speakers, as well as all members of the Society who supported us so successfully.

The Adams Society is generously sponsored by Ernst & Young and Cantab Capital Partners. Please visit our website <http://www.srcf.ucam.org/adams/> for information about upcoming events or photo galleries.



Aneesha Nirmalan and Lukas Branter
Presidents 2010

Economics Society

The St John's College Economics Society has once again enjoyed a number of events this year, building upon the success of the Society in recent years. We began Micheltmas term by hosting an informal welcoming evening for the new Freshers, giving them the chance to meet and hear some of the wisdom of the older economists in a relaxed setting.

The annual options evening was held in the middle of Lent term, with the more senior students passing on advice for choosing optional papers for both Freshers moving into Part IIA and for second years moving into Part IIB of the Economics Tripos. The evening was a great success and as always the advice from Dr Geraats was invaluable.

Marking the beginning of Easter term was the Society's annual black tie dinner, undoubtedly the highlight of the economists' social calendar. The annual dinner gave economists new and old the chance to reflect on a year of hard work and wish each other good luck for the pending exams. At the same time, we introduced next year's Committee; Nick Baker as President and Grishma Shanbhag as Treasurer, allowing them to present their ideas for the coming year.

The successes of the Society's increasing efforts to assist its members with career prospects both whilst at College and after is evidenced by an unprecedented amount of first years gaining work experience placements in some of the world's leading financial policy and banking institutions this year. Testament to this was the publication of an article written by one of the Fresher economists on the Wilberforce Society webpage, the UK's leading student run political think tank.

The year ended with the annual garden party held in the Scholars' Garden, which gave tutors and students an opportunity to celebrate the end of a long year of work and exams.

We are confident that the newly elected Committee will continue to build on the strong links between past and present Johnian economists.



Ciaran Rogers and Lewis Cannon
President and Treasurer




The Goody Society

The Goody Society is a society for all the undergraduate students studying archaeology and anthropology as well as PhD students, postdoctoral students and Fellows of either archaeology or anthropology. This year, as the Quincentenary year of the College, we invited our alumni to join the Society in a day of talks and a dinner.

On Saturday, 12 February, the Goody Society held a Johnian Connection alumni day. Current PhD students Jennifer French and Alex Wilshaw spoke to alumni about their current work and fields of study and Professor Graeme Barker spoke about his life as an archaeologist. The afternoon of talks was followed by a drinks reception in the School of Pythagoras where alumni and current students were able to talk about what they had heard.

The afternoon was followed by a dinner in the Combination Room where alumni, Fellows and current students were able to enjoy the hospitality of the College. Professor Colin Renfrew, former Disney Professor of Archaeology and Director of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research spoke about his experiences of being an undergraduate at John's and his life and work since then.

An enjoyable evening was had by all involved and it was a fantastic opportunity for alumni to see the activities and studies of current students as well as for current students to discuss career paths with archaeology and anthropology alumni. The Society is looking forward to a strong intake of Freshers next year to continue the running of the Society and the organisation of alumni events. 

Ellie Fielding
President

The Film Society

Once again, I am pleased to report an exciting year for the St John's Film Society. With as dedicated and energetic a Committee as ever, coupled with a keen accompaniment of technicians, projectionists, publicists and ushers, the Society has flourished.

Building on previous years, we have continued to offer bi-weekly showings of new and old releases from a broad spectrum of genre: everything from the latest action offerings *Inception* and *RED*, to the classic action of *Top Gun*; animation hits like *Toy Story 3* and cartoon western *Rango* to Hayao Miyazaki's *chef d'oeuvre* animé *Spirited Away*; the ballet psychodrama *Black Swan* to the thriller-drama *The Social Network*.

This year saw the continued tradition of linking up several showings with other University societies, affording them more exposure and allowing us to bring in the wider student community and public. In Michaelmas, we collaborated with the Cambridge Zero Society – who hold events on nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and related themes – to present *Dr Strangelove* (satirical cold war comedy on nuclear apocalypse). On a lighter note, we linked up with the Cambridge Pastafarian Society in Lent to show *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

The Society is proud to broadcast our continued use of the traditional 35mm reel format despite current trends for professional cinemas to convert to digital. In





Johnian PhD students Chris Thomas and Hugo Vincent, who have been kept busy maintaining the bulb igniter and other circuitry.

particular, we have found our audiences love the rustic speckle and flickering of reel film, and enjoy the added entertainment when the projecting goes wrong!

Parts of our current projector are thought to be over forty years old, and unfortunately time has been taking its toll this year; we are greatly indebted to our technicians,

This year also saw a revamp of our website by incoming webmaster Johnny Lawes. The upgrade included a new online system to allow our volunteers to sign up to online rotas for projecting, ushering and publicising.

The Society is greatly indebted to the continued work of the 2010/11 Committee: Charisa Yeung (Secretary); Tim Allen (Film Secretary); Dylan Gunatilake and Eugene Lim (Head Projectionists); Maria Burova (Head Publicist); Shaun Lu (Treasurer); Zoe Li (Social Secretary); Johnny Lawes (Webmaster).

Special thanks to Film Secretary Tim Allen for ensuring smooth delivery of films from partners Pearl & Dean, and our other distributors. The Society socials – annual dinner, and garden party were, as always, a huge success – thanks to Social Secretary Zoe Li for all her efforts.

St John's Films is always on the look out for new volunteers and are keen to keep investing time in training the new generation of projectionists, ushers, and publicists to ensure these skills are maintained and the Society continues to thrive. Find out more about us at: www.stjohnsfilms.org.uk.



Patrick English Chair

Lady Margaret Players

The Lady Margaret Players enjoyed somewhat of a renaissance in 2010, with an all-Johnian production of *The Importance of Being Earnest* in the beautiful Scholars' Garden at the start of May Week. The ticket price included a glass of Pimm's, and picnic rugs, boaters and blazers were the order of the day. The audience members, who exceeded two hundred in number, from all across Cambridge, duly played their part, and the scene befitted a frothy Wildean afternoon. To the cast's horror, the heavens opened just as the play did, but the power of the audience's collective determination to enjoy themselves scared the rainclouds away and by the time Lady Bracknell arrived for afternoon tea, the sun was shining again. Both audience and critics received the performance most favourably and the cast was rewarded with a standing ovation after the legendary 'On the contrary, Aunt Augusta, I've now realised for the first time in my life the vital importance of being earnest'. As it was a one-off performance, the cast and crew, who had worked so hard to make the show a success, could enjoy the rest of May Week, as many of them had still been slaving away in the exam halls just two hours before the play began!



Victoria Ball President

The Music Society

The Music Society has enjoyed a successful year, and welcomed over seventy new members in October. The Society has promoted a wide range of concerts and recitals, including a performance of Rachmaninoff's *Vespers* by Cambridge choral scholars, a recital by the classical guitarist Adam Brown, an illustrated talk ('Performing Chopin') by Professor John Rink, and a concert by Johnian cellist Graham Walker (1996) ('The Solitary Cello'). In February, the annual Combination Room Concert showcased some of the College's most highly-talented instrumentalists. The Society has also continued to host the series of evening recitals in the New Music Room, and the re-launching of the lunchtime organ recital series has resulted in record audience attendance, with over £170 being raised for charity through retiring collections.

The College Orchestra has continued to thrive under the leadership of Edward Henderson. In the Lent Term Concert, the Orchestra premièred *A Johnian Fantasia*, commissioned by the Society and composed by former President, Léon Charles, in celebration of the College's Quincentenary. The St John's Singers have had a busy year, appearing not only in the Society's concerts but also leading several Chapel services; in the May Concert they joined forces with the College Choir in the première of a *Quincentenary Anthem* by John Rutter.

None of these activities would have been possible without the combined skills and enthusiasm of the junior members of the Committee, each of whom I thank for their individual skills and support. I would like particularly to thank the senior members of the Committee (Professor Johnstone, Professor Rink, Dr Glasscock, Dr Castelveccchi and Mr Nethsingha) for their unfailing support, and I wish the Society every success.



John Challenger President



Jazz@John's

Over the past year Jazz@John's has continued to enjoy a reputation as the most popular and accessible student-run jazz club in town. For seven Friday nights in the year the Fisher Building Foyer (as well as the Palmerston Room dance floor once a term) is filled with undergraduates and graduates from all over the University who come to listen to excellent professional acts from all over the country.

There is never a lack of accomplished jazz players in Cambridge to choose from, but each night there is also at least one group from further afield performing at Jazz@John's. In particular we have had the pleasure of hosting plenty of the best acts from London, giving music lovers in Cambridge the chance to keep up with what is going on in the country's most exciting jazz scene without having to make the trip down to the capital (or fork out for the London bar prices).

Line-ups in 2010/11 have included groups fronted by such nationally-renowned jazzmen as George Crowley, Josh Ison, Alex Merritt, Mark Perry, Gareth Lockrane, Josh Kemp and Sam Leak – musicians we're very lucky to be seeing in a town as small as Cambridge.

Music from the University itself is also a big part of the Jazz@John's scene. The Cambridge University Jazz Orchestra tends to play here every year and Lent 2010 saw them play a superb 'battle-of-the-bands'-style double bill with the equally impressive Imperial College Big Band from London. Local band The Hip Bones also play a regular slot and have proved to be a particular crowd favourite with their upbeat interpretations of funk and pop tunes.

Jazz@John's attracts jazz fans from all over the University and beyond and we would always love alumni to come back and see what all the fuss is about while relaxing with a drink from the student-run bar. Information about events is posted on our website, www.jazzatjohns.co.uk, and on our Facebook page, Jazz@John's.



Tom Vallance
President

Punt Society

The Punt Society has had an eventful year. The latest addition to the fleet, *Victory*, was blessed on Sunday, 17 October 2010, a particularly appropriate date, as the Feast of St Etheldreda, who is hailed for fleeing to Ely by punt to escape a political marriage. This Easter term, we launched the *Souvent me Souvient*, named in honour of the College Quincentenary, which was a departure from the tradition of naming after British battleships.

In June 2010, we received one of our more extraordinary requests, to take Admiral Stavridis, Supreme Allied Commander, and head of NATO forces, for a trip down the river. A number of us duly turned up with the punts, to be greeted by three men in black suits and dark glasses, followed by the Admiral and his entourage. He appeared to enjoy the trip, though little could be said for the security team.



Among the May Week celebrations, those in Cambridge may have noticed an extraordinary sight – a gentleman playing Handel’s *Water Music* on a full-size upright piano strapped across two punts, as he travelled down the river in a stately fashion. This was the achievement of Toby Dickens, Andy Marshall, Karl Williams

(all of St John’s) and Rebecka Kiff (Queens’), as a contribution to ‘Musical Madness’ at the Granta, ahead of their travels to Oxford. At the start of the Long Vacation, the team of four embarked on an epic punt journey to Oxford in support of Help for Heroes. Twelve days, 200 miles and 113 locks later, they arrived successfully in Oxford. It was an incredible journey, and they raised more than £3,800 for the cause.



Asger Jakobsen
President

COLLEGE SPORTS

The Eagles

The last 12 months have seen the Eagles continue to demonstrate their status amongst the finest sportsmen the College and University have to offer.

The rugby Varsity Match saw Eagles Charles Baird, Chris Hall and Ilia Cherezov earn their first Blue supporting Eagle Fred Burdon to his second Blue, whilst Eagle Sandy Reid was denied his fourth Blue due to injury. Meanwhile, Eagle Mathonwy Thomas earned University colours representing the LXs in their Varsity Match. At College level, the Rugby Team, aided by all of the above plus Eagles Andrew Barrett, Alex Cheetham, Rob Wells, Akash Pancholi, Daniel Goodwin and Chris Tolley, had a mixed season. Special mentions go to Eagle Wells whose eight years of service, earning 97 caps in the process, has come to an end. His pace and sniping runs will be missed on the field.

The College Football Team, led by Eagle Rupert Mercer featured Eagles Goodwin and Alex Rutt with club stalwart Eagle Tolley re-elected onto the Committee to offer his considerable managerial skills in between his University Second Team commitments. Eagle Tolley also assisted the Cricket Team to another solid season, serving with Eagles Jonathan Ariyaratnam and Goodwin under the stewardship of Eagle Pancholi, who has continued to demonstrate his flair with willow in hand.

On the river, Boat Club Captain Eagle Stephen Purvis achieved victories in the University IVs races amongst other regattas alongside Eagle Neil Houlby in what has been another successful year for the LMBC. In golf, Eagle Andrew Dinsmore tallied up his third Blue, captaining the Golf Team in a nail-biting yet sadly unsuccessful Varsity campaign. Eagle Felix Schaaf dispelled theories about the jumping ability of the Caucasian race, captaining the University Basketball Team and receiving Half-Blues in basketball and athletics. In racquets, Eagle Greg Caterer has captained the College Tennis Team and looks set to earn an elusive Blue in Varsity tennis. Meanwhile Eagle Daniel Scott remains an integral part of the College Squash Team.

Lastly I would like to express thanks to the senior members of the club especially Senior Treasurer, Dr McConnel, for his service throughout the year. It has been

an honour and a privilege to lead a club whose values, traditions and achievements are as strong as ever.



Andrew Barrett
Captain

Men's Rugby

The 2010/11 season was a mixed affair for SJCRUFC. The disappointment of ending both the four-year unbeaten record and nine years of top League dominance was thankfully replaced with the delight of a dominant Cuppers campaign ending with a 52–8 victory over Jesus.

There was also heavy Johnian involvement in the Blues squad this year, with ten Johnian players regularly representing the University and Chris Hall, Charles Baird, Tom Stanton, Ilia Cherezov and Fred Burdon going on to win their Blues. Sandy Reid would have doubtless joined them for his fourth Blue had he not sustained an unfortunate injury in the penultimate game before Varsity.

Playing in the Blues squad renders a player ineligible to play in the colleges' League, meaning that the Red Boys started the season with two thirds of their team ruled out. It is a testament to the strength in depth of Johnian rugby that we could consistently field a full, competitive and scrummaging side every week, despite this restriction. The League campaign started slowly with a 0–0 draw with Downing, followed by a comfortable win over Trinity. It was in a match surrounded by student-media hype and controversy over Jesus' request for uncontested scrums that SJCRUFC lost their unbeaten record. The match truly could have gone either way and it was only in the final moments of the game that



The victorious Red Boys

Jesus cemented their victory. With true Johnian spirit the Red Boys bounced back from this defeat with back to back wins against Queens' and Magdalene. The season finished with another tight game against Jesus, but once more the score line was not on our side.

Cuppers was a welcome opportunity for the Red Boys to silence those who were questioning whether John's were losing their stranglehold on college rugby. The run to the final went smoothly, with comfortable victories over CCK (Clare, Corpus Christi and King's), Downing and Queens' before again facing Jesus in the final. Restored to full strength with the return of the Blues, SJCRUFC were utterly dominant from the outset, scoring in the opening minutes of the game. The supremacy in both backs and forwards was there for all to see and the Red Boys did not let up until the final whistle.

The gratitude of the Red Boys goes out once again to Head Groundsman Keith Ellis for his continued support of the club. Thanks also to Dr Samworth, Dr McConnel, Professor McCave and everyone who has endured the elements to support the club. Finally, I'd like to thank this year's Committee and wish good luck to the new Committee in their attempt to reclaim the League title!



Mathonwy Thomas
Captain

Men's Football

After relegation in 2010, 2011 was always going to be a season of consolidation for SJCAFC. Early hopes of promotion were tarnished by disappointing results at the start of the season with defensive lapses undoing the application of the side. Impressive comebacks against Darwin and Jesus showed the team's fighting resolve but a crushing defeat at the hands of Long Road spoiled any momentum that had been built up in the first weeks of the season. The Cuppers campaign was particularly disappointing, John's squandering a 4–1 lead against Queens', whom they had utterly dominated for the first 60 minutes. That Queens' went on to lift the trophy proved an issue of particular frustration.

Michaelmas term ended with a gripping 5–4 victory against Pembroke. Once again John's superiority was undermined by mental fragility, but a dramatic last-gasp winner ensured that the term finished on a high note.

With promotion out of reach by the start of Lent term, the aim was to get the side playing as well as possible in order that the nucleus of the squad, which will

remain largely unchanged for the 2011/12 season, could familiarise themselves with each other and the systems for the next season.

Magdalene were drawn in the first round of the Plate and the team produced one of their best performances of the season. As ever, John's struggled to translate their dominance into goals and the result was a nervy 2–1 victory. Unfortunately John's were unable to take the control they exerted that day into the next round against Anglia Ruskin University and the season ended in a somewhat frustrating fashion.

The senior members of the side, Chris Tolley and Alex Rutt, were as excellent as they have been throughout their four years with the team and will be sorely missed next season. However, with most of the XI available in 2012, including top scorer Jack Roberts, the side can look forward to a real promotion push in the next campaign.



Rupert Mercer **Captain**

Men's Hockey

This year saw a lot of experienced players leave and so the season had a rocky start. All was not lost, as the new members of the team have proven themselves to be strong hockey players. We developed quickly and finished mid-table in the First Division of the League. In Cuppers we had a strong showing, including demolishing Jesus Second 20–0, but were knocked out by the eventual winner. Alex Bower was awarded player of the season for his commitment to the club and performance on and off the pitch.

The Second XI has benefited from the dedicated captaincy of Iain Olliver and continues to improve. They managed a brief spell in the Third Division having been promoted. St John's is one of only two colleges to run a Second team and its strength continues to grow.

On behalf of the Hockey Club, I would like to thank Dick McConnel and the College for their continued support of the club. The construction of the new astro turf pitch will finally allow the team to play on home turf, and should ensure that we go from strength to strength. It will be a proud day for the club to represent St John's in front of a home crowd.



Congratulations to Oliver Salvesen for gaining a Blue, and to Paul Denver who played against Oxford for the University Third XI. Paul will captain the team next year, and I wish him the best of luck.



Toby Dickens **Captain**

Men's Basketball

The John's Basketball Team was brought back from the grave in October 2010. The College had not been represented in either the League or Cuppers since 2008 and this had to change. A College-wide publicity campaign resulted in the re-establishment of the John's Basketball Team and a subsequent entry to the League, in which we had to start in the bottom Division. Even in early days, the members displayed an



incredible team spirit and our successive victories led to the promotion of our team to the Division above. Despite unattractive training hours at Kelsey Kerridge, everyone attended training consistently and this reflected on our performance at each game. Next year we hope to advance further up the Divisions and take part in Cuppers, and maybe even bring the title to where it belongs!



Ali Ersoz
Captain

Mixed Netball

The Mixed Netball Team had a fantastic year finishing the season as League Champions. After being promoted at the end of last year, the team had to step up their game to match the ever so slightly more serious top Division. However, the experienced squad, joined by some great newcomers, particularly James Forbes-King playing centre, more than met this challenge. Opponents were spotted gawping at Pippa Dobson's long distance shooting, and combined with Paul



Denver's height under the ring, we had an unbeatable duo. The centre court was kept under tight control by the wings: Dawn Kelly, Jenny Green, Emma Marsden, Rachel Elliott and Priya Khetarpal. In defence, Chris Berrow earned his player of the season award by making countless interceptions and tactic talks have been overheard to consist of 'just keep the ball away from him'. Joining Chris were goal keepers Tim Allen, whose skills include catching his hat in one hand as it falls off his

head, while catching the ball in the other, and Hans Trivedi, whose infectious enthusiasm kept the whole team motivated and laughing. I would like to thank all the players for their contribution this season and wish Jenny Green and the team the best of luck for next year.



Emma Marsden Mixed Captain

Women's Netball

The Ladies First Team had an extremely successful season both within the League and Cuppers. The team was promoted to the top Division within the League and finished a narrow third at the end of the season. After convincingly securing a place in the afternoon stage of the Cuppers tournament, the team finished third after losing in the semi-finals to the eventual winners. The team's success was a result of the commitment demonstrated by attending training sessions, at which the tactical set-plays suggested by new team member, Florence Prevezer, were refined. The fantastic match results would not have been possible without the consistently outstanding shooting from Laura Gibson and Victoria Lawson.

As a result of last year's enthusiasm for College netball, this season we had a Second Ladies Team. This team has been primarily for those coming to the game after a long break or wanting to play some less serious netball and have some fun. Starting off in the Fifth Division, the first term certainly had everyone grinning with several rather spectacular wins leaving us second in the Division and promoted up to the Fourth Division. The second term didn't prove as successful but players remained committed and in good spirits. At Cuppers we were placed in a Division against the eventual winners, Jesus, but even with the odds against us, the day was enjoyable and a great end to the season. Ladies Second players included: Pippa Dobson, Nina Klein, Jenny Green, Lucy Norfield, Charlotte Allso, Priya Khetarpal, Emma Spurling, Rachel Elliott, Heather Parker, Lucy Manning, Sarah Thomas, and Emily Bailey.

We would like to thank all the players for their contribution to such a brilliant season, and to wish them and new captains, Laura Gibson (Ladies First) and Nina Klein (Ladies Second) the best of luck for next year.



Charlotte Culpin and Kate Cope Ladies First Captain and Ladies Second Captain

Men's Tennis

St John's College Tennis Club has gone from strength to strength over the past few years. Since a quarter-final defeat to Jesus in 2007, the team has gone on to lift the Cuppers trophy in 2008 and 2009, under the captaincies of Meng Ru Kuok and Nick Jenkins respectively. Only a weakened team meant a narrow defeat to a strong Christ's First VI in the final last year, preventing John's from winning a third successive victory.

A resurgent John's First VI was again a strong title contender this year. The 2011 squad is perhaps the strongest to date, containing Blues players Greg Caterer and Nick Jenkins (who is also current Blues Tennis captain), and an array of players of University Second and Third team standard. These include Ciaran Rogers, Stephen Piddock, Jake Clark and Hamish Peebles to name but a few. So vast is the strength in our squad that the John's Second Team is now good enough to seriously challenge the majority of college First Teams.

This year, the club's successful Cuppers run showed all the signs of continuing on the newly installed astroturf courts on our playing fields, with a resounding 9–0 victory over sixth-seeded Pembroke in the quarter-final (for a total concession of barely more than ten games throughout all nine matches). This produced an enticing semi-final match-up with Trinity.

My sincere thanks go to the entire St John's tennis squad from this year and all those from the past three years, and also to Chris Yen who has led the John's Second Team with unrivalled levels of dedication. As is evidenced by Friday training sessions, never before has this club had such strength and such numbers available or indeed such a level of enthusiasm shown by all. We are also indebted to Keith Ellis for his continued efforts as groundsman.



Greg Caterer Captain

Cycling

Having finished second in Cuppers and put in a number of strong performances in British University and Colleges Sport (BUCS) races for the 2009/10 season, John's cyclists had a lot to live up to this year. The tail end of the year had seen good performances from George Bate and outgoing College captain, Toby Parnell in the BUCS track championships at Halesowen, which made a return to the



George Bate in action at the BUCS mountain bike champs

calendar having not been a fixture for several years. Bate put in a strong ride, attacking the field with other Cambridge riders to finish second in the points competition, but Parnell was rider of the day, earning bronze medals in both the sprint and individual pursuit and forming one half of the Cambridge pair winning gold in the team competition.

Aside from excellent results in racing, the end of last year also saw two College members taking up positions on the Committee for the University club, with Jake Clark elected to the position of social secretary and George Bate voted in as Second Team captain.

The new season kicked off well for John's with Clark, Bate, Sam Cockton, Tom Eaves and triathlete Alex Young regularly attending early season training rides with the University club. The year's competitions started in earnest with the track championships, at the home of British cycling in the Manchester velodrome, which were being held much earlier in the season in November. George Bate put in a number of strong performances, including a winning ride in conjunction with other Cambridge cyclists in the team pursuit, which earned him his first BUCS gold medal. He repeated the feat two months later in January's cyclocross championships on a muddy course in Durham, putting in a season's best performance to finish seventh in the individual competition, and aiding Cambridge to a second win of the season in the team competition.

With the winter competitions in the track and cyclocross completed, John's cyclists then focused their attention on the transition into the summer disciplines consisting of mountain biking and, one of the Cambridge team's main strengths, time trialling. Cuppers, consisting of a five mile individual time-trial, took place in Lent term, but unfortunately John's was not able to defend their second position from last year due to riders being involved in other racing commitments. Nevertheless, Jake Clark put in a strong ride for fourth overall, covering the hilly course in a time just over thirteen minutes.

On the same weekend, George Bate was riding against Oxford in the annual varsity mountain bike race. This year's event was characterised by Cambridge's domination, with the light blues putting the entirety of the First Team and even some of the Second string competitors before the leading Oxford rider. Bate finished third, both in the overall competition and within the Cambridge team, to contribute to the convincing Cambridge win. A week later he finished twenty-seventh in the national student championships, helping the Cambridge team to a fourth place position. Pending further results later in the season, these placings earn Bate his mountain biking Half Blue.

The crux of Cambridge's road season consists of the two BUCS time trials, run over distances of 10 and 25 miles early in summer term. The 10 was organised this year by Oxford and, as such, favoured the home riders who were able to familiarise themselves with the course, run over a busy road consisting largely of dual carriageway, to the south west of the city. Nevertheless, Jake Clark and the rest of the Cambridge team put in a winning performance, with Clark coming in at tenth in the individual competition to form part of the victorious trio and earning his first BUCS gold medal in the process. He once again shone in the 25 competition, incorporating the time-trial Varsity Match, to finish eleventh overall on a hilly course which did not suit him quite so well. This high finish earned him a place in the team for the BUCS bunch road race, where he worked to help other Cambridge riders in the tough one-day event.



Jake Clark in the BUCS 25 mile time trial

This year has once again proven to be a strong one for the cyclists at St John's. Despite not being able to defend last year's podium finish in the Cuppers competition, we once again proved our mettle by competing, and winning, for the University in high-level competition. Our riders can be proud that we have contributed in a major way to a fourth consecutive overall win for Cambridge in the season long BUCS League competition.



George Bate Captain

Lady Margaret Boat Club

Women's Coaches

A big thank you to Cath Mangan, Claire Sweeny and Hannah Stratford for all their coaching.

Men's Coaches

A big thank you to Roger Silk, Lance Badman, Karen Wiemer, John Rhodes, Tony Prior, Fitz, Andy Jones, Patrick Gillespie, Sandy Black, Chris Atkin, Bill Budenberg, Dave Lewsey and Tom Turner. Each has given up a considerable amount of time, often at unpleasant hours, to coach Lady Margaret crews and thus enable the Club to compete as it has.

The Lady Margaret Boat Club – Women

Michaelmas Term 2010

Novices

The LMBC women had a strong Fresher intake in 2010 and we were able to boat three novice crews. Despite freezing conditions on the Cam last December the Novice Fairbairns was raced on a shortened course. The First Novice Women coming thirteenth, Second Novice Women placing twenty-fourth, and Third Novice Women finishing in fifty-third.

Seniors

We entered three IVs in the University Fours competition. We managed to have twelve senior women at the start of term which is more than double the number than in previous years. The First IV had a very close race against Downing in the semi finals and went on to beat Emmanuel First Women's crew easily in the final. Fairbairns was cancelled due to the Cam freezing over but was raced at the start of Lent term with the First Women's crew finishing tenth, six places higher than 2009.

Lent Term

We had a successful training camp in Pangbourne in January taking two VIII crews. The camp really set us up well for the Lents with Maggie having a strong First and Second Boat.

We entered three crews into the Lent Bumps compared to the two entered in the last Lents but unfortunately the Third Women's crew didn't get on.

Lent Bumps

First Women's Boat

Wednesday – Rowed over in front of Newnham.

Thursday – Bumped St Catharine's 50 metres before the railway bridge.

Friday – Rowed over in front of Clare.

Saturday – Bumped by Newnham at the railings.

Second Women's Boat

Tuesday – Rowed over in front of Emmanuel's Second Women's boat.

Thursday – Bumped by Emmanuel on Ditton corner.



Friday - Bumped by Murray Edwards.

Saturday – Rowed over.

Women's Eights Head of the River Race

The First Women's crew had a practice row on the tideway the weekend before the Women's Head sparring with Thames RC which was an extremely useful exercise for the women as well as our cox.

The First Women's Boat came 131 at a time of 21.27 (having placed 196 last year) behind Downing (56), Pembroke (89), Emma (109), Jesus (115), Newnham (119). The Women's Second Boat came in at 226 with a time of 22.33.

May Term 2011

The LMBC Women had another successful four day camp in Pangbourne. The aim of the camp was moving together as a crew and putting power down in the water together. We took twelve rowers and two coxes working with an VIII and a IV. On the Cam, Gerald Weldon ran a camp for those people returning early from Easter. We mainly rowed in scratch crews but the weather was wonderful and we made the most of it doing two double runs or more every day. We worked on connection in the water and taking longer strokes and the long outings made us focus on technical points.

We had no returning Blues rowers but we did have a consistent and experienced crew. Three of last year's First Women's Mays crew were rowing along with Eva-Maria Hempe (Blondie 2009). We boated three crews this Mays, one more than last year.

May Bumps

First Women's Boat

One of the crew experienced an injury on the day before the Bumps began. The strength and depth of the Club showed through with a different substitute in place each day.

Wednesday – We rowed over in front of a strong Gonville and Caius crew.

Thursday – Bumped by Newnham on first post corner.

Friday – Bumped by Jesus on grassy corner.

Saturday – Bumped by Clare just before the railway bridge.

Second Women's Boat

The Second Boat was unfortunate to be surrounded by First Boats in the Second Division.

Wednesday – Bumped at first post corner by Fitzwilliam.

Thursday – Bumped at The Plough by Homerton.

Friday – Bumped again at The Plough by Newnham Second Women’s Boat.
Saturday – Bumped by Clare.

Third Women’s Boat

The Third Boat had to get on in order to race the Bumps. During the getting on race however the rudder wire broke in the cox’s hands causing the boat to drift into the bank. The Third Women’s Boat did not get on but they were the fastest crew not to qualify.

These results however do not reflect how hard the women have worked this year. All three crews were unlucky. Hopefully with the experiences gained from this year and a bit of Bumps luck next year, the Maggie women will be climbing the Bumps table once more.

Ellie Fielding Captain

The Lady Margaret Boat Club – Men

Henley 2010

After some promising racing at regattas throughout the May term, LMBC entered one IV+ into the Prince Albert cup at Henley. The IV+ travelled to Marlow regatta after the Mays and enjoyed some close racing against quick crews, making the repechage of Senior IV+ on Saturday and finishing fifth in the finals of both Senior and Intermediate One IV+ on the Sunday.

Over the following week the IV+ trained at Henley with Roger Silk, improving rapidly and succeeding in qualifying for the regatta: for a few hours we even enjoyed the privilege of numbering among the crews selected by the stewards, before they realised their error! The IV+ then raced at Reading Town Regatta, winning Intermediate Two IV+ and losing by a length to Georgetown, USA in the final of Intermediate Mens’ One IV+, against whom we had been drawn in the first round.

On the Wednesday, the IV+ started well, leading Georgetown from the Bucks station until the end of the island. However, their considerable size advantage and a light headwind began to work in their favour and they were up by the barrier, and went on to win by one and a half lengths in a race fiercely contested to the finish.

This was a wonderful experience for all involved and we are grateful both to the Lady Margaret Boat Club Association for their support, and the sterling efforts of my predecessor, Matthew O'Connor.

Novices

Rowing again proved a popular activity amongst the Freshers this year, with over one hundred signing up for introductory sessions at the Boathouse. This translated into five novice boats which competed at Queens' ergs and Clare sprints, before defying arctic conditions at the end of term to race over a shortened Fairbairns course. The novice programme was disrupted somewhat by the river being 'yellow flagged' for long periods of time; however, whilst producing no outright wins, a number of athletes have remained involved with the Club and developed into useful oarsmen over the year.

Michaelmas Term 2010

Prior to the start of the Michaelmas term a Lady Margaret pair made it to Gloucester regatta. Determined to make the best of the dregs of summer rowing and on the back of extensive preparation, they were able to win the Elite and Intermediate 1 categories.

The beginning of Michaelmas saw Roger Silk returning, once again, to Lady Margaret in a part time capacity as Director of Rowing. Working closely with him, the squad was assembled and a new training programme put into action. A number of Maggie men entered into University training programmes; James Robinson (novice 2008), Ioan Coleman (novice 2009), and coxes Kayla Kingdon-Bebb and freshman Tom Fieldman stepped up to Cambridge University Boat Club, whilst freshman James Warren trained with the lightweights.

The University Fours races were the first benchmark of the year for speed. The signs were promising, with the Light IV defeating Clare and a First and Third crew boasting eight headship medals between them on the way to a hat-trick of victories. The Coxed IV produced some gutsy rowing to defeat Robinson First Men's Boat before falling foul of Christ's First Men's Boat in the quarter finals of the competition.

For the first time in several years, two Lady Margaret IVs travelled to London for the Fuller's Head of the River; a scratch IV+ and a IV- of 'retired' oars. Starting 321st and 216th, they finished 272nd and 243rd respectively.

The focus quickly shifted to the VIII. After a disappointing Winter Head result in which we finished 30 seconds adrift of the fastest college crew, we took big

strides with the run up to Fairbairns; sadly the race was cancelled due to large amounts of ice on the river.

Lent Term 2011

The Lent term was preceded by a week spent at Streatley youth hostel, training on some great water at Pangbourne. The camp proved an excellent introduction to senior rowing for the ex-novices who attended, and much progress was made. Again, I must thank the LMBCA for facilitating such ventures.

Back in Cambridge, Lady Margaret entered a composite Novice/Senior VIII into the postponed Fairbairns Cup which was held at the start of term. We finished seventh overall – seconds behind the First and Third headship crew – which given the inexperience in the bows was very encouraging. The following weekend, with the aim of better informing crew selection, two matched Vllls competed over two legs of 2,000 metres in the Winter Head-to-Head, between them securing seventh and eighth place.

The VIII took shape and made steady gains with coaching. We were denied the chance to race at Peterborough by gale force winds which led to the cancellation of the event, but were soon back in action at Pembroke regatta. We progressed to the semi-final with minimal fuss defeating Clare, Girton and Robinson, producing our best rowing of the term in the process. In the semi-final we faced Gonville and Caius, the form crew of the year. We raced hard and aggressively, but came off worse in a big blade clash under the railway bridge, finishing a length down to the eventual winners of the competition.

Full contact rowing with Caius unfortunately was a theme that continued into the Lents. With our three man out of action for the Bumps, Matt O'Connor stepped in on bowside for the first two nights ahead of his shoulder operation, with Neil Houlsby taking the baton for Friday and Saturday.

On the first night we rowed over with crews behind us bumping out by the Plough. The second night, after a better start, we failed to respond in time to a fierce charge from Caius who bore down on us rapidly; they hit us entering the Gut, their bows pushing our stern wide and riding up onto our cox's back. This lifted our bows clean out of the water and deposited the majority of bow four unceremoniously on the bank. Thankfully, nobody was injured and the *Andy Silk* was only superficially damaged.

The third night we regained our composure, rowing over comfortably ahead of Pembroke. Finally, on Saturday during a big push we closed from a length adrift of First and Third by the railway bridge to within three feet; sadly we couldn't finish the job.

The Second VIII, comprising mostly novices, found great pace off the start, each night gaining on the crews ahead. Unfortunately their lack of experience saw them losing speed through the corners, and despite showing great resolve they finished down three, bumped by Caius, Downing and Jesus.

Sadly the VIII's head fell long after the end of term and a number of oarsmen were unable to make the event; Lady Margaret instead raced in a new line-up at the prestigious Hammersmith Head. Finishing fastest of all the college crews present, the result was good and boded well for the Mays.

May Term 2011

The VIII returned to Cambridge early ahead of the Easter term, and after successfully negotiating Bottisham lock arrived at Ely for a week's training. We enjoyed many miles of flat water in glorious weather. As ever, water time away from the congested Cam was invaluable and despite not having all of our returners for the camp it was key to laying foundations for the May VIII.

The VIII raced, in the first of its many incarnations, at Wallingford Regatta. Conditions were tough and we did well to finish fourth in the final of a competitive field of 21 Intermediate Men's 3 (IM3) VIIIs. Unfortunately the Intermediate Men's 2 event was cancelled, perhaps fortunate given the difficulties crews faced staying in their lanes in a strong cross-head wind. Returning triallist James Robinson re-joined us after Wallingford in time to experience Patrick Gillespie's famed 2:20 erg sessions, and ahead of Poplar regatta, where we finished second in IM2 VIIIs and fourth in IM1, narrowly losing out to Thames RC. Once again, conditions were unpleasant and we were left unsure of how good the result was.

We next raced in Nines' regatta, rowing very well into a strong headwind to defeat Churchill and Queens' to make the final against a St Catharine's/CUBC composite. Recognising the importance of the race given our relative Bumps positioning, we proceeded to row considerably worse and lost ground rapidly off the start, finishing two and a half lengths behind. Nevertheless, the experience informed our approach to the first day of the Bumps where we aimed to perform considerably better.

The Club was the only one to field six VIIIs in the Mays. On the first day, despite achieving the fast effective start we were aiming for, St Catharine's steadily made ground on the First Men's Boat. We continued to race well down first post reach, but hitting the corner and in Downing's wash we faltered slightly; St Catharine's were able to continue advancing and made the bump halfway around grassy. The second day saw us row over comfortably ahead of Queens'; on the third day

we had a chance to chase Jesus, but were not able to move much within one length. On the final day we attacked hard in the closing stages, closing to a quarter of a length, but sadly were unable to finish the job.

The Second Men's Boat had a very good term. With several experienced seniors complementing the young blood among their number, they have picked up the essential basics of rowing and have been applying them diligently. A highlight was their performance at Champs Head which saw them beating a number of decent first boats and finishing only ten seconds behind First and Third's headship crew.

On the first day, the Second Men's Boat found themselves unexpectedly lengths clear of Girton First Men's Boat and with no crew ahead to chase, with Downing Second Men's Boat having bumped Selwyn when the Second Men's Boat were a third of a length of their stern in the plough. Inexperience unfortunately saw them bumped at the railway bridge, and again on Thursday by a strong Homerton boat after a battling row. The Second Men's Boat drew great confidence from a comfortable row over ahead of a quick Gonville and Caius Second Men's Boat on Friday, before finally getting their bows dirty at Selwyn's expense on Saturday.

The Third Men's Boat succeeded in defending the third boat headship, producing a particularly spirited effort against a strong Hughes Hall boat, although sadly going down three. The Fourth Men's Boat secured their spoons with great zeal, whilst the valiant Fellows' Boat drew on their considerable experience to row over twice as sandwich boat and again on the fourth day to finish down two. Finally, the Sixth Men – the only sixth boat fielded by any club this year – slipped down two, but managed to row over the final two days.

Many thanks go to Lance Badman and Roger Silk in particular. Their coaching of crews and hard work improving the Boathouse and supporting the Club has been greatly appreciated. I hope that they will continue to help the Club progress for many years to come. I would also like to thank the Master, our President, for his continued support throughout the year.

Finally, I would like to thank the Junior Committee for their support throughout the year. It has been a privilege and an honour to be Captain of the LMBC. I wish my successor, Henry Charrington, the best of luck.

Viva Laeta Margareta

Stephen Purvis
Captain

Men's Crews*The Henley IV+:*

Bow: Henry Charrington
 2: Stephen Purvis
 3: William Gray
 Stroke: Matt O'Connor
 Cox: Kayla Kingdon-Bebb

The 2-:

Bow: Stephen Purvis*
 Stroke: Matt O'Connor

The Light IV:

Bow: Giles Colclough
 2: Neil Houlsby*
 3: Stephen Purvis
 Stroke: Henry Charrington
 *steer

The IV+:

Bow: Jake Gluyas
 2: Will Handy
 3: Stephen Purvis
 Stroke: Henry Charrington
 Cox: Margaret McCarthy

The Fairbairns VIII:

Bow: Will Handy
 2: Jake Gluyas
 3: Ben Gregory
 4: Ciaran Woods
 5: Giles Colclough
 6: Oliver Withers
 7: Stephen Purvis
 Stroke: Henry Charrington
 Cox: Margaret McCarthy

The First Coxed IV:

Bow: Will Handy
 2: Ciaran Woods
 3: Ben Gregory
 Stroke: Jake Gluyas
 Cox: Kayla Kingdon-Bebb

The IV-:

Bow: Ben Symonds
 2: Andy Truman
 3: Neil Houlsby
 Stroke: Matt O'Connor

The Lent VIII:

Bow: Giles Colclough
2: Aled Jones
3: Neil Houlsby/Matt O'Connor
4: Oliver Withers
5: Stephen Purvis
6: Henry Charrington
7: Will Handy
Stroke: Jake Gluyas
Cox: Margaret McCarthy

The Second Lent VIII:

Bow: George Irwin
2: Max Darke
3: James Rogers
4: Wilf Genest
5: Paul Denver
6: Hugo Macklin
7: Jack Bartholomew
Stroke: Alistair Smith
Cox: Helena Barman

The First May VIII:

Bow: Will Handy
2: Jake Gluyas
3: Leo Scott
4: James Robinson
5: Stephen Purvis
6: Henry Charrington
7: Neil Houlsby
Stroke: Matt O'Connor
Cox: Kayla Kingdon-Bebb

The Second May VIII:

Bow: Jack Bartholomew
2: Ben Baker
3: James Rogers
4: Max Darke
5: Paul Denver
6: Wilf Genest
7: Giles Colclough
Stroke: Hugo Macklin
Cox: Margaret McCarthy



FELLOWS & MEMBERS' NEWS



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FELLOWS' NEWS

BAYLISS-SMITH, Dr Tim visited the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, as the 2010 De Carle Distinguished Lecturer in autumn 2010. In this capacity he gave four public lectures: 'Surviving on root crops: New Guinea as a centre of plant domestication'; 'Surviving endemic disease: malaria, terraced irrigation and chiefdoms in the Solomon Islands'; 'Surviving guns, germs and steel: sexuality and disease transmission in the age of empire'; 'Surviving logging: Melanesian institutions to cope with southeast Asian tigers'.

BEST, Professor Serena was awarded the Chapman Medal, and the Kroll Medal and Prize by the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining. The Chapman Medal is awarded for distinguished research in the field of biomedical materials, particularly with respect to biomaterials innovation that has produced benefits for patients and/or contributed to associated opportunities for industry. The Kroll Medal and Prize are awarded in recognition of a significant contribution that has enhanced the scientific understanding of materials chemistry as applied to the industrial production of materials, normally inorganic.

CLARKE, Professor Malcolm has been appointed advisor to the American Law Institute's project on the principles of the law of liability insurance. Professor Clarke published *Contracts of Carriage by Air*, second edition, in December 2010.

DASGUPTA, Professor Sir Partha has been elected President of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists for the two-year term 2010–11, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 2010, and a Member of the Academia Europaea and a Foreign Member of the Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti in 2009. Sir Partha was awarded a doctorate *honoris causa* by the University of Bologna in 2010 and the Zayed International Prize for the Environment (Category II: Scientific and Technological Achievements) in March 2011. He delivered the Keynote Lecture at the 2010 Annual (World) Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE) in Stockholm. Sir Partha also delivered a lecture in tandem with Kathryn Tanner and Rowan Williams at the 39th National Theological Conference on 'Building an Ethical Economy: Theology and the Market Place' at Trinity Church, Wall Street, New York; the Landolt & Cie Annual Lecture in Lausanne; and the Sir Richard Stone Lecture at the Bank of England in 2010. He gave the Arrow Lecture at Columbia University in 2011, and in 2009 he gave both the Athenaeum Lecture at the Athenaeum Club, London, and the Royal Economic Society Lecture, London and Bristol. Two volumes of Sir Partha's collected works were

published in 2010 under the title: *Selected Papers of Partha Dasgupta Volume 1: Institutions, Innovations, and Human Values and Volume 2: Poverty, Population, and Natural Resources* (Oxford University Press).

EMERTON, Professor John. *Genesis, Isaiah and Psalms: A Festschrift to honour Professor John Emerton for his eightieth birthday*, Katharine J Dell, Graham Davies and Yee Von Koh (eds), (Brill, Leiden and Boston, 2010) was published.

GOODY, Professor Sir Jack has been awarded the 2011 Building Bridges Award by the Association of Muslim Social Scientists, and an Honorary Degree from the University of Malta.

GRIFFIN, Professor Roger ran the London Marathon at the age of 75; for once he did slightly better than in the previous year, finishing in 3 hours and 53 minutes. This qualified him to come second in the 75–9 age group, but the prize for being in the top three eluded him because the marathon organisers have amalgamated all the age groups from 70 upwards into a single group called 70+, in which he appears fourth in the official results.

HINDE, Professor Robert has been appointed President of Pugwash UK and of the Movement for the Abolition of War.

HOWARD, Professor Deborah was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in July 2010. She was the Robert Janson-La Palme Visiting Professor at the Department of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University, from September to December 2009. Professor Howard published *Sound and Space in Renaissance Venice: Architecture, Music, Acoustics* in 2009 (co-authored with Laura Moretti, Yale University Press), which includes a discussion of a series of choral experiments conducted with the St John's College Choir in Venice in April 2007.

JIGGINS, Dr Chris has been promoted to a University Readership.

KERRIGAN, Professor John was appointed the Alice Griffin Shakespeare Fellow at the University of Auckland in March 2011 and has been awarded a two-year Leverhulme Trust Research Fellowship (2012–13) to work on 'Shakespeare's Binding Language'.

LAUE, Professor Ernest has been awarded life membership of the European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO). Life membership recognises outstanding research contributions in the life sciences. This year saw 63 scientists across Europe, USA, Japan and Taiwan recognised by the EMBO.

MCFARLANE, Professor Duncan is co-investigator on a new £17 million project, 'Smart Construction and Infrastructure', funded by government and industry, which seeks to make radical changes to the processes of building and managing key infrastructure (buildings, bridges, tunnels). Professor Robert MAIR (1968) is the principal investigator for the project. In September 2011 Professor McFarlane will complete a five-year RAE (Royal Academy of Engineering) research chair as Professor of Service and Support Engineering and will resume regular academic duties as Professor of Industrial Information Engineering in October.

METAXAS, Dr Ricky's book *Foundations of Electroheat: a unified approach* is to be published in Macedonian with a projected print run of 250 copies.

REIF, Professor Stefan has retired from his personal chair in Medieval Hebrew Studies in the Faculty of Oriental Studies (now the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies) and from the founding directorship of the Genizah Research Unit in the University Library. A volume has been published in honour of Professor Reif to mark his retirement. The volume, which is no. 1 in the Cambridge Genizah Studies Series, published by Brill, is entitled '*From a Sacred Source: Genizah Studies in Honour of Professor Stefan C Reif*'. Edited by Ben Outhwaite and Siam Bhayro, it was published in November 2010 and consists of 19 studies, together with part of Professor Reif's after-dinner address at the related conference, an appreciation of his career, and a list of his publications. A copy has been deposited in the College Library.

RUBLACK, Dr Ulinka published *A Concise Companion to History* (Oxford University Press) in March 2011. Dr Rublack spoke about her recent publication, *Dressing Up: Cultural Identity in Renaissance Europe* (Oxford University Press, 2010), at the Hay Festival on 2 June 2011.

SZRETER, Professor Simon became the University's Professor of History and Public Policy, the first chair in history and policy in the UK, from October 2010. For the academic year 2010–11 he was on research leave, funded by the five-year Wellcome Strategic Award (2009–14) to the University of Cambridge on the theme 'From Generation to Reproduction'. Professor Szreter recently published *Sex before the Sexual Revolution, Intimate life in England 1918–1963* (Cambridge University Press), a pioneering oral history study conducted with his co-author, Dr Kate Fisher of Exeter University; and has been appointed Managing Editor of the History and Policy website (www.historyandpolicy.org). In September 2010 he held an international conference funded by the British Academy on 'The comparative history of identity registration' at St John's College.

Honorary Fellows' News

CARTLEDGE, Sir Bryan was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit for services to Hungarian history.

COX, Professor Sir David was awarded the Copley Medal by the Royal Society for his seminal contributions to the theory and applications of statistics.



FOCUS ON A FELLOW: PROFESSOR SIR JACK GOODY FBA

Professor Sir Jack Goody is the Emeritus William Wyse Professor of Social Anthropology.

I began to read English before the war but when I returned I found it too restricting to understand the changing world and took a Diploma in Anthropology, though I would have read Sociology if it had been taught. At that time social anthropology had to be carried out in 'another culture' and I went to Balliol Oxford (where anthropology was more up-to-date) and West Africa, which was nearest for me to return to see my wife and children in the UK. But before I went I had long discussions with a Research Fellow, Ian Watt, who like me had spent time in a prison camp (in this case Japanese), where we found ourselves for the first time without books or paper. That made us think about literacy and gave a wider dimension to my work. I thought about the topic in 'oral' Africa and wrote about it with Watt and more widely on my own. Before leaving for Africa, where I initially spent two years, and later a further three, I read intently the words of the American sociologist Talcott Parsons, on Weber, Durkheim and others, with a political scientist, Mel Richter, an interest that linked indirectly with the work of Weber, especially on 'rationality', with which I was in disagreement. The differences in African thinking seemed due much more to literacy and the means of communication than to the absence of some abstract entity such as rationality. This problem has haunted me all my life, especially when I found myself talking of 'witchcraft' in a perfectly 'rational' manner; and seeing my helper in translating several versions of the Bagre – a long 'myth' of Homeric proportions – over a period of some forty years, take up a position of computer advisor to a big company in London, which was way beyond my 'rational' capabilities.

The works I published on the LoDagaa (and in a small way, on the Gonja), were of a fairly narrow interest: in funerals and property (using some ideas of Freud and Marx); of political systems (especially acephalous and circulatory ones, giving me an interest in 'democracy' and the distribution of power); in ritual (and the 'non-rational'); and in kinship systems (especially in double-descent systems with both patrilineal and matrilineal clans, as well as in 'incest'). But above all it centred on the translation and publication of the various versions of the Bagre, which my LoDagaa friend and I had collected, and in showing how these differed over time. Previously, anthropologists had collected one version of a long recitation and regarded that as *the* myth of a certain people. It was these that Claude Lévi-Strauss had analysed in his monumental work on South America, *Mythologiques*. With the aid of the portable tape-recorder, I had taken down

several versions over time and space, demonstrating that the myth was not one but varied, not as variants of a single form, but syntagmatically, in a chain fashion, continuously producing 'new' versions. This continuous creation was 'halted' by writing; when I wrote down one version – of potentially an infinite number – 'educated' members of the community regarded it as the true one. This experience threw light on the role of writing in providing a 'stable' platform, and especially the role of early writing on verbal activity and what was involved in the shift to a written mode, as well as querying the work of Weber and many sociologists and historians about the 'static' (non-rational) aspect of early (non-literate) societies. In this area at least, but less so in the technical, there was plenty of invention.

It was thinking of the role of literacy that led me into the comparative study of eastern and western societies in Eurasia. This interest had taken Watt and I back to Ancient Greece, where we saw the alphabet as being critical in the Great Divergence between the two. But that was not altogether the case. Firstly the Greek alphabet was not so very different from the Phoenician one from which it sprung, and that vowel-less form had been used to compose not only the Bible but also Indian literature and science. Moreover, even the Chinese logographic characters – which, following Lenin and many in the west, we saw as 'retarding' modernising activity – had definite advantages in providing a single script for all of China's languages, hence making possible a huge 'common market' both intellectually and commercially. The script did not prevent a more extensive literacy than in the west, as we supposed, at least until universal education. All Eurasian writing derived from the Bronze Age in the Near East from whence 'civilisation' in the technical sense of the 'culture of cities' spread to India, China and later in the Iron Age, to Europe, that is, to Greece and Rome.

It was this conviction in the unifying features of east and west, that is, in writing rather than the alphabet, and in the whole process of 'civilisation' and their derivation from a single source (with local adaptation), that led me into comparative studies. Firstly, this related to food, where I observed that a 'high-class' cuisine had occurred in Europe, the Near East, India and China not simply due to its taking a written form of elaboration (the methods of communication) but also to the differences that the Bronze Age made to the process of gaining a living in agriculture with the introduction of the plough and its impact on the capacity to exploit more land (and to the system of land tenure) and hence the emergence of a new form of economic stratification. It was this stratification, in contrast to the relatively egalitarian (Neolithic) hoe agriculture of Africa and elsewhere, that gave rise to a differentiated cuisine among the rich as compared to the humbler cooking of the poor. And that hierarchical difference, which involved writing and much of what that did for human culture, marked off Eurasia (as a whole) from Africa.

In this way I attempted to specify the cultural similarities between east and west, and I tried to do the same for kinship systems in *The Orient, the Ancient and the Primitive* (1990). While most demographers were basing themselves on Malthus, I tried to point out the similarities in 'dowry systems' as distinct from African bridewealth (*Bridewealth and Dowry*, 1973), and this seemed important in understanding (or not misunderstanding) the west. On the wider front, I discussed the similar cultural features between east and west in the *Culture of Flowers* (1993), where again I contrasted the relative unity of Eurasia in encouraging 'aesthetic agriculture' and in the growing and use of flowers, with their absence in Africa. I returned to the relative unity of the continent again in *The East in the West* (1996) (economic) and to dismissing some of Europe's claims for uniqueness in *The Theft of History* (2006). Having satisfied myself, at least, that the Great Divergence between the two was of recent origin, I first looked at the Renaissance, which many had seen as the critical period for European modernisation. Examining the other major written cultures, I found that rebirth and efflorescence were features of all such cultures, even the Arabs in their Renaissance of classical scientific culture in the eighth and ninth centuries, which were so important to the Italian Renaissance. In many cases there was an alternation of advantage between the written cultures. But I still needed to tackle the question of why the west dominated (probably temporarily) in the Industrial Revolution and this I have tried to do in a book I am just finishing, *Metals, Capitalism and the Near East*, which I began as a lecture for some students from Asia and an attempt to link the subjects they were studying in Europe with their native lands. Because the Bronze Age had no bronze, the Near East was forced to seek metals among 'barbarians', who eventually adopted that culture and produced the Industrial Revolution, which was built on metals and coal (or coke) to produce the high-heat that was required. But that's another story.

In all this work I have to thank the College for giving me not only a place to work in my 92nd year but also an intellectual home from the day I came up in 1938.



Professor Sir Jack Goody

FOCUS ON A FELLOW: DR ALISON KESBY

Dr Kesby is a Title A Fellow whose research focuses on international law.

The Holy Roman Empire, according to Voltaire, was neither holy nor Roman... nor an empire. For many today it is international human rights law that is in question. Is international law *really* law? Surely human rights are just the whim of an unelected judiciary or mere political rhetoric. Mention then that one of your research projects is titled 'The Right to have Rights' and you are in for a bumpy ride. And yet try as we may, we cannot escape the question of the 'right to have rights'. In the contemporary context of enduring statelessness, mass migration and people flows, the question of the 'right to have rights' is as perplexing and pressing as ever. It is a question posed by the political theorist Hannah Arendt in *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Writing in the immediate post-World War II period, and with personal experience of statelessness, Arendt pointed to the existence of a 'right to have rights', arguing that human rights had proved impotent at the moment they were most needed. In being deprived of a political community willing and able to guarantee their rights, stateless people had been left entirely without rights. This indicated to her that citizenship remained an essential basis of rights. The right to have rights was the right to citizenship – to membership of a political community.

Since then, and especially in recent years, writers and advocates across the disciplines have continued to grapple with the meaning of the right to have rights. To ask what it means to enjoy the right to have rights today is a provocative question that sheds light on the different and often competing rights' bearers, or subjects of rights, in the contemporary context – whether the legal status of nationality, the political status of citizenship or 'humanity' of international human rights law. Not only does the question of the right to have rights bring these concepts into focus, but it also raises the question of their interrelation. How, for example, does the legal status of nationality stand in relation to humanity in international human rights law? Or what is the relationship of citizenship as a political concept to holding human rights?

Let me provide a flavour of some of the issues raised by the right to have rights by focusing on the legal status of nationality. For some public international lawyers, the right to have rights is best understood in terms of the right to a nationality. And there is good reason for this claim. At the most basic level, in the present international system of states, it is essential that each person possesses the legal status of nationality and thus has the right to enter and reside in at least one state, and claim the protection of that state. This is most clearly demonstrated by the plight of stateless persons. Unlike nationals, there is no state a stateless person

may enter and remain in as of right. A case before the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights is a striking example of how expulsion from one state without the right to enter another, may relegate a person to a literal no man's land. It concerned a Botswanan national whose nationality Botswana refused to acknowledge rendering him stateless and resulting in his being deported to South Africa four times. Each time he was rejected by the South African authorities. In total, he was forced to live for eight years in the former South African 'homeland' of Bophutatswana, and then for several months in 'no man's land', a border strip between Bophutatswana and Botswana.

Nationality may also be a status essential for the enjoyment of a range of civil, political, economic and social rights within a state that – international human rights norms notwithstanding – are often tied to the legal status of nationality at the domestic level. Consider a case before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights involving two children of Haitian origin, born in the Dominican Republic, who were arbitrarily denied birth certificates and Dominican nationality. As a result, they were unable to attend public schools or have access to health care and social assistance services. They also lived under the constant threat of expulsion from the only state they had ever known. Not surprisingly the Court found that they had been deprived of their right to a nationality. In order to be recognised as rights' bearers, their right to a nationality had to be upheld.

And yet if nationality is the right to have rights, what then of the inevitable remainder of stateless people who are deprived of a nationality? To combat statelessness, by advocating the conferral of a right to a nationality is essential, but exacerbates the vulnerability of those who, inevitably, fall through the net of nationality and who are thrown back onto the rights they hold by virtue of their 'humanity' under international human rights law. 'Nationality' comes to eclipse 'humanity'. Statelessness and the arbitrary deprivation of nationality also raise the question of the relation of the legal status of nationality to the political status of citizenship. Here it is helpful to return to Arendt. Arendt highlighted the link between participatory political communities founded on a plurality of perspectives and opinions on the one hand, and protection against arbitrary deprivation of nationality and statelessness on the other. For Arendt, the right to have rights was not merely the right to a legal status, but the right to belong to a political community with such belonging denoting active, as opposed to formal, membership.

For those of us who enjoy the privileges of the nationality of at least one state, the right to have rights poses an intriguing, theoretical riddle; meanwhile the destiny of millions today hangs on the question of how that riddle is addressed in international thought and practice.

Dr Alison Kesby



MEMBERS' NEWS

- 1948 CARLISLE, Professor Raymond was appointed Editor of the Loughborough College School Association Newsletter.
- 1950 LAWSON, Gordon visited Portugal in April 2010 to hear his *A Late Summer Pastoral* for violin and small orchestra played by Joao Miguel Cumha and The Algarve Orchestra in Faro and Tavira. In June he visited Northampton to hear his *Te Deum & Jubilate Deo* sung by The Choir of All Saints directed by Lee Dunleavy. December 2011 will see the first performance of his *Benedicte* in connection with his eightieth birthday celebrations. A concert in Pedreguer (Alicante) will also include his Organ Concerto and music for Brass Quintet.
- 1951 YOUNG, Professor Anthony has published *Thin on the Ground: Land Resource Survey in the British Overseas Territories* (The Memoir Club). He delivered the 2010 Russell Memorial Lecture at Rothamsted Research on the subject of 'The study of soil in the field: what is its role today?' Professor Young also gave the Nyika-Vwaza Trust 2010 Lecture entitled 'Thin on the Ground: Land Resource Survey in Malawi and the Commonwealth' of which an expanded printed version was also issued.
- 1952 HASLAM, Dr Michael has published *Shrink in the clink* (Pipers Ash) and *Close to the wind* (Memoir Club, Stanhope), an autobiography.
- 1956 COMRIE, Julian has been awarded the Fenton Medal and Honorary Life Membership of The Royal Photographic Society. The Fenton Medal is awarded to either a member or non-member who has made an outstanding contribution to the work of The Royal Photographic Society.
- HYAM, Dr Ronald published *Understanding the British Empire* (Cambridge University Press) in May 2010.

MITCHELL, Dr Christopher (Kit) has been elected an Emeritus Member of the US Transportation Research Board (a division of the National Research Council). He had been co-chair of the Committee on Accessible Transportation and Mobility 2003–9, and remains a member of the Committee on the Safe Mobility of Older Persons. Kit has completed a consultancy for the UN Development Programme, advising on how to improve the accessibility of public transport in Penang State, Malaysia. This involved numerous visits to George Town, Penang, a delightful city and UNESCO World Heritage Site with many traces of its colonial past.

- 1957 LEAHY, James co-scripted the feature film *1871*, which was released on DVD in 2009. He delivered a paper to the Pordenone conference celebrating the centenary of film director Joseph Losey, an expanded and translated version of which was published in the collection *Joseph Losey: senza re, senza patria* (Il Castoro, 2010), the latest volume in the series *Lo Sguardo dei Maestri*.
- 1958 BERRY, Reverend David published 'Monty's War message and the Church today' (2010), a free follow-on article from *Structures for the Church: Reshaping the Christian mission to our ancient western nations* (Gilead Books, 2008). The article is available at www.smashwords.com/books/view/28064, and explores the theme that with many European parishes now under-resourced, new structures are imperative.
- 1959 READ, Piers Paul published *The Misogynist* in July 2010 (Bloomsbury).
- 1960 HOUGHTON, Dr Ivan has completed his Catalogue Raisonné of the Frames for the Oil Paintings from the J M W Turner bequest in the Tate and National Gallery Collections after more than three years of research. Analysis of the data is continuing to enable better-informed conservation and management of the frame collection.
- WOODSFORD, Professor Peter received an MBE for services to the Geographic Information Industry in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2010.
- 1961 OWEN, John Wyn was elected a Founding Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales, established in May 2010. The aim of the society is to celebrate scholarship and serve the nation.
- 1962 ROBERTS, John Trevor has retired from his town planning and management consultancy, TRA Ltd, but remains a non-executive chairman. He is still a member of the Royal Town Planning Institute (of which he was formerly a president). He continues to live in the Lake District with his wife, Jane, but visits Italy frequently.
- SEGAL, Dr Graeme was awarded the Sylvester Medal by the Royal Society in 2010 for his highly influential work on the development of topology, geometry and quantum field theory, bridging the gap between physics and pure mathematics.

1963 BRADBURY ROBINSON, (Christopher) John published *The Owl and his Boy* (Out Now Press) in 2010.

SEARLE, Professor Roger was awarded the Price Medal by the Royal Astronomical Society in January 2011 for his work on the geological processes of the ocean floor.

1964 BARON, Francis was awarded a CBE for services to sport in the New Year Honours List 2011.

BRIDGE, Simon published *Rethinking Enterprise Policy – Can Failure Trigger New Understanding?* (Palgrave Macmillan) in August 2010.

1965 DUMAS, Charles, Chairman and Chief Economist of Lombard Street Research, published *Globalisation Fractures: how major nations' interests are now in conflict* in 2010, explaining the global crisis and why the recovery is fundamentally unhealthy. The book, which was a follow-up to a book published in 2006 forecasting the crisis, received a very welcome favourable notice from Professor Mervyn KING (1966), Governor of the Bank of England, amongst others.

1966 BYRNE, Reverend David retired as Vicar of St Chad's Church, Patchway, Bristol, on 31 December 2010 and moved to Topsham near Exeter.

METCALFE, Reverend Canon (William) Bernard is enjoying his appointment as Chaplain to the current Lord Mayor of London. He reports that riding around the City of London in the golden state coach at the Lord Mayor's show was an amazing experience and a real privilege.

YOUNG, Professor Robert was awarded the Plueddemann International Award for Excellence in Composite Interface Research in 2010 from Dow Corning and the 2011 Holliday Prize from the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining in recognition of significant or technological contribution relating to any type of composite material.

1968 BROWNE, David retired on 20 October 2010 after 35 years of service as an archaeologist for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. During his service he held the posts of Head of Publications and Head of Archaeology. He will continue to reside in Aberystwyth, where he is completing a book on the Nasca culture of Peru

and other Andean-related projects. He is always available to assist Johnians who are visiting the Aberystwyth area.

SIMM, Dr Ian retired from the British Council in June 2010 after 34 years including overseas postings to Egypt, India, Vietnam and South Korea and a spell as Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa. Recently he has been back in Cambridge working with the University in developing its international strategy.

- 1969 CHISHOLM, Nicolas was awarded an MBE for services to music education in the New Year Honours List 2011.

HIND, Tim was elected Vice-Chair of the House of Laity of the Church of England General Synod.

LLOYD, Professor Noel was awarded a CBE for services to higher education in Wales in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2010.

- 1970 BEAMISH, David was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments from April 2011.

DE FLUITER, Ruurd married Dr Sylva Fisnar in December 2010 in a very snowy Davos. They continue to live in Kilchberg, Switzerland. Ruurd is now working as an executive coach and is also undertaking an MSc course in Coaching & Mentoring at Sheffield Hallam University.

GOUDIE, Dr (Richard) Angus was elected to the General Synod as a member of laity for Durham Diocese.

POMEROY, (Robert) Vaughan retired from Lloyd's Register after more than thirty years, latterly as Technical Director, and is now working part-time as Visiting Professor at the University of Southampton and with the National University of Singapore, both in the field of maritime technology.

- 1971 JEFFERY, Professor Keith published *MI6: The History of the Secret Intelligence Service 1909–1949* in September 2010 (Bloomsbury (UK) and Penguin (USA)). See the book review on pages 189-192.

SWAFFIELD, Professor Simon has co-authored two new texts: *Globalisation and Agricultural Landscapes* (Cambridge University Press, 2010) with Jorgen Primdahl; and *Landscape Architecture Research: Inquiry/Strategy/Design* (John Wiley and Sons, 2011) with M Elen Deming.

1972 BROWN, Dr Iain Gordon retired as Principal Curator of Manuscripts at the National Library of Scotland in July 2011. A Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Society of Antiquaries of London, he has published very widely in several fields broadly connected with the literary, artistic, cultural and social history of Scotland, circa 1680–1840. His personal and idiosyncratic view of the development of the National Library's collections, as they reflect worldwide Scottish enterprise in many fields of human endeavour, was published in November 2010 as *Rax Me That Buik* (Scala). This swansong professional achievement has received wide critical acclaim. His article 'A Johnian Hog in Caledonia' is published on pages 53-59.

SCHAFFER, Professor Simon was awarded the Pilkington Prize by the University of Cambridge in recognition of outstanding teaching.

1974 BAKER, The Hon Sir Jonathan was appointed a High Court Judge assigned to the Family Division in November 2009, and received a knighthood upon appointment.

STOCKER, Professor David was given the honorary title of Visiting Professor at the Institute for Medieval Studies by the University of Leeds in June 2010.

1975 ENSOR, David is now based in New York, having been appointed Chief Credit Officer of Chartis Inc, American International Group's global general insurance business.

1976 GREGORY, Major General Andrew was made a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2010.

SMITH, (Gordon) Peter published *Buying Professional Services – how to get value for money from consultants and other professional service providers* with Fiona Czerniawska in June 2010 (Economist Books). Peter is also a non-executive director of Remploy.

1977 JONES, Reverend Nick was appointed by Her Majesty's Prison Service as Anglican Chaplain half-time at HMP Manchester and half-time at HMYOI Hindley from September 2010.

SOUTHALL, Stuart is serving as the current Chairman of the Association of Consulting Actuaries, having taken up this position on 1 June 2010. He co-founded the Punter Southall Group in 1988 (now employing 750 people) and also serves as a non-executive director of Neptune

Investment Management and as a governor of two of the King Edward VI schools in Birmingham.

- 1978 LANGFORD, Adrian is now a Planning Partner at Ogilvy & Mather Advertising, with strategic responsibilities for the Kodak and American Express accounts.

SHAHEEN, Professor Seif Omar took up a chair of Respiratory Epidemiology at Barts and The London School of Medicine in May 2010.

- 1979 DUNLOP, Gilbert was appointed an executive director at J P Morgan Asset Management in London in 2011.

JACKSON, The Right Reverend Dr Michael, Bishop of Clogher, is to be the next Archbishop of Dublin.

MARTIN, William was elected President for the next three years at the 10th World Association of Beet and Cane Growers conference, which was held in Cambridge in July 2010.

- 1981 LAMOND, Professor Angus was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May 2010. Professor Lamond was awarded the honorary degree of doctor *scientiarum honoris causa* by the University of Southern Denmark in 2010 and the Novartis Medal by the Biochemical Society in 2011.

- 1982 BAKER, Professor Richard Jonathan was appointed Professor of Clinical Gait Analysis at the University of Salford after spending the last nine years working at the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne, Australia.

- 1983 DOUGHTY, Dr Heidi continues working as a consultant in Transfusion Medicine in Birmingham. In April 2010 she handed over command at 202 Field Hospital (V) having commanded for three and half years. In August 2010 Heidi was awarded a Bronze Clinical Excellence Award by the ACCEA (Advisory Committee on Clinical Excellence Awards) and in September she was formally appointed as Defence Consultant Advisor in Transfusion Medicine to the Surgeon General.

OLIVER, Tom was appointed Director of Communications and Public Affairs at the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust from December 2010.

1984 NIENOW, Dr Peter climbed his last of the 283 Munros, Beinn na Lap (3,067 ft), in June 2010, accompanied by 101 friends ranging in age from 6 weeks to 72 years. He was pipped to the summit by Dr William McKane with fellow Johnians Dick BAKER, Iain GIBSON, Pat HEALY, Simon HEGINBOTHAM, Annamarie PHELPS (née STAPLETON) and Melanie POINTER (née SHONE, all 1984), David ALLCHURCH and Nigel TOPPING (both 1985) and Graham POINTER (1986). They were blessed with the warmest wind and most midge-free day of the year!

1985 KILGOUR, Dr Christopher (Kit) and Amanda are pleased to announce the birth of Georgina Ellen, a sister for Tamar, on 30 January 2011.

1986 BARAKAT, Dr Maha was awarded an OBE for services to medical research, training and public health in the United Arab Emirates in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2010.

HICKS, Dr Peter was appointed Honorary Fellow of the Institute on Napoleon and the French Revolution, Florida State University, USA, in 2006 and Visiting Professor, Bath University, UK, in 2008. He was awarded the Premio Luciano Bonaparte by the town of Camino, Italy, for his critical edition of Napoleon's novel, *Clisson et Eugénie* (Fayard, 2007) in 2008.

MCKEE, Dr James Fraser, and Dr Helen Anne (née SIMPSON, 1989) are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Robert Morrison Fraser, in February 2009, a brother for Clara.

1987 BAKER, Dr Frederick was awarded a PhD in Archaeology and Film at Cambridge and is now a Visiting Fellow at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge. He is now Co-Director of the second season of archaeoacoustic and film research by the Cambridge University Prehistoric Picture Project in the Valcamonica, northern Italy. Dr Baker has also been appointed Senior Lecturer in Film and Digital Heritage in the Department of Media Production at the University of Applied Sciences, St Pölten, Austria. He co-authored *Die Sprachenaueinanderdriftung: Peter Handke und Lojze Wieser in Gespräch mit Frederick Baker*, which was published in 2010 (Wieser Verlag).

KENNERLEY, Sarah Jane (née MILBURN) and her husband, Mike, are delighted to announce the birth of Martha Grace on 18 January 2010, a sister for Jack and Seth.

RAWLINSON, (Catherine) Claire and Alex Churchill are delighted to announce the birth of their son, William Churchill, on 13 January 2010.

SMITH, Nicholas was awarded an OBE for services to music and to UK/Sino relations in the New Year Honours List 2011.

1988 ROBERTS, Dr Mark and Yolanda Jane (née Corley, Darwin, 1997) are pleased to announce the birth of a son, Benedict Henry Theodore, on 10 July 2010, a brother for Edmund.

1989 FINNIGAN, Mr Stephen was awarded a CBE for services to the Police in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2010.

1990 COWBURN, Professor Russell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May 2010.

STANIFORTH, James took up his post as Principal and Chief Executive of Strode College, Somerset, in August 2010.

1991 ICETON, Natalie (née BUNTING) and Glen Icteton are pleased to announce the birth of Philippa Mary on 19 February 2010, a sister for Max and Harriet.

PRICE, Simon and Elizabeth (née WATSON) are delighted to announce the birth of Lucy Claudia Price on 17 May 2010, a sister to Thomas Henry and James Frederick.

WEEKES, Dr Ursula (née MAYR-HARTING) and Robin Weekes (Peterhouse, 1991) are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Emma Caroline Jean, on 26 November 2009 in Delhi, a sister for Jasper and Henry.

1992 CAMBURN, Sophie (née NOBLE) and Paul are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, Rose Esme, on 8 March 2011.

HAGGER-HOLT, Dr Rachel and her partner, Sarah Hagger-Holt, are delighted to announce the birth of their second child, Miriam, a sister for Esther.

1993 ALI, Talib was awarded an MBA with Distinction from the Said Business School, Oxford University, in October 2010.

MOTALLEBZADEH, Reza was awarded the Sir Peter Medawar Medal for best scientific paper at the annual congress of the British Transplantation Society in March 2010.

- 1994 LADURNER, Dr Andreas, group leader at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), has accepted the offer to chair the Department of Physiological Chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine at the Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich, Germany.

SCHULZ, Dr Jennifer has obtained tenure and promotion and is now Associate Professor of Law and Associate Dean of Research and Graduate Studies at the Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, in her home town, Winnipeg, Canada.

- 1995 LO, Steven John was awarded the MacGregor Gold Medal in Plastic Surgery in his FRCS Plast Examination 2010.

- 1996 HILL, Amy (née SCOTT) and her husband, Timothy James Hill, had a little girl on 1 January 2011, named Abigail Sarah Hill.

SEDDON, Dr Joanna (née GRIFFITHS) married Martin Seddon on 10 April 2010 at St Mary's Church, Burghfield, and is delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Bethany Eleanor Seddon, on 23 December 2010.

- 1997 COX, David and Emma (née BISHOP) are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Thomas James, on 23 June 2010.

SHIN, Dr Jonathan, Prince of Pyeongsan, and Tatiana have the pleasure of announcing the birth of their son, Guillaume Godefroy Shin, Prince of Pyeongsan, on 27 August 2010 in Brussels, Belgium. The family is currently on an expatriate work posting in Copenhagen, Denmark.

- 1998 WADDILOVE, David was awarded the Maitland Studentship in English Legal History by the University and returned to St John's in Michaelmas 2010 to read for a PhD. He is researching aspects of the Court of Chancery in the early seventeenth century.

- 1999 CASTILHO, Dr Lucio Vinicius is currently a Research Fellow at the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, University of Cambridge, and his first book, *Modular Evolution*, was published in summer 2011 (Cambridge University Press).

MÖLDER, Dr Bruno published *Mind Ascribed: an elaboration and defence of interpretivism* (John Benjamins Publishing Company) in 2010 and received the Young Scientist Award of the Cultural Foundation of the President of the Republic. In 2011 he was elected to the position of Senior Research Fellow of Theoretical Philosophy at the University of Tartu, Estonia.

REDDAWAY, Helen (née EVANS) and her husband Joshua are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Beatrix Mary Louise, on 19 August 2010.

SANDERS, Dr Tom was awarded the Adams Prize jointly with Professor Harald Helfgott of the University of Bristol, by the Faculty of Mathematics and St John's College. This year's topic was 'Discrete Mathematics or Number Theory' and the prize is awarded to a young, UK-based researcher doing first-class international research in mathematical sciences.

2000 ANDERSON, Elizabeth (née GALE) married David Anderson of Queens' College on 5 June 2010 after meeting on the University Ski Trip in 2002.

ELL, Georg will marry Katie LEAH (2002) in the College Chapel in September 2011.

VIRJI, Salima was appointed Head of Development at Magdalen College School, Oxford, in May 2010.

JACKSON, Adam married Hannah Beckerman at the Groucho Club in London on 23 December 2010.

WATT, Louis married Alice Fishburn on 30 July 2011.

2001 FURNESS, Captain Stuart Brian was awarded an OBE, Military Division, in the New Year Honours List 2011.

2003 CHARNEY, Noah is the author of an internationally best-selling novel, *The Art Thief* (Simon & Schuster), and his most recent book is the critically acclaimed *Stealing the Mystic Lamb: the True Story of the World's Most Coveted Masterpiece* (PublicAffairs), which tells the history of The Ghent Altarpiece. Noah is the founder and President of ARCA, the Association for Research into Crimes against Art, a non-profit research group on art crime (www.artcrime.info). He has taught art history at Yale and for Brown University, and now teaches at the American University of Rome.

2005 FEI, Andrew Si was awarded a prestigious judicial clerkship with a United States federal judge in Boston, Massachusetts, after receiving his Master of Laws from Harvard Law School in 2009. Mr Fei joined New York law firm Davis Polk & Wardwell in autumn 2010.

PONG, Dr Ian was awarded the Institute of Physics (UK) Roy Prize for the Best Thesis in Condensed Matter and Material Physics 2009, sharing it with Dr Phil King from the University of Warwick. He is now working at CERN, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, on the superconductors used for making the magnets of the Large Hadron Collider, having been awarded the CERN Fellowship and elected an Honorary Croucher Foundation Fellow. Ian married Dr Crystal CHENG (2006) on 26 April 2010 in the College Chapel. The ceremony was officiated by the Dean of Chapel, Reverend Dormor, and attended by a number of College Fellows, staff, students and alumni, and family and friends from outside Cambridge. It was followed by a reception in the Master's Lodge Garden, with thanks to Professor and Dr Dobson's generous hospitality, and then a dinner in the Wordsworth Room.

2006 CHENG, Dr Crystal was selected as one of the delegates in the 10th (2010) China Synergy Programme for Outstanding Youth.

OWEN, Lance was accepted into the PhD programme in Geography at the University of California, Berkeley, and awarded the Regent's Intern Fellowship.

2007 LEE, Jung began working as an energy analyst in the Office of the Chief Economist at the International Energy Agency in Paris, France, in January 2011.

2010 CHEPELIANSKII, Dr Alex will relinquish his appointment as a College Postdoctoral Researcher on 30 September 2011, having secured a Research Fellowship at St Catharine's College.

PICCIRILLO, Dr Sara will relinquish her appointment as a College Postdoctoral Researcher on 30 September 2011 to take up a Research Fellowship at Hughes Hall.


STARESINA, Dr Bernhard will relinquish his appointment as a College Postdoctoral Researcher on 30 September 2011 to pursue a Research Fellowship at St Catharine's College.



DEATH NOTICES

- 1930 WOODMAN, John Vere, 21 April 2011, aged 99.
- 1931 SPENCER, Cyril Charles, CMG OM, 30 April 2011, aged 99.
WILKES, Professor Sir Maurice Vincent, FRS, 29 November 2010, aged 97. A full obituary appears on pp. 168-170.
- 1933 KNOX, Professor Bernard McGregor Walker, 22 July 2010, aged 95.
PHILIPP, Dr Elliot Elias, 27 September 2010, aged 95.
RUSSELL-SMITH, Dr Roy Sabine, 31 October 2010, aged 95.
- 1935 EASTICK, Bernard Charles Douglas (James), MBE, 7 January 2011, aged 94.
HUXLEY, Professor Herbert Henry, 5 May 2010, aged 93.
- 1936 BARNES, Professor John Arundel, DSC FBA, 13 September 2010, aged 92.
MAXWELL, Ian Stanley, 16 May 2010, aged 93.
- 1937 NAUNTON, Dr William Johnson, 4 June 2010, aged 92.
THOMPSON, John Ross, 15 June 2010, aged 92.
- 1938 BEARD, Dr Trevor Cory, OBE, 2 September 2010, aged 90.
CAMPBELL, Donald, 7 November 2010, aged 91.
DEWAR, Thomas Wright, 2 February 2011, aged 91.
HALL, Denys James Nicholas, 13 September 2010, aged 90.
LE COUTEUR, Professor Kenneth James, 18 April 2011, aged 90.
WHITEHOUSE, Geoffrey, 8 December 2010, aged 90.
- 1939 MARMION, William Joseph (Bill), 7 April 2010, aged 89.
METCALFE, Major General Vincent, 10 May 2010, aged 88.
WARD, (Humphrey) David, 13 December 2010, aged 89.
- 1940 HARRISON, Eric, 8 December 2010, aged 89.
LAIDLAW, Sir Christophor Charles Fraser, 27 November 2010, aged 88.
A full obituary appears on pp. 161-163.
WILLIAMS, John Dawson Bulpin, 22 December 2010, aged 88.
- 1941 FRY, Percival John Margrie, OBE, 12 August 2010, aged 86.
MOSS, Bernard, 2010, aged 86.
PETERSEN, Richard Courtenay, 22 November 2010, aged 87.
- 1942 HOWARTH, Professor John Lee, 21 February 2011, aged 86.
LEWIS, (William) Peter, November 2010, aged 86.
WILSON, Professor Robert McLachlan, 27 June 2010, aged 94.
- 1943 CLEVELAND, James Brian, 2010, aged 85.
PARKER, Bernard Oliver, 3 September 2010, aged 84.
STANSBURY, John Irvin, 6 February 2011, aged 86.
YOUNG, Michael, 6 February 2011, aged 85.
- 1944 HAWS, Edward Thomas (Ted), 24 April 2010, aged 83.
- 1945 COOPER, Brigadier John Sydney, OBE, 1 January 2011, aged 83.
FORWARD, Nigel Stewart, 17 September 2010, aged 87.

- 1946 BAILEY, Trevor Edward, CBE, 10 February 2011, aged 87.
 DAVIS, Dr Richard James Lance, 6 June 2009, aged 88.
 MACKENZIE ROSS, Ian Alexander Bruce, 25 April 2010, aged 82.
 REECE, David Chalmer, 12 January 2011, aged 84.
 STEPHENS, Dr Cyril Joakim, 8 June 2009, aged 84.
- 1947 BLACKWELL, Michael James, 24 June 2010, aged 84.
 BONSALE, Geoffrey Weatherill, 22 July 2010, aged 85.
 MUSGRAVE, Professor Peter William, 21 March 2011, aged 85.
 TROUGHT, (Thomas Edmund) Trevor, 21 March 2011, aged 88.
- 1948 ARMSTRONG, David John, 28 February 2011, aged 83.
 DICKINSON, James Stanley (Sandy), 19 May 2010, aged 84.
 REILY, Denis, 18 November 2010, aged 82.
 SMITH, Rex Stanley, 26 May 2010, aged 82.
- 1949 BAMBER, John (Dick), 18 October 2010, aged 81.
 LITTLEBOY, Michael Francis, 8 October 2010, aged 79.
 MERRELL, Brigadier Robert Maurice, MBE, 16 August 2010, aged 86.
 SLINGSBY, David Bryan, 16 April 2010, aged 80.
 SOAR, Peter Hale McMillan, 30 March 2011, aged 82.
 STAFFORD, John, 26 August 2010, aged 81.
 WATERS, Roy William, 3 May 2010, aged 81.
 WATKIN, Dr John Emrys, 7 February 2011, aged 81.
- 1950 ALBINSON, Roy Ashton, 12 November 2010, aged 79.
 DODSON, Dr Martin Henry, 27 June 2010, aged 78.
 HALL, (David) Malcolm, 27 March 2011, aged 80.
 HITCHENS, William James, 14 January 2011, aged 80.
 RAO, Professor Bhavaraju Sarveswara, 23 September 2010, aged 94.
- 1951 ABSOLON, The Revd Dr Michael John, 28 December 2010, aged 77.
 COOPER, David, 8 February 2011, aged 80.
 SAMUEL, Hugh Roderick Lynn, 28 March 2011, aged 77.
- 1952 ALDRIDGE, Trevor Martin, QC, 14 September 2010, aged 76.
 LLOYD-JONES, Dr (loan) David, 16 November 2010, aged 78.
 WYNNE WILLSON, Dr William Salisbury, 9 May 2010, aged 77.
- 1954 CONSTABLE, Professor (Charles) John, 17 January 2011, aged 74.
 HAYTER, Raymond Ernest, 15 July 2010, aged 74.
- 1955 BRUSH, Dr Michael George, 30 January 2011, aged 81.
 HYDE, Dr Derek Edmund, 5 July 2010, aged 78.
 MCLAREN, Sir Robin John Taylor, KCMG, 20 July 2010, aged 75.
 ROSS-MACDONALD, Sandy Jonathan, 14 August 2010, aged 75.
- 1956 COCKCROFT, Dr John Antony Eric, 9 July 2010, aged 75.
 JONES, Ian Tytler, 2 February 2011, aged 75.
- 1957 PHILLIPS, Professor Owen Martin, FRS, 13 October 2010, aged 79.
 CLARKE, Peter James, CBE, 15 August 2010, aged 76.
 SHARPE, Brian Harold, 25 July 2010, aged 73.
- 1958 CHADWICK, George Richard, 17 January 2009, aged 72.

- 1959 GHALIB, Raymond Selchouk Percy, 6 February 2011, aged 71.
UNVALA, Dr Bhikhu Ardeshir, 17 November 2010, aged 82.
- 1961 KUNA, Franz Mätthaus, 8 December 2010, aged 77.
KINCH, David Alan, 14 February 2010, aged 75.
RENTON, Dr John Delgaty, 16 August 2010, aged 75.
- 1962 GARTON, Ian Humbert Arthure, 23 August 2010, aged 67.
- 1964 COULTON, (William) Richard, December 2010, aged 65.
- 1966 CARR, Jonathan, 18 December 2010, aged 62.
- 1968 STANWAY, Paul Adrian, 6 June 2010, aged 60.
WRIGLEY, John, 9 July 2010, aged 60.
- 1970 BROCKBANK, Richard John, 20 December 2010, aged 58.
WAGNER, Dr Alfred Hermann (Fred), 16 February 2011, aged 70.
- 1971 READ, (Jonathan) James, 5 April 2009, aged 55.
- 1972 KINGSTON, Peter James, 18 January 2011, aged 56.
- 1974 KIRBY, David Graham, 8 November 2010, aged 54.
- 1976 ALEXANDER, Dr John Amyas, 17 August 2010, aged 88. A full obituary appears on pp. 158-160.
- 1978 SOGGIN, Professor (Jan) Alberto, 27 October 2010, aged 84.
- 1987 SUBRAHMANYAM, Krishnaswami, 2 February 2011, aged 82.
- 1988 HOPMAN, Dr Mariette Wilhelmina, 9 May 2010, aged 49.
- 1989 WALKER, The Rt Revd Dr Peter Knight, 28 December 2010, aged 91.
A full obituary appears on pp. 164-167.
- 2003 KOLLER, Mark Andrew Pape, 22 August 2010, aged 26. 

OBITUARIES

OBITUARIES



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Dr John Alexander, 1922–2010: Obituary

Dr John Alexander was a fine archaeological excavator who enthused generations of British students – school children, undergraduates, adult learners, postgraduates – with his passion for the subject and who had a profound impact on the development of African archaeology.

He wrote in the preface to his textbook on archaeological practice, *The Directing of Archaeological Excavations* (John Baker, 1970), that ‘the younger director has ... the lonely problems of practical decision-making for which few educational establishments prepare their graduates’. He went out of his way in his own teaching for the universities of London and Cambridge to be an exception to that rule, transforming the lives of generations of adult learners in the process. His other life was African archaeology: he had a particular commitment to supporting the careers of fledgling African archaeologists, many of them now senior archaeologists in their countries. As one of them said of John Alexander’s boundless generosity as a teacher, ‘the word “no” has long been omitted from his vocabulary’.

John Amyas Alexander was born near Brighton in 1922. He developed a strong interest in history as a schoolboy, and joined the Sussex Archaeological Society. He volunteered for the Indian Army in 1942, learned Urdu, and served with the 14th Army in Burma, ending the war as a Major. After reading History at Pembroke College, Cambridge (1946–48) he took up a post as a history teacher with the Sudan Education Service, accompanied by his young French wife, Yvonne, whom he had married on the eve of shipping to Sudan. Too junior to qualify for home leave like senior members of the Sudan Service, he used his

leave to dig on Peter Shinnie's excavation of the ancient Egyptian town of Amara West, and then worked with Shinnie (Commissioner in the Sudanese Antiquities Service) to prepare the first systematic register of Sudanese archaeological sites and monuments. He developed courses on their archaeological heritage for his Sudanese pupils, and wrote the first modern school textbook on Sudanese archaeology, translated into Arabic by the Sudanese government.

At the end of his posting he took a postgraduate diploma in prehistoric European archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology (today part of University College London), training with Professor Gordon Childe, and returned to Pembroke College to write his PhD on the Yugoslav Iron Age. On completion of his thesis he was appointed Staff Tutor in Archaeology in Cambridge University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies in 1958, a post he held until 1965, when he took up a similar position at the University of London, until 1974. During these sixteen years he developed an extremely successful programme of Certificate and Diploma courses in British and World Archaeology, high-quality programmes for adult learners that have been widely copied around the world (though sadly under threat in today's funding retrenchment in university adult education). He wrote the first A Level syllabus in archaeology for the Cambridge Examinations Board. He combined endless evening classes in far-flung training centres across the Home Counties with living in his beloved cottage, and maintaining the home life he was so dear to, in Haslingfield outside Cambridge. At a time when most of his academic colleagues were engaged in 'pure research' excavations he trained his students in emergency digs where the archaeology was being threatened with destruction by new development such as suburban housing, road construction, quarrying, and drainage schemes. (He was one of the founders of RESCUE, the Trust for British Archaeology that provided a vital ginger group for the establishment of the modern planning framework for developer-funded rescue archaeology.) His excavations on building sites and in back gardens in and around Cambridge (eg Arbury Camp, Castle Hill, Clopton, Grantchester, Great Chesterford, Great Shelford, Mount Pleasant), done on a shoe-string, provided some of our best knowledge on the origins and development of Roman Cambridge and the medieval landscape of the county. In the process he trained scores of enthusiasts who 'found' archaeology as a second career, many of them going on to illustrious futures in the subject.

He returned to Cambridge as a University Lecturer and Fellow of St Johns College in 1976, teaching courses on the European Iron Age (he had published his major study of Balkan prehistory, *Jugoslavia Before the Romans*, in 1971). Alongside his teaching in European archaeology, however, he used his new freedom to go back to his original passion, African archaeology. He had returned to Sudan in 1963 to undertake rescue excavations with Peter Shinnie at the medieval

settlement of Debeira threatened by the Aswan Dam, and in 1980 to 1986 he directed major excavations in Egyptian Nubia at Qasr Ibrim, an important settlement from Pharaonic to Ottoman times. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Sudan Archaeological Research Committee, now based at the British Museum. He held Visiting Professorships at the Universities of Ghana in 1964 and Ibadan in 1971. In 1980 he launched the *Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology* series, published by British Archaeological Reports, number 79 of which was published in 2010. Many of the books have been PhD theses and field studies by young African scholars working with minimal resources in their home countries, and he put huge effort into helping them prepare their work to a professional standard. The latest archaeological research in virtually every African country is represented in the series, and the list of authors whose work he nurtured to publication is a roll call of the brightest and best working in African archaeology today. He was lunching with a young West African colleague in College, and enthusing her about the importance of her work, the week before he died.

A gentle man of innate good manners and self-deprecating humour, he was hugely loved as well as respected by his myriad students for the generosity with which he enriched their lives. His range of archaeological interests was enormous, across the full span of the past, across continents, and across themes from theories of invasion to the domestication of the yam. He was famously chaotic in his working life, the deep accumulation of papers in his study forming the only knotty stratigraphic problem that appeared to baffle him. He turned up to a party clutching an invitation that he had found deep amidst those papers, to be received graciously by his hosts even though he was exactly a year late. A Cambridge undergraduate had to point out to him that he appeared to be using the student's 'missing essay' as a spill for lighting his cigarette.

Elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1958, he was for many years the field director of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, was Vice President of the Prehistoric Society in 1980, a Director of the journal *Antiquity* in 1977-82, Vice-President of the Council for British Archaeology in 1998, and was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Khartoum in 1999.

He is survived by his wife, Yvonne, and children, Josane, Richard, Philip, and Leoni.



Professor Graeme Barker

This obituary was originally written for *The Times*, and first published on 3 September 2010.

Sir Christophor Laidlaw, 1922–2010: Obituary

Sir Christophor Laidlaw came up to St John's in 1940 to study Modern and Medieval Languages and graduated in 1947 after serving in the Second World War. He was elected an Honorary Fellow in June 1996 and served as Vice-President and then President of The Johnian Society from 1997 to 1999. The following obituary is reproduced with permission of *The Telegraph* and was originally published on 12 December 2010.

Sir Christophor Laidlaw, who died on November 27 aged 88, was a senior executive of BP who went on to be chairman of ICL, Britain's last home-grown manufacturer of mainframe computers.

Laidlaw became a managing director of British Petroleum in 1972, and was deputy chairman in 1980–1. During a 33-year career with the international oil company he was associated chiefly with the 'downstream' marketing of refined products and the successful development of distribution businesses across continental Europe. In the 1950s and 1960s both these activities were relatively novel for a company built on 'upstream' oil exploration and production in the Middle East.

A fluent German speaker with a command of several other European languages, Laidlaw was self-confident, sophisticated and, by the mild-mannered collegiate standards of BP in that era, frankly outspoken. He demanded high standards from those who worked with him and was not afraid to shake the hierarchy above; one report on his file noted that 'he makes insufficient allowance for his seniors and elders being somewhat slower than he is'.

It was recognised, however, that anyone at whom his acerbic tongue was directed generally deserved it – and he became a role-model for a younger generation of BP managers who saw themselves as more commercially switched-on than their predecessors.

He advanced from a posting as representative in Hamburg to be general manager of marketing in 1963, director of BP Trading in 1967, president of BP's interests in France, Belgium and Italy as well as Germany, and, from 1977, chairman of a major operating subsidiary, BP Oil. But in 1981, a younger (and perhaps more emollient) managing director, Sir Peter Walters, was preferred for the group chairmanship.

Laidlaw had by then been approached to take the chair of the troubled computer maker ICL, and he accepted the challenge with alacrity. Formed by a merger of several British computer ventures in 1968 with the objective of creating a

'national champion' to compete against IBM, ICL had survived under the umbrella of Labour's interventionist National Enterprise Board as a major supplier to the UK public sector. But against rising Japanese and American competition, its export performance was weak, and by 1981 – with little sympathy from the Thatcher administration – it was close to receivership.

A rescue takeover by an American manufacturer was seen as the likeliest way forward. But Laidlaw, working with a young executive team hired in from the United States and deploying his extensive City and Whitehall contacts, helped to achieve a recapitalisation of the company, supported by loan guarantees from government, and a technology agreement with Fujitsu of Japan which gave ICL a new lease of life.

Early in 1984 he was succeeded by Sir Michael Edwardes, the former chairman of the British Leyland car company, but when ICL fell to a takeover bid from Standard Telephones & Cables (STC) six months later, Edwardes promptly resigned and Laidlaw returned briefly before retiring again to concentrate on a busy portfolio of board appointments elsewhere. ICL was eventually sold to Fujitsu.

The son of a manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company – the forerunner of BP – Christophor Charles Fraser Laidlaw was born in Calcutta on August 9 1922. After his father's early death, Christophor was brought up in Cambridge by his mother and two older sisters, one of whom became the mother of the actor Hugh Laurie.

Christophor was educated at Rugby, and went up to St John's College, Cambridge, to read Modern Languages until his studies were interrupted by war service. His gift for languages was put to good use for five years in the Intelligence Corps, in which he rose to become a major on the General Staff. He took part in the north-west Europe campaign, including the battle of Arnhem, and served both in Germany and the Far East at the end of the war.

Having completed his degree after demobilisation, Laidlaw worked for a textile company in Manchester for two years before following in his father's footsteps by joining what was by then the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co – which became British Petroleum following the forced nationalisation of its Iranian operations by the Mossadeq regime in the early 1950s.

After his time at BP and ICL, Laidlaw's analytical skill and appetite for asking difficult questions made him much sought after as a non-executive director. He sat on the boards of Barclays Bank; Commercial Union Assurance; Equity Capital for Industry; the brickmaker Redland; the food group Dalgety; and the British

arm of Mercedes-Benz. He was chairman of Bridon, which made wire rope, and Boving, which made valves for the water and power industries. He was also a director of the American oil company Amerada Hess, where his son Sam (now chief executive of Centrica) was managing director.

Though he never lost his sharp edge, it was balanced by a warm sense of humour and a kindly eye for the careers of talented younger managers who crossed his path. He was chairman of the UK advisory board of Insead, the European business school, and was also widely involved in Anglo-German relations as president of the German chamber of industry and commerce in London and a long-time participant in the Konigswinter conferences. He was knighted in 1982.

Christophor Laidlaw loved trout fishing and opera, and was well read. His home was in Chelsea Square, where as chairman of the residents' committee in 2004 he found himself having to deal with complaints against Brulee, a red chow belonging to the Formula 1 tycoon Bernie Ecclestone, which was accused of terrorising fellow users of the square's communal garden. Laidlaw told a reporter that he had had 'a tiresome interview with Ecclestone's wife, Slavica, about the beastly thing' – but that it had been duly brought to order.

Christophor Laidlaw married, in 1952, Nina Pritchard, who had worked in BP's personnel department and continued to play a role in company life at his side; a devoted couple, they were also a highly effective team. She survives him with their son and three daughters.



The Rt Revd Peter Knight Walker, MA, Hon DD, 1919–2010: Obituary

As Bishop of Ely from 1977 to 1989 Peter Walker was our College Visitor, and he became an Honorary Fellow upon his retirement. In his role as Visitor Peter gave the College wise and constructive advice in a complicated legal case: his judgement is preserved in the College archives. The debt the College owes him was not only for his wisdom, but also for what others have called his attentiveness. He had the ability not just to listen, but to hear the words unspoken and to reply from the still centre of the problem under discussion. His attentiveness extended equally to persons of all ages, from all walks of life, and from all faiths, including (as in my case) agnostics. As Archdeacon John Beer said in his address at Peter's funeral in Grantchester Church: 'Peter loved to talk to those who came into his life, whoever they were, and his attentiveness strangely energised them, endowed them with value, as it were.'

To my great regret, I got to know Peter only over the past twenty-five years or so, and I can say little about his innumerable contacts in Church and State. I first met him over drinks in the Old Library, and found we had a common interest in the abolition of nuclear weapons. In later conversations he told me of three experiences that had shaped his life. One was the sinking of the destroyer HMS *Broadwater* in the Atlantic in 1941 with great loss of life. Peter had served on her as a rating until only a fortnight before the sinking. The loss of the friends he had made below decks remained with him all his life. He framed the casualty list from *The Times* and kept it on his desk. Peter served on landing craft as a Lieutenant for the rest of the war.

The second experience resulted from his being billeted during a period of officer training with Bishop George Bell of Chichester. Bell was later to speak out with great courage in the House of Lords as a lone voice against the destruction of German cities by the RAF's Bomber Command. Peter had enormous admiration and affection for Bishop Bell, who became a major influence on his life, including Peter's connection with the post-war reconciliation movement and a friendship with the biographer of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the young theologian and pacifist who resisted the Nazis as early as 1934. He was imprisoned in 1943 and then hanged in 1945, only two weeks before liberation of the concentration camp to which he had been sent. Peter subsequently became Chairman of the British Section of the International Bonhoeffer Society. At the age of 89, Peter gave a lecture in Chichester Cathedral to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Bishop Bell's death, bringing with him a 90-year old German pastor who had known both Bonhoeffer and Bell in the 1930s.

WEST DOOR
ENTRANCE FOR
DI ABLED
BY SOUTH
DOOR



Having obtained a First in Greats at Queen's College, Oxford after the war, Peter taught Classics at The King's School, Peterborough (with which St John's used to have a close connection through the Munstevn Close Exhibition), and then became assistant master at Merchant Taylors' School in London.

Partly through Bell's continuing influence, Peter was drawn to holy orders and was ordained at Westcott House in 1954. After serving a curacy in Hemel Hempstead he became Fellow, Dean of Chapel and Lecturer in Theology at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (1958–62), and later an Honorary Fellow. His loyalty to Corpus surpassed even that to St John's and continued throughout his life. From Corpus, Peter spent ten years as an outstanding Principal of Westcott House. He was an exemplary Head of House, spending much time with the ordinands and earning not only their respect but more importantly their affection. This was a time of fierce controversy within the Church, much of it centred in Cambridge, and Peter, never an extremist, was seen as a fair and moderating leader.

In 1972 Peter became Suffragan Bishop of Dorchester, and the third episode in Peter's life about which he talked with me frequently, his marriage to Jean Ferguson, soon followed. Jean was the first Head of our University Counselling Service and a Fellow of New Hall, and it was in Cambridge that they first met. To those who knew Peter at Westcott House, it had seemed improbable that the shy bachelor would ever marry, but the move to Oxford did it. Peter often talked to me about their somewhat unusual courtship, and about his great debt to Jean for the support and love she gave him.

The Dorchester appointment brought with it a residential canonry at Christ Church, where Peter made many friends, among them W H Auden, who told his biographer that 'a friendship with Peter Walker was one of the best things about coming to England'. Peter had a deep love of the Arts, admiring especially the poetry of T S Eliot and Geoffrey Hill, the paintings of John Piper and the charcoal drawings of Dennis Creffield. Peter donated a Creffield to the College, and it hangs in the lobby of the Fisher Building.

When Peter became Bishop of Ely in 1977, he was to meet three major problems: the departure of the Dean under a cloud, the reorganisation of the Fenland parishes necessitated by shortages of clergy and money, and a Cathedral – the great 'Ship of the Fens' – in urgent need of extensive repair and conservation. Though not by nature an organiser, Peter could be amazingly effective when the situation demanded. His awareness of rural values and his sensitivity to individuals' points of view enabled him to solve the first two problems. Regarding the fabric of the Cathedral, Peter and the newly appointed Dean – William

Patterson – formed a powerful partnership, and raised the necessary millions in spite of being in such a rural area. Half of the money came from within the Diocese, and some came from the unlikely source of US bomber crews who had used the roof as a landmark when returning to base during the war. In the wider Church, Peter was a highly regarded member of the Bench of Bishops, with the Archbishop often turning to him for advice and support. While Bishop, he also wrote his only book, characteristically attempting to find a middle way for the opposing factions in the Church and analysing the theology of Bishop Bell (*The Anglican Church Today: Rediscovering the Middle Way*, 1988). Regarded as one of the Church of England's most scholarly bishops, Peter's study at Ely was huge and among the best of clerical and episcopal libraries. On leaving Ely, the books Peter kept reflected his great passions: the New Testament (with heavily annotated Greek copies), Augustine, Bishop Bell, and poetry.

After a few years in Oxfordshire to give his successor time to settle in, Peter and Jean returned to Cambridge and the welcome of their many friends and colleagues. Peter continued to play an active role in academic and religious life, particularly in Grantchester Church, where he often preached. He died after a brief illness on 28 December 2010, leaving many of us with the recurring feeling 'I wish I had talked with Peter about that'.



Professor Robert Hinde

Professor Sir Maurice Vincent Wilkes FRS, 1913–2010: Obituary

Wilkes was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, and grew up in Stourbridge, being educated at King Edward VI College before coming to St John's in 1931 to read Mathematics. He continued in Cambridge to complete a PhD in 1936 on the propagation of very long radio waves in the ionosphere before becoming a junior faculty member of the Mathematical Laboratory, which had just been established. While at school he became interested in electronics and amateur radio, which no doubt influenced his choice of research topic and the kind of work he did on radar during the Second World War. On returning to Cambridge after the war, he was appointed Director of the Mathematical Laboratory (renamed the Computer Laboratory in 1970).

For one night in May 1946 he had the loan of a draft document by John von Neumann outlining the proposed design of EDVAC (Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer), a machine in which program and numbers resided in the same store and which used binary switching circuits for computation and control. Having studied this document for most of the night he no longer had any doubt of the way computer development would go. A few weeks later he received an invitation to attend a course at The Moore School of the University of Pennsylvania on electronic computers. After innumerable transport difficulties he arrived in time for the last two weeks of the course. This and visits to



establishments in Boston and Washington gave him a good understanding of the state of development of computers in the States. During this visit and his voyage back to England aboard the Queen Mary he sketched out the design of EDSAC (Electronic Delayed Storage Automatic Calculator). His choice of name was a tribute to EDVAC, which was a major source of inspiration. He chose to make EDSAC, like EDVAC, a serial machine using mercury delay lines for storage, but perhaps, most importantly, he chose to use only proven methods for the construction of each part of the machine and a fairly low clock rate arguing that a machine that could perform calculations 10,000 times faster than previously possible by hand was more useful than an unreliable machine that was potentially twice as fast. On 6 May 1949, after more than two years of intense development, EDSAC successfully ran its first significant program outputting a table of the square of the first 100 natural numbers.

EDSAC had (on a good day) 512 35-bit words of memory each capable of holding 2 17-bit machine instructions. For calculations it used a 71-bit accumulator and the instruction set which, although quite simple, did include multiplication. Instructions were executed at a rate of about 600 per second. Although EDSAC was not the first stored program computer to run, it was the first practical machine to provide a computing service to general users. Many researchers within the University took advantage of this service particularly for calculations relating to radio astronomy, crystallography, microbiology, physics and mathematics. For instance, John Kendrew's calculations for determining the molecular structure of myoglobin, for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1962, were largely done on the EDSAC.

EDSAC served the University well until it was decommissioned in 1958 being replaced by EDSAC II, another machine that was full of ingenious invention. It was the first machine to use a bit-sliced architecture and Wilkes' concept of microprogramming. Its microprogram had 1,024 instructions implemented by a 32×32 array about one metre square of fairly large ferrite cores. Each core was addressed by its coordinates and when fired would generate signals to open and close appropriate gates throughout the machine as well as setting the coordinates of the next microinstruction to be executed. EDSAC II was switched off in 1965 having been replaced by Titan, a cut-down version of the Ferranti Atlas Computer.

Wilkes was appointed Professor of Computing Technology in 1965, a post he held until his retirement in 1980. Under his guidance the Computer Laboratory became one of the country's leading research centres. Throughout his career he always kept up with current technology trends and ensured that both he and the laboratory remained at the forefront of research, particularly in areas such as time sharing systems, computer networks, programming language and operating systems.

He also played an important role as an adviser to British computer companies and was instrumental in founding the British Computer Society, serving as its first president from 1957 to 1960.

After his retirement, Wilkes spent six years as a consultant to the Digital Equipment Corporation in Massachusetts, and was Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1981 to 1985. He returned to Cambridge as a consultant researcher with a research laboratory funded variously by Olivetti, Oracle and AT&T, continuing to work until well into his nineties.

Wilkes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1956, a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1974, a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering in 1976 and a Foreign Associate of the American National Academy of Engineering in 1977. In 1992 he was the first recipient of the Kyoto Prize, computer science's most prestigious and richest award. He was knighted in the New Year Honours in 2000.

Among other prizes he received the ACM Turing Award in 1967, the Faraday Medal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1981, and the Harry Goode Memorial Award of the American Federation for Information Processing Societies in 1968.

Maurice Wilkes married, in 1947, Nina Twyman. They had a son and two daughters.



Dr Martin Richards

POETRY

POETRY



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

David Morphet

David Morphet (1958) gained a double First in English at St John's and co-edited the literary magazine, *Delta*, during his time in Cambridge. He went on to pursue a career in the Diplomatic Service, followed by the Department of Energy and later the private sector. To date David has published seven collections of poetry and his work has been published in the *Times Literary Supplement* as well as a number of magazines. David was the Editor of *St John's College: Excellence and Diversity*, published in 2007.

Part of a trial run

Though mirrors state quite flatly that I'm solid,
reflection tells me that's a shallow view
which only on the face of things is valid

The fact is that I'm liquid to the core -
a sort of sponge infused with chemicals -
a saturated, vascular affair

of fluids right down to the bone.
Blood laced with iron. Salt in sweat and tears.
All kinds of compounds dribbling through my brain.

Genome swags festooned with chemo-codes
entwining and dispensing and enjoining,
launch infinitesimal cellular episodes -

atoms flickering in non-stop motion -
a constant switching through minute potentials -
instantaneous bondings and dispersions -

all part of evolution's trial run
where inputs, imperceptibly adjusted,
are tested time and time again

to outcomes not infallibly predicted.

The lustre of cobalt

Picture a phial in a Pharaoh's palace -
a poison-bottle, say, that's glistening -
refracting sun in the dark of darkest blue.

From Persia picture caravans conveying
cobalt colours east to the kilns of T'ang.
Picture blue glass buried at Pompeii.

Picture the porcelain of Delft
or Meissen where the cobalt was held tight
by Saxony's mercantilist Electors.

Picture blackened men in Saxon mines,
swearing the seams were *kobold*-haunted, home
to malignant goblins fouling galleries

with fumes of poison arsenic
and tainting all their hard-won copper ore.
Kobold was a name that stuck.

Now turn to Africa where cobalt snakes
by languid rail from Zambia to Dar
and on by sea to mineral-hungry China.

But not to embellish imitation Ming.
Nor for the sake of poison-bottle blue
or Willow Pattern platters.

Cobalt now presents a serious face
as super-alloy, guarding turbine blades
from *kobolds* of embrittlement.

And in cancer wards, its fiercest isotope
is trained to target rays and cauterise
the quick of a malignancy.

Picture too how watchfully
it tracks through all our body's galleries
of blood and brain and nerve and gut,

guarding DNA and the work of mind,
its atom bound into the very heart
of vigilant cobalamin.

Note: this is one of a series of 28 poems on chemical elements to be published shortly as *Lyrics from the Periodic Table* (www.notionbooks.co.uk).



BOOK REVIEWS



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

John Purkiss and David Royston-Lee, *Brand You: Turn Your Unique Talents into a Winning Formula* (Artesian Publishing, 2009).

Pp. 209 ISBN 978-0-9551164-2-1

Reviewer: Dr James Bellini (1963) graduated from St John's in 1966 after reading Law and Modern European History, and completed doctoral studies at the London School of Economics. Since then his career has spanned university teaching, research institutes, television broadcasting and publishing. He is a regular speaker on 'the future' at business and government conferences around the world.

I graduated from St John's in 1966, the same year another Johnian, Physics student John Browne, took up an apprenticeship with oil giant BP. Forty-one years later, by now Lord Browne of Madingley, he stood down as Group Chief Executive of the same company. The story is a reminder of the lifetime career culture that defined post-College life for most young people a generation ago, for example, joining big commercial names like Unilever, practising in law or medicine or entering the Civil Service.

That career culture has been swept away by new realities: the fast-moving digital age, more flexible corporate styles and a growing trend towards tailoring your work to match your talents and interests. No longer will we pledge our loyalty to one employer until retirement, nor do we want to. Today's university leaver will have, on average, 14 different jobs by the age of 38, across differing industries and functions. Many of those functions have yet to be invented; the top ten in-demand jobs in 2010 did not even exist in 2004.

Increasingly, people now have 'portfolio careers', spreading their time across a range of work and organisations. Some 4 million adults in the UK are now 'free-agents', supplying their skills to a diverse range of end-users. In the United States some 42 million currently fall into the same category. These figures are set to rise in the future. There is even a term for it: 'gigonomics'. Instead of a job for life, people have a series of one-off 'gigs', or successive work engagements.

Perhaps I saw it coming: my own portfolio working life has embraced university teaching, research institutes, broadcasting, advertising, writing, coaching and now publishing. As publisher of *Brand You*, co-authored by Johnian John Purkiss

(1980), I welcome this insightful analysis of the new world of personal marketing. It is an invaluable manual for anyone seeking to understand a working world stood on its head, whether recently graduated or seeking new directions in later years.

The book's theme is simple. As job-seekers ply their wares in a crowded, ever-changing twenty-first century marketplace, their most valuable asset is their brand. As a leading brand consultant puts it: 'a brand is a symbol that guarantees a particular experience'. It makes a promise about what you will deliver. Brand value has long been a key success factor in the business world; a recent study rated Google's world-leading brand as being worth some \$44 billion, quite distinct from its real-money stock market capitalisation. As *Brand You* makes clear, every individual also has a brand and must deploy it to maximum effect. Consider rock star Elvis Presley, who died in 1977. Last year his 'brand' helped sell music and mementos worth \$60 million. Four centuries on, Shakespeare's brand still generates revenue for the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Globe Theatre and his home town of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Jeff Bezos, founder of Amazon, summed it up: 'Your brand is what people say about you when you are not in the room.' In an increasingly competitive and mutating work environment people will need to promote themselves to employers, clients or colleagues by projecting a unique selling proposition. The challenge, as this book points out, is how to build a unique personal brand that positions you more effectively.

The starting point, say the authors, is getting to know yourself; your brand must project the 'real' you, not a cardboard cut-out borrowed from somebody else. It must reflect who you are and what your life and work are all about. *Brand You* offers a range of practical exercises to help you develop this self-knowledge – to assess your talents, values and your unique combination of skills and experience. It also addresses the weighty concept of 'your purpose', helping the reader to focus on how these various qualities can be aligned with that purpose and thereby build a more coherent and successful personal brand.

Of particular interest is the section on 'archetypes'. Too often, according to the authors (both experts in personal marketing), interviewees appear all the same; nothing about their brand is memorable. Archetypes can give a brand a clear meaning by communicating *how* you do things. The notion stretches back to Hippocrates and Plato; Jung was big on it. It means projecting your 'purpose' in a way that everyone recognises. Again, this must call forth behaviours natural to you, not artificially superimposed, such as Caregiver, Creator, Explorer, Jester or Ordinary Guy/Girl.

So, if personal branding is the key to professional success, why bother attending university? The question misses the point. As nineteenth-century academic and cleric John Henry Newman, beatified by the Pope in 2010, observes in his tract *The Idea of a University*, the purpose of the place is to create 'a pure and clear atmosphere for thought'. Where better therefore to begin the rigorous self-evaluation essential to building Brand You?



Dr James Bellini

Philomena Guillebaud, *Cambridge's West Side Story: changes in the landscape of west Cambridge 1800-2000* (Published by the author, 2010).

Pp. 80 ISBN 978-0-9567294-0-8

Reviewer: Dr Robin Glasscock is a Fellow of St John's. He is a former University Lecturer in Geography whose research interests lie in medieval Britain and Ireland.

When the Commissioners of Enclosure reallocated the holdings in the West Field of Cambridge after the Enclosure Act of 1805, St John's emerged as by far the largest landowner within the 1,361-acre parish of St Giles (the unit of enclosure), which stretched from Huntingdon Road to Barton Road and westward to Coton and Madingley. Almost a third, 410 acres, was allocated to the College, the rest being divided between other colleges, (notably Merton College, Oxford, Corpus and Jesus), ecclesiastical bodies, charities and private owners. What an asset to the College this land has proved to be, not least for the proximity of our playing field. How many Johnians, I wonder, reflect on why they simply have to walk across Queen's Road to their ground, while students from most of the other older colleges have to cycle out to the edge of town to theirs?

The circumstances of the original acquisition of the College's holdings from the Hospital of St John, and the use made of them, have already been explored by Malcolm Underwood, Archivist of St John's.¹ This slim new book may be seen as a sequel, which brings the story up to the end of the twentieth century. About nine years ago Philomena Guillebaud, daughter of the late Claude Guillebaud, former Fellow and Senior Tutor, began to investigate how the western edge of Cambridge had developed since 1805. Having published her findings in five separate papers in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* between 2005 and 2009, she has now combined them in a handy, attractive and more accessible publication. The role of St John's is a major part of her story.

At first the newly hedged fields were converted from arable land to pasture (Fellows' horses needed grass) and the landscape remained largely agricultural until the late-nineteenth century. Guillebaud argues that it was the shrinkage of income during the agricultural depression – with consequent cuts in Fellows' dividends – that drove colleges to think in terms of leasing or selling land for development. This coincided, further to the Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877,

with permission for Fellows to marry and to set up homes nearby. In the next 30 years St John's promoted housing developments along Grange, Madingley and Adams roads, leasing half-acre and acre plots to academics and other professionals. There was no concept of mixed housing nor of community; not a shop, not a church. To 'maintain standards' the College insisted on houses of red brick with tile roofs. In this way St John's became largely responsible for the character of this part of Cambridge as we see it today. The College did, however, look favourably on new educational developments and released land for the sites of Newnham College, Ridley Hall and Westminster College, as well as for new playing fields for Trinity and Emmanuel. While further land was released in the twentieth century, for example for Churchill and Lucy Cavendish colleges, St John's has at other times resisted increasing pressures from both the University and the City. This important aspect of College history is bound up with the policies of other collegiate landowners. In this book there is, for example, the fascinating story of how a First World War military hospital came to be sited on the joint cricket field of Clare and King's colleges and why the hospital was finally demolished in 1929 to make way for the new University Library.

Guillebaud's five original articles presented in chronological order, 'warts and all' as she says, make a very interesting and readable account. There is inevitably some minor repetition in the brief reviews of what has gone before at the start of each section but these are generally helpful. Guillebaud's research is meticulous and cannot be faulted. Illustrated with tables, maps, black and white photographs and eight colour plates, this most attractive publication is a major contribution to the histories of both Cambridge and St John's.



Dr Robin Glasscock

- 1 'The impact of St John's College as Landowner in the West Fields of Cambridge in the Early Sixteenth Century' in Patrick Zutshi ed., *Medieval Cambridge. Essays on the Pre-Reformation University*, 1993, pp.167-88.

Franny Moyle, *Desperate Romantics: The Private Lives of the Pre-Raphaelites* (John Murray, 2009).

Pp. 418 ISBN: 978-1-84854-050-7


Reviewer: Charlotte Roberts (2003) is a doctoral student at St John's College, and is writing her thesis on the eighteenth-century historian Edward Gibbon.

Against the backdrop of London's 1848 Chartist uprising, five figures emerge, luminous, from a crowd of undifferentiated faces: two men, having just completed their submissions for the Royal Academy of Arts' Summer Exhibition, gather with the rebels in Russell Square; another young man, too vain to venture out with his face covered in boils, is still in bed; a young woman, on her way to work, is startled by the mounted police on Blackfriars Bridge, and a teenage girl watches her father, a Chelsea Pensioner, stand ready to defend the Capital against the threat posed by the gathering mob. This is how Franny Moyle (1983), in the cinematic preface to her book *Desperate Romantics: The Private Lives of the Pre-Raphaelites*, introduces her central protagonists: John Everett Millais, William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Lizzie Siddall and Annie Miller. Despite her assertion that 'each of them would rise above the seething masses of their times to achieve iconic status', this book is not a biography of spectacular individuals. Rather, the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood is the true protagonist of Moyle's story: uniting and dividing, inspiring and destroying the lesser characters that live their lives within its 'complex web of ironies'.

Moyle's ability to combine the biography of an aesthetic sensibility with an intimate account of the private lives associated with its ideology is one of this book's foremost pleasures. Within its pages life and art imitate each other, and not only because the women, places and ideas encountered by the Pre-Raphaelite painters irresistibly found their way onto the canvas. Moyle records how the Arthurian murals painted by Rossetti and others in the Debating Hall at the Oxford Union were, after just a few years, 'fading and peeling away'. This is a poignant metaphor for the decaying idealism of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, but it is also an illustration of the self-inflicted causes of this decline. The murals start to peel away because none of the painters involved have taken the trouble to consider the limitations of their medium; to prepare the plaster walls, or to utilise suitable materials. Caught up in a fantasy of chivalric fellowship, Moyle's heroes ensure the death of their own ideal.

The Pre-Raphaelite artists famously shared everything – from studios, to addictions, to wives – so it comes as no surprise that events, ideas and crises start to repeat one another across the pages of this 30-year history. As Moyle’s narrative progresses the incestuous and self-involved egoisms of the Brotherhood begin to take on a more fatalistic character. The events of this history are frequently both reminiscent and prophetic, and dramatic irony is one of the organising principles of Moyle’s narrative, one that she uses to re-imagine the chronology of a traditional biography. When the reader is first introduced to the paintings of Millais and Holman Hunt, it is their realism that sets them apart from those of their contemporaries. Yet the reality that guides the lives of these men and women is radically unstable; its influence over their personal and artistic destinies ranges from the pathetically casual to the fatally ironic.

The wider political and social environment of the nineteenth century rarely intrudes into the lives of these self-absorbed characters. Holman Hunt recalls how the first meetings of the Brotherhood would conclude with a chorus of the ‘Marseillaise’ (led by the Neapolitan exile Rossetti), sung in unison with no regard to ‘political consistency’. Seemingly accidental or casual decisions, on the other hand, possess an overwhelming significance, breaking and forging relationships, making careers and destroying lives. Moyle occasionally exercises some editorial licence in pointing and presenting these chance encounters, but doing so allows her to illustrate some of the complexity of the Pre-Raphaelite ideology, its attitude to realism and its inspiring but ultimately destructive fatalism.

Despite the strong group portrait delineated in this volume, individual voices emerge with beautiful clarity. For a newcomer to this topic the original correspondence that Moyle skilfully incorporates into her narrative is a delight. Characters whose private lives and scandals can resemble the two-dimensional plot devices of a turgid soap-opera are funny and even self-aware when they speak in their own words. Moyle’s detailed and highly characteristic portraits owe their vibrancy to the strong group mentality that governed the lives of the Pre-Raphaelites. ‘The men and women in this story were all extraordinary,’ she writes, ‘[...] but their combined tale tells us that, in spite of their greatness, they were all only too human.’ The humanity that is revealed when great men and women are brought down from the isolated supremacy of their pedestals and made to play out their relationships with others lies at the heart of this volume. It also lies at the heart of the Pre-Raphaelite ideology. 

Charlotte Roberts

Ulinka Rublack, *Dressing Up: Cultural Identity in Renaissance Europe* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

Pp. 354 ISBN: 978-0-19-929874-7

Reviewer: Deborah Howard is Professor of Architectural History in the Faculty of Architecture and a Fellow of St John's College. She was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 2010.

In his *Book of the Courtier* in 1528, Baldassare Castiglione laid out the rudiments of courtly elegance, emphasising the fine line that divided accomplished nonchalance from affectation in dress. Like language, handwriting, gait, and styles of riding or dancing, costume could convey codes of meaning to bystanders, friends, family members or business partners. Ulinka Rublack's fascinating and scholarly book explores the ways in which modes of dress in the Renaissance not only reflected the wearer's affiliation to certain social groups – defined by class, age, occupation or nationality – but also opened a window on to personal emotions and social relationships. Then as now, disarray in clothing might indicate anxiety rather than freedom from convention. Dress could allude to virility, military prowess, piety, wealth, decorum, modesty or that peculiarly German virtue of spiritedness or *Mut*.

Rublack's book uses images and descriptions of clothing from the period as a mirror to reflect the lives and emotions of individuals. The writing is not only scholarly but also immensely readable, elegantly weaving a rich tapestry of individual lives into a coherent picture. Rublack touches with great sensitivity on private family affairs, without ever descending into sentimentality or pretentious theorising. Using a huge range of original sources, mainly from Germany, she highlights concerns that have preoccupied every period in history: how to attract the opposite sex; how to convey emotional and social competence; how to dress one's servants; how to deal with putting on weight. The book's superb array of illustrations, in both colour and black and white, brings the subject to life. Sadly, few clothes of the period survive today because of the thriving second-hand market of the time, the re-making of garments for other uses, and the effects of moths, damp and decay over the centuries.

After a skilful introduction setting the topic in the global horizons of the period, the book opens with its most extraordinary case study. Two years before the publication of Castiglione's book, a young accountant from Nuremberg, Matthäus

Schwarz, began a remarkable album of miniatures depicting the clothes he himself wore for different events and activities. First of all (just as a child might make a cut-out cardboard doll), he had himself portrayed in the nude from both front and rear. Then he commissioned a series of miniatures of his childhood (though without a glimpse of any of his 31 siblings), and started a series of images of his adult life, illustrating the clothes that he wore for different activities. This book seems to have been made as a completely private memorial of his own life – at work in the Fugger office, on horseback, in mourning, in love, in armour and so on. In his youth, as he proudly boasted, his waist was only about 60cm, but as he aged and suffered a stroke, his hair turned grey and his body thickened. The intimacy of this meticulous portrayal of an individual's life marks it out from the more usual costume books and friendship albums of the period, which were more widely shared, whether in print or manuscript.

Of course, the desire to define the self through dress is not unique to the Early Modern period, but two circumstances make this a particularly intriguing subject in sixteenth-century Germany. One is the impact of printing and the use of woodcut illustrations in books and broadsheets, which allowed up-to-date images of clothing to be widely distributed. The other is the Reformation, which complicated the relationship between luxuriousness and simplicity in intriguing ways. The relationship between piety and simplicity in dress was far more complicated than is usually believed. The lavishness of religious vestments was an easy target attack on the Catholic Church, but simple monkish robes were also torn off. In an illuminating chapter on 'The Look of Religion', Rublack shows how Lutheran priests took time to resolve the question of dress. For some, colour and everyday clothing marked a significant break from Catholic tradition. In the predella of an altarpiece by Cranach in Wittenberg, Luther is shown preaching with a red garment under his cassock. Many Protestant burghers wore colourful and extravagant clothes, despite the sumptuary laws, although some Reformers associated extravagant trends such as slashed garments and baggy breeches with the devil.

As the chapter on 'Nationhood' explains, slashed clothing became particularly associated with German fashion. It is intriguing to reflect on why slashing should have acquired such prestige in the period. First of all, every slit in the fabric had to be invisibly hand-finished on both sides to prevent fraying, an obvious marker of cost. Moreover, the slashes made the garment move more freely, revealing finely laundered undergarments. Rublack uses the correspondence of the Behaim family in Nuremberg to show how relatives at home asked those on their travels to procure particular garments or textiles. The young Friedrich Behaim complained to his mother that he had grown out of his stockings which were full of holes, while her particular concern was that he should have a constant supply of clean white shirts. The letters between Friedrich's sister, also called Magdalena, and her husband, Balthasar Paumgartner, show how information on colours,

textures, sizes and fashions passed back and forth between them as he travelled around Europe. But garments could also convey downward mobility, as Rublack shows in her account of prodigal sons returning home in rags.

Renaissance Germany was not simply populated by demure bourgeois merchants dressed in black. The dazzling kaleidoscope of different textures and colours revealed in this book stimulates the reader's imagination on every page. Rublack unravels the codes of meaning embodied in particular styles of clothing without ever resorting to bland generalisations. The expressive power of dress depended on the particular circumstances and character of the individual as much as it did on fashion, national stereotypes or religious affiliations. Even if the word 'costume' suggests adherence to custom, the wearer could define a more subtle identity for any occasion – whether by adhering to convention or ignoring it completely.



Professor Deborah Howard

Natasha Walter, *Living Dolls: The Return of Sexism* (Virago Press, 2011).

Pp. 288 ISBN: 978-1844087099

Reviewer: Maria Flood (2009) is a PhD candidate in the Department of French, and she is researching the representation of historical events in French and Algerian cinema.

When Natasha Walter's (1985) book, *The New Feminism*, was released in 1998, it was greeted by a barrage of frequently virulent criticism, particularly from second-wave feminists: those who were particularly prominent in the movement during the 1960s and 1970s. In general, critics of Walter's first book admonished her call to separate the political from the personal. Walter suggested that feminists move away from an emphasis on private life and individualism (how women dress or how they have sex), focusing instead on the practical aspects of gender equality: equal pay, equal opportunities, political representation, reproductive autonomy, freedom from the threat of sexual violence and rape.

Yet from the outset of *Living Dolls*, Walter herself concedes that her belief in this change of focus was misguided: 'I believed that we only had to put in place the conditions of equality for the remnants of old-fashioned sexism to wither away. I am ready to admit that I was entirely wrong.' Walter's volte-face centres upon the hijacking of a feminist rhetoric of 'choice' and 'empowerment' by many factions of the mainstream culture to justify and reinforce long-established features of gender inequality: the exploitation of women in the sex industries, notably lap-dancing clubs, prostitution, glamour modelling, pornography, all of which constitute a more generalised culture of 'hypersexualisation'.

Walter's key point about the culture of hypersexualisation is that the sex industry and its norms have expanded and spilled into all aspects of feminised behaviour, linked to what has been termed the 'pornification of culture'. Crucially, a phenomenally sexist culture is presented in the guise of 'post-feminism'. It is not just in the sex industry, but also in culture more generally, that the language of empowerment masks the reality of increasing disempowerment.

Walter conducts a series of interviews with women who work in the sex industry. What emerges from these women's stories is a strong sense in which the rhetoric of terms such as 'female empowerment', 'choice' and 'liberation' ultimately dissimulates the realities of this work. For Ellie, a graduate who became a lap-dancer while trying to break into acting, money is central to the 'choice' that

women make to enter these industries: 'For all the we-love-it, it's-empowering talk, I think that most women who do it don't feel anything positive about it. You just feel you can't make money any other way.'

Although Walter recognises that the women she interviews have been forced into this industry due to a lack of other possibilities, she tends to slide over differences within this culture: how the culture of hypersexualisation might function differently in other social classes, among different cultural or religious groups, or in the LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) community.

However, in the second half of the book, entitled 'The New Determinism', Walter's somewhat universalising approach works effectively. Here, she discusses the media's employment of scientific research to justify a new form of biological determinism, consistently reporting scientific studies that appear to confirm gender stereotypes. According to Walter, the idea that femininity and masculinity are not merely social constructs but founded upon innate neurological and biological differences has staged a comeback in recent years. Noteworthy proponents of this view include Cambridge professor Simon Baron-Cohen, whose book *The Essential Difference* claims that: 'The female brain is predominantly hard-wired for empathy. The male brain is predominantly hardwired for understanding and building systems.'

One of Walter's most useful insights in this section is to demonstrate how social expectations and conditioning may lead to these posited biological gender differences. For example, on the question of empathy and male and female 'innate' parenthood, one study demonstrated the extent to which social control moderates behaviour. When left alone in a room with a crying baby, both men and women registered identical internal stress responses. When the participants were told they were being watched, women behaved in a more empathetic fashion towards the children, but when they did not know they were being watched men and women behaved with equal compassion for the child.

Walter's command of the research on this subject as well as her interviews with prominent neuroscientists firmly debunk the claims of this new generation of scientific and cultural sexual determinists; for every study that claims women are intrinsically less mathematically capable or aggressive, or men less empathetic or articulate, Walter finds another that is either inconclusive or indeed proves the exact opposite.

This book is an invaluable contribution to feminist scholarship and to social and political debates about gender equality. Although it does not cover the full 'return of sexism', as its subtitle might suggest, it does engage with two key issues: the hypersexual culture and the recent return to biological determinism. Although

Walter could have detailed further the extent to which these issues might be different in specific social spheres, this is a clear, engaging and well-researched book that convinces the reader of the extent to which these issues need to be brought into a more public forum. The fact that several books have appeared this year that engage exactly with the issues Walter raises demonstrates the timeliness of her intervention. The hypersexual culture and the new biological determinism have become justifications for sexism through a rhetoric of choice and biological inevitability, and these pernicious trends need, above all, recognition and research. Walter's book achieves this aim with a clarity and calmness of argument that is difficult to dispute.



Maria Flood

Keith Jeffery, *MI6: The History of the Secret Intelligence Service 1909-1949* (Bloomsbury, 2010).

Pp. 810 ISBN 978-0747591832

Reviewer: Peter Hennessy (1966) is the Attlee Professor of Contemporary British History at Queen Mary, University of London. In 2010 he was appointed Baron Hennessy of Nymphsfield.

A retired MI6 officer, a friend of mine, has in recent years acquired the habit of counting up each day the number of mentions of his old service in the newspapers. A cold-war veteran, he belonged to a secret intelligence service whose peacetime existence was an official secret, the name of whose chief was unknown, and whose history was protected by a 'blanket ban' on the declassification of all intelligence-related documents.

Contemplating the publication of Keith Jeffery's (1971) official history of the first 40 years of MI6, he said:

Old things shake their heads; things ain't what they used to be. After the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, very reluctantly I'd come to accept that the service would have to come out of the closet and be avowed (it was, in 1994). But it seemed to be a slippery slope. Where is the end of it? Until everything is laid bare? Keith Jeffery won't write a bad book, but it's part of this process.

Jeffery hasn't written a bad book. He has crafted a very fine book, and he has done the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) a significant service by writing the organisation – and human intelligence – back into the overall history of British Intelligence during the Second World War, and out of the excessive shadow of the codebreakers of Bletchley Park (who were also under the direction of C, the Chief of MI6, during the war).

That the SIS has not occupied its full place in the historical sun until now is, however, largely its own fault. For when Harry Hinsley, an old Bletchley hand himself, was writing his magisterial multi-volume official history of British Intelligence in the Second World War in the late seventies and early eighties, MI6 declined to turn over their archive to him. So Jeffery, as MI6's official historian, is the first outsider to have seen much of the raw material that fills his absorbing book.

The 'old things' should be grateful to him for another reason. The Special Operations Executive (SOE), which was spun out of MI6 in 1940 with the task, as Churchill said, of 'setting Europe ablaze', has until now, like Bletchley Park, stolen the limelight with tales of heroism and destruction in many a memoir and official history.

During the war, MI6 lived in a state of near-constant irritation with the SOE. To be successful, MI6 human agent operations required its people to work quietly and to blend unobtrusively with whichever enemy institution or piece of territory they were tasked to penetrate. The SOE, by contrast, had to prepare in secrecy, but once the railway viaduct in Greece or the heavy water plant in Norway had been blown up, theirs was seriously attention-seeking behaviour.

But there is much more to this book than raising MI6 to its deserved historical station. It is full of episode and personality, without ever succumbing to the swash and buckle that can dazzle those who get close to the SIS. The priorities and operations are set in context and carefully assessed, from the moment the extraordinary sailor Mansfield Cumming (the first C, whose initial and green ink is used today by the current C, John Sawers) set to work with a handful of officers through to the perilous early years of the cold war when the SIS began to pit the bulk of its efforts against Stalin and the formidable Soviet bloc target.

It has plainly been a tough assignment because the norm in the early days of MI6 was to destroy all paper traces of operations as soon as they were no longer needed. Jeffery thinks that not until the sixties did senior figures in the SIS begin to appreciate that history might eventually have its needs. As a result, the paper trail that has survived (and Jeffery has had access to all there is up to 1949) is far fuller on organisational matters and relations with other secret agencies and government departments than it is on operations.

I need to declare an interest. Jeffery and I wrote a book together, *States of Emergency*, nearly thirty years ago. I trust him absolutely. Can the reader? I think so. Can this be demonstrated? Yes, because the MI6 story as portrayed in these pages contains episodes that possess an enduring sensitivity as they involve what these days we would call extraordinary rendition and, in some cases, death.

For example, C's man in Romania in 1935, 'Monty' Chidson, was informed by the head of the Romanian Military Secret Service, Mikhail Muruzov, that two brothers, Mikhail and Alexander Flemmer, who had been working both for the Romanians and for an SIS subagent, were, in fact, Russian spies.

Muruzov, in Jeffery's words, believed:

... that any public trial would be most undesirable – especially as it might reveal the close association between the Romanians and SIS – and that he planned to shoot the two men, having first interrogated them. Chidson strongly agreed with the need for secrecy and accepted Muruzov's offer to question the Flemmers himself in order to ascertain the extent to which SIS's organisation in Romania and its courier lines in the Soviet Union might have been compromised.

Nor is the work of Kim Philby, the 'SIS's worst traitor', in Jeffery's words, in any way glossed over or toned down. We don't have in *M16* SIS's damage assessment of Philby's treachery (which is a pity) because it was compiled after Jeffery's cut-off date. Philby was not interrogated until after the defection of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess in May 1951. But what Harold Caccia, Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, called in 1946 'the difficulty of piercing the iron ring of Russian controlled territory' from the Baltic to the Adriatic, was nearly impossible in terms of successful operations until Philby was removed from the SIS, which happened in 1951 (though he was not confirmed as the 'third man' until 1963). There are some surprises in this book for intelligence historians, not least the successful siphoning of intelligence from Vichy France as well as Free French sources well into the Second World War.

The key figure here was Wilfred 'Biffy' Dunderdale, the dashing head of the SIS station in pre-war Paris, a likely model for at least part of James Bond's character, and, therefore, for the SIS's modern-day image as a gadget-laden service fuelled by testosterone-soaked alpha males.

Women have a powerful presence in the SIS of 2010, but they didn't in the years covered by this volume (though Jeffery was able to talk to the extraordinary Daphne Park before she died; she joined SIS in the post-war years and was the first woman to reach the rank of controller).

Robert Bruce Lockhart, the station chief in Bari in 1943, captured the prevailing attitudes well when he said that 'most of the male officers [in his station] are fairly pudding-like and are either misogynists or else consider that a woman's place is the bed and the kitchen, certainly not the mess'.

Until the war ended, the SIS was a service that relied largely on military and naval trained males of private means (there was no career structure or pension scheme). The Cold War Service was greatly shaped by the Bland Report of 1944, of which full details are divulged for the first time in this book.

With great prescience it argued that: the SIS, however costly, is far the cheapest form of insurance in peacetime against defeat in war, but to be effective it must be efficient. It can only be efficient if staffed with the best men we can get. We can only get the best men if we can offer them first-class pay and prospects. It is necessary to emphasise the importance of an efficient SIS now more than ever, in as much as it seems unlikely, in the light of developments in ciphering, that we can count indefinitely on obtaining the bulk of our most valuable and secret information through the GC & CS [Government Code and Cypher School, i.e. Bletchley Park].

The last sentence was definitely vindicated when the main intelligence target turned to the Soviet Union. As Caccia noted in 1946, 'C's field is wider and task harder than ever before' against a system in which it would take years to place an agent in an influential position.

In fact, this did not happen until the late fifties after the greatest of all the SIS's Soviet bloc controllers, Harold Shergold, abandoned all the old Second World War-style networks and MI6 turned to running individual agents such as the hugely important Olegs (Penkovsky in the early sixties and Gordievsky in the seventies and eighties).

So the sooner it's safe for the SIS to commission a second volume carrying its story at least up to the fall of Khrushchev in 1964, the better. My retired officer friend will, no doubt, have serious words with me about that when next we meet.



Peter Hennessy

This review was originally published in The Daily Telegraph, 24 September 2010.

Philippa Gregory, *The Red Queen* (Simon & Schuster, 2010).

Pp. 392 ISBN 978-184737-457-8

Reviewer: Sue Powell holds a chair in Medieval Texts and Culture at the University of Salford. She is editing the household papers of Lady Margaret Beaufort for publication in the British Academy Records of Social and Economic History.

As someone who has spent considerable time editing the household papers of Lady Margaret Beaufort, I inevitably approached *The Red Queen* with mixed feelings. It had to be read (there were even posters advertising the novel on station platforms), but did I want to read it? I did read it, and later I was asked to review it for this journal. Somewhat perversely, I wrote the review and then read the novel again. The second reading has produced a more favourable review than the first.

On first reading, the book left me disgruntled. Philippa Gregory has done her homework (she has read *The King's Mother*, the excellent biography by Malcolm Underwood, Archivist of this College, written in collaboration with Michael Jones; and Michael Jones has read her manuscript) and has seized on two linked themes: the religious devotion of Lady Margaret and her ambition for the throne. The first motif is established by her propensity to kneel. At every conceivable moment of need (and I do not deny that there were many in Lady Margaret's life), she is to be found on her knees: indeed, the novel opens with her falling to the floor after too much kneeling. The second motif relates to the astute observation by Jones and Underwood that she signs her household accounts 'Margaret R', that is (although Gregory may not realise this), Margaret (Countess of) Richmond, but also the signature that she would use if queen. Again, this motif is hammered home: 'I am to be Queen of England and sign my name Margaret Regina: Margaret R' (p. 14 hardback). Both motifs come together in the final pages of the novel, as Margaret, on her knees before the crucifix, is brought news of her son's (Henry VII) victory at Bosworth, and Gregory (with a nod to the Virgin and to *The King's Mother*) has her crow that 'those who laughed at my visions and doubted my vocation will call me My Lady, the King's Mother, and I shall sign myself Margaret Regina, *Margaret R*' (p. 387).

What links these themes is Gregory's development of the fictional Margaret (so to be distinguished in this review from the non-fictional Lady Margaret) as a woman driven by the blind conviction that she is destined by God for greatness.

To this Gregory brings another motif (with no historical veracity whatsoever). A chance meeting between the nine-year-old Margaret and a French veteran provides Joan of Arc as her role model throughout the novel. Frankly, this is not only untrue (after all, one cannot blame novelists for writing fiction) but rather silly. If Gregory had cared at all for her eponymous protagonist (which she does not), she would have seen that a woman like Lady Margaret (especially in her incarnation as Margaret) would not have taken as her model a peasant girl who ended up a serious loser.

A caveat is necessary, however. For almost half the novel Gregory is writing of a young Margaret Beaufort, at first 9, then (at her first marriage) 12, then (at her second marriage) 14. As such her self-obsession and po-faced religiosity are perhaps more comprehensible (although, in fact, the evidence for Lady Margaret's religious observances date only from the end of her life, particularly through the evidence of John Fisher in his month's mind sermon after her death). Gregory's Margaret has, however, a romantic conviction that she has been set above others, called by God. In part it is presented as a reaction to the marginal status of women, and of herself in particular. Unsurprisingly, Joan of Arc is for her a more potent icon than is the Virgin Mary, to whom she prays for guidance when Lamphey Castle is threatened: "What am I to do?" I whisper to Our Lady, and never in my life would I have been more glad of a clear reply ... There is nothing but silence. "Our Lady?" I ask. "Lady Mary?" Nothing. It is a quite disagreeable silence. I sigh. "What would Joan do?" (p. 39). And so she does (successfully) what Joan would have done.

Gregory is playing games with that phrase, 'It is quite a disagreeable silence', a not uncommon trait in her depiction of a Margaret whom she mocks much of the time, sometimes with too much archness, as when Margaret during a painful labour opines: 'I have to say I am much less impressed by crucifixion now that I am in childbirth ... I grieve for the suffering of Our Lord, of course. But if He had tried a bad birth He would know what pain is' (p. 45). The gratuitous use made by Gregory of Lady Margaret's religious beliefs annoyed me at first reading, as did her inept and garbled introduction of material on Lady Margaret and her books (on which I have written). However, on second reading, I was able to put aside the unhappy element of faction and read the novel simply as fiction. As such, it is much more readable.

Gregory's game-playing with Margaret is quite effective. It is evident, not just in sly asides, but more pervasively in the novel's 'love-interest'. Margaret Beaufort and Jasper Tudor are two of a kind, both headstrong, pro-active, and idealistic. They love each other, but it is not to be. Instead Margaret despises (sometimes less, sometimes more) the steady, decent Henry Stafford, her second husband, and after his death, motivated by ambition, enters into a peculiar agreement with Thomas Stanley, her third husband. From then on she is doomed: no longer a

young girl to be mocked for her naiveté but a blinkered woman who has chosen her own loveless destiny. The marriage with Stanley is presented as one of convenience, with Stanley the steelier spouse. Gregory has imagined Margaret making the first, calculated approach to Stanley after her husband's death, his accepting her offer of marriage for his own self-aggrandisement, and their partnership as one of frigid ambition. My choice of 'frigid' is careful. Gregory is aware of the vow of chastity taken by Lady Margaret after Stanley's death in 1504, but she has transformed that vow ('before purposed in my lorde my husbandes dayes', SJC C7.11, f. 47r) into a situation in which Margaret has demanded a celibate marriage from the start, to which Stanley has been more than happy to agree. Indeed, too happy: 'For a moment ...I wonder if I really want him to agree so readily that he will be my husband but never my lover' (p. 222).

This is one of several hints of vulnerability that are allowed Margaret, but the intention is for us to see her as she is unable to see herself. Indeed, once I had accepted Margaret as a fictional construct, I too colluded with Gregory in her gleeful presentation of Stanley as Margaret's match as he successively tricks, mocks, and goads her (cleverly and sardonically). I found myself on Stanley's side when he became Margaret's gaoler and owner of all her property, I cheered on Elizabeth of York as she trumped her at her own game, and I was rather disappointed when the noble Richard (for so he is presented) was defeated at Bosworth by nasty foreign trickery. The events leading up to Bosworth, when Margaret is reluctantly colluding with Stanley in the death of the princes in the Tower (the reluctance is Gregory's concession to the total absence of evidence for her involvement), with Elizabeth Woodville in the betrothal of her son, and with various others in his return to England (at first unsuccessfully), are handled well. The moment when Margaret recognises why her plans have gone wrong is presented with aplomb as one assumes that 'the sin of ambition and greed' and 'the vanity of a woman who would be queen' are Margaret's recognition of her own sin. Not so: 'I am guilty of nothing more than a righteous ambition ...Elizabeth Woodville is to blame for everything' (p. 305). As one who reveres Lady Margaret Beaufort, I could not have accepted such a travesty of her character unless I had succumbed entirely to the fiction.

As fiction, therefore, this is rather a good read. Gregory is a clever woman, not so clever that I feel inclined to accept her invitation to attend one of her online seminars (*The Red Queen*, p. 390), but she is an effective handler of strong, un-nuanced characters, as the titles of her novels suggest: *The Constant Princess*, *The Queen's Fool*, *The Virgin's Lover*, for example. As she has said: 'If you think that Elizabeth Woodville is determined and ambitious, you wait till you read Margaret Beaufort – she's phenomenal' ('Philippa Gregory on Future Books' podcast: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKNJGr2t22c>). *The Red Queen* was preceded by *The White Queen* (Elizabeth Woodville), and Gregory is currently working on *The White Princess* (Elizabeth of York). White and Red raise

uncomfortable thoughts of Alice's two queens, but they refer, of course, to the Yorkist and Lancastrian roses, and supporters of the House of York will revel in the portrait painted of a limited, ambitious, religiose, and ultimately unhappy woman.

Philippa Gregory has left Margaret in August 1485. She undoubtedly has plans for her in the remaining 24 years of her life. Lady Margaret Beaufort's household papers date from 1498/99 when, as *femme sole*, she set up her own establishment apart from her husband. From that period there is secure historical evidence, as there is not before. Whether I will be able to stomach fiction when fact exists is doubtful, but I confess to being keen to see what Gregory does with the rest of Margaret's life.



Professor Susan Powell

Nigel Crisp, *Turning the World Upside Down – the Search for Global Health in the 21st Century* (RSM Books, 2010).

Pp. 228 ISBN: 978-1853159336

Reviewer: Eva-Maria Hempe (2007) is in the third year of her PhD in Engineering Design. She is investigating how engineering-inspired design thinking can be applied to service development in the National Health Service. As a Gates Scholar she also has a keen interest in international development.

What happens if you turn the world upside down? Well, things start to look very different. And a different perspective is needed as the world changes, as do the demands placed on health services all over the world. Firstly, the world has become more interdependent. Disease travels faster; SARS for example, which started in rural Asia, reached over thirty countries within just a few months and caused severe disruptions to the economy, travel and trade. Borders between rich and poor countries are blurring; health has gone global.

Secondly, patterns of disease are changing, partly due to demographics, and costs are rising. This is particularly a problem in the developed world. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when our health systems were developed, were characterised by a fight against acute disease. The challenge of the twenty-first century is an epidemic of non-communicable chronic disease. Thus, a shift is needed from a focus on treating disease to allowing people to lead lives that are as healthy as possible. While the developing world is still largely plagued by acute and communicable diseases, it has a pragmatic and more holistic view on health, which could hold the key to solving the problems of the developed world.

Lord Crisp (1970) uses his wide-ranging experiences to provide an insight into these challenges for health care and ways to solve them. Having read philosophy at St John's, he went on to become the only person so far to simultaneously hold the posts of Chief Executive of the NHS, the largest health organisation in the world, and Permanent Secretary of the UK Department of Health. Lord Crisp left these posts in 2006 and is now an independent cross-bench member of the House of Lords. His particular area of interest is international development and global health. He authored the report 'Scaling Up, Saving Lives', which set out practical ways to increase the training of health workers in developing countries. Among other projects, in 2007 Lord Crisp co-chaired an international task force on increasing the education and training of health workers globally; and in 2009 he co-founded the Zambia UK Health Workforce Alliance to increase the number of health workers trained in the country.

Turning the World Upside Down sets the stage by discussing the links between health, wealth and social change. Lord Crisp does so by first looking at the developing world and then contrasting and comparing its challenges with those of the developed world. He shows how health cannot be seen in isolation, but is rather a deeply contextual issue – a key insight that leaders should keep in mind when designing interventions and programmes. Lord Crisp goes on to examine the existing links between rich and poor countries, and concludes that there is an unfair trade occurring in both directions. Poor countries are exporting the scarce resource of health workers to rich countries and in exchange importing ideas and ideologies that might not fit their societal context. Health workers are critical of any health system and understaffing is a global problem. Better remuneration, living conditions and facilities, as well as safer environments, draw health workers from poorer countries to richer ones. Several countries have enacted policies of ethical recruitment, but Lord Crisp argues that the extent of the problem also warrants more fundamental questions. Understaffing means a smaller supply than demand. Yet what is meant by demand? Does it mean workers needed to achieve a medically desirable level of care, or the level of care that a society can afford? If the latter definition is employed, the landscape of over- and under-supply changes dramatically.

Lord Crisp continues to turn the world upside down in the following chapter and looks at what rich countries can learn from low and middle-income countries. These lessons fall into three broad categories: different ideas, attitudes and approaches to health; specific innovations in policy or treatment; and working together. He argues that pragmatism, creativity and vision, often born out of the lack of resources, can complement western thinking. For example, many developing countries address their shortages of health professionals by basing their health system on workers who are not as extensively trained. Instead, these community health and mid-level workers receive specific training that is determined by local need instead of oriented along professional lines. Lord Crisp goes on to look at the practical implications of the health challenges of the twenty-first century – what roles do science and systems play? And who is really in charge: the professionals or the patients? In the final two chapters he summarises the need for a paradigm shift to global health and what action is needed to confront the challenges of health in the twenty-first century. Lord Crisp argues that transition will inevitably occur due to the burden of cost, which will become unbearable. Amongst others, it will be necessary to move clinical and public health closer together in order to shift from a focus on curing disease to one on keeping people healthy. This will have to be linked to new business models and financial incentives, as well as a need to rethink training and deployment of staff according to tasks instead of professions.

Lord Crisp provides a fascinating insight into the links between health in the developed and the developing world. He challenges a one-size-fits-all approach and argues in favour of a systemic view. He also challenges ideological preconceptions to developmental work. Lord Crisp argues that it is about economic growth, not aid, and that as aid builds dependency, the true goal should be empowerment. His experiences of working both in the developed and developing world allow a first-hand insight and lead to a pragmatic look at issues. Lord Crisp argues convincingly that both sides can learn from each other – let us hope that they are listening.



Eva-Maria Hempe



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 Mr Alan Whitney
 Sir Robin Williams
 Mr John Worlidge

1949

Mr Nicholas Clack
 Mr John D'Arcy
 Mr Anthony Greenstreet
 Dr Anthony Hosking
 Mr Matthew Radford

1950

Mr Alan Baird
 Mr David Bateman
 The Revd Canon Michael Cooper
 Mr Malcolm Darling
 Mr Robert Duemling
 Mr Jeremy Howe
 Dr Hugh Hoyland
 Mr Iain McGlashan
 Sir John Quinton
 Dr John Shaw
 Brigadier Nigel Sturt
 Mr Robert Waiter
 Mr Sydney Wallace
 Mr James Wallis
 Mr John Wilson
 Mr David Yarwood

1951

Mr John Barrett
 Mr John Bush
 Sir Bryan Cartledge
 Mr Terry Gooch
 Mr Christopher Lean
 The Rt Hon Lord Mustill
 Dr Robert Nesbet
 The Revd Charles Scott
 The Revd David Ward
 Mr David Whitaker

1952

Professor Robert Aliber
 Dr James Bethell
 Mr Roy Dailey
 Mr Anthony Daltry
 Mr James Dutton
 Mr Adam Kendon
 Dr John McKenzie
 Mr James Miller
 Mr John Morris
 Mr Martin Samuelson
 Mr Ronald Steele
 The late Mr Andrew Thomson
 Mr Anthony Wood

1953

Dr Neil Barber
 Mr Rodney Bennett
 Mr John Burren
 Mr David Claydon
 Mr Nicholas Galloway
 Mr Anthony Goodchild
 Mr John Hoyte
 Dr Howard Wintle
 Mr David Wright

1954

Mr Karl Berentzen
 Professor John Biggers
 Mr Adam Charnaud
 Dr Hugh Crone
 The Rt Revd William Down
 Mr Richard Fawcett
 Dr Angus Forbes
 Mr Michael Frisby
 Sir Peter Graham
 Professor Brian Harvey
 Mr Bryan Jeffrey
 Mr Anthony Miller
 Mr Bev Page
 Mr James Proctor
 Mr Michael Smith
 Mr Peter Stickland
 Group Captain Michael Thom

Mr John Thompson
 The Revd Robert Varley
 Mr Patrick Vincent
 Mr Hugh Waterfield

1955

Mr John Aarons
 Dr Terence Abbiss
 Mr Donald Brierley
 Ambassador Andrew Jacovides
 Mr Donald Jones
 Mr Robert Macrory
 Dr William Norman
 Professor Ian Phillips
 Dr William Shand
 Dr Alan Smith
 Mr John Spencer
 Professor Claudio Vita-Finzi
 Mr Eric Willcocks

1956

The late Mr Michael Bareau
 Mr Michael Bright
 Mr Graham Brown
 Dr John Caygill
 Mr Trevor Davies
 Mr George Denny
 Mr Hugh Edwards
 Professor John Flackett
 Dr John Flint
 Dr Anthony Jackson
 Mr Anthony Judd
 Sir David Kelly
 The Revd Dr Andrew Macintosh
 Dr Eoghan MacKie
 Mr James Murray
 Mr John O'Kill
 Mr Nigel Peacock
 Mr Gordon Pullin
 Dr John Revill
 Dr Brian Tong
 Mr John Vincent
 Mr Brian Webber
 Mr Anthony Weston
 Mr Stephen Williams

1957

Mr Michael Andrews
 Mr David Barnard
 The Revd Canon Anthony Barnard
 Mr Christopher Bond
 Mr Donald Cave
 Mr Donald Crump
 Dr Ben Garling
 Professor Jonathan Harvey
 Mr Richard Jones
 Mr James Leahy
 Dr Geoffrey Lewis
 Professor Ian Liddell
 The Revd Peter Lloyd
 Mr Michael Lumley
 Mr Antony Maclaren
 Mr Paul Mizen
 Dr John Owen
 Professor David Pearson
 Mr Brian Richards
 The late Mr John Richards
 Mr Brian Taylor
 Mr David Wilkins
 Mr George Yeomans

1958

Mr Edwin Barritt
 Mr Archie Burdon-Cooper
 Dr John Buttrey
 Mr John Cheetham
 Dr Robert Cockcroft
 Mr Derek Councill
 Dr John Crompton
 Mr Robert Dick
 Mr John Garner
 Mr John Kilgour
 Dr John Leake
 Mr Edward Marsh
 Mr Michael O'Hara
 Mr John Rawling
 Mr John Rounce
 Mr David Sharman
 Dr Robin Sinclair
 Professor Frederic Williams

1959

Mr Michael Boatman
 Dr Richard Bramley
 Mr David Chandler
 Mr Philip Cheetham
 Professor Christopher Cook
 Mr Richard Crack
 Dr Hugh Fairman
 The Rt Hon Lord Hope of
 Craighead
 Mr John Imlach
 Mr John Knopp
 Mr Derek Morphy
 The Rt Hon Lord Napier of Magdela
 Mr Frederick Oxley
 Mr David Peck
 Mr David Saltmarsh
 Brigadier Michael Stephens
 Dr Humphrey Tonkin
 Dr Stephen Waters
 Dr Howard Wyman

1960

Mr Barry Augenbraun
 Dr James Barber
 Mr Terence Clifford
 Dr Robert Davies
 Mr Colin Greenhalgh
 Mr David Keeling
 Professor Edmund King
 Professor Kenneth Maxwell
 Sir Mark Moody-Stuart
 Mr Thomas Parker
 Professor Christopher Redman
 Mr David Rowlands
 Mr Ian Strickland
 Mr Nicholas Timmins
 The late Dr Dennis Woodman

1961

Mr John Armour
 Mr Mark Bertram
 Professor Edward Braun
 Mr Arthur Corner

Mr Robert Crow
 Dr Bryan Hacker
 Dr Christopher Hammond
 Professor Brian Harrison
 His Honour Judge Brendan Hegarty
 The Revd Frank Jarvis
 Dr David Jones
 Mr Huw Lewis
 Dr Peter Linehan
 Professor Colin Mackerras
 Mr Alan Miller
 Professor Kevin Tierney
 Professor John Tunbridge
 Mr William Waller
 Dr Peter White

1962

Mr Patrick Browning
 Dr Colin Butler
 Professor Roger Cashmore
 Mr John Chapman-Andrews
 Mr Jefferey Cox
 Mr Neville Craddock
 Dr Peter Davis
 Mr Paul Evans
 Mr Rupert Forbes
 Dr Andrew Fulton
 Mr Peter Gosling
 Mr Malcolm Hole
 Mr Gareth Keene
 Mr Lionel Masters
 Mr Malcolm Moss
 Mr Martin Roberts
 Mr Anthony Seward
 Mr Richard Sharp
 Mr Jonathan Thompson
 Mr Giles Thorman
 Professor Geoffrey Waywell
 Dr Graham Winbow

1963

Dr Alan Afif
 Mr Robert Bishop
 Dr David Bowen

Mr John Broadbent
 Mr Peter Brown
 Dr Timothy Bushell
 Mr Timothy Davies
 Mr Stephen Gregory
 Mr Javed Hamid
 Mr Philip Hawkins
 Dr David Mitchell
 Professor John Price
 Dr Michael Russell
 Dr Ewart Thomas
 Mr David Williams

1964

Professor Charles Baxter
 His Honour Judge Peter Birts
 Mr Simon Bridge
 Mr Peter Charlton
 Mr Clive Chivers
 Mr David Coulton
 Mr Richard Crosby
 Dr David Curnock
 Mr Arnold Fairless
 Professor Michael Field
 Mr John Forsyth
 Mr Richard Gaines
 Dr John Hutchison
 Dr Diamond Kassum
 Mr Richard Kennett
 Professor David Lowe
 Mr Robert Park
 Professor Keith Roberts
 Professor David Rock
 Mr Christopher Roose
 Mr John Titford
 Mr Robert Waterton

1965

Mr John Apsey
 Professor Robert Archbold
 Mr William Blyth
 Mr David Boardman
 Mr Peter Davies
 Mr Paul Droar

Mr Charles Dumas
 Mr Alasdair Hamilton
 Mr David Hart
 Dr Martin Heyworth
 Dr Roger Higson
 Mr David Jewett
 Mr John Johnston
 Mr Graham Kay
 Mr Elie Krayem Kermanchahi
 Professor Kevin Lewis
 Mr David Moss
 Mr Adrian Parker
 Mr Michael Polack
 Professor Thomas Russell
 Mr Michael Samuel
 Dr Nigel Smith
 Mr Stephen Stanley
 Mr Peter Taylor
 Mr Roger Terry
 Mr Mark Thompson
 Dr Barrie Walker
 Dr Anthony White

1966

Mr Christopher Auger
 The Rt Hon Lord Browne of
 Madingley
 Mr Thomas Cogan
 Dr Neil Davies
 Mr Richard Griffith
 Dr Allen Hancock
 Dr Roger Hills
 Professor Peter Johnstone
 Mr Peter Johnstone
 Mr Robert Michael
 Mr John Naylor
 Dr Donald Nicolson
 Dr Clive Phillips
 Mr David Ritchie
 Mr Clive Sanders
 Mr Richard Siddall
 Mr Peter van Went
 Dr Christopher Ward
 Dr David Webb

1967

Mr Aubrey Adams
 Dr Ian Adamson
 Dr Martyn Agass
 The Rt Hon Lord Justice Aikens
 Dr Christopher Bradfield
 Mr Michael Fabianski
 Mr Geoffrey Howe
 Mr Trefor Jones
 Mr David Lindars
 Mr Desmond McCann
 Mr Roger Morgan
 Mr Andrew Mummery
 Mr Michael Neff
 Mr Raymond Neinstein
 The Revd Canon Paul Peterson
 Dr David Price
 Professor Jonathan Rhodes
 Dr Peter Stacey
 Dr Alexander Wassermann
 Dr Ronald Webbink

1968

Mr David Browne
 Mr Thomas Davis
 Dr Michael Greenwood
 Professor Stephen Gull
 Mr Melville Haggard
 Mr Graham Harding
 Dr Milan Hauner
 Professor John Heathcote
 Mr Michael Hill
 Professor Ian Hutchings
 Mr John Knee
 Dr Neil Malcolm
 Dr Michael Neiditch
 Mr Raymond Newman
 Mr John Nickson
 Mr Nicholas Odom
 Mr Adrian Palmer
 Mr John Robinson
 Mr Jeremy Shepherd
 Mr David Small
 Dr James Stuart
 Mr Brian Whitnall

Dr John Willcox
 Mr Edwin Yates

1969

Dr Nigel Baldock
 Professor Charles Burnett
 Dr Martin Carter
 The Very Revd Peter Crooks
 Professor Andrew Downes
 Mr Perham Harding
 Mr Trevor Jones
 Mr Michael Lawton
 Mr Graham Lovegrove
 Mr Philip Milton
 The Hon Mr Justice Norris
 Dr Stanley Samarasinghe
 Mr Duncan Smith
 Mr Roger Stubbs
 Mr John Tudhope
 Mr Frederick Utley
 Professor Rory Walsh
 The Revd Nigel Warner
 Dr Nigel Waskett
 Mr Andrew Wedmore

1970

Professor William Alford
 Mr Michael Boughton
 Dr Susan Colwell
 Mr Michael Davis
 Professor David Ford
 Dr Keith Galbraith
 Mr Antony Grant
 Mr Roger Hamilton
 Dr Gregory Horne
 Mr John Jenkins
 Dr Alan Jones
 Dr Roderick Lumsden
 Dr Stephen Martin
 Mr Robert Parker
 Dr Dean Pope
 Mr Christopher Royall
 Mr Paul Smyth
 Mr David Thompson
 The late Dr Alfred Wagner

Mr Edmund Waterhouse
Dr John Wilson

1971

Mr Julian Bardo
Mr Stuart Bell
Mr Richard Bloomfield
Mr Julian Burling
Mr Anthony Dawson
Mr Trevor Dolan
Mr Stefan Filipkiewicz
Mr Robert Hawkins
Mr Ian Hope
Professor Nicholas Manton
Dr Joseph McDermott
Mr Roger Nicholson
Mr Robert Northridge
Mr Richard Suart
Dr David Tanton
Mr Andrew Taylor
Mr Richard Voelbel

1972

Mr Richard Constant
Dr Timothy Cox
Mr Lewis Duke
Dr Colin Gardner
Mr John Gillbe
Mr Richard Harding
Dr David Leahy
The Revd Canon Harold Lewis
Mr John Mears III
Dr Richard Miller
Mr Michael Monk
Dr Michael Napier
Mr Benjamin Odom
Mr Stuart Pomeroy
Dr Robert Reese
Mr Andrew Ryan
Mr Jeremy Snewin
Mr Michael Turner
Mr Bruce Wilson
Mr Michael Wilson

1973

Professor Richard Ball
Mr Allan Barr
Dr Graham Baylis
Professor Jeffrey Bernhard
Mr Robin Bloomfield
The Revd Simon Boxall
Mr Christopher Brain
Mr Anthony Broomhead
Mr David Cooke
Mr Edward Coulson
Mr Peter Hardyman
Mr John Harrison
Mr Martin Hayton
Mr Kevin Hollins
Dr Timothy Hunt
Mr Peter Le Voir
Professor George Lomonosoff
Mr James Macrae
Dr Andrew Masters
Mr Mervyn Myers
Mr Eric Parker
Mr Richard Roeder
Mr Geoffrey Simmonds
Mr Louis Singer
Mr Geoffrey Tierney
The Revd Dr Malcolm Torry

1974

Mr Robert Billing
Dr Andrew Cairns
Mr Kenneth Cornfield
Mr Christopher Dale
Mr John Fells
Dr Paul Gurowich
Mr Alan Harding
Mr Timothy Jones
Dr William Kelly III
Mr David Littlewood
His Honour Judge Michael Longman
Mr Stephen Males
Mr Peter Matthews
Mr John McCollin

Mr Anil Nath
 Mr John Pitkethly
 Mr David Pollard
 Mr Humphry Rolleston
 Dr David Sargan
 Mr John Scott
 Mr Andrew Sidwell
 Mr Nicholas Slocombe
 The Revd Canon Charles Stewart
 Professor David Stocker
 Mr Stephen Vale
 Dr Clarke Wilson

1975

Group Captain Julian Andrews
 Mr Andrew Barker
 Mr Nigel Bates
 Dr Mark Charter
 Mr Mark Evans
 Mr Jonty Furness
 Mr Peter Hockless
 Mr Donald Mark
 Mr Michael Medhurst
 Mr Simon Meyer
 Mr Robert Mitchell
 Professor Michael Moriarty
 Mr Anthony Nixon
 Mr William Peters
 Mr Ian Roberts
 Mr Matthew Rockel
 Mr Peter Thickett
 Mr Dermot Trimble
 Dr Sudhir Wanmali

1976

Mr Stephen Anderson
 Mr Brian Bannister
 Mr Nicholas Bashall
 Mr David Beadman
 Mr Antony Butler
 Mr Andrew Davies
 Mr Anthony Fairhead
 Mr Ronald Finlay

Mr Michael Hardyman
 Dr Thomas Hawkins
 Dr David Hobson
 Mr Simon Holmes
 The Revd Michael Horton
 Dr Paul Lane
 Dr Alastair Livesey
 Mr Colin McKay
 Mr Adrian Morgan
 Mr Kieran Murphy
 Mr Simon Palmer
 Mr Colin Phillips
 The Revd Ian Rawley
 Professor Stefan Reif
 Mr Andrew Richards
 Professor Paul Roderick
 Mr Gordon Smith
 Mr Richard Stradling
 Professor Simon Szreter
 Mr Robert Torday
 Mr Mark Tucker

1977

Dr Kamal Ahuja
 Mr Nicholas Brown
 Mr Stephen Buck
 Mr Robert Casalis de Pury
 Mr Christopher Challis
 Professor Gilbert Cockton
 Mr Quentin Compton-Bishop
 Mr Andrew Crossley
 Mr Nicholas Denyer
 Mr Graham Gabbutt
 Mr Martin Gilmore
 Mr Roger Howell
 Dr Roger Jones
 Mr Peter King
 Revd Fr Peter Newby
 Mr John Sills
 Mr Stuart Southall
 Mr Andrew Tomlinson
 Mr Julian Tyacke
 Dr Anthony Williams

1978

Mr Timothy Arnold
 Professor Mark Bellamy
 Mr Andrew Cameron
 Mr Nick Corfield
 Mr David Edney
 Mr Andrew Foster
 Mr David Haddon
 Mr Richard Hytner
 Professor Peter Martin
 Mr Colin Massey
 Dr Wilfrid Nixon
 Mr Richard Pierce-Saunderson
 Mr Steven Rozario
 Dr Philip Tidswell
 Mr Paul Torrington
 Dr Richard Verrall

1979

Mr Ashok Banerjee
 Dr Robert Bewley
 Mr Nicholas Busvine
 Dr Roger Butlin
 Mr Alexander Callander
 Mr Devon Flynn
 Mr Ranjan Patwardhan
 Mr Thomas Robson
 Professor David Seipp
 Mr Nicholas Sherwin
 Mr David Singleton
 Mr Peter Smith
 Mr Robert Tickell

1980

Mr Duncan Blackburn
 Dr Steven Bunkhall
 The Hon Guido Calabresi
 Dr Peter Collins
 Mr David Croft
 Professor Ian Day
 Mr Christopher Dolby
 Mr Hugh Dunlop
 Mr Stuart Fowler
 Mr Peter Halliwell

Mr Robert Harley
 Mr Jeremy Hunns
 Dr Christopher Jenkins
 Mr Frederick Leiner
 Mr Clive Letchford
 Mr Michael Mawson
 Mr Jeremy Mercer
 Mr Mark Morgan
 Mr Charles Pott
 Dr Graeme Robb
 Mr John Smith
 Mr Colin Stone
 Professor Robert Tavernor

1981

Mr Alan Baldwin
 Mr Martin Bedford
 Mr Adrian Brown
 Mr Graham Elliott
 Mr Kevin Gardiner
 Mr David Hughes
 Mr Paul Lindon
 Mr Jeremy Marshall
 Professor Dan Reinstein
 Dr Nicholas Robinson
 Mr David Rogerson
 Mr Rupert Ross-Macdonald
 Mr John Stebbing
 Dr Andrew Varga
 Mr James Wade
 Dr William Watkins

1982

Mrs Alice Baldwin (née Tregear)
 Mr Sandy Black
 Mrs Sharon Chen Cooper (née Chen)
 Dr Laurence Drake
 Mr Dennis Forbes
 Dr Emad George
 Mr Ian Hall
 Dr Susan Heenan
 Mr Robert Heginbotham
 Mr Roger Hill

Miss Meg Holdsworth
 Miss Rosalind Hooper
 Professor John Kerrigan
 Mr Patrick Litton
 Ms Fiona McAnena
 Mrs Emma McKee (née Thornton)
 Mr Peter McKenna
 Mr Robert Samuelson
 Mr Murray Scott
 Mr David Seers
 Mrs Anne Watson (née McIntyre)
 Mr David Watson
 Mr Jeremy Williamson

1983

Miss Victoria Barrett
 Ms Sarah Bixler
 Mrs Tanya Castell (née Wade)
 Dr Stephen DeVincent
 Mr Adrian Dickinson
 Mrs Jane Ditchfield (née Lovett)
 Mr Marc Feigen
 Mr Guy Freeman
 Dr Dimitrios Hatzis
 Mr John Krumins
 Dr Catherine Le Sueur
 Dr Peter Matanle
 Dr Timothy Mortimer
 Ms Jane Sellen
 Mr Steven Silvester
 Mr Mark Thomas
 Mr Martin Tod
 Mrs Juliet Venter (née Frost)
 Dr Karl Venter

1984

Dr Elisabeth Adams
 Dr Timothy Allison
 Mrs Philippa Bowden (née Weatherhead)
 Dr Helen Bungay
 Mrs Emma Davies (née McLaren)
 Dr Helen Dignum
 Mr Gavin Francis

Mr Iain Gibson
 Mr David Gould
 Mrs Heather Hancock (née Wilkinson)
 Dr Peter Henshaw
 Mr Mark King
 Mrs Penelope King (née Rimmer)
 Dr Nicola Keay
 Dr Andrew Mayhook
 Dr Peter Nienow
 Mrs Annamarie Phelps (née Stapleton)
 Mr Andrew Sandars
 Dr Thomas Smith
 Mr Stephen Spall
 Mr David Stoyke

1985

Dr Mark Aiken
 Mr Christopher Ash
 Mr Andrew Beetham
 Mr Quentin Carruthers
 Dr Andrew Goddard
 Miss Claire Griffiths
 Dr Mark Hayter
 Mr Andrew Holt
 Mr Neil Jefferies
 Dr Christopher Kilgour
 Mr Richard Littlewood
 Professor Martin Noble
 Dr Magnus Ryan
 Mr Ian Simm
 Mrs Rebecca Stäheli (née Evans)

1986

Lieutenant Colonel John Adams
 Dr Robert Allcock
 Ms Lisa Anson
 Dr Barry Appleton
 His Excellency Gilberto Arias
 Mr John Beale
 Mr Thomas Carrell
 Dr Stefan Fafinski
 Ms Joanne Grice

Mr Neil Hampson
 Dr Sacha Holland
 Mrs Catherine McDermott (née Crook)
 Mr James Paton
 Mr Hardip Rai
 Dr Nigel Robinson
 Mr Navdeep Sheera
 Professor Philip Shipway
 Dr Jacqueline Smith
 Dr Wendy Sweetman
 Mr Justin Tivey
 Mr James Turnbull

1987

Mr Hugh Bedford
 Mrs Katherine Cherry (née Imlach)
 Dr Ieuan Davies
 Mr Colm Gibson
 Dr Patrick Gillespie
 Mr Alistair Hancock
 Mrs Nicola Houlahan (née Bailey)
 Mrs Amy Lodge (née Morton)
 Miss Katherine Powlesland
 Ms Katherine Ward
 Mr Stephen Webb
 Mr Christopher Williams
 Miss Kirsty Wilson
 Mr David Young
 Mr Jonathan Zenios

1988

Mr Vladimijr Attard
 Mr Andrew Brindle
 Mrs Helen Cane (née Childers)
 Mr Timothy Chambers
 Dr Mahendra Deonarain
 Mrs Gillian Fernandes (née Faulkner)
 Dr Fiona Kelly
 Mr Michael Langford
 Mr Andrew Mason
 Mr Ian Nichols
 Mr Nicholas Sargent

Mr Samir Savant
 Ms Susan Schwartz
 Dr Claire Sweeney
 Mr Linus Wright

1989

Dr Peter Durman
 Mr Mark Farrar
 Dr Ralph Grobecker
 Mrs Tazim Hall (née Jaffer)
 Dr Karen Harman
 Dr Richard Henson
 Mr Simon Lacey
 Dr Darrell Liu
 Dr Emma Mawdsley
 Dr Liam O Súilleabháin
 Dr Joynur Rahman
 Dr Giovanni Raimondi
 Mr Guy Rubin
 Mr Andrew South
 Dr Siân Thompson
 Ms Catherine Twilley

1990

Dr Simon Crosby
 Mrs Johanna Donaldson (née Jones)
 Dr Andrew Grace
 Mr Andrew Hosie
 Mr Dominique Kini
 Mr John Leonard
 Dr Emma Palmer
 Mr Gautham Radhakrishnan
 Mr Mark Ryan
 Dr Jennifer Schooling
 Dr Valtcho Valtchev
 Mr Stephen Willis

1991

Dr Lesley Abrams
 Mr Ali Ali
 Dr Tomasz Brzezinski
 Miss Clare Cuckson
 Dr Anna Dover

Wing Commander Andrew Gibbons
 Dr Stacey Lee
 Mr Joseph Monk
 Miss Rebecca Palmer
 Dr Theodore Potter
 Dr Mark Purcell
 Dr Hannah Quirk
 Professor Jonathon Read
 Mr Stephen Tunnicliffe Wilson
 Mr Toby Watkin
 Dr Samuel Williams
 Mr Paul Wuensche

1992

Mr Philip Armstrong
 Mr Aaron Armstrong
 Mr James Bowden
 Mr Richard Dale
 Mr Adam Kilgour
 Mr Robin Mann
 Professor Sanjay Reddy
 Mr Graham Robertson
 Mr Jeremy Robson Brown
 Dr Graham Stewart
 Mr Thomas Stokes
 Dr Joan Tumblety
 Mr Andrew White

1993

Mrs Alison Baldock (née Hardie)
 Mr Daniel Bennett
 Mr Matthew Bonetti
 Dr Rudolf Cardinal
 Mr Jonathan Craven
 Miss Ursula Hurley
 Miss Sian Jones
 Mr Jonathan Lloyd
 Ms Shiona MacPherson
 Mr Jonathan May
 Dr Paul Milligan
 Dr Marion Palmer
 Miss Karen Parkes

Mr Nicholas Pye
 Dr Ellen Rawlinson
 Mr Jonty Shipley
 Mr Andrew Thompson
 Dr Owain Thompson
 Dr Roseanne Wilkinson
 Miss Catherine Wilson

1994

Mr Andrew Alexander
 Mrs Nicola Barrass (née Hunter)
 Mr Justice Beatson
 Professor Steven Brenner
 Dr Jennifer Campbell
 Miss Fae Dussart
 Mr Nigel Edwards
 Mr Nicholas Hardy
 Dr Thomas Hulme
 Mrs Anna Iacuzzi (née Blackburn)
 Mr Peter Jones
 Mrs Hannah Jones (née West)
 Dr Baylon Kamalarajan
 Mr Philip Makinson
 Miss Hayley Mangan
 Dr Andrew Massey
 Mrs Sarah Pye (née Power)
 Mr David Richards
 Mr Benjamin Richardson
 Mr Richard Seago
 Mr John Sparks
 Dr Alexander Theos
 Miss Sophie Tolley
 Miss Amelia Torode

1995

Mr Alexander Ashworth
 Miss Hannah Bradley
 Dr Keith Davies
 Mr Paul Foster
 Mr Nicholas Geddes
 Mr Paul Godfrey
 Mr David Hunt
 Mr Matthew Kendry

Mr Steven Lloyd
Mr Alexander Massey
Dr Philippe Masson
Dr Susan Masson (née Haywood)
Mr Ross Olson
Mr Robert Pagnamenta
Mr Stephen Pedlow
Dr Mark Radon
Mr Timothy Rule
Mr Ashley Smith
Mrs Sarah Wills (née Mills)
Mr Graham Wynes

1996

Mr Justin Atkinson
Dr Mary Biberauer
Dr Emma Brooker
Miss Andrea Bull
Miss Meg Clothier
Mr Christian Forsdyke
Mr Christopher Godfrey
Mr Neil Goulbourne
Mr Timothy Hawkins
Mr John Ibbotson
Mr Adrian King
Dr Adekoyejo Odutola
Dr Sarah Rennoldson
Mr Michael Rennoldson
Mr Graham Walker

1997

Mr Richard Avery
Mr Andrew Bostock
Mrs Eleanor Brown (née Davis)
Mr David Cox
Dr Samantha De Silva
Commander David Evans
Mr Christopher Gabbitts
Dr Yfke Hager
Mr Matthew Hall
Mr Jonathan Jackson
Mr Ronald Lin

Miss Elizabeth Mace
Mr Ian Macho
Mr Simon Messman
Dr Rory Rapple
Mr David Richards
Dr Petra Scamborova
Mr Claude Schneider
Mr Stephen Seale
Mr Sunil Sharma
Mr Andrew Veitch

1998

Mr William Addison
Mr Simon Bor
Dr Clare Bostock
Mrs Patricia Butchart (née Harris)
Mr Oliver Davies
Ms Fiona Davy
Mr Paul Gurnham
Dr Patricia Hull
Miss Juliette Malley
Dr Adam Molyneux
Mr Yogendra Rao
Mr Nicholas Ray
Dr Timothy Rayner
Mrs Nicola Schwartz (née Dyke)
Miss Nathalie Walker
Mr Marc Zimman

1999

Mrs Anna Ashworth (née Bentley)
Mr Paul Briône
Miss Victoria Downes
Mr Timothy Foster
Dr Alexander Goldsmith
Miss Lucy Hughes
Mr Simon Jacobs
Mr Thomas Lees
Mr David Martin
Dr Andrew Merritt
Mr Benedict Poynter
Dr Kieran Reynolds

Mr Christopher Rice
 Mr Joseph Skinner
 Mr Jeremiah Smith
 Mr Michael Strother
 Miss Gail Weitzman

2000

Mrs Rachel Addison (née Williams)
 Mr Geoffrey Ball
 Dr Martin Dinter
 Mrs Elizabeth Hasnip (née Hill)
 Mr Brendan Palmer
 Dr Chia-Ling Phuah
 Miss Rosalind Tendler

2001

Dr Richard Balasubramaniam
 Mr Andrew Cullen
 Professor Christopher Dobson
 Mr Kevin Moran
 Miss Roya Motalleb-Zadeh
 Mr Robin Ogilvy
 Mr Benjamin Parker
 Mr Geoffrey Paterson
 Captain Tom Sayer
 Miss Christine Schoenzart
 Mr Stephen Shorter
 Mr Richard Tamblyn
 Mr Robert Wiygul
 Mr Roland Young

2002

Professor Morgan Barense
 Mr Gary Chan
 Mr Nicholas Charlwood
 Mr Mark Colley
 Dr Boris Dragovic
 Mr Tom Dye
 Mr Matthew Fittall
 Miss Elizabeth Gibney
 Mr James Greene
 Miss Zip Jila
 Mr Stefan Kuppen
 Miss Isobel Smyth

Mrs Julia Young (née Angell)

2003

Dr Samit Ahir
 Mr Peter Attard Montalto
 Dr Reece Heineke
 Mr Gregory Lowden
 Mr Andrew Wheatley-Hubbard

2004

Mr Jonathan Knight
 Commander Mark Metcalf
 Mr Bhavin Parekh
 Miss Kate Swearengen

2005

Mr Edward de Minckwitz
 Mr James Diggle

2006

Dr James Park
 Dr Alex Bartel

2007

Mr Matthew Delja
 Mr Francis Williams

2009

Mr Zachary Watson

Overseas Visiting Scholars

Professor Frank McKinney

Fellow Commoners

The Rt Revd Dr Christopher Herbert
 Dr Eugene Trani

Former Chaplain

The Revd Victor Malan

Private Individuals

Dr Tirza Bleehean
 Mr Timothy Kemp
 Mrs Kit Kemp

Ms Rosemary Lonergan
Mrs Anne Matthewman
Miss Helen Morgan
Professor Paul Nelson
Miss Stefanie Walters
Professor Joseph Zund

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1955

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Professor Claudio Vita-Finzi

1956

Mr Russell Evans
Mr Brian Fenwick Smith

1957

Dr Derek Wight

1958

Professor John Iliffe
Mr David Morphet
Dr William Newman
Professor Richard Perham

1960

Dr Ivan Timothy Houghton
Professor Edmund King
Professor Malcolm Schofield

1961

Professor Malcolm Clarke
Mr Geoffrey Hoyle

1962

Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta

1963

Professor Garth Foster

1964

Professor Deborah Howard
Professor Michael Field

1966

Dr Christopher Brightman

1968

Mr Tissa Devendra
Dr Michael Neiditch

1969

Mr Andrew Duff
Professor George Hewitt

1970

Mr Chris Bonsall

1971

Professor Keith Jeffery
Professor Paul Wesson

1972

Professor Simon Conway-Morris
Mr John H Mears III

1973

The Revd Dr Malcolm Torry

1974

Mr David Bonsall

1975

Mr Anthony Marcoff

1976

Dr Terence Denman
Professor Stefan Reif

1977

Mr Stuart Southall

1978

Professor Peter Martin
Dr Mark Nicholls
Ms Sylvana Tomaselli

1980

Dr David Midgley

1982

Mr Dennis Forbes
Professor John Kerrigan

1987

Dr Frederick Baker

1988

Mr Sebastian Brenner
Dr Béla Kapossy
Dr Ulinka Rublack

1989

Mr Gerald Montagu

1992

Dr Emilio Rabasa Gamboa

1994

Sir Jack Beatson

1995

Mr Jonathan Goodacre

1997

Dr Yushi Inaba
Dr Jason McElligott

2001

Professor Chris Dobson
Dr Martin Worthington

2002

Dr Mary Leng

2004

Miss Isabelle Kaufeler

2005

Mr Melvin Chin
Dr Dawn Dodds
Dr Olga Kucherenko

2006

Mr Dunstan Barnes

2007

Reverend Nicholas O P Lombardo

College Research Associate

Dr Esther-Miriam Wagner

Overseas Visiting Scholars

Professor Gordon Fain

Professor Emma Falque

Dr James McGuire

Professor Kurt Strange

Professor Michelangelo Zaccarelli

Private individuals

Dr Hanadi Al-Murabaki

Dr Chedzoy

Vernon Cutler

Vanessa Davis (on behalf of her late
father, Mr Norman Bewsey
Beale (1933))

Luís de Sousa

Adina Hoffman and Peter Cole

Mrs T Hope

Professor Jorge da Silva Horta

John Michael Hughes

Dr J T Hughes

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Professor Iain Mason

Mr McClelland

Eric Middleton

Dr Giuseppe Mussandro

Mr and Mrs Noble

Dr B M Outhwaite

Angus Phaure

Professor Dr Folker Seigert (Naden
Student 1982)

Timothy Snyder

Diana Whittington

Shing-Tung Yau (Fields Medal
winner)

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COLLEGE NOTES



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

College Officers

The College Officers as of October 2011 will be:

The Master	Professor C M Dobson ScD MA DPhil FRS
The President	Reverend D J Dormor BA MSc
Senior Tutor	M Dörrzapf PhD
Senior Bursar	C F Ewbank MA MBA
Dean of Chapel	Reverend D J Dormor BA MSc
Dean of Discipline	D M Fox BA LLB PhD
Domestic Bursar	Commodore J W R Harris MA
Librarian	A M Nicholls MA PhD
Praelector	Professor P T Johnstone MA PhD SCD
Director of Music	A M Nethsingha BA
Chaplain	Reverend Elizabeth Adekunle BA MA

The College Council

As of October 2011, the College Council will consist of:

	The Master	
The President	Professor Barker	
Professor Horrocks	Dr Fox	
Professor McCave	Dr Dörrzapf	
Dr Metaxas	Professor Woods	
Dr Colwell	Mr Ewbank	
Professor Lane	Professor Rink	

The Fellowship

The Fellowship of the College as of October 2011 will be as follows (order of seniority):

	The Master (Professor C M Dobson)	
	The President (Reverend D J Dormor)	
Dr E D James		Dr J A Charles
Professor R A Hinde		Dr D J H Garling
Dr R H Prince		Professor R N Perham
Professor Sir J R Goody		Dr G A Reid
Mr G G Watson		Professor P Boyde

Dr J A Leake
 Dr P A Linehan
 Dr A J Macfarlane
 Professor D L McMullen
 Dr E K Matthews
 Mr R G Jobling
 Dr A A Macintosh
 Professor J Staunton
 Dr C M P Johnson
 Professor M A Clarke
 Dr A G Smith
 Professor J A Emerton
 Dr R A Green
 Professor J Iliffe
 Professor M Schofield
 Dr G A Lewis
 Professor R F Griffin
 Dr T P Bayliss-Smith
 Professor S F Gull
 Dr H P Hughes
 Dr P Goddard
 Professor P T Johnstone
 Professor I M Hutchings
 Professor H R L Beadle
 Dr J B Hutchison
 Professor S F C Milsom
 Dr D G D Wight
 Professor Sir R H Friend
 Dr R E Glasscock
 Professor R P Tombs
 Dr R E McConnel
 Dr D R Midgley
 Professor P H Matthews
 Dr M Richards
 Professor J F Kerrigan
 Professor G J Burton
 Professor G C Horrocks
 Professor Sir P S Dasgupta
 Professor Sir M E Welland
 Dr H R Matthews
 Professor B J Heal
 Dr T P Hynes
 Professor I N McCave
 Dr A C Metaxas

Colonel R H Robinson
 Professor S Conway Morris
 Professor E D Laue
 Dr S A Edgley
 Mr R A Evans
 Dr S M Colwell
 Dr H E Watson
 Dr J P McDermott
 Professor C O Lane
 Dr C J Robinson
 Professor Y M Suhov
 Professor S R S Szreter
 Professor D J Howard
 Mr R C Nolan
 Professor M M G Lisboa
 Dr U C Rublack
 Professor B D Simons
 Dr K C Plaisted Grant
 Dr M Ní Mhaonaigh
 Professor D C McFarlane
 Professor C D Gray
 Dr I M Winter
 Professor N S Manton
 Dr N S Arnold
 Dr S Castelveccchi
 Professor A-L Kinmonth
 Dr J M Lees
 Professor A D H Wyllie
 Professor S C Reif
 Dr D M Fox
 Dr D M A Stuart
 Dr A M Nicholls
 Dr M Dörrzapf
 Dr V J L Best
 Dr P Antonello
 Dr P T Miracle
 Professor A W Woods
 Commodore J W R Harris
 Professor S M Best
 Dr P M Geraats
 Dr P T Wood
 Dr S Olsaretti
 Dr E J Gowers
 Professor U C Goswami

Dr R J Samworth
Professor G W W Barker
Dr K Johnstone
Dr D L Williams
Miss S Tomaselli
Mr C F Ewbank
Dr A Galy
Dr F E Salmon
Dr C G Warnes
Professor F M Watt
Dr C D Jiggins
Dr D Burdakov
Mr S W Teal
Mr A M Nethsingha
Dr T Larsson
Dr R D Mullins
Professor D A Lomas
Dr T P J Knowles
Dr G A Mailer
Dr E J L Waring
Dr G L Evans
Dr M Atatüre

Dr H L A Johnston
Dr A B Reddy
Dr A W Truman
Dr J K Harmer
Professor Z Ghahramani
Professor J S Rink
Dr O Kucherenko
Dr T E C Button
Dr B R M Thomson
Dr M N Goodhand
Dr E Reisner
Professor A E Baum
Dr B Sen
Dr K Drescher
Mr L N Roach
Professor J Toland
Professor B J Stapleton
Professor A Brinkley
Professor O Paulsen
Mr J H Billings
Miss N Roberts

Honorary Fellows in order of seniority

The Revd Professor W O Chadwick
Sir Jonathan Miller
His Excellency Dr M Singh
The Rt Hon the Lord Templeman
Sir Douglas Wass
Sir David Wilson
Sir Bryan Cartledge
The Rt Hon the Lord Griffiths
Sir Derek Jacobi
Professor Sir Roger Penrose
Professor Sir John Horlock
Professor Sir David Cox
The Rt Hon the Lord Mustill
Mr Justice R J Goldstone
The Rt Hon the Lord Hope
Sir Tim Lankester
Lord Browne

Professor Sir Mervyn King
Mr J M Brearley
The Hon Mr Justice Frank Iacobucci
Ambassador A Iacovides
Sir Michael Scholar
The Most Rev P F Carnley
Sir Mark Moody-Stuart
Mr D M Burt
Mr C N Corfield
Professor J D Harvey
Professor E S Maskin
Professor Lord Renfrew
Sir Richard Aikens
Professor J M Ball
Sir Jack Beatson
Professor J G A Pocock
Sir David Hopwood

Ambassador F Kazaura
 Sir Roger Palin
 Mr D W Pountney
 Lord Crisp
 Mr S J Keenlyside

Professor R M Goody
 The Rt Revd Professor S W Sykes
 Professor L Cha
 Professor Lord Hennessy
 Dr F Sanger

Benefactors' Scholars

Felix George Hill	English & Applied Linguistics, Worcester College, Oxford
Martin Emilio Otero Knott	History, Peterhouse
Philipp Khuc Trong	Physics, St John's
Benjamin Conway Slingo	Political Thought & Intellectual History, Peterhouse
Rebecca Claire Wagner	History or Divinity, Trinity
Justin David Albstien	Musicology, Harvard University
Eleri Hopkins Cousins	Classics, Wolfson
Temple He	Applied Mathematics, Stanford University
John Gerard Boghossian	Engineering for Sustainable Development or Energy Technologies, MIT
Lukas Paul Skiba	Philosophy, Girton
Patrick Thomas McKearney	Theology & Religious Studies, Queens'
Sandro Mario Bauer	Computer Science, Hughes Hall
Joseph Rafic Kansao	Politics, Brown University, USA
Pongsiri Vorapongse	Politics, Thammasat University, Thailand
Jonathan Neil O'Keefe	Clinical Medicine, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford

Student Awards, Prizes and Scholarships

- 1996 UPTON, Eben was awarded the Judge Business School's Director's Award for achieving the highest marks on the Executive MBA programme.
- 2002 SCOTT, Peter was awarded Best Paper/Presentation by a Doctoral Student at the American Real Estate Conference in Seattle.
- 2005 GILMOUR, Jonathan was named Young Person of the Year 2010 by the Muscular Dystrophy Campaign at its Annual Conference in Birmingham.
- NELSON, Jonathan received a Smith Knight and Rayleigh Knight Class 2 prize for an essay.

2006 LE, An was awarded one of four MPhil Stevenson Prizes in 2010 examinations. The prize is awarded for the best overall performance in the MPhil Economics.

LIANG, Di was awarded joint first prize for the best abstract submission and presentation by the Cambridge University Clinical Research Society.

STEWART, James was awarded Special Merit in the Final Veterinary Examination Part 1, 2011. James is only one of three students out of a field of sixty candidates to have received a Special Merit.

VYAS, Vishal received the Cambridge Medical Graduates' Club Fund Award from the School of Clinical Medicine for 2009/10 for his performance in the medical examinations.

2007 ALLEN, Edward was awarded the Robert Somers Memorial Prize.

KELLY, Dawn was awarded the title of 'National Youth Science Ambassador' for her continued work with young people to inspire them to follow science through school and onwards.

MCCREANOR, Alan was awarded The North Carolina State University Prize.

SMITH, Matthew was one of four Cambridge students to receive the Student Volunteering Gold Award from Volunteering England in the July 2010.

TAN, David received Best Poster Prize at the 2010 Annual Retreat of the Wellcome Trust Centre for Stem Cell Research.

TOLLEY, Chris was awarded a studentship from the Classics Faculty and also received the Henry Arthur Thomas award.

2008 BAIRD, Charles was awarded a Blue in rugby.

BALL, Victoria was awarded First Prize at the Winchester Reading Competition held at the Senate House.

BROWNING, Andrew received the Larmor Award in June 2011.

BURDON, Fred was awarded a Blue in rugby.

CHEREZOV, Ilia was awarded a Blue in rugby.

COLLINGWOOD, Dominic received the Larmor Award in June 2011.

DINSMORE, Andrew received the Larmor Award in June 2011 and was awarded a Blue in golf.

HADLEY, Lauren received the Larmor Award in June 2011.

HALL, Chris was awarded a Blue in rugby.

KNIGHTS, Daniel received the Larmor Award in June 2011. Daniel was also awarded by the Clinical Communication Skills Department at the School of Clinical Medicine a Distinction Prize for the best overall Preparing for Patients C coursework.

MACKAY, Hermione was awarded a Blue in rowing.

MANNING, Katherine received the Larmor Award in June 2011.

WALERUD, Caroline was awarded a Half-Blue in basketball and was elected President of the Cambridge University Women's Basketball Team. Caroline is also a European Trust Scholar.

WILF, Nabil was awarded the Sir Howard Dalton Young Microbiologist of the Year at the autumn conference of the Society for General Microbiology. Nabil also was awarded the Roche Researcher of the Year within the Department of Biochemistry and received one of six awards for best presented paper at the 4th Congress of European Microbiologists in Geneva.

2009 FAWCETT, Joanna received a Smith Knight and Rayleigh Knight Class 2 prize for an essay.

GONZALEZ VICENTE, Ruben received the Hong Kong Political Science Association's 2009 Best Thesis Award. The Universities' China Committee in London awarded Ruben a research grant for research in China. Ruben also received the 2010 Philip Lake Fund and the 2010 William Vaughan Lewis Award from the Geography Department.

HE, Siyuan was awarded a Travel Grant from the Cambridge Philosophical Society and a Hong Kong Research Grant from the Royal Geographical Society.

HEAVENS, John was awarded the Clarke Chambers Travel Fellowship and also won an award under the Elmer L. Anderson Research Scholars Program, both from the University of Minnesota. John is set to be the recipient of a David M Stowe award from the Yale Divinity School in New Haven.

ROGERS, Ciaran has been awarded the H.A. Turner Prize.

RONAY, Franz received a language prize for the extracurricular Mandarin course. This was awarded by the Engineering Department.

2010 ABRAHAM, Sunil was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to conduct research at the University of Waterloo, Canada.

ANDERSON, Daniel was awarded a studentship from the Classics Faculty and a scholarship from the Cambridge Commonwealth Trust.

BENNISON, Gavin was awarded the Andrew Hall Prize for the best performing candidate in Part 1A of the Geographical Tripos.

CHEN, Wenqi won the Cambridge University Entrepreneurs business plan 100 words round challenge and the 1K challenge. Wenqi was also shortlisted in the 5K challenge.

PUEBLA, Lira was awarded one of three Chemistry Prizes by the external body Fundación Caja Madrid. This award is for Spanish researchers around the world.



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE