

The
HERTFORD
COLLEGE
Magazine

No. 92

2012



The new Henry Wilkinson Room, located in the Old Lodgings

HERTFORD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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Editor's note

The Editor would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the magazine and helped with its publication.

This year's issue has a special report on undergraduate teaching and admissions at Hertford: the costs and benefits of tutorials, their influence on three of our old members, and the importance of open access to Oxford and how we should maintain and develop this. Our newly arrived fellow in Economics, David Gill, tells us about his subject and explains why we should support the appeal for our Economics tutorial fellowship, while our just retired senior fellow Toby Barnard reflects on a thirty-year career at Hertford, which has combined tutorial teaching with a distinguished research record.

Hertford's John Donne lecture for 2012 was given in March by Mary Robinson, honorary fellow of the college, former president of Ireland and now chair of a foundation devoted to achieving justice worldwide in the face of climate change. We reproduce an edited version here, together with the response from Lord Turner (chair of the Climate Change Committee). Bulletins on and records of the college's regular activities follow as usual, from JCR to SCR and from matriculations to research, taking in news of staff, old members, chapel, library, development work, finances, and all our annual bustle and business, this year infused with the optimism and vigour of our incoming Principal Will Hutton.

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Charlotte Brewer

Hertford College

Visitor

The Rt Hon. Lord Patten of Barnes, CH, PC, MA, DCL, *Chancellor of the University*

Principal

W. N. Hutton, MA (BSocSc Brist, MBA INSEAD)

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L. F. Alday (Lic Bariloche, PhD Trieste), *Professor of Mathematical Physics, Tutor in Mathematics*

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C. Anderson, MA DPhil (BA Yale, CAS Leuven), *Draper's Company Junior Research Fellow*

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J. M. Landers, MA DLitt (PhD Camb), FRHistS, *Senior Research Fellow*

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A. O. J. Cockshut, MA

N. G. McCrum, MA, DPhil, DSc

M. J. Dallman, MA, DPhil (BSc Brist)

J. R. Torrance, MA

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E. A. Holmes (MA, PhD Camb)

L. Solymar, MA (PhD Hungary), FRS

G. C. Stone, MA (BA, PhD Lond), FBA

G. K. Yarrow, MA (MA Camb)

B. F. Steer, MA, DPhil.

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M. Biddle, MA (MA Camb), FBA, FSA, OBE

R. M. Pensom, MA (BA, MA Manc, PhD Exe)

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W. D. Macmillan, MA (BSc, PhD Brist)

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R. C. E. Devenish, MA (MA, PhD Camb)

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T. C. Cunnane, MA (BSc Bath, PhD Glas)

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Sir John Whitehead, GCMG, CVO, MA

Mary Robinson, DCL (Hon) (BA, LLB Dub, LLM Harvard)

Sir Nicholas Jackson, Bt., MA

Sir Christopher Zeeman, MA, DPhil (PhD Camb), FRS

Sir Bruce Pattullo, CBE

Baroness Warnock, DBE, MA, FBA (Hon)

General Sir Roger Wheeler, GCB, CBE, ADC

David Daniell, MA (PhD Lond)

The Rt Hon Lord Waddington, GCVO, PC, DL, QC

Drue Heinz, DBE (Hon)

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Tobias Wolff (MA Stanford), Doctor of Humane Letters *honoris causa*

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Sir Jeremy Heywood, BA (MSc Lond), CB, CVO

Chaplain

Revd G. F. Hughes, MSt (BSc Durh, BD Wales)

Lecturers

T. Ge (BSc Beijing Jiaotong, MSc PhD Essex), *Economics*

C. Hambler, MA, *Human Sciences*

K. F. Hilliard, BA, DPhil, *Fellow of St Peter's College, German*

M. Laidlaw, MA, DPhil (CChem MRSC, DipLATHE, FHEA) *Chemistry*

N. M. Simborowski, MA, *Italian*

B. Skipp, MA, MSt, DPhil (LRSM), *Music*

M. Smallman, MA (BA PhD Lond), *Spanish*

Editor's note: This list records the fellowship as it stood on 30 September 2012.

Principal's letter

Crisis is a much over-used word. Very few moments and events justify being dubbed a crisis: people usually shake themselves down and the caravan moves on. But, taking a risk as I write this in early July 2012, it does seem that Britain, and necessarily Oxford University, are moving into a period, if not of crisis, then of protracted dark times. We are in the worst economic recession for more than a hundred years. If one of Hertford's old members, Sir Jeremy Heywood - now Cabinet Secretary - is right then the country faces at least a decade of public austerity, an over-extended state interacting with an underlying economy burdened by private debt, stricken banks and poor productivity. This will have a profound impact on every nook and cranny of the country. To fall back on another cliché: this is both a challenge and an opportunity for Hertford College and the wider university of which it is part.

Oxford is one of Britain's few remaining institutions that can genuinely claim to have a global standing and presence. The open question is whether as public research funding stagnates and even declines, and it becomes progressively harder to lift student fees from their current sky-high levels – potential student debt on average will exceed even that in the US as the new fee regime kicks in – the university can hold the line in the decades ahead. In the private sector many once proud British global companies have found that the steady under-performance of their British operation has impaired their capacity to sustain a global position. Already some of Oxford's engineering and science departments are finding that the shrinking of Britain's indigenous industrial base has made it harder to find both partners for frontier research funding and jobs for their graduating students. The

problem could become very acute indeed.

But this is also an opportunity. Before I came, I knew that Oxford was a fabulous university with an extraordinary commitment to world class research and teaching. Being Principal of Hertford has given me a bird's eye view of just how much that is true. Now the university has a responsibility to itself and to the economy and society beyond to step up to the plate. Oxford must work relentlessly to ensure that the country's best talent has an opportunity to benefit from an Oxford education; it must sustain the tutorial system and research as a countervailing force to the decline around it; and as far as possible it must help catalyze the national innovation ecosystem and ensure that the great research undertaken here underpins a new wave of British investment and economic renewal. Oxford is too often seen as a bulwark of the British class system. That is old think. It is a centre of academic excellence without doubt, but its further impact, beyond the value of a first class education, is to be a catalyst for economic growth and an engine of social mobility. The country will need both in the years ahead.

“Oxford should be a catalyst for economic growth and an engine of social mobility”

Both have been very much on my mind during my first year at Hertford. Neil Tanner is not a name familiar beyond the college, but even before applying for the job I did know that Hertford had a proud record of pioneering the recruitment of very able state school students – and for giving students from whatever social background (sometimes very privileged) a chance if they showed promise. As a result the college is among the leading col-

leges in Oxford for the proportion of state school students that it accepts. Neil Tanner, as I know now of course, was the man who developed the Hertford scheme on which that record depended.

The Hertford fellowship is keen to build on that tradition – and so am I! At the end of Trinity term the college's Governing Body agreed for the first time to appoint an outreach officer to beef up our efforts consistently to extend our outreach and access efforts. We need to hold more teachers' conferences more regularly - one of the best ways to persuade students to apply to Oxford is to persuade their teachers that they could and should. We also need more summer schools and other participation events and not least to visit the 192 schools in Essex, Kent and North London that the university has designated as our particular collegiate responsibility. On top of this, our own students are fantastic ambassadors to schools around the country. James Weinberg (History, 2009), President of the JCR 2011, took the initiative, enthusiastically supported by Susanne Seaton (Law with Law Studies in Europe, 2009), Jonathan Ward (Jurisprudence, 2009) and Natasha Rees (Archaeology and Anthropology, 2010), to create our own highly readable alternative student prospectus for Hertford: what it is really like to come here as an 18 or 19 year old. In future we will publish an annual outreach report setting out our progress towards meeting our targets for applications. All in all I hope Neil Tanner would approve.

Then there are the new £9k fees to be paid by students arriving in Hertford this year. I accepted the chairmanship of the recently established Independent Commis-

“Our own students are fantastic ambassadors to schools around the country”



sion on Fees (supported by the Sutton Trust) and our first report, published in July, suggested that this level of fees matters – perhaps not as much as might be expected given the tripling from £3K – but it matters nonetheless. Where they have choices – for example to stay and study in Scotland rather than high-fee England – students unsurprisingly opt for less debt. And there are some signs that it is students from middle income households where nobody has been to university that are most likely to be deterred from applying to university. Around one in twenty students who might have been expected to apply to university on the basis of earlier trends have not.

Nobody knows whether these are the first earth tremors of major change ahead or whether everybody will become used to the new regime and shrug off leaving university with more than £40k of debt. It seems unlikely. Oxford has taken the lead in pitching a bursary and fee relief scheme

that extends to students from homes with incomes as high as £50K – which will catch this crucial cohort of applicants from middle income households along with the most disadvantaged. On top of this, applicants to Hertford who are eligible for support from the university qualify automatically for a £1K bursary every year – one of the most attractive packages any student applying to a top (“high tariff”) selective university can expect. We at both the college and university are going to have to keep a watchful eye on how these trends evolve. Hertford’s capacity to design bursaries generous enough to make a difference to students depends on our members’ willingness to give: 104 undergraduates out of our 389 undergraduate population receive the bursary. We cannot maintain and improve it without our old members’ support.

“Where they have choices ... students unsurprisingly opt for less debt”

The other dimension where Hertford can make a difference – and be true to its own vocation – is to do everything in its power to support great teaching and research. The entire fellowship is committed to tutorial teaching, very demanding for both undergraduates and fellows (as Emma Smith explains in this issue). Typically a Hertford undergraduate in any discipline writes between one and three substantial essays every two weeks. In many British universities students are lucky to be required to write three essays in a year. It is this extraordinary academic environment that distinguishes what we do, but it is also a constraint on our admissions policy: we have to admit young men and women who can flourish in this very demanding environment.

They are also taught by great academics who must continually re-

fresh themselves intellectually and remain at the forefront of their discipline.

“The entire fellowship is committed to tutorial teaching”

Hertford is blessed with some of the best not only in Britain but the world. Every six terms they earn a sabbatical term to undertake their research, and the college has to ensure that while they are away they are covered by others who are also the very best. That means paying for quality research fellows, stipendiary and non-stipendiary lecturers and career development fellows. The college is not just its fellowship but the community of scholars around it, including its graduate community. One of our ambitions in the years ahead is to make the offer to our graduates more and more attractive – scholarships, research assistance and the development of a genuine graduate community – so that this reinforces and builds up the heart of the college.

“The college is not just its fellowship but the community of scholars around it, including its graduate community”

All this costs money. The college’s Development Committee has been reconstituted to include former members - Julie Bradshaw (Law, 1979), Sir Sherard Cowper Coles (Literae Humaniores, 1973), Terry Hughes (Physics, 1982), Stephen Massey (PPE, 1976), Carol Sennett (History, 1982), Rob Seymour (Geography, 1985), Sam Tomlinson (PPE, 1994) and General Sir Roger Wheeler (Geography, 1961) - to help us think through how to raise the millions we will need to create the endowed fellowships, career development fellows, undergraduate bursaries and graduate scholarships that will entrench the col-

lege's academic position in the century ahead. It will also allow us to play our full part in the university's important mission.

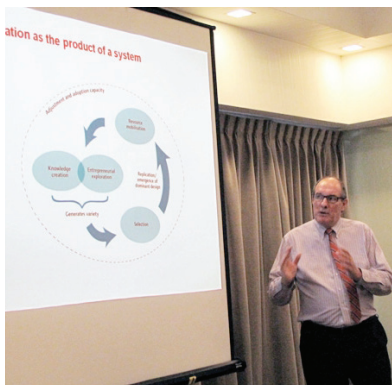
The precondition for any success is to deepen our relationship with the some 6,500 Hertfordians. I hope more and more of you will come to our events, like last year's History event and for example this year's 24-hour Economics event, which will include among its many other attractions Sir Jeremy Heywood and myself in conversation. On these and other occasions you will be able to meet both each other and current members of the college in the context of friendship, discussion, and no doubt vigorous debate. I am also keenly aware that some of our most generous members live outside Britain – obviously in the USA but also in Europe and Asia. I had a particularly illuminating visit to Singapore and Japan in March, and plan to make an Asian visit an annual pilgrimage. I must pay tribute to our conference business led by the indefatigable and extraordinarily productive Julie Dearden: it goes from strength to strength and is one of the pillars on which the college stands.

One innovation I have introduced both

"I am also keenly aware that some of our most generous members live outside Britain – obviously in the USA but also in Europe and Asia"

to engage today's students and to make the college as open to outside influences as possible is the Hertford Conversations. Over the last three terms we have entertained a variety of speakers including Lords Adonis and Glasman, BBC Director-General Mark Thompson, the CEO of Barclays Retail and Commercial Banking (i.e. its more beneficent side) Antony Jenkins, *Guardian* Editor Alan Rusbridger, the Director of NESTA and former head of the No 10 Policy Unit Geoff Mulgan, and shadow Olympics minister Tessa Jowell. We even managed an evening with the playwright David Edgar whose play *Written on the Heart* charts the creation of the King James Bible and includes extensive passages on William Tyndale. David delighted in talking at Tyndale's college beneath his portrait in Hall and painted a picture of a tortured and individualistic curmudgeon who wrote beautiful English – and whose bravery opened up the English Reformation and Renaissance. It was a wonderful evening. Next term we will be hosting Paul Tucker, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Lord Layard, the promoter of the notion that the quest for Happiness should be the lodestar of all we do as individuals, executives and public policy makers. Check out our soon-to-be refreshed and all spangling new website for details: old members are very, very welcome.

In any Hertford year there is a mix of sadness and delight – sadness at people's retirement and delight at success. Dr Toby Barnard, our senior fellow and history tutor, has retired from the college after a distinguished academic career of no less than



Will Hutton giving a presentation as part of the Singapore Reception, March 2012

36 years. He has taught two generations of historians here at Hertford while becoming one of the leading authorities on the cultural, social and political life of Ireland between the mid sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, on which he has published extensively. He is a member of both the British and Royal Irish Academies. He was – and I am sure will remain – a loyal servant of the college even while sometimes shaking his head over its idiosyncrasies. He embodied a great Oxford tradition in which scholarship and collegiality – laced with sometimes acerbic wit and joyful use of English – were always first and foremost in his considerations.

“He embodied a great Oxford tradition in which scholarship and collegiality were always first and foremost in his considerations”

Professor Fionn Dunn has left Oxford for a well earned chair at Imperial College, where he will take his scholarship in materials to a new level. Like Toby, Fionn has been a great servant of the college – everything from Dean to cellar-master - and a big figure in the Engineering Department. He has a reputation for not shrinking from the implications of his thinking, and we wish him every success at Imperial. Dr Paul Coones, fellow in Geography since 1990 and lecturer for many years previously, is taking early retirement after serving the college in many different roles, notably in musical activities; we wish him the very best for the future. Our librarian Susan Griffin has also retired after seventeen years of sterling and loyal service; almost her last act was to co-organize, with a team from NADFAS, the removal of our extraordinary collection of seventeenth-century manuscripts and first editions from the Old Library to their new home (the Henry

Wilkinson Room and Principal's drawing room on the first floor of the Lodgings). We welcome her successor Kirsty Taylor.

Then there are the successes of Hertford's current fellowship – and here is a selection. Our emeritus fellow Dr Stephanie West has been elected a foreign member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (PAU - Polska Akademia Umiejętności), and Professor Roy Foster a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Dame Professor Kay Davies was awarded Honorary Membership of the Genetics Society in recognition of her distinguished and outstanding contributions to the study of Genetics. Luis Fernando Alday has become Professor of Mathematical Physics for his contributions to the field of Gauge Theories and String Theory. Tomo Suzuki was promoted to Professor of Accounting and Sustainability Management and also won the Oxford University Student Union Teaching Award for the “Most Acclaimed Lecturer in the Social Sciences Division”. In the same vein Professor Nick Barton was one of five shortlisted nominees for innovation in teaching in the same division. Professor Bjarke Frellesvig's research project on Old Japanese was adopted by the British Academy as an Academy Research Project. We also welcome Dr Giora Sternberg and Dr Jamie Lorimer as new History and Geography fellows respectively.

A number of Hertfordians were honoured or made substantial progress in their chosen fields this year. Jeremy Heywood (History and Economics, 1980 and Honorary Fellow) has been awarded a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (KCB). As I noted earlier Sir Jeremy is now Cabinet Secretary, appointed in succession to Sir Gus O'Donnell. Robert Assirati (PPE, 1965) was awarded a CBE for his work as Director of the Cabinet Office, Major Projects Authority (MPA). Professor John Dewar (Law, 1977 and former fellow) has



Sir Jeremy Heywood, Cabinet Secretary (History and Economics, 1980 and Honorary Fellow)

been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Sydney's La Trobe University, and will take up his position from January 2012. I am delighted that we have elected him to an honorary fellowship of the college (from October 2012). Dame Helen Alexander (Geography, 1975) was announced as the new Chairman of UBM, a leading global business media company. I am sure there are many others that I could and should have mentioned – but while we are as attentive as we can be to news, inevitably we miss things. Please let us know any newsworthy successes of Hertfordians that we can celebrate. The Hertford Society is 50 years old this year, celebrating its anniversary in style at the Inns of Court – an

“The college is in good heart but keenly aware that the next five years are going to be much tougher than the last five”

event at which only the Principal succeeded in wearing a black tie. But despite its best efforts along with those of our own Development Office we are very dependent on our members for information about both their contemporaries and themselves.

Other news of note is that Alain Locke, Hertford alumnus and the first African-American Rhodes Scholar, will be the subject of a two-day symposium in Oxford. He came here in 1907 after outstanding work at Harvard. Other colleges did not accept his application but we are proud that Hertford did. Ben Williams (English, 2010), our second year who plays for Warwickshire CCC 2nd XI, captained the Oxford cricket team which won the Varsity match in Trinity term this year.

So there it is. The college is in good heart but keenly aware that the next five years are going to be much tougher than the last five. We are not in a bad shape to face them, and have ambitious plans. With your help we could be in even better shape ■

*Will Hutton
August 2012*



Alain Locke when he first came to Oxford. (Photo courtesy of Rhodes House, Oxford)

Hertford report

Tutorials: costs and benefits

Dr Emma Smith (Fellow and Tutor in English)



Emma Smith

Emma has been both tutor for admissions and senior tutor since arriving at Hertford 15 years ago and now serves as a member of the university council (responsible for Oxford's academic policy and strategic direction). She is especially interested in pedagogic principle and practice (her Shakespeare podcasts, available free on iTunes, have won many awards and been downloaded over 250,000 times) and combines this with a steady stream of research publications. Currently she is working on the first edition of Shakespeare's collected works, the First Folio (1623), a project which looks at histories of book production and reading to illuminate our understanding of how Shakespeare has been interpreted on the page. Her indispensable vade mecum for the theatre goer, The Cambridge Shakespeare Guide, is published this year.

How much does an Oxford education cost? The figure that gets bandied about the university for the cost of the tu-

torial system is £16,000 per student per year (the cap on fees is currently £9,000 per year). If we imagine that students have twelve tutorials per term, the cost per tutorial hour is over £400. Like a certain lager, the tutorial system is thus reassuringly expensive. At these rates, surely even plumbers would want to become academics.

Of course the money doesn't quite work out like that. In the first place, the accounting cost of the tutorial bears no relation to the money paid to individual tutors (Oxford academics are not, contrary to popular opinion, particularly well-paid, and a large minority of tutorials are given by unsalaried colleagues, from postgraduate students to NHS consultants, who are paid only a tenth of the accounting cost per hour). The headline cost of the tutorial system factors in the salary of tutors alongside the costs of providing world-class resources, lectures, libraries, lab and practical facilities. It includes the costs for student recruitment, admissions, welfare, the ca-

"The tutorial is the university in miniature. No wonder it's so important. No wonder it's so difficult to change"

reers service, assessment and examination. The tutorial is thus part of an academic ecosystem which includes lots of people - undergraduate students, postgraduate researchers, academics at different stages of their careers (as well as all the support and administrative staff) - and lots of academic encounters - tutorials, lectures, seminars, informal discussions, conferences, practicals, private study. It's a metonym, to use a rhetorical term from my own discipline

meaning “the part taken for the whole”. And so when we talk about the tutorial system we are evoking this whole elaborate academic world – the world, in short, of the university itself. The tutorial is the university in miniature. No wonder it’s so important. No wonder it’s so difficult to change.

“As the university tilts itself more towards post-graduate study...it’s likely that the colleges will end up picking up the tab for the tutorial system”

But the university is changing. Both Oxford and Hertford have been engaged in strategic planning over the last months. Our focus over the coming years is under review, under pressure from changed funding arrangements, budget cuts, and our sense of ourselves in an international, rather than national, institutional context. In these debates the idea of the tutorial system can be deployed in quite different ways. On some occasions it is the rallying cry for Oxford’s distinctiveness, against a backdrop of rising class sizes and increasing academic outsourcing elsewhere. At other times it signals the punishing teaching burden that makes it impossible for Oxford academics to compete for research laurels with colleagues from elsewhere. That students are taught across an extended period in groups of one, two or three, by established academics who are experts in their field, is crucial to Oxford’s story about itself: crucial to its claims to excellence and for philanthropic subsidy. On the other hand as increasing numbers of academic colleagues, particularly in science departments, have no college attachment and no teaching obligations, tutorial teaching can look like the least-prized of the many conflicting commitments of the modern academic.

Thus the pressures on the tutorial system are both ideological and financial. Not every subject finds the tutorial a valuable method for undergraduate study; not all academics think it is a good use of their time; Oxford rewards only research and not teaching in its internal “recognition of distinction” scheme. On her appointment as head of Humanities – perhaps the academic division in which tutorial teaching is most deeply embedded - Professor Shearer West committed herself to asking “tough questions” about its appropriateness in the twenty-first century. A much-vaunted teaching review is scheduled for publication at the end of 2012. As the university tilts itself more towards post-graduate study, and as the big gifts to the university are increasingly dissociated from undergraduates – the new Martin and Blavatnik schools, for instance – it’s likely that the colleges will end up picking up the tab for the tutorial system. Indeed, this is already happening: a large proportion of undergraduate teaching is currently paid for by the colleges from their own resources. This percentage seems only likely to increase as the colleges take on the role of defending the tutorial system which has shaped them and their old members. The risk is that colleges see themselves caricatured as institutions interested only in teaching at the expense of top-level research, and that therefore the faultlines, rather than the synergies, between teaching and research, become most evident.

Oxford’s own ambivalence to the tutorial system as both burden and prize has been increasing. The silver bullet that’s often proposed is full-fee costing: if the government follows through with the marketizing of higher education which has begun with the fee increases for 2012-13, the logical consequence must be that, as in the US, universities will charge the fees they

believe the market will bear. Then, perhaps, those who are able will pay something more like £25,000 per annum to attend an elite university such as Oxford, top-sliced to provide substantial bursaries for those who cannot afford the fees, resulting in a net income to the university that more closely matches the sums stated for the cost of the tutorial system. But clearly, lifting the cap on fees has significant implications for the university's access agenda – so it's a solution that has its own distinct problems. The same can be said of the hypothetical case for the university going private. Approaching the tutorial system solely as a cost – of money, time, opportunity – sets it up as a problem without a hope of resolution.

What we need to do is to talk less about the tutorial in terms of costs and more in terms of benefits. The best line in Stefan Collini's book *What are Universities for?* (2012) is the anti-audit insight that not everything that counts can be counted: it's easier to stack up the pounds of real and hidden costs than it is to try to assess the more qualitative, even intangible benefits that the tutorial system can bring, both to students and to tutors. The real value of the tutorial depends on the quality of their interaction: it's something both students and tutors need to work to be good at.

“What we need to do is to talk less about the tutorial in terms of costs and more in terms of benefits”

Sometimes, perhaps, the ideal and idealised tutorial bears little resemblance to those meetings you may recall with tutors when you were underprepared or unconvinced by the subject, or where the tutor seemed bored or dismissive. As a student I had both useful and useless tutorials, and as a tutor I probably haven't avoided the latter either. But

the tutorial at its best, as a serious academic, individualised conversation, is for me the essence of the university's intellectual life. Its defence and preservation require that the benefits of the system be weighed against its costs, and therefore challenge the logic of the prevailing 'business model'. We pride ourselves on the notion that the tutorial encourages and fosters independent thinking and argument. It's therefore entirely appropriate that the very system itself should be a provocation and challenge to managerial and corporate ideas of what the university is for and where it is going ■

Three Hertford tutees turned novelists

Undergraduates reading arts degrees go into many different fields, sometimes connected with their degree subjects and sometimes not. Here three old members report on their recently (or soon to be) published novels and explain how these grew, in part, from the triumphs and tribulations of Hertford tutorials.

Alex Preston (English, 1998)

In 2008, I looked back on the ten years that had passed since I first stepped through the wicket gate into OB Quad, first climbed the staircase to tutorials with Tom Paulin, first had my mind expanded in ways that subsequent efforts in London nightclubs wouldn't come close to, and I felt nothing but regret. My twenties had seen me lurch from disappointment to disappointment and I found myself working hideous hours at a job in the city that I loathed, staring hopelessly as my thirties



Alex Preston

and forties stretched bleakly before me. I had sold out, had followed the grubby gods of materialism, had given up on the dreams I'd nurtured during my time at OX1 3BW.

"I also wrote about how my generation had been sidetracked by materialism"

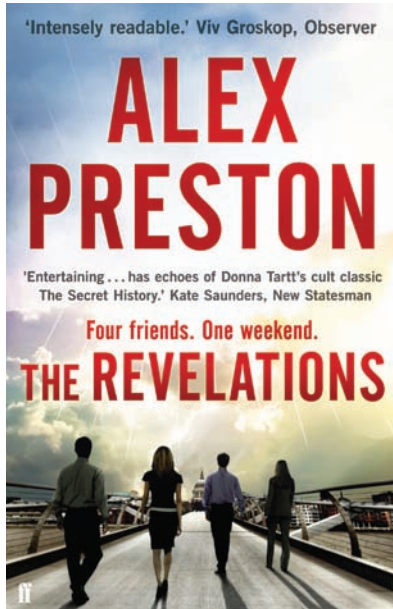
Rather unoriginally, I decided to write a novel about a young man who'd nurtured glorious dreams at university and then found himself in a job he loathed etc. "Write what you know," they said, and so I did. I also wrote about how my generation had been sidetracked by materialism, about the great moral catastrophe of the credit crisis, about the artists and poets working for investment banks and hedge funds and city law firms. I drew on F. Scott Fitzgerald - my hero, Charlie Wales, was named after the hero of *Babylon Revisited*, one of his short stories - and the somewhat forgotten early twentieth century American naturalist Frank Norris. I wrote *This Bleeding City* (as the novel came to be called) at my desk, in the evenings, dog-tired from work, during the weekends and basically whenever I could. I had just found out that my wife

was pregnant with our first child and I wanted, more than anything, to be a father the little blighter could be proud of, not the balding, washed-up-at-28 loser in a suit who greeted me in the morning mirror. I poured everything I had into the novel and sent it off to a friend from Oxford who had joined a literary agency. Two weeks later my son was born.

My grandfather, the Princeton academic Samuel Hynes, was published by Faber & Faber in 1979, the year of my birth. With no little hubris, I decided to aim high. My agent submitted the novel to Faber in the spring of 2009. A week later, sitting in my office, after a morning spent playing and losing game after game of Solitaire on the computer, I received a phone call. They wanted to publish the book. I ran down the corridor letting out whoops and yells, out into rainy London and phoned my wife, my parents, my grandfather. Life was suddenly, inexplicably wonderful.

"I even managed to knit in some Old English poetry"

The novel was a huge success. A best-seller in the UK, Italy, China and Greece, translated into 12 different languages, a winner of a number of literary prizes, it far exceeded my most fervid dreams. I spoke at literary festivals in the UK and abroad, followed Tom Paulin onto the BBC Review Show and, best of all, quit my job. I wrote my second novel, *The Revelations*, over the next year, holed up in Senate House Library. It tells of a group of Oxford students who join a strange evangelical cult whilst at university and then pursue it after moving to London. Over the course of a weekend retreat, tragedy strikes, and their love for one another and their loyalty to the cult are put to the test. I even managed to knit in some Old English

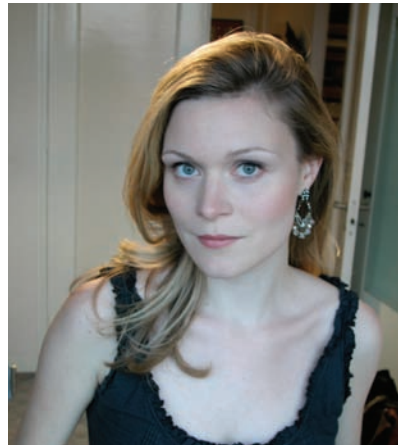


poetry, some lines from Julian of Norwich - both remembered fondly from Charlotte Brewer's tutorials. The novel was published by Faber in February and has again been a bestseller. I'm currently working on my third book, which will be published in 2014, and is the story of a young man in Mussolini's Italy who falls in love with a painting. I feel that, after a long and ill-fated divagation, I have finally become the person Hertford set me up to be. I had lunch with Tom Paulin recently and can now look him in the eye without feeling I've horribly disappointed him. Tom, Charlotte and Emma were extraordinary teachers and extraordinary people and I owe a great deal to the three of them. Those formative years at Hertford gave me something solid to draw upon, a foundation that wasn't eroded even by nine soul destroying years working for The Man. And to those who claim an English degree

“Those formative years at Hertford gave me something solid to draw upon”

isn't useful in our skills-focused world, I can only say that the things I learned during my time at Hertford gave me a breadth of knowledge, an ability to think analytically, a facility with words which helped me sustain that dreadful career. It also gave me the tools to forge my escape. It's rare one gets a chance to say thanks in public; so thanks, Tom, Charlotte and Emma. Thanks, Hertford. Thanks, English ■

Hermione Eyre (English, 1998)



Hermione Eyre

Last year I did something rash - I began writing a historical novel set in 1632. I wanted very much to tell the life story of Sir Kenelm Digby, one of the last alchemists in England (and donor of a magnificent collection of manuscripts to the Bodleian Library), and his wife Venetia Stanley, who died aged 33, possibly as

a result of drinking viper wine, a beauty tonic. I knew these people from the surviving paintings of them: Venetia, wax-pale on her deathbed, painted posthumously by Van Dyck; Sir Kenelm, once a fashionable, swaggering courtier, reduced to a grieving recluse and pictured by Van Dyck with puffy eyes, beside a broken armillary sphere, a symbol of his shattered world.

Their story drew me in. I was not expert in the period, but I knew that with time and library access, I could become so. My undergraduate degree did not furnish me with the information to write the novel, but it gave me the confidence and the method to find out what I needed to know. The tutorial system makes one believe one can do things beyond oneself, and in the end, that is what matters.

“You need to get a feeling for the texture of good writing, its buck and grip. You need to develop a sensibility”

Everything was up for grabs in English tutorials at Hertford. In the small, safe space of our tutor groups, a thousand theories bloomed. A craggy tree in Wordsworth’s “Tintern Abbey” suggested a gibbet, or a guillotine. A hedge in *Robinson Crusoe* conjured the word “hegemony”. William Hazlitt’s auto-pugilism recalled the film *Fight Club*. After these initial explosions of enthusiasm, we were guided towards a more discriminating approach, learning how to hang onto theories that were historically accurate and possibly trenchant, and how to discard what was spurious, etymologically duff or fanciful. In other words, we developed literary instincts. Nothing is more useful to a writer.

If you are going to write, you need to be able to smell a rat. You need to be able to eliminate verbiage, and



Sir Kenelm Digby, engraving after the portrait by Van Dyck. (Source: Wikipedia)

false sentimentality, and purple passages. You need to get a feeling for the texture of good writing, its buck and grip. You need to develop a sensibility.

“I am convinced that learning to think out loud, on the spot, helped me become a better interviewer”

The tutorial system is the best possible framework for this. Tutorials sharpen the mind like Dr Johnson’s proverbial hanging. I worked late into the night before every tutorial, just as in my career as a journalist I worked towards each deadline. (For my day job, I write interviews for the *Independent* and the *Evening Standard* - and I am convinced that learning to think out loud, on the spot, helped me become a better interviewer - lord knows I needed it when interviewing such characters as Naomi Campbell.) You cannot turn up to a tutorial empty-brained. Not only for reasons of personal pride - no one wants to be tongue-tied in front of their tutor

and two or three peers - but also because a good tutorial is intellectually demanding. Ideas are proposed, positions defended, answers analyzed. Overblown opinions are deflated by a tutor's pin-sharp sentence; germ-size ideas are encouraged to grow. Crucially, everyone gets heard. There is nowhere to hide, doodling. Right there, in a small room off Catte Street, you begin to have a point of view.

“Right there, in a small room off Catte Street, you begin to have a point of view”

The tutorial system is merciless in that it puts you on the spot, but it is kind in that it encourages a momentary illusion of equality between tutor and student. You are not an empty vessel receiving information *ex cathedra*, as at a lecture. You are having a high-level conversation; chewing the post-structuralist fat. This is, of course, an illusion - and yet it usefully builds confidence. A good tutor draws the correct answer out of you, in the manner of Plato, rather than feeding it in, like Mr Gradgrind. Lectures are all very well if you want to see an inspiring speaker, but they are a blunt instrument. The novelist A. S. Byatt describes how as an undergraduate at Cambridge she attended a lecture by F. R. Leavis, who asked if anyone in the hall had read George Meredith. Alone, she put her hand up; Meredith was a favourite of hers. “But you didn’t *like* him,” rejoined Leavis, returning to the flow of his lecture. That would never happen in a tutorial, where students have the right to reply. While podcasts and online videos are making lectures infinitely more accessible, the tutorial remains live, irreducible; a precious, meaningful exchange. Information, these days, comes fast and loose. Developing intellectual confidence comes slowly.

Writing a historical novel means taking nothing at face value. I mistrust the wheezy, gossipy tone of John Aubrey’s *Brief Lives* when he writes of Venetia Stanley that “some suspected that she was poisoned” and “by a viper husband”. And yet I have begun to suspect that the broken armillary sphere in Van Dyck’s portrait of Sir Kenelm does not represent a broken heart, but a dashed world view. The Copernican revolution meant the geocentric armillary sphere was suddenly outmoded - not a symbol of grief so much as obsolete piece of technology. The plot, as they say, thickens.

Viper Wine by Hermione Eyre will be published by Jonathan Cape in 2014 ■

Claire McGowan (English and Modern Languages, 2000)

They say youth is wasted on the young. I often wonder how much better use I’d make of being at Hertford if I was there now, instead of at eighteen. Back then I was busy with alcopops and going to Park End, and I don’t think I quite appreciated all the resources that were on my doorstep whenever I deigned to roll out of bed. Luckily, my time at Oxford has stayed with me, and twelve years on I’m able to recognise how much I got from it.

My education at Hertford was never about ticking boxes or hitting targets. It was really about love. Love of books and words and pages, a love you had to demonstrate to get through the interview in the first place. It was about excitement, and energy, and even violent dislike. About responding to works of art on a very personal basis, then shaping this through lectures and tutorials from some of the top minds in the country. Studying joint honours, I picked my way



Claire McGowan

through French and English literature like a child on stepping stones. I developed passions (the Victorian novel, the French short story), and some fixed aversions (Joyce, Waugh...). There was never enough time to read the entire canon, especially with all those chunky French tomes, so instead you had to find your own voice among the clamour of criticism. You just had to dive in and learn to swim. My essays, I felt, would be valued as much for their original-

“My education at Hertford was never about ticking boxes or hitting targets”

ity and enjoyment of the subject as for reading every text and hitting every relevant point. There was room for joy, and discovery. A well-turned sentence (even if spouting pretentious haven’t-read-the-book un-

“One of the reasons I chose Hertford was its long literary lineage, from John Donne to Andrea Ashworth”

dergrad rubbish) could always be admired.

When I left college I spent some time dragging round the world, trying to figure out what I wanted to do. I’d always wanted to be a writer, although I’d found producing fiction impossible while at university, just trying to stay afloat in the flood of experience an eight-week term brings. In the holidays, though, I kept going, all the while never imagining I could do this for a living. For a while I even got to take some creative writing classes, thanks to Jamie McKendrick (Hertford’s poet in residence). I felt the weight of history around me – one of the reasons I chose Hertford was its long literary lineage, from John Donne to Andrea Ashworth. Eventually I got a job, and a few years later another, all the while still wanting to be a writer and failing to actually try. When I turned 25 I started to write in earnest. The mess of scribbles very gradually crept to an ending. Then I rewrote, and rewrote, and rewrote, and deleted and started again. It was three years before anyone saw it, and then I started the slow hunt for agents. Frustrated with the time it took, I eventually wrote something else. And, like the Red Bull-fuelled essay you dash off at 5am which turns out to be your best all term, it got published almost immediately. *The Fall* was released in February this year and I’m now writing full-time.

What did I learn at Oxford that helped me in this? How to convey joy, and excitement, rather than just workman-like sentences of literary criticism. How to get on with a project on your own (crucial if you’re ever going to finish a book. No one’s going to stand over you and ask for updates).

The tutorial system taught me to formulate my own voice and have confidence in my views – and how to hear that something I’d produced wasn’t very good. I also learned how to talk at length about something of which I had only the haziest understanding (useful for literary panels). How to write a lot on a very short deadline - essay crises have nothing on writing 7,000 words in a day to meet an editorial deadline. Most of all, how to love books, and words, and that even by itself, this has value ■



Access to Oxford

Dr David Hopkin (Fellow, Tutor in History and Acting Tutor for Admissions)

Our acting Tutor for Admissions discusses some of the myths and misconceptions about applying to Oxford and outlines Hertford's strategy for the future.

Admissions to Oxford is a highly mythologized subject. Every year media obsession feeds this mythology in unhealthy ways. In consequence, teenagers have some odd ideas about this place. I asked students at a state comprehensive in Essex recently what they thought the ratio of applicants to places was at Oxford: the lowest estimate they offered was 60 to 1, the highest 1000 to 1. In fact the figure is about 5 to 1. The impression students at this school had was that, for them, Oxford was all but unobtainable.

Oxford is an elite institution, but it is not out-of-reach. However, given the misconceptions held by teenagers (and sometimes their teachers), it's not always easy to persuade even highly gifted sixth formers that it's worth a shot. To encourage them to do so the university and the colleges are actively engaged in outreach work - visiting schools, organizing summer schools, putting on teachers' conferences - to ensure fair access. (According to figures supplied to the government, the university and colleges together spent £1.85 million on outreach and access work in 2010-11, but this is certainly an underestimate as much goes unreported). We also attempt to create a level playing field in terms of applications, so that whatever a person's socio-economic or educational background, they can still realistically aspire to come to Oxford.

The stated aim of the collegiate university is "to attract applications from the most academically able individuals, irrespective of socio-economic, ethnic or national ori-



Admissions Open Day, June 2012 (photo: Philip Nash)

gin”. How do we measure academic ability? One obvious measure is attainment in national examinations, and we do of course take these into account. Our minimum offer is three As at A-level (A*AA in some of the sciences), and we also look closely at candidates’ record at GCSE. However, there are two problems in relying on exam results. Firstly, whether due to grade inflation or ever increasing levels of achievement, three As is no longer a rare result. About 36,000 students in the UK achieve three As or equivalent: Oxford can only take about 3,200. Secondly, students’ attainment in exams reflects their abilities, but it is also a measure of the quality of the education they have received. (Hence it is the school that consistently turns out poor results that is judged to be ‘failing’ by Ofsted, not its pupils.) Put bluntly, it is much rarer, and much harder, to achieve three As at some schools than at others. And while money is not the only explanation of this unequal distribution, it has a lot to do with it. A state com-

prehensive in Oxford receives about £5,000 per pupil; to attend one of the high achieving independent schools around Oxford will cost three times as much. That makes a big difference to the educational experience on offer.

“‘Potential’ may be located in candidates with a lower level of actual attainment”

So, in addition to attainment, we emphasize that we’re looking for “academic potential”, and that this “potential” may be located in candidates with a lower level of actual attainment. To overcome the inequalities in educational opportunities we use other selection methods to identify unrealized potential, including aptitude tests and interviews. However, the same schools that are good at obtaining three As are also good at coaching their students for aptitude tests and interviews. Trying to distinguish the merely well taught from those with a real ability to succeed at the highest level (while

admitting that there might be a strong overlap between the two) is not easy: every admitted candidate represents about ten hours of tutor's decision-making time, looking at written work, marking aptitude tests, reading personal statements and school reports, consulting with colleagues. But even at the end of this process it would be hard to maintain that the playing field was really level.

“We remain as keen to look for potential as much as for attainment”

Thanks to the Hertford admissions scheme promoted by Neil Tanner in the '60s and '70s, this college still has a reputation as a socially progressive institution, one that looks to recruit its applicants in the UK comprehensive sector. As many of the fellows in the college were themselves the beneficiaries of the social mobility enabled by education, we remain as keen to look for potential as much as for attainment. This is reflected in the statistics: Hertford is one of the most popular colleges in terms of number of applications received, and we're particularly strong in applications from the UK state sector. Students from comprehensives also have a good record in terms of number of offers they receive from Hertford. But in percentage terms all these figures are falling: we've dropped from second most popular college choice to seventh in the last five years; and in terms of the ratio of state sector to independent sector applicants we've dropped from third “best” to fifth.

Hertford would like to keep its reputation, and retain its record as one of the most welcoming colleges for UK state sector applicants. But to do so we must first make sure they apply, and the current higher education context doesn't always make that easy. For example, I've invariably found on school visits that pupils imagine that Oxford is the

“Oxford is actually one of the cheapest places in the country to study”

most expensive institution at which to study, and with the introduction of £9,000 fees this perception will have a real effect on whether they apply or not. But it is a false perception. Because Oxford colleges normally provide accommodation for all three years, and because students only have to pay rent in term time, and because both room and board are subsidized by the colleges, Oxford is actually one of the cheapest places in the country to study. And that's before we come to any consideration of Oxford's generous system of fee waivers and bursaries, topped up by equally generous bursaries from the colleges (Hertford's among the most generous of all). However, it is the perception that matters.

It's all the more important that we work to change that perception as, with the introduction of £9,000 fees, we will be under even more scrutiny over our admissions practice. In order to be allowed to charge this level of fees, the university signed an agreement with the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) which commits us to a far-reaching set of measures. These include the waivers and bursaries already mentioned (which will cost about £10 million), a further three-quarters of a million spent on outreach, and a series of targets about the future make-up of the student body. At the moment roughly 80 per cent of our UK students come from about 20 per cent of UK schools (not just independents, but also grammars and other high-achieving state schools). 20 per cent come from 80 per cent of UK schools. This 80 per cent of schools with a limited history of getting students to apply, let alone getting them into Oxford, are deemed “target schools”, and the university is committed to raising the number of accepted ap-

plicants from these from 20 per cent to 25 per cent by 2017. Similarly it's committed to raising the number of accepted applicants from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds (from about 6 per cent to 9 per cent) and from neighbourhoods with low participation in higher education (from about 9 per cent to 13 per cent). (Note that the targets don't necessarily coincide, as independent schools themselves are getting good at identifying "potential" and offering bursaries to kids from deprived backgrounds.) As the colleges are the admitting institutions, not the university, and as the university would not and cannot impose quotas on colleges, the only way to meet these targets is to substantially increase the number of applicants from these schools and these backgrounds.

“At the moment roughly 80 per cent of our UK students come from about 20 per cent of UK schools (not just independents, but also grammars and other high-achieving state schools)”

For the Tutor for Admissions, this is going to be hard work. Last year my predecessor in this role spent 21 days out of Oxford on visits to schools, sometimes several in one day. This year so far over 40 schools have either received a visit from me, or have visited the college, most from our target region (Essex, north Kent and the London Borough of Camden). Hertford undergraduates are also busily mailshotting and visiting schools as part of the Hertford Ambassador Scheme. And this is in addition to our involvement in the UNIQ summer schools, pathways events (for GCSE age students), and other outreach activities. But one of the problems is that we frequently end up preaching to the converted: it is the enthusiastic schools that request a talk from an Oxford tutor for admissions. But at a com-

prehensive school where students with three As are rare, there will be no infrastructure, no tacit knowledge, about the Oxford admissions process. With an Ofsted inspection due, these schools have to concentrate their efforts on the measures that matter, bringing D candidates up to C. Oxbridge entry may not be a priority. How are we to reach potential candidates at these institutions? How are we going to give them the information they need to compete with kids at schools with a long history of Oxbridge success?

At the end of Trinity term 2012, Hertford's Governing Body decided that this task required real investment by the college, and so undertook to appoint an outreach fellow. This will be a career development appointment, aimed at someone who had recently obtained their doctorate. 50 per cent of this fellow's time will be spent pursuing their research, 50 per cent on outreach - visiting schools, organizing visits to Oxford, arranging teachers' conferences, developing material aimed to attract applicants to this university, and to this college. The aim is not just to match the university's OFFA targets but to outstrip them in terms of applicants. One of the ways we'll do this is by advertising the Hertford undergraduate bursary, which provides £1,000 to all UK and EU undergraduates who have a household income of less than £50,000. And this, of course, is where we need your help, because the bursary fund only exists through the generous support of Hertford alumni. If you share the college's commitment to fair access, then please give to it ■

Economics at Hertford and further afield

Dr David Gill (Fellow and Tutor in Economics)

Our most recently elected tutorial fellow writes on the importance of Economics in the college and describes recent developments in the subject.



Dr David Gill

Who I Am

I took up my position as fellow and tutor in Economics at Hertford and university lecturer in the Economics department on 1 October 2011. I've come from the University of Southampton, where I spent a number of years as a lecturer, but my connections with Oxford are strong: I studied PPE at University College, I took an MPhil and a DPhil in Economics at Nuffield College, and I spent three years as a junior research fellow at Trinity College. It is great to be back! My first year has been exciting and challenging, in equal measure.

Economics in college

Economics is one of the biggest subjects that we teach here at Hertford. This year we have 43 students actively studying for papers in Economics, across four schools:

Philosophy, Politics and Economics, Economics and Management, Engineering Economics and Management, and History and Economics. Our students are fantastic: they are bright, motivated and engaged, and will we hope go on to great things. I have a great support team in Teng Ge, who also joined Hertford this year as a stipendiary college lecturer after completing a doctorate in Economics at the University of Essex, and Kadu Prasad from Nuffield College, who is almost ready to submit her doctoral thesis. Kadu will be leaving us next year, which will be a substantial loss to the college.

The Economics Fellowship Appeal

Given the size of the student body, it is really important that we endow a fellowship in Economics. The college has launched an appeal to raise the necessary funds. A successful appeal will help us to support the teaching of Economics going forward and underpin the position of Economics as one of the key subjects in the college. Although we have been lucky in our recent appointments, turnover has been high. Dimitra Petropoulou, who served as a stipendiary college lecturer, held the fort for five years and did an absolutely sterling job. She was very popular indeed with our students; however the lure of a permanent lectureship at Sussex University was understandably too strong for us to be able to hold on to her.

“Although we have been lucky in our recent appointments, turnover has been high”

The Behavioural Revolution in Economics

On the research side, my focus is on behavioural economics, using both theoretical and experimental methods. Behavioural economics seeks to move towards a more realistic representation of how people choose and behave; in particular I study

the role of social preferences, emotions and bounded rationality in decision making.

Economists like to simplify the world; in particular they like to simplify people. Most of twentieth-century economics makes a number of standard assumptions about how people behave, which make up our view of “homo economicus” or “economic man”. *Homo economicus* is self-interested: he only cares about himself. He has unlimited computational ability: he knows, at least in expectation, the consequences of anything he chooses to do. He is rational: he knows what he wants, and always acts on these preferences. Given this view of man, it is perhaps not surprising that economics has been labelled the “dismal science”.

“Economists like to simplify the world; in particular they like to simplify people”

The new science of behavioural economics seeks to move beyond *homo economicus* to a more realistic representation of how people choose and behave. In doing so, we hope to attain a more rounded understanding of how people behave and interact in economic environments, thus leading to better models and more accurate predictive power. This project, which is gaining fast in terms of popularity and influence, is important for a number of different reasons.

First, data collected by economists from survey responses, real-world economic interactions and markets (the “field”) and laboratory experiments show a number of so-called “anomalies”, i.e., behaviour which deviates in a consistent manner from that predicted by the model of *homo economicus*. For example, people appear to be altruistic: they tend to put at least some weight on the well-being of others. Also, we are generally impatient and lack self-control: most of us find it difficult to resist immediate temptation, whether

it be a chocolate bar at a supermarket check-out counter, an extra half-hour in bed or that one beer too many at the end of an evening out. Finally, we dislike change: the so-called “status quo bias” means that we generally like to stick with what we have unless the incentive to change course is compelling.

Second, humans clearly face quite substantial limitations on computation and reasoning. These are particularly important when the environment is complex, e.g., when people are interacting strategically so their best actions will depend on what others choose to do. A poker player deciding how much to bet or an oligopolistic firm choosing what price to set will have to start thinking about what their competitors are going to do. This involves complicated higher-level reasoning about what the competitors are thinking about what they are going to do, what the competitors are thinking about what they are thinking about what the competitors are going to do, and so on.

An important strand of research in Behavioural Economics emphasises the role of emotions in how people choose and behave. Examples include regret, guilt, shame, remorse, disappointment and anticipation. For example, we all suffer from regret from time to time when we feel we made a bad decision. Here I will focus on disappointment aversion, which I am actively researching myself.

Suppose you work really hard for your A-level Economics examination. Everybody says you are going to get an A grade, including your Economics teacher. On the day, however, you are unlucky in the selection of questions available, so you only manage to get a B grade. You are likely to suffer significant disappointment, and the anticipation of

“An important strand of research in Behavioural Economics emphasises the role of emotions in how people choose and behave”

the possible disappointment might well make you work even harder in preparation for the examination. Alternatively, you might respond to the possibility of disappointment by slacking off so a B is all you expect.

“The psychological cost of suffering from disappointment is usually more powerful than the benefit of the associated psychological elation when you do better than you expected”

A similar logic applies more generally. People tend to suffer disappointment when they get less than they were expecting. This wouldn't matter so much, except that the psychological cost of suffering from disappointment is usually more powerful than the benefit of the associated psychological elation when you do better than you expected. This asymmetry is called “loss aversion”. Suppose for example that you can choose between receiving £10 for sure and a gamble where you have a 50 per cent chance of receiving £22 and a 50 per cent chance of receiving nothing at all. The chances are that you might prefer the £10 for sure to the gamble, even though in expectation you get £11 from the gamble (if you happen to prefer the gamble, think about the same choice where all the payoffs are multiplied by £1 million and see what you would do then). One possible explanation for preferring the sure payoff of £10 is disappointment aversion. If you choose the gamble and win, you will be elated because you received £22 instead of the expected payoff of £11; however, if you lose you suffer from disappointment because you get nothing. If you are loss averse, you dislike this type of gamble because in expectation the disappointment outweighs the elation, so you may well choose the £10 for sure. If the aversion to disappointment becomes sufficiently strong, you might even prefer

a sure payoff to a gamble where the worst possible outcome is better than the sure payoff – this is called the “uncertainty effect”.

Loss aversion might also help to explain the tendency of investors to refuse to sell assets which have fallen in value – this tendency is often referred to as the “disposition effect”. A dislike of losses which is stronger than the pleasure or elation from equal-sized gains can help to explain why investors tend to hold on too long to assets which have declined in price. The investor holds on to the asset in the hope that the price eventually goes up again and the loss is avoided. Arguably, the disposition effect is a powerful driving force in the current housing market in the UK (as well as in other “distressed” asset markets). After a decline of about 15 per cent in house prices, transaction volumes are at historic lows with many households who want or need to move refusing to sell at current prices, preferring to let out their old home while renting in the location they wish to move to. This makes the market sticky and illiquid, delaying a return to more normal conditions.

“A dislike of losses which is stronger than the pleasure or elation from equal-sized gains can help to explain why investors tend to hold on too long to assets which have declined in price”

Overall, economics is making substantial and rapid progress in developing a more rounded and empirically-driven model of human behaviour, which I believe will be of fundamental importance in better comprehending the economic world that surrounds us ■

Toby Barnard retires



Our Senior Fellow, Toby Barnard, has written seminal accounts of the social, cultural and political histories of Ireland and their interactions with Britain and the rest of Europe. Here he reflects on his retirement from Hertford after 36 years as a tutorial fellow.

I entered into my fellowship at Hertford in 1976: a moment when the college was in a euphoric mood. Its fellowship had grown rapidly, it had been among the first group of men's colleges to admit women, it had climbed high in the Norrington Table, and had a quietly effective principal, Geoffrey Warnock, who would soon emerge through a mysterious process to be vice-chancellor. All this contrasted with the Hertford which, as an undergraduate down the road but also north of the High Street a decade before, I had known by repute but never pen-

etrated. The latter oversight was the odder since my history master, Stephen Pratt, had been a pupil of Felix Markham immediately before and after the Second World War. Moreover, in those days when the links between school-teachers and dons were important in determining destinations, many from Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School came to Hertford to read History.

“The supervisor of my doctoral thesis was still regius professor and warred against the jellies, sillies and ninnies”

By 1976, processes for admission and the syllabus for the History BA had altered little since the freezing January of 1963 when I had written scholarship papers on the marmalade-smearred tables at Queen's, my

undergraduate college. Moreover, the supervisor of my doctoral thesis, Hugh Trevor-Roper, was still regius professor and warred against the jellies, sillies and ninnies.

“I and my colleagues recognized that selecting from the many applicants was the most momentous task assigned to us”

Already, though, Hertford had pioneered its early-offer scheme based on interviews in late September. The innovation, as well as luring the bright, attracted some who might otherwise not have thought of attempting an Oxford degree. Its success excited envy and opprobrium from other colleges, and all too soon was stopped after threats from those begrudgers. It would be replaced (from the centre) by a series of experimental and sometimes ill-conceived processes, which have threatened to substitute formulae for the collective judgment of a group of conscientious and increasingly experienced tutors. From the outset, I and my colleagues recognized that selecting from the many applicants was the most momentous task assigned to us. I can attest to the seriousness with which, each year, we have taken it.

In parallel, the syllabus also changed. Welcome are the more numerous (even too numerous) choices of specialized options, which exploited the astonishing range of expertise in the history faculty, which numbers over one hundred post-holders. Innovation occurred, too, in the methods of assessment, shifting a little of the burden of written examinations squeezed into a few days onto some elements of continuous assessment. Often the supporters of these reforms contended that they would improve the lot of hard-pressed tutors. In this belief, the numbers of tutorials given were to be standardized across all colleges, and reduced. In practice, the benefits to under-

graduates and their tutors have been fewer than optimists predicted, and the losses serious. The stealthy erosion of tutorials will need to be arrested and reversed.

From these remarks, it will be clear that I became – and remain – sceptical about the bromides offered by faculty and central university. A questioning and critical temperament – presumably a factor in winning a scholarship in 1963 – was approved and strengthened by my own undergraduate tutors (each in his separate way bloody-minded) and by Hugh Trevor-Roper. This ethos prevails and persists in Hertford, which is a prime reason why I suspect it has been for me a much more congenial berth than grander, richer but duller colleges across Oxford might have been. In the mid-1970s there were formidably combative figures in the fellowship: at first I found them intimidating, but gaining in confidence, I was emboldened to doubt and criticize. Having spent seven years away from Oxford, I returned partly because of the then unrivalled resources of the Bodleian (of late appallingly diminished) for my own research. Also, though, the scale of an Oxford college and the degree of control over one’s own academic destiny appealed. Indeed, similar feelings at the time led some to quit chairs elsewhere for an Oxford college fellowship. The advantages – which I believe exist still – come at a price.

Tutorial fellows teach longer hours than their equivalents in other universities; membership of the Governing Body brings obligations that can be time-consuming and irksome. It requires a distinctive temperament to be satisfied and to flourish in this environment. Happily, it seems to me, the college has been fortunate in many of its elections of fellows, who value and defend

“Will Hutton’s arrival as principal is wonderfully in keeping with these traditions”

independence of thought and action, while shouldering heavy administrative loads. Will Hutton's arrival as principal is wonderfully in keeping with these traditions.

Another consequence of the relatively small scale of the college is the familiarity with and dependence on the staff. I realise very sharply that a succession of college and other secretaries, butlers, librarians, porters and scouts have eased my burdens and indeed added to the pleasures of college life. Without Chris Dorward, Cynthia Macdonald, Barbara Paxman, Valerie Kemp and now Sue Finch, Jill Symons and Chris McCloskey, I could not have managed to do my job adequately. Similarly I owe much to the college librarians, notably, while I was fellow librarian, to Susan Griffin. No college could wish for a more expert and sensitive IT team: Greg Jennings has soothed me and resolved my self-inflicted difficulties times without number. I have long believed that I owe my election to my fellowship to the then SCR butler, Norman Bayliss, whose mordant observations I came to savour and whose premature death I mourn still. However, Norman's successors – Richard Holder and Kenny Lewis – have shown the same forbearance spiced with occasional indiscretions. Loyalty is an incalculable virtue and hard to foster. During my years in college, it is the staff that have done so much to make it such a memorable environment.

In a manner that is less and less likely to recur, for more than thirty years I have taught a wide variety of papers. Few of them correspond with the areas in which I can claim historical expertise. This has been helpful to me in that I can put my own enquiries in wider and comparative contexts. I fear it has not always worked so well for undergraduates. Permissive about the essay topics that they select, I hoped to learn from their reading and essays about Mughal India and Ming China. Yet, the divergence between my own

“During my years in college, it is the staff that have done so much to make it such a memorable environment”

work and my teaching has occasionally caused frustration. Again, I suppose I am a survivor from an older system in which fancy franchises – post-holders appointed to teach an esoteric subject – were not imagined, let alone tolerated. When a college tutor developed renown in Icelandic sagas, the technicalities of English architecture or the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, this might be admired, even honoured, but it did not relieve the scholar from setting, hearing and discussing the jejune essays on Tudor foreign policy or the rise and decline of Sweden.

“Sometimes (not always), tutors knew more; frequently undergraduates were cleverer”

Of course, it is more likely that my comments on the essays would be, if not exactly jejune, then not useful for Finals. In the past, there was a curious egalitarianism between tutors and pupils, with all engaged in a common enterprise. There was a hierarchy, but hardly a rigid one: sometimes (not always), tutors knew more; frequently undergraduates were cleverer. I have had great good fortune to have spent the bulk of my career as a fellow of Hertford. It has given me a secure and congenial base from which to reach out to larger constituencies of readers, researchers and scholars beyond Oxford and England ■

John Donne lecture



Mary Robinson (photo: Philip Nash)

"What if this present were the world's last night?"

Dr Mary Robinson (former President of Ireland, founder of the Mary Robinson Foundation: Climate Justice, and Honorary Fellow)

The John Donne lecture for 2012, delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre on 16 March 2012

The quotation "What if this present were the world's last night?" is taken from a sonnet which is typical of John Donne's reflections on his own mortality. It was a theme which concerned – one might even say preoccupied – Donne and his contemporaries. There were good reasons for their preoccupation with death. As one writer puts it "Death, as all of Donne's contemporaries readily recognised, was not simply inevitable and all pervasive; it was a familiar presence in an unstable, unhygienic and disease-ridden world."

Three hundred years on, scientific advances have made the risk of early death much smaller for most people in the rich countries of the world. Unfortunately, the same is not true for the millions living in the developing world who have no access to clean water, who experience terrible levels of infant and maternal mortality, who

do not have enough to eat, who are undernourished and hence prey to disease. This situation should shame us into action.

Many initiatives exist which can improve the prospects of people living in the developing world; simple interventions such as providing malaria nets and improving nutrition levels in the vital first 1,000 days of children's lives. I would encourage students of Hertford, and young people everywhere, to take an interest in changing the circumstances of those less fortunate by contributing in any way possible to improving poor people's access to education, healthcare and food. But tonight I would like to focus on an even greater risk mankind has created, the fact that the very future of our planet has been brought into question.

Fossil fuel based growth has brought wealth and wellbeing to millions, on a scale which would astonish previous generations. But this growth has come at a heavy price. There is an imminent danger that we will destroy the delicate fabric of the earth's ecosystems. Nor is this a far distant threat. I have no confidence that my grandchildren - and

"Fossil fuel based growth has brought wealth and wellbeing to millions, on a scale which would astonish previous generations"

the nine or more billion others who will share their world - will have a safe world to live in, unless we have the intelligence to act with urgency and change course. Let me modify Donne's words a little: "What if this present were the world's last chance to change course and save itself?"

Meeting the challenges posed by climate change is, I believe, the most serious issue facing our planet. The goal of the Foundation I lead is climate justice - putting justice and equity at the heart of national and international responses to climate change. The evidence against the climate sceptics is overwhelming, and one of the consequences of climate change is the increasing incidence of extreme weather events. The report of the International Panel on Climate Change on managing the risks of extreme events and disasters predicts that the frequency of heavy precipitation will increase in the 21st century over many regions; increases in the frequency of warm daily temperature extremes and decreases in cold extremes are virtually certain to occur throughout the 21st century on a global scale; it is likely that the average maximum wind speed of tropical cyclones will also increase and there is evidence that droughts will intensify and that the average sea level rise will contribute to upwards trends in extreme sea levels.

The information assembled by the Panel is echoed by other authoritative bodies. The UN Environment Programme lists the following statistics.

- The average amount of CO₂ in the earth's atmosphere has shown a steady rise over the past two decades.
- Global mean temperature has risen by 0.4% between 1992 and 2010.
- The 14 hottest years ever measured have all occurred since 1998.
- Most mountain glaciers around the world are diminishing rapidly.

The International Energy Agency noted in its annual report last November that the door to achieving the goal of keeping the rise in CO₂ to 2°C is closing. The IEA predicts that growth, prosperity and rising population will inevitably push up energy needs over the coming decades, but that we cannot continue to rely on insecure and environmentally unsustainable uses of energy. "Without a bold change of policy direction," the IEA concludes, "the world will lock itself into an insecure, inefficient and high-carbon energy system".

To put a human face on these trends: last summer I returned to Somalia, and while I was there famine was declared by the United Nations, with the all too familiar sight of starving babies with their desperate mothers and fathers walking for miles in search of food. Successive droughts in the Horn of Africa have made a bad situation worse. The extreme effects of climate change have overwhelmed the Somali people who have shown great resilience in the past but who are unable to cope with the enormous difficulties posed by the change in climate. I had been there as President of Ireland in 1992, but this time everything was worse, not least that the Horn of Africa had just endured the eight hottest years in succession ever recorded.

Another example: the Philippines is one of the developing countries most at risk of climate change because of its geographical location. The Philippines Minister responsible for climate change and disaster management told me that in 2009 her country experienced two hurricanes simultaneously. The damage in cash terms was \$2 billion – a huge problem for a very poor country. Not to mention the human toll in lives lost and livelihoods destroyed.

The people of the Philippines, like the people of Somalia, and the people of the Maldives and Bangladesh and the Pacific islands, are in no doubt about the im-

pact climate change is having on them and the need for urgent action to address it.

"As one environmentalist put it, 'Our leaders are sleepwalking us into a disaster'"

The evidence of global warming and the grave threat it poses are incontrovertible. Far from moving towards the 2°C target, the world is heading towards 4°C.

The greatest problem I see these days is not so much climate scepticism, but rather the lack of a sense of urgency about tackling the problem. But doing nothing is not an option. Leadership is needed to bring out the urgent scale of the problem; however, as one environmentalist put it, 'Our leaders are sleepwalking us into a disaster'.

The only realistic answer is a legally binding agreement which limits global emissions, with all nations, including China and the US, participating. To those who doubt that this is possible I would point to the Montreal Protocol which showed that when most countries in the world – 195 to date – join in concerted action they can achieve the desired result, in that case, reducing the damage to the ozone layer over the Antarctic. The Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice is dedicated to the goal of climate justice. Our approach is human rights based, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable. We take seriously the principle of sharing the burdens and the benefits of climate change equitably, making sure that the discussions are participatory, transparent and accountable, that gender equality is highlighted and that the transformative power of education for climate stewardship is harnessed.

We hold that climate change both highlights and exacerbates the gulf between rich and poor, between countries in the North and South and within countries, and that the approach to reducing green-

house gas emissions should be based on the principle of equity, with common but differentiated responsibilities.

My foundation aims to play a catalytic role, relying on effective partnerships and working with agencies such as the African Climate Policy Centre and the World Resources Institute, and with UN and other agencies on specific aspects. We highlight the concept of climate justice and commend its merits to governments, multilateral organisations and others and seek to influence their deliberations. Meanwhile our own priorities are: food and nutrition security, access to energy for the poorest and bringing out the gender dimensions of climate change.

"Our own priorities are: food and nutrition, security, access to energy for the poorest and bringing out the gender dimensions of climate change"

We argue that addressing climate change and achieving sustainability in the global food system are dual imperatives. Given the impact climate change has on agriculture – particularly for poor subsistence farmers – we feel that agriculture and food security ought to be the subject of a work programme under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Durban conference of the parties to the Convention agreed to explore the issues involved, which was an advance on the previous position, in which food security and agriculture were not on the agenda. We will continue to press for agriculture and food security to be included. We are working closely with the Irish government, which has a strong record in its development aid policy on the fight against hunger and on the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security.

Secondly, access to energy for the poorest. To maximise potential for development,



The John Donne lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre (photo: Philip Nash)

effective ways need to be found to provide affordable, low carbon energy to the 1.3 billion people in the world currently without access to electricity, and the 2.7 billion who cook on firewood, coal or animal dung. While there is considerable momentum gathering to focus resources and research on finding effective energy solutions for low income communities, much work remains to be done. With an increasing number of social protection systems operating in developing countries, there may be ways of linking off-grid energy initiatives with poor households in social protection systems which target the most vulnerable in society. It may also be possible to harness climate finance in its various guises to complement social protection transfers and contribute to local development. The Mary Robinson Foundation is exploring potential synergies between the fields of social protection and green energy technology. The aim is to identify the opportunities for linking the two fields of

work and to consider further actions to pilot and test innovative approaches to try to scale up access to electricity for the poorest.

Thirdly, the gender dimension of climate change: women's voices must be heard and their priorities supported as part of climate justice. In many countries and cultures, women are at the forefront of living with the reality of the injustices caused by climate change. They are critically aware of the importance of climate justice in contributing to their right to development being recognized, and can play a vital role as agents of change within their communities. The Mary Robinson Foundation has established both a Women's Leadership on Climate Justice Network, which is made up of grassroots women's organisations, and a Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change which is a high level group of influential women leaders. We have been facilitating a two-way dialogue between women leaders at international level and networks of organisa-



A girl from Turkana during a drought; see *Hertford College News*, Issue 21: 'The Turkana and Climate Change' (photo: Frederic Courbet)

tions working on gender and climate change at grassroots level to provide a coherence of approach to the climate change framework. Bottom up and top down women's leadership can really change the narrative on climate change, because women are both instinctively inter-generational and usually practical in being able to influence behaviour.

All of these initiatives are aimed at contributing to the overarching goal which is the conclusion of a legally binding agreement on climate change by 2015. I know that many would like progress to be faster than it has been – I certainly would. But the prospects have improved somewhat lately. The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action has opened the door for a new international and inclusive legally binding agreement to solve the climate change problem. We have a start

date, January 2012, and a deadline, December 2015, with decisions to take effect no later than 2020. There is a lot of work to do, barriers to break down and agreements on different aspects to be reached before then. Central to this will be overcoming the divide between developed and developing countries in the climate negotiations. Progress was recorded at Durban on climate

“I know that many would like progress to be faster than it has been – I certainly would”

finance and technology. An alliance was formed between the EU, the Least Developed Countries and the Small Island Developing States which has started to challenge the divide between developing and devel-

oped countries. It is a move in the right direction that will need to be nurtured in the coming years to facilitate an ambitious new agreement. Issues of equity and the right to development - principles underpinning the climate justice approach - will be core to agreeing a new legally binding regime.

My message is: the climate change issue is not some distant threat which we can put off facing because difficult decisions will be needed. The dangers are here, present and real, and we must take concerted international action to face them. The UK's record is among the best, going back to Lord Stern's review of 2006, the Climate Change Act, the establishment of an independent advisory committee on climate change and the tough, legally binding carbon targets which the UK has adopted. I hope that the UK will continue to prove itself a model for others, even in difficult times of cutbacks, and it is impressive that it is on target to reach the development aid target of 0.7% by 2013.

"John Donne had a clear sense of all of us being in this together: 'Every man's death diminishes me, for I am involved in Mankind'"

I wonder how John Donne would have viewed climate change? The aspect of his character that interests me most is his inquiring mind. He travelled, he described what he saw, he reflected. He was interested - to use that awful cliché - in the "big picture". And he had a clear sense of all of us being in this together: "Every man's death diminishes me, for I am involved in Mankind".

If his sense of mortality was driven by the ever present risk of death and fear of what lay in the hereafter, then we must bear in mind that he was a product of his time. Without wishing to be alarmist, it is the mortality of our planet that should most concern us today.

If we do not take action we could, indeed, be facing into the world's last night. The good things of the earth are not inexhaustible. We have a moral duty to conserve them, to protect them from danger, to safeguard them for generations to come, and to share them fairly with all of the world's people ■

Response to Mary Robinson's lecture

Lord [Adair] Turner (Chair of the Climate Change Committee and Chairman of the FSA)



Lord Turner (photo: Philip Nash)

Mary's real title was "What if this were the last chance to change and save ourselves?", and she gave us a fascinating analysis both of the ethics of climate change and of its links to wider issues such as development, social inclusion and gender equality. These are vital issues we need to address. But the task for the Committee on Climate Change, which I chair, is more prosaic: to advise on how rapidly the UK can reduce its carbon emissions and on the technologies needed to achieve that. So the Commit-

tee is made up not of poets but of scientists, technologists and economists. Our reports are almost Gradgrind-like in their density of facts, while our recommendations cover costs and discount rates and returns on investments – the language of economics, or the dismal science as it has been called. Our approach is also informed by a philosophy of ethics, and in response to Mary's lecture I'd like to make three points which link ethics to practicality – which link what we ought to do to whether and how we can do it. And in doing so I'll say a few words about what good economics can tell us, and perhaps convince some of you that it's not quite as dismal a discipline as it might seem. My three questions are:

- What is our responsibility to the future, to future generations?
- What is fair between the peoples of the world, how should we share the economic burden of reducing emissions?
- How big is that burden? What will be the cost to create a low carbon economy?

Let's consider the first. Should we care about people hundreds of years hence? It's difficult to argue that we should not care for the welfare of our grandchildren's generation – people whom we can touch and love and who will feel let down if we hand on to them a less pleasant, more chaotic, more dangerous world. But our concern should extend a little further than that – not to generations so far hence, such as thousands of years, that we cannot even imagine their conditions of life – but to our grandchildren's grandchildren, that is, at least till the middle of the 22nd century. Arguably we should

“It's difficult to argue that we should not care for the welfare of our grandchildren's generation”

stretch our concern still further. After all, this college we dine in tonight, this university, the great works of architecture, the great cathedrals, the great landscaped gardens, would never have been created and nurtured had their originators not believed that to be truly human one must care about a legacy which extends far beyond one's own life.

If we continue expending energy as at present, the best science tells us that we will not only condemn the world to a temperature rise which will cause severe problems in many regions by the end of this century. If we allow temperature increases of 4°C or more, we will also be risking catastrophe for the planet as a whole.

One of the problems of bad economics is that if catastrophe occurs sufficiently far in the future, it doesn't seem to matter much. Economists discount future cash flows to put a value on money now versus money in the future. This approach, applied to climate change, supports conclusions which really do reveal bad economics to be a dismal science, for example that 100% of human welfare in 2050 is worth only about 6 per cent of income today - meaning that, if we had to sacrifice 6.1 per cent of income today to prevent the complete annihilation of the human race in 2050, we shouldn't do it.

“We should be far more concerned about the potentially large adverse impacts of climate change on the welfare of the vulnerable poor”

But in good economics, as Nick Stern argued so well, the discount rate is not something we can pluck out of market returns, but an expression of an ethical relationship between present and future generations. As he showed, once we value the future in a fashion worthy of our humanity, good economics points to costs of future adverse

climate change far greater than the sacrifices we must make now to avert that harm.

To turn to my second question: fairness between peoples in different countries. Should we care about the future generations of everyone on the planet, or only about those closely related to us? This is a major issue in the ethics of climate change, since the adverse impact of global warming is likely to vary a great deal by regions of the world. If warming exceeds 4°C it may be catastrophic for us all. But if it is limited, at least for several centuries, to a more likely 2.5 or 3°C, the effects are likely to be far greater in tropical than temperate zones. In Britain and Ireland, for example, there will be adverse consequences, but probably on a scale to which such rich developed countries can respond (and of course some people wouldn't mind warmer summers). But in Somalia, as Mary mentioned, or in much of the Sahel, or in parts of India, changes in precipitation patterns could wreak havoc on poor and fragile societies. There's a selfish reason to worry about that too – an Africa which does not achieve development and poverty reduction will be a source of large and uncontrollable migration flows. But we also cannot avoid the ethical issue – we cannot avoid deciding whether every man or every woman's death or poverty does to a degree diminish us. And if we take the ethical view that it does, then we should be far more concerned about the potentially large adverse impacts of climate change on the welfare of the vulnerable poor than about the smaller impact on the standard of living of the rich of action to reduce emissions. That too, as Nick Stern has argued, is a finding of good economics.

Ethics should also inform decisions about the appropriate contribution of different countries to global emissions reductions. Today the world emits about 45 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. To have even a 50 per cent chance of limiting tem-

perature increase to 2°C, we probably need to halve that 45 billion by 2050, and halve it again by 2110. That means average emissions per capita of 2 tonnes per annum in 2050, 1 in 2110. At present in Britain we emit over 9 tonnes per capita, while Africa emits an average of about 1, the US over 20, and China about 6 or 7 and rising fast. We have to find some way to agree fair relative contributions to the path of reduction.

“What does it cost to achieve a low carbon economy? Actually, not all that much”

When my committee advised on the UK's 2050 target we recommended, and the government accepted, that the UK should get to the global average, something like 2.2 tonnes per capita, by 2050 (an 80 per cent reduction from 1990 levels). That target was based on a sense of fairness, a sense of technological possibility, and a sense of what could possibly work in global negotiations. The UK is now committed by the Climate Change act to meeting that target, and the Climate Committee's job is to make sure we do meet it.

But won't this be a hugely difficult task? This brings me to my third question: what does it cost to achieve a low carbon economy? Actually, not all that much. Nick Stern's report estimated that the cost to the global economy, and to an economy like the UK, would be a 1 – 2 per cent reduction in GDP – in measured national income – over the long term. And all the analysis that the Climate Change Committee has done has produced figures of the same order of magnitude. Detailed modelling of each sector of the economy, involving careful analysis of alternative technological possibilities, suggests that level. But so too do simple back of the envelope sense checks. There are two main reasons why.

First, we are sitting on many opportuni-

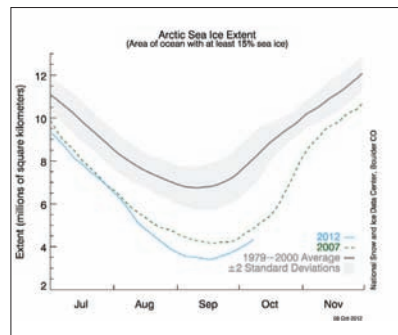
ties to run our economy with less energy, and often in ways that don't actually cost money but which on the contrary would save money if we'd only go out and do them – things like insulating houses better, or designing and buying more fuel efficient cars: actions which not only reduce carbon emissions, but give positive returns to the individual, more money to spend on other products or services.

Secondly, we can produce energy from low carbon sources, at costs which are higher than fossil fuels but not so much more. We can produce electricity from wind or nuclear generation, and at a cost which may be 20 per cent or 30 per cent or 50 per cent more expensive than coal – but it is not five times as expensive. Solar based electricity is today considerably more expensive, but falling rapidly in price. And once we have low carbon electricity we can apply it not only to the applications where we use it today, but to new applications like electric cars and vans and residential heating. Low carbon energy sources are certainly technologically possible, and the cost to the economy of converting to them is not massive. We spend about 6 – 7 per cent of national income on energy. Suppose we had to spend 30 per cent more to produce it in low carbon ways. The cost to the economy would then be around 30 per cent of 6 per cent, i.e. about 2 per cent (Nick Stern's figure). Sometimes in economics the back of the envelope can tell you as much as the complex model.

What would that 2 per cent in 2050 mean for ordinary consumers? Well it would mean that if the economy normally grows at 1.5 per cent per capita per annum, then because we build a low carbon economy, we would have to wait till around May 2051 to get to the standard of living we would otherwise reach in January 2050, a level likely to be in measured national income terms roughly twice current levels. The sacrifice of in-

come needed to build a low carbon economy will be slight. And in human welfare terms it will likely be even more negligible – given scant evidence that human satisfaction grows much with higher income beyond the sort of levels we have already attained.

Compared with the sacrifices made on our behalf by previous generations faced with very different dangers – the sacrifices of the Second World War for instance – this hardly even registers on the economic scale, let alone on the human. We are being asked to make sensible choices about energy efficiency, to insulate our homes and buy more fuel-efficient cars, to pay maybe 20-30 per cent more for electricity, to travel more by train and less by plane, in order to reduce the danger of adverse consequences which could be severe and even catastrophic for the world's poor. If we fail to take that action, future generations will judge us not only unjust but also pathetic ■



(image: downloaded 10 October 2012 from <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/>)

Hertford year

The Chapel

Rev. Gareth Hughes (Chaplain)

I shall begin with the words I quoted at the end of my sermon for the leavers' service, from Eliot's *Little Gidding*:

What we call the beginning is often the end
And to make an end is to make a beginning.
The end is where we start from.

As I write this, I am in the middle of one of the chapel choir's famous tours. This year we are in Malta, celebrating the feast of Saints Peter and Paul in style, performing to raise money for the refurbishment of the organ in the Anglican pro-cathedral and as part of the colourful patronal festival of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Sliema, Malta. Old choir favourites are Palestrina's *Sicut cervus* and Bruckner's *Locus iste*, with which we stamp our musical mark on the world. Last December we were in Belgium, where the highlight, apart from the many fine Trappist beers that lubricated vocal chords, was the most sublime

rendition of Eric Whitacre's Christmas anthem *Lux aurumque* in Brussels Cathedral.

It has been a pleasure to work with our two organ scholars, Jen Law (Music, 2009) and Edmund Whitehead (Music, 2011). This has been Jen's final year, and we wish her the best at the Royal Northern College of Music. We shall miss her passion for the music of Herbert Howells! Ed began as organ scholar this year. His Russian background informed our singing of Rachmaninov's *Bogoroditse Dievo* at Christmas, and we have plans to sing the entirety of his *All-night Vigil* in the coming year.

"The first transsexual priest to preach in an Oxford college... she gently challenged our misconceptions"

The life of chapel is full of the exploration of worship and faith in a community where we rightly question, challenge and seek to understand. Our guest preachers this year have challenged us deeply, probably none more so than the Revd Dr Christina Beardsley, the lead chaplain of Westminster and Chelsea Hospital,



Chapel Choir on a hot June evening in Sacred Heart Church, Sliema, Malta



Reverend Gareth Hughes

and a principal campaigner on transgender and sexuality issues in the churches. An experienced preacher and a compassionate priest, she is the first transsexual priest to preach in an Oxford college and she gently challenged our misconceptions.

Our first guest preacher of Michaelmas term was Ellen Teague, Catholic journalist of social affairs and former CAFOD aid worker. Ellen spoke to us about the often neglected issue of food justice, leading, as always, to good conversation at drinks after evensong. Our last preacher of Trinity term was Nick Mayhew-Smith, fresh from the publication of Britain's *Holiest Places*, the writing of which took him to five hundred sites in five years. His fascinating insight into the quirky and unexpected history of belief in the British Isles was made all the more vibrant by his personal account of leaping into long-forgotten healing pools.

November is the month for remembering. At its start we commemorated All Souls' day with orchestra and choir performing Fauré's *Requiem*. The clergy of my former parish of All Hallows Twickenham assisted at the altar as the names of members of the college and our loved ones who have died were read out. For Remembrance Sunday itself, we were glad to welcome the Revd Rose Hudson-Wilkin as our preacher. As the Jamaican-born chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons who was denied the customary associated post at Westminster Abbey, she informed our memorial to those who have died in war with the insight that patriotism can be international in outlook, and that the establishment can be fickle. Joe Phillips (Physics, 2008) sounded the *Last post* and *reveille* as the Principal, JCR and MCR presidents, and porter Lou Tate, laid wreaths of poppies.

All good traditions have to begin somewhere. This year we marked the first running of the Shrove Tuesday pancake race



Shrove Tuesday 2012. Professor Pat Roche (Tutor in Physics), Luke Granger (Medicine, 2009) and Dr Claire Vallance (Tutor in Chemistry)

around OB Quad, which drew competitors for the coveted cup from all three common rooms, with Luke Granger (Medicine, 2009) taking the inaugural title.

In May, with Syria plunged into violent conflict, I invited the Revd Nadim Nassar, a Syrian priest, to the chapel. He spoke eloquently of St Paul's conversion on the road to Damascus being a conversion from violent hatred to nurturing hope and reconciliation.

Through the year I have been most ably supported by our chapel wardens, Emma Pritchard (English, 2010), Chris Patrick (Materials, 2009) and Tom Brodie (History, 2006). Emma deserves special mention as the only continuing warden from last year, who put up with my ceaseless what, where, how and why.

The chapel always has an important place at the heart of our wide community

"The provision of the now de rigueur carnations ... gave that moment of peace to students before they headed down to the Exam Schools"

of current and former members. When the pressure of the exam season was upon us, the provision of the now *de rigueur* carnations in a bowl at the front of the chapel gave that moment of peace to students before they headed down to the Exam Schools. It has been a privilege to conduct the weddings of alumni through the year. Members are always welcome to visit the chapel, and our Sunday evensong in term is open to all.

I arrived at Hertford in the middle of September, a fortnight before freshers' week. There was not much time to unpack, and one still-packed box has persisted, with its unknown treasures yet to be revealed. It has been an experience, frantic often, but blessed ■

The Library

Dr Toby Barnard (Fellow Librarian and Archivist)

The usually placid tenor of library routines has been interrupted by several exceptional events. First, the library has expanded further into the basement under the Old Principal's Lodgings. The creation of two new rooms has eased pressure and added a couple of pleasant spaces for readers and books. The successful completion of this venture owed much to the support of the bursar, the work of Jim Coyle and his team, and to the planning and oversight by Susan Griffin. Appropriately one of the new rooms has been named after Susan. The second is named for her predecessor Rosemary Littlehales, and belatedly commemorates her important work as college librarian.

At the same time, the antiquarian collection housed in the Old Library has been removed to two of the rooms on the first

“Appropriately one of the new rooms has been named after Susan”

floor of the Old Lodgings. This move alleviates a long-standing worry over security and safety. Handsome, bespoke bookcases now accommodate the volumes. One of the rooms, in which each Friday the NADFAS volunteers continue their conservation work, has been called “The Henry Wilkinson room”, thereby commemorating the mid-seventeenth-century Principal of Magdalen Hall. Wilkinson encouraged alumni to donate books to the library, and so deserves much credit for the wonderful diversity of the contents. At present the bookcases in the Old Library are forlorn and empty but will soon be filled with library books from scattered locations.

These developments give me particular satisfaction since they meet needs long-identified by the Library Committee. They have come in my final year as fellow librarian and archivist. Those posts are now to be divided. Oliver Noble Wood will bring his knowledge of seventeenth-century Spanish libraries and good sense to the post of fellow librarian; Christopher Tyerman, expert in institutional archives as well as a formidable historian, will oversee the archives.

“With her professionalism, calm, patience and firmness, Susan has served the college exemplarily”

However, the most notable event of the year is the retirement of Susan Griffin. That the library has functioned so efficiently and has been able to expand in size is due almost entirely to her skills and persistence. With her professionalism, calm, patience and firmness, she has served the college exemplarily. All who have known her are immensely grateful

and wish her and her husband Clive, retiring from his fellowship at Trinity, many enjoyable years. As a small tribute, members of the Library Committee, together with NADFAS regulars and my predecessor, Stephanie West, entertained Susan and Clive to lunch at the end of Hilary term.

Susan has been succeeded by Kirsty Taylor. Kirsty arrives from the Judge Business School in Cambridge and with previous Oxford college library experience. Already she is showing herself to be in the tradition of the remarkable college librarians that it has been my good fortune to know: Marion North, Rosemary Littlehales and Susan. I am confident then that I leave the library in assured hands as well as physically enlarged. Moreover, the NADFAS helpers, happy in their new quarters on the first floor, will go on tending the older books. I am grateful too that the college throughout my time as a fellow has appreciated the centrality of the library to its academic life and has always responded to reasoned argument in order to maintain and enhance the accommodation and resources. At no time has it been better demonstrated than in the works of the past year. Care of the collections, both historic and current, are important responsibilities, especially at a time when, elsewhere – even in Oxford – different attitudes are in the ascendant.

During the year, Susan and Kirsty were assisted by Laila Dowse (Physiological Science, 2009), Henry Lee (English, 2010) and Rachel McGoff (History, 2009) as junior librarians and Maryam Tamaddon (Materials, 2010) as graduate library assistant.

The library is grateful to the following fellows who have donated books: Dr Toby Barnard; Professor Roy Foster; Professor Bjarke Frellesvig; Dr David Hopkin; Dr Steve New; Dr Oliver Noble Wood; Dr Emma Smith; Dr Christopher Tyerman; Dr Radek Zubek. It also thanks past and pre-

sent members – Paula Baldwin, Shivali Bansal, Revd Neville Barker Cryer, Maria Demidova, Richard Norton, Robert Pace, Dr Analyn Salvador-Amores, Dr David Tew, Marja Verbon, Steven Wenham and Henry Wilman – for their donations. Other books have been received from Vicky Harper, Ito Isao, David Paleyman, Mark Ponsford, Dr Martin Underwood and institutions in Oxford ■

Bursar's letter

Simon Lloyd

The June monsoon is pounding down on OB Quad, it is cold and Jim Coyle, our tenacious maintenance manager, has just reported that the roof of the college is leaking water in four different places. In these circumstances it would be easy to feel a little despondent, so it is a good time to reflect on the fact that the college is coming to the end of another busy and satisfying year when excellent progress has been made on many fronts.

“This year we expect to be able to report a further 5 per cent growth in revenue and a similar surplus”

Last year the college was able to report a healthy financial surplus thanks to revenue growth of 6 per cent. This year we expect to be able to report a further 5 per cent growth in revenue and a similar surplus. Despite further cuts to the HEFCE teaching grant this year, the college's academic income has held up well owing to the strength of our visiting student programme, which has gained a well deserved reputation for excellence among the US universities who participate, and because our graduate and undergraduate numbers are slightly up on

the previous year. The principal reason for the growth in revenue has been the exceptionally good performance of our conference and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) business which goes from strength to strength. Last summer was the busiest ever with over 1,000 visitors mainly from universities in Japan, China and Taiwan, and the prospects for this summer are good despite the understandable reluctance of some of our customers to pay premium air fares to travel to the UK during the Olympics. All this is thanks to the sterling work of Julie Dearden, Director of International Programmes, and her team to bring the business to the college and the friendly welcome visitors receive from all our staff who work hard to look after them so well when they are here.

“All this is thanks to the sterling work of Julie Dearden, Director of International Programmes”

This performance has provided the financial headroom and confidence for the college to invest in activities that in the past might have been deferred. This includes in-



International Programmes and Conferences Team. Back row, from left: Louise Turner, Hannah Bironzo, Julie Dearden (Modern Languages, 1979), Josephine Reynell. Bottom row, from left: Fatjon Alliaj, Caroline Rice and Andrew Hemingway

vestment to extend the college library and re-house the antiquarian book collection, to redevelop the college website and start to roll-out wireless internet access across the college, and to invest in outreach and academic administrative resources in line with the college's academic strategy.

The college's endowment has held up admirably considering a very fragile and precarious financial market, and investment performance has compared well to benchmark returns. The college's investment strategy, which is based on a low tolerance for risk, is serving us well in the current climate. With talk of a possible financial meltdown in Europe, we have reflected the downside risk in our financial planning.

“The college's investment strategy, which is based on a low tolerance for risk, is serving us well in the current climate”

This was the first year when, thanks to the generosity of alumni, the college was able to disburse undergraduate bursaries of £1,000 to students with household incomes of less than £50,000. In total just over 100 of our students, 28 per cent of the UK undergraduate student body, received this bursary. As a result the number of undergraduates requesting ad hoc financial support from the college fell substantially. The college also further increased the number of graduate scholarships and decided to participate from 2013, together with the JCR, in the Oxford Reach scheme which provides a fully funded scholarship to an undergraduate from a developing country who would not otherwise be able to afford to come to Oxford.

As mentioned elsewhere in the magazine, we are sorry to say goodbye to Susan Griffin who has retired after 15 years service as college librarian. Susan made



Susan Griffin receiving flowers from the fellow librarian at her leaving party

an outstanding contribution to the college and we were all pleased to hear that a room in the new library extension has been named in her honour. One of Susan's last acts, to recruit a large team of staff and students to move over 2,000 books from the Old Library to their new home in the Lodgings, was an experience to remember.

We were pleased to welcome Kirsty Taylor as Susan's replacement as college librarian at the start of Trinity term. During the year we also welcomed, among others, David Haxell (head porter), Marta Novak (deputy catering services manager), Chris McCloskey (senior tutor's assistant), Lisa Driscoll (housekeeper) and Terry Stuart (general maintenance man). In addition to Susan, both Jim Coyle (maintenance manager), and Debbie Harper (sous chef) received their 15-year long service awards.

Looking ahead to the coming year, we will be welcoming the first cohort of undergraduates paying £9,000 fees. Oxford has cushioned this blow by offering a more generous package of fee waivers and bursaries for students from low income households than almost any other English university. When the Hertford undergraduate bursary is factored in on top, this college is a very attractive place to apply for prospective undergraduates both financial-

ly and academically. However, students need to navigate through all the complexities of the new regime in order to calculate their fees and living costs, net of waivers and bursaries, so we have provided additional guidance and support and now look forward to welcoming them to Hertford.

The new fee regime is expected to result in a small increase in the college's overall tuition income, but does not restore the level of four years ago either in absolute or real terms. The college will continue to show a substantial and growing deficit on its academic and residential operations as it invests to improve the student experience, underpins its commitment to the tutorial system and shoulders the ever growing burden of regulatory compliance. There are limits to the capacity of the conference and EFL business to continue to fund this deficit and so future investment is going to rely more heavily on the philanthropy of our alumni and others. Our fund raising efforts are being stepped up and more alumni than ever have been engaged in our goals and plans for the future.

So it can rain all day, but this will not detract from the feeling that the college is very much on the move and has achieved a lot this year that it can be proud of ■

Members' and Development Office news

Paul Dryden (Director of Development)
Anna Baskerville (Senior Development Officer)
Claire Blake (Development Officer)

Last year's letter from the Members' and Development Office began by running through all of the events that we held for old members during the course of the academic year. Nearly 800 Hertfordians came to our events in 2010-11; this year it is around 1,000. Looking through the list of these events it is interesting to see how the programme has grown over the past four years, and how many more people have been tempted to come back into college, take a train to London, or even fly to New York City.

There has been a strong academic focus this year, which has been neatly bracketed by the *Celebration of History at Hertford* held in September, and the first *Hertford London Lecture* in June. The first of these was held to launch publicly the Ellis Barnard History Fellowship Fund, and saw over 50 alumni return to Oxford to hear 12 young historians provide interesting summaries of their latest work and, more importantly, to gain a real feel for the quality of historical research that has been produced by those who have studied and worked here.

If September was about young historians at the start of their careers, June gave 83 guests the chance to hear someone with a strongly established reputation. Dr Christopher Tyerman delivered a brilliant lecture, "Crusading, our Contemporary?", in Willis Limited's wonderful auditorium in

"Over 50 alumni return[ed] to Oxford to hear 12 young historians provide interesting summaries of their latest work"

the city, and thanks to the generosity of the company, whose chairman is Rodney Baker-Bates (History, 1963), our guests were able to enjoy some excellent hospitality.

It is not just History that is being showcased; in April our editor, with Dr Emma Smith, hosted an English reunion to coincide with the Faculty's own event. Again, more than 50 people came to hear Dr Smith talk on "*Kissing the writer's arse*" – *early readers of Shakespeare's first folio*, as well as to have a convivial dinner between people who matriculated as many as 62 years apart.

"More than 50 people came to hear Dr Smith talk on 'Kissing the writer's arse' – early readers of Shakespeare's first folio"

At the time of going to press we are putting together the finishing touches for Hertford's first Economics Summit, due to be held on 28 September 2012. Again, this will focus on fundraising for the Roger Van Noorden Fellowship in Economics, where we have now secured £280,000 of the £800,000



needed to endow the post in perpetuity.

Until recently, the only things that brought many old members back into college were Gaudies, and this year we have held three of them for the first time. We have become increasingly concerned that some year groups have been left out relative to others, but by the end of this academic year everyone should be back in rough parity.

“The sound of 80 male voices in chapel was also impressive”

In September we hosted those who matriculated from 1282-1960. Despite this broad age range most who came were from the 1950s. None of us had dealt with a single-sex group at a Gaudy before, and we noted some interesting features. For the first time, we did not have to worry about who was married to, cohabiting with, divorced from or simply not speaking to another alumnus. The sound of 80 male voices in chapel was also impressive, as was the on-time attendance at breakfast on the Saturday, evincing a punctuality that seems to have vanished amongst more recent matriculands. Other things were more difficult, and thankfully we had several students and staff available to help; the Holywell Quad was not even a gleam in Bill Ferrar's eye when the youngest of the group had gone down, and it took a lot of explaining and directing to get everyone to their rooms. This small issue aside, it was a wonderful occasion and we have been overwhelmed by the charming letters of thanks that poured in.

In January, before the New Year was a week old, we held a Gaudy for the 1961-70 cohort. What amazed us was the strength of the response; normally we send out 450 invitations and expect about 80 to 90 acceptances. This time over one hundred and fifty old members from the 550 invited wanted to come despite the time of



London Drinks at Herbert Smith LLP
(photo: Greg Jennings)

year. Even though we were able to open the Old Hall in addition to the Hall we were not able to accommodate everybody who wished to come. We hope that this will be an exception and would encourage anyone who feels disappointed to arrange to come to one of our many other events with a group of friends. Please keep an eye on the events pages of the college website (www.hertford.ox.ac.uk/events) and the back page of *Hertford College News* for details of forthcoming events.

The final Gaudy of the year was the 1989-91 crowd. As the Principal, Director of Development and Senior Development Officer had only returned from the Far East that day we are relying on the word of those who attended to report that it was a very enjoyable event. For the first time we had a session on the current state of the college, given by the bursar, and this provoked some interesting debate.

Away from the college we have been busy. In November we held the London Drinks which were generously hosted by Ian Gatt QC and Nicky Gatt (both Law, 1981) at the offices of Herbert Smith. In March we held our first ever Singapore reception which was in turn kindly hosted by Bill Jamieson (Law, 1976) at Colin Ng and Partners followed by a reception at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club two days later (thanks to Alan Watt - PPE

1984 - and Vanessa Collingridge - Geography 1986). It was great to see so many old members, some of whom had never previously been to a Hertford event.

Finally, the United States is home to more than ten per cent of our number, and we were very glad to take part in the university's New York reunion in April. Mike Thorne (Physics, 1966) and Leila Shakour held a wonderful reception in their Manhattan apartment, the largest gathering overseas of Hertfordians in our history.

"It was great to see so many old members, some of whom had never previously been to a Hertford event"

Of course, as well as providing a full alumni programme, our main role is to raise money to support the college's investment in the future, supporting scholarship and maintaining our commitment to access on the basis of academic merit alone. We have three major projects under way at the moment. The first is the bursaries fund, which is heavily reliant on annual donations and support from those called in the telethon. This year we have noted a sharp decline in confidence amongst those to whom we have spoken, and this is a reflection of the global economic situation. We hope that those who are able to give will recognise the vital importance of the bursaries to those from less well-off backgrounds, and will wish to contribute towards the fund.

We have been active in securing funds for our two fellowship appeals. The first, the Ellis Barnard History Fellowship Fund now stands at a little over £600,000; just over half-way to our target of £1.2 million. This includes a gift of \$50,000 from Sara Miller McCune of SAGE publishing for which we are very grateful, as well as donations from a number of old members and other

friends. We have until 30 September 2013 to secure the remaining amount if we are to trigger the matched funding of £800,000 from the university's teaching fund.

With the Roger Van Noorden Economics Fellowship we have now secured £280,000 of our £800,000 target including a wonderful pledge of £100,000 over five years from one former PPE student. We are planning a number of events to build awareness of the need to endow this post, and also to recognise the very real desire of so many of his former students to create a permanent memorial to Roger.

We know that times are hard at the moment. Last year we secured a magnificent £834,764 in new donations or pledges to support the college. That was our best ever year for donations from living alumni. In the first ten months of this year we have only raised just over £500,000 so we have some way to go to beat last year's record. We are very grateful to everyone who has been able to give in whatever way they can afford.

Although we now have one of the busiest events programmes in Oxford, we are still behind most colleges when it comes to securing gifts from old members. We hope that when you see the positive results of your support you will feel able to give ever more generously in future to ensure that Hertford can retain its rightful place at the heart of the university.

When we meet old members all three of us in the development team find that we share a common bond: we want Hertford to thrive. It is always a pleasure to meet our alumni and we are looking forward to seeing even more of you over the next year, either at our events, or simply if you call in when you are next in Oxford; you are always welcome ■

The Junior Common Room

President: Rachel Pickering
Treasurer: Eamon Jubbawy
Secretary: Alexa Floyd



Rachel Pickering

A new year and a new committee. Since the handover in late December we have been busy keeping up all the amazing work of last year's exec and committee of reps, as well as focussing on new initiatives for the coming year. Fiona Johnston (Human Sciences, 2010) and Suhan Rajkumar (Jurisprudence, 2010), our welfare reps, have attended OUSU-run workshops on sexual consent and have of course been continuing with welfare teas – a highlight in any student's term time! We have also introduced 'EXECuTEA' every day in the JCR this term, for finalists and freshers sitting exams to enjoy a welcome cuppa and biscuits served by the exec.

“The JCR has produced a Hertford alternative prospectus (printed by The Guardian newspaper)”

Under the care of our access officer, Jamie Beacom (Mathematics, 2010), our ambassador scheme to schools is flourishing. As mentioned in the Principal's letter, the JCR has produced a Hertford alternative prospectus (printed by *The Guardian* newspaper), which is up as a pdf on the new-look college website, and is being dis-

tributed on each ambassador visit to schools and to all prospective applicants looking round college. Visits from schools have increased and Jamie is also co-ordinating an email mentoring programme between sixth form students and undergraduates. Natasha Rees (Archaeology and Anthropology, 2010), our academic affairs officer, and I have been busy co-ordinating student reviews of the various subjects studied at Hertford, including a survey of tutorial work feedback and of the practice of sitting the much beloved termly collections.

This term I have been particularly focussed on encouraging college participation in the “Reach Oxford” scholarship scheme, now agreed with Governing Body. This will give a student from a developing country a full scholarship to study at Hertford. The cost of the scholarship is met jointly by the JCR and college and it's wonderful that we have been able to work together in a scheme which shows our joint commitment to widening access.

Trinity term began with our annual summer ball, the “Cirque du Stag”, which was held in the university club and in an incredible top hat tent outside. The committee did an outstanding job, and the evening was filled with juggling, pizza from the Christ Church pizza man, a stag-shaped luge, fire breathing performances, a balloon artist and of course a silent disco. Hertford students have been doing their bit for the community too - we have had a Harry Potter themed formal which raised over £595 for Serian UK, and was a great success. Our Chemistry fellow Claire Vallance organised a Hertford team to run in the 10k Town and Gown, raising over £500 for the Muscular Dystrophy Campaign. It was wonderful to see all the common rooms coming together in an event; Claire has been talking of a swimming event, or maybe a triathlon for next year, so this may



SCR, MCR and JCR participants in this year's Town and Gown race

not be the end of our joint sporting feats.

As I write, we are just coming out of Trinity term 5th week blues. The rest of term promises to be fun-filled as finalists are starting to finish their exams, the sun has come out and - now that river levels have subsided - we can all enjoy well-earned punting picnics. To celebrate the Jubilee we are holding a college strawberries and cream picnic for all staff and students which promises to be a great event, as well as an opportunity to go OTT with bunting (if nothing else)! We also have our annual sports day organised by Ben Williams (English, 2010), our sports officer, in 7th week, with a bouncy castle, primary school-esque games events and a charity Pimm's stall.

The JCR has been as active as ever, with members involved in the rival a capella groups "Out of the Blue" and "In the Pink", numerous plays such as the acclaimed

production of *Court* in the Burton Taylor rooms (written by Christ Church undergraduate Hanzla MacDonald and produced by our very own treasurer Eamon Jubbaw - Economics and Management, 2010), and the weekly musical recitals held in the chapel co-ordinated by HCMS.

In other news, we have been actively engaging with college over issues such as the living wage campaign, the LGBTQ history month for which we raised the rainbow flag, college environmental standards, and measures to increase energy efficiency.

Reflecting on the words with which last year's JCR president finished his article, "optimism for the future", I believe that this message still stands for us today. We have achieved a great deal as a JCR in the last couple of terms and with our dynamism and enthusiasm the future is set to look even brighter ■



Hall decorated for the Jubilee

JCR Sports

Ben Williams
JCR Sports Officer



To reiterate the words of my predecessor, Charlotte Houston (Geography, 2009), from last year, “sport has gone from strength to strength” at Hertford. The JCR gym, now in its third year, continues to be used regularly. As the new crop of freshers arrive next Michaelmas, they will be greeted with a video gym induction in their first week and in three years’ time all JCR members will have been inducted to the gym, replacing the hassle of conducting face-to-face inductions and removing the difficulty of keeping track of inductees.

It is near-on impossible to give a full account of Hertford’s sporting endeavours, with over 50 university athletes at Hertford and many more involved in college sport. The latter continues to prosper, with women’s hockey taking off this term thanks to the work of Henrietta Davies (Human Sciences, 2011) and Charlotte Brown (PPE, 2011). Here is a glimpse into our sporting accomplishments over 2012-13.

“It is near-on impossible to give a full account of Hertford’s sporting endeavours”

As always, the boat club has had a fantastic year. The W1 boat achieved blades at Torpids, whilst M1 went down one, finishing tenth on the river. There have been many achievements in university rowing for Hertford students too, notably, Alexandra Dix (History, 2010) who was president of the university women’s boat



Hertford W1’s victory and blades, from left to right: Henrietta Davies (Human Sciences, 2011), Rebecca Stevens (Biochemistry, 2010), Elizabeth Fitzgerald (Geography, 2010), Genevieve Laurier (PPE, 2009), Vanessa Lehner (Human Sciences, 2009), Emma Sykes (Jurisprudence, 2009), Louise Bartelt (Human Sciences, 2010), Rhiannon Britt (Biochemistry, 2011), Imogen Beecroft (English, 2010) and coach, Kara Wirt.



W3 at Summer Eights, from right to left: Henry Fisher (cox) (Chemistry, 2006), Lucy Phillips (Geography, 2010), Imogen Beecroft (English, 2010), Fiona Johnston (Human Sciences, 2010), Madeleine Sava (Archaeology & Anthropology, 2010), Lisa Ciuffetti, Bailey Cone, Sophie McGurk (Geography, 2011), Lizzie Fitzgerald (Geography, 2010)



Gabriel Harris (Geography, 2009) front row, second from left, and captain Charlotte Houston (Geography, 2009) front row, second from right) in University Women's 1st team Lacrosse Varsity match

club (OUWBC) this year. Congratulations must go to Benedict Snodin (Chemistry, 2011) who rowed for Isis in the reserves boat race. Oxford won the race in the fastest reserves time ever, and the third fastest time including the blue boats. Congratulations also to Natalie McDaid (Chemistry, 2009) who rowed in, and won, her women's reserve race for Osiris.

However, the boat club have not been the only successful ones. Men's football has also done very well indeed, with the 1st XI narrowly missing out on promotion in the final game of the season. Men's rugby had a mixed year, but special mention must go to Adam Rheinberg (Mathematics, 2009) for his continued hard work, particularly for his help in the organisation of the annual Oku tournament, seeing Hertford finish second to a team of ex-blues.

Mixed lacrosse also had a successful season, winning the league in Michaelmas term. Under the strong leadership of

Miranda Essex (Geography, 2010) and Rhys Dalkin (Economics and Management, 2010), the mixed lacrosse team continues to dominate college sport, helped by an enthusiastic fresher injection into the team. Special mention must go to Charlotte Houston (captain of university women's lacrosse) and the huge Hertford contingent on the university lacrosse scene – Gabriel Harris (Geography, 2009), Anabel Walker (Geography, 2009), Miranda Essex, Laura Burnett (History, 2010), Tara Livesey (Economics and Management, 2010), Dawn Drear (Geography, 2011) and Chris Needham (Engineering, 2010).

Hertford also boasts a number of blues captains, with Madeleine Sava (Archaeology and Anthropology, 2010) captain and the 2012-13 president of the squash club, James Jurkiewicz (Engineering, 2010) captain of swimming, Ben Williams (English, 2010) captain and president of cricket, and Miranda Essex captain of mixed lacrosse.



Ben Williams (English 2010 and captain of Oxford University cricket team) playing for Warwickshire CCC 2nd XI



Oxford, captained by Hertford's Ben Williams, after winning the Varsity match in Trinity 2012

Hertford continues to impress on the university sport scene more generally, with William Dace (Medical Sciences, 2011) and Ben Girling (Chemistry, 2010) playing in the varsity winning rugby U21s side in Michaelmas, to name just one example.

“The fun and inclusive feel to Hertford sport remains ... and continues to unite us all”

Whilst some sides have struggled more than others this year, with the cricket team facing relegation, others, such as the pool, have had a wonderful year and finished league champions. The fun and inclusive feel to Hertford sport remains, regardless of result, and continues to unite us all: here's hoping for a strong fresher contingent next year.

I would like to thank all the sports captains for their continued hard work, dedication and organisation this year.

Thanks must also go to the groundsmen at the Marston sports ground for keeping the pitches in great condition – even with this terrible weather over the past few months. Thank you to all those leaving this year who have contributed a huge amount to Hertford sports over their time, particularly Charlotte Houston ■



Will Dace (Medical Sciences, 2011), kneeling, third from right, and Ben Girling (Chemistry, 2010), standing on far left turning sideways, after their Rugby U21s win at Twickenham

The Middle Common Room

President: Andrew Tickell
Secretary: Matthew Powell
Treasurer: Kristian Klausen



Andrew Tickell

2011-12 has been a fantastically busy academic year for Hertford Middle Common Room. This year, we were joined by just shy of a hundred new graduate students. The committee has worked hard to make Hertford a friendly, inclusive and stimulating place for its students to relax, socialise and study in. We have laid on around a hundred events for our members over the last three terms, ranging from a modest platter of complimentary cakes, nights of wine and conversation, to the lights, music and drama of the MCR's traditional matriculation ball, which transformed our dining hall into a war of colour and sound, to celebrate the incorporation of new members of our community.

The best traditions of the MCR continued uninterrupted this year, with a 1920s-themed evening in honour of Evelyn Waugh in Michaelmas term, giving way to our Burns night in Hilary. As a Scot, our annual celebration of Scotland's national poet proved a particular highlight for me. The haggis having been duly toasted and gingerly sampled, Erica Lombard (English DPhil, 2011) and her husband, Arlyn Culwick, performed a beautiful, luminescent, haunting rendition of

Burns' song "Ca' the Yowes", while the "Toast to the Lassies" was presented by Nike Dattani (Materials DPhil, 2009), who found himself suitably humbled by the acid and amusing riposte offered in Alex Huk's (PGCE, 2011) "Lassie's Reply".

The evening was rounded off by a vigorous ceilidh in the limited confines of the Octagon. Students from all four corners of the globe muddled in, linking arms and launching into unfamiliar dances, all gamely twirling in a world party in tartan. It was a marvellous image of international comity and conviviality, and a lovely evening fondly to be remembered. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Edwin Simpson (Engineering Science DPhil, 2010), Hertford MCR has continued to reach out across Oxford this year. Bread was broken with fellow graduate students from Lincoln, St John's, St Hugh's, Keble, Somerville, Magdalen and Trinity colleges, while we made a return to Cambridge, with visits paid to both Selwyn and Fitzwilliam in Trinity term.

"The soirées are emblematic of what Oxford does best"

One of the joys of conducting graduate research in Oxford is the informal, cross-disciplinary collegiality which characterises the MCR environment. While the opportunities for informal discussion are manifold, the breadth of intellectual enquiry Hertford's graduate students are engaged in is best represented by the academic soirées we have held throughout the year. The soirées are emblematic of what Oxford does best: breaking down narrow disciplinary boundaries, allowing graduate researchers and students to engage in critical, sociable and generous conversations about our research with an informed but non-specialist audience.

Rachael Whittle (English MSt, 2011) analysed the imagery of the game in the novels of Vladimir Nabokov, while I (Law DPhil, 2009) presented an aspect of my research on the admissibility decision-making of the European Court of Human Rights: “The forgotten cases of the European Court Rights, and how we forget them”. In Hilary term, Marketa Setinova (Sociology MSt, 2011) introduced her quantitative social research on changing perceptions of Roma people in the Czech Republic, while Sean Elias (Clinical Medicine DPhil, 2011) presented his cutting-edge efforts to develop an effective vaccine against malaria. Finally, in Trinity term, Rory Hill (Geography DPhil, 2011), presented a paper entitled “Making space for terror: A new geography of British food?”

As Trinity term ends, so too does my term of office. It has been my heartfelt pleasure and privilege to serve as MCR president, and I owe a great deal to the score of committed people in and outwith the MCR committee, who have generously given of themselves and of their time, to make Hertford MCR a vibrant and friendly community for all of its students ■



MCR Common Room, Octagon
(photo: © Timothy Soar)

Music

Olivia McDermott
HCMS President



It has been another busy and successful year for the music society and the past three terms have seen much merriment and music-making. This is thanks to the commitment of players, singers and committee members and their efforts have certainly paid dividends this year.

“The wind band went on to play carols at the Christmas markets and in OB Quad, much to the admiration of the passing public”

The highlight of Michaelmas term was the music society’s 80th anniversary concert, held in the college hall. The combined forces of the orchestra and choir were conducted by Andy Warnock (Music, 2010), in an impressive performance of Haydn’s *Harmoniemesse*. Amongst those in attendance was our patron, Sir Nicholas Jackson, whose continued support we are most grateful for. The concert also featured Hertford College wind band, which is going from strength to strength under the baton of Tom Sears (Physics, 2008). Their programme was varied, ranging from Holst to a Klezmer-style Christmas medley. The wind band went on to play carols at the Christmas markets and in OB Quad, much to the admiration of the passing public. Over just a few hours, £262 was raised for the Stroke Association. Michaelmas also saw the arrival of a new organ scholar, Edmund Whitehead (Music, 2011), who has greatly added to the musical life at Hertford in his first few terms.

The Hilary concert was a showcase of the works by Beethoven, with the orchestra jointly conducted by Andy Warnock and Edmund Whitehead. Once again, the wind band contributed, combining standard repertoire with Hertford favourite, *Don't Stop Believing*. Spring heralded the welcome return of Jazz and Cocktails, thanks especially to the hard work of Eleanor Sims (Biological Sciences, 2011) and Christopher James (Mathematics, 2009). A live band accompanied freshly made cocktails and Hall was filled with appreciative attendees from Hertford and beyond. Although a quieter term, Trinity has seen a successful lunchtime orchestra concert, with music by Debussy, Ravel and Rodrigo under the direction of Ed Whitehead, who now has sole conducting responsibility. Our orchestra continues to uphold its reputation as an inclusive ensemble performing to the highest standard.

The chapel choir continues to flourish, thanks to the dedication of both organ scholars and singers. They enjoyed a short tour to Brussels in December, singing in the cathedral of St Michael and St Gudula. Hilary term saw a rousing performance of Stanford's *Te Deum* for the Macbride Sermon, held in the college chapel. Also of note was a performance of Fauré's *Requiem* with chamber orchestra for All Souls Day, conducted by senior organ scholar Jennifer Law (Music, 2009), and the Advent, Christmas and Passiontide services. At the end of June, the choir left for a week's tour in Malta, for swimming, tanning and singing.

"The chapel choir continues to flourish"

The weekly lunchtime recital series remains an important part of the music society calendar and we've had a variety of performances by musicians from across

the university. Termly "Open Mic" nights in the bar, funded by the music society, have proved very popular; we support all music-making around college, whatever the genre. In March, the Hertford Bruckner Orchestra, conducted by Paul Coones, gave its annual concert at the university church, performing Bruckner's *Eighth Symphony*. Featuring an impressive array of Wagner tubas, it was well received by a large and appreciative audience.

"The weekly lunchtime recital series remains an important part of the music society calendar"

As we wave goodbye to familiar faces, a fresh committee has taken shape. Henrietta Davies (Human Sciences, 2011) takes on the role of orchestra manager, Alice Goldman (History and Modern Languages, 2011) is the new secretary, Leah Veronese-Clucas (English, 2011) has responsibility for publicity, Eleanor Sims (Biological Sciences, 2011) for entz and Finn Keane (Music, 2011) is the new treasurer. Next year promises to be equally busy; I look forward to reporting on the society's achievements in twelve months' time ■



Dr Ben Skipp (Lecturer in Music) and Dr Claire Vallance (senior member of HCMS and Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry) playing at the John Donne Event, March 2012 (photo: Philip Nash)

Subjects and research

Archaeology

Nick Barton writes – “The Easter vacation is always an exciting but particularly busy time for me as I prepare for excavations in North Africa. This year my research group undertook exploratory excavation work at Dar es-Soltane 1 cave on the Atlantic coast of Morocco near Rabat. This is a multi-layered site, composed of a 7.5 m deep sequence of cultural deposits, that presents special challenges for sampling and excavation. Previous work at the cave had suggested exceptional potential for well-preserved archaeological and fossil finds dating from the last Interglacial (125,000 years ago) to the Later Stone Age and Neolithic periods. The aim of this season’s work was to re-investigate each of these layers for archaeological finds and to obtain fresh samples for chronological and palaeo-environmental studies. Amongst the highlights of this year’s pre-

liminary work was the discovery of human remains from the Later Stone Age layers and a thick sequence of stacked hearths of Aterian age (late last interglacial) which contained lithic artefacts and exceptionally well-preserved organic remains, including the burnt bones of smaller vertebrates such as tortoise. Partly funded by the Calleva Foundation and Oxford University’s Fell Fund, the work was co-directed by Abdeljalil Bouzouggar of the Institut National des Sciences de l’Archéologie et du Patrimoine in Rabat (INSAP).

“Megafauna ... were highly valued due to their size and rarity, and were deliberately selected for inclusion in the human graves”

“In addition to fieldwork we are also actively engaged in the post-excavation study of finds from Taforalt Cave, in northern Morocco. One of our experts, Joanne Cooper (Natural History Museum), examined fossil birds and identified an unusually large bodied extinct bustard that will now be submitted for ancient DNA analysis to confirm identification (or possibly reveal a new species). One idea that we are currently exploring in relation to 12,500 year old layers with human burials is that megafauna - large bodied mammals and birds - were highly valued due to their size and rarity, and were deliberately selected for inclusion in the human graves. The work on the Late Stone Age cemetery is funded by the Leverhulme Trust and is being coordinated and directed by my colleague Louise Humphrey from the Natural History Museum, London. Some of our results were published this year in the *Journal of Human Evolution* (2012, volume 62: 261-273)” ■



Left: Section through the multiple hearth deposits at Dar es-Soltane 1 Cave. Bottom: Chris Ferguson (St Cross) excavating Aterian levels in Dar es-Soltane 1 Cave.

Photos: Ian Cartwright, with permission from the Institute of Archaeology



Biology

Martin Maiden writes – “Hertford Biology graduates continue to follow a range of career paths, with various relationships to their studies. A highlight this year was two of our final year students gaining entry to the highly competitive ‘Teach First’ programme. This programme, with its mission to “address educational disadvantage by transforming exceptional graduates into effective, inspirational teachers and leaders in all fields”, is very much in accordance with the college’s aims and objectives and we are delighted with the success of our students. They follow a number of other recent Hertford Biology graduates into the profession, including the current Hertford College Teach First Outreach Ambassador. Hertford Biology graduates also continue to contribute to other fields, with graduate entry medicine, academic, and commercial careers accounting for the remainder of our graduates over the past few years.

“Academically Biology continues to be strong: we undertook a modest expansion in numbers in 2011, matriculating six rather than the usual quota of four new students. This will be sustained at least for 2012, with three college scholarships awarded to biologists this year on the basis of examination performance. Our finalists this year were the first group to complete the new BA course in Biological Science. The five options in the FHS familiar to former students, with a choice of three in year two and two in year three, has been replaced with a number of ‘full choice’ modules. This, in addition to the rescheduling of the second-

“A highlight this year was two of our final year students gaining entry to the highly competitive ‘Teach First’ programme”



Life Sciences Schools Dinner – June 2012. Toby Braun (Lecturer in Biochemistry), Clive Hambler (Lecturer in Biological Sciences), Andrea Kastner, Sonali Patel (Human Sciences, 2009), Gabriella Byfield (Biological Sciences, 2009), Kate Durston (Biological Sciences, 2009), David Ford (Biological Sciences, 2009), Martin Maiden (Tutor in Biology), Talia Gileadi (Biochemistry, 2008), Adam Wise (Biochemistry, 2009), Alison Woollard (Tutor in Biochemistry), Peter Morten (Biochemistry, 2009), Vanessa Lehner (Human Sciences, 2009), Tomas Hinchcliffe (Biochemistry, 2009), Natasha Kertesz (Biochemistry, 2009)

year exams from the end to the beginning of Trinity term, gives students substantially more flexibility in the subjects that they study and has been generally well received.

“My research group continues to study the biology of infectious diseases, with an emphasis on public health, and particularly vaccination. My two main interests remain the meningococcus, a major cause of meningitis and septicaemia worldwide, and *Campylobacter*, the principal cause of bacterial gastroenteritis globally. Hertford students play an important role in this research: two of my current DPhil students are at the college, and a number of our undergraduates have undertaken their FHS projects or work experience in my laboratory. Indeed, this year one undergraduate has appeared as an author of one of the group’s publications, after undertaking work experience in the laboratory in their first summer vacation. I continue to extend my work in Africa: I’m part of the MenAfriCar consortium, which is studying the impact of the new sero-

group A meningococcal vaccine in Africa; I'm delivering another Wellcome Trust Advanced training course in clinical microbiology at the Malawi-Liverpool- Wellcome Trust Programme (MLW) in Blantyre, Malawi; and I'm also chair of the MLW Independent Scientific Advisory Board" ■



Darwin Dinner 2012. Left to right: Gabriella Byfield (Biology, 2009), Martin Maiden (Tutor in Biology), David Ford (Biology, 2009), and Kate Durston (Biology, 2009)

Engineering

Tony Wilson writes - "My company, Aurox Ltd, is a spin-out from the university's Engineering Department and designs and manufactures novel equipment for optical microscopy. It has just won a Queen's Award for Enterprise. The judges noted that its latest products are particularly useful in applications in the life sciences since they make it possible to achieve 'high-resolution, artifact-free images of dynamic processes...with high light efficiency'. Aurox's innovative technology is a great improvement on laser-based systems of the past, and the new equipment meets a growing market need both in the bio-sciences and further afield" ■

English

Charlotte Brewer writes - "Another stellar year for Hertford English: once more, six of our seven finalists have landed firsts - and our seventh came right at the top of the 2.1 list. We are so pleased and proud when our students do well like this. But whatever the degree results, what is most rewarding about this job is the to and fro of tutorial and class discussion and the pleasure of reading essays that take off down unexpected paths - along with watching our students stretch themselves intellectually over their three years, often in ways we would never have predicted. We held our first English reunion in April and this was a high point of the year, with fifty of you coming back for a talk by Emma followed by a convivial dinner, and at least half as many again e-mailing us to tell us what you're up to. The first occasion of many, we hope.

"What is most rewarding about this job is the to and fro of tutorial and class discussion and the pleasure of reading essays that take off down unexpected paths"

"This year I've continued working on various research projects on the *OED* and been editing a collection of essays on recent developments in Middle English studies. I've also been in dialogue with Oxford University Press over a series of changes they have introduced to the online version of the *OED*, which have made it much harder than in the past to get at previous versions of this great historical dictionary. What the Victorian and Edwardian dictionary-makers thought about language - which words they chose to include in the *OED* and how they defined them - is just as interesting

as cutting edge lexicographical scholarship today, since it tells you about the history of attitudes to words and culture. I've articles published or in proof on the record of female authors in the *OED*, on Johnson's Dictionary, on Shakespeare's vocabulary, and on twentieth-century Oxford lexicography, and I've given papers on my research at conferences in Chicago and Jena."

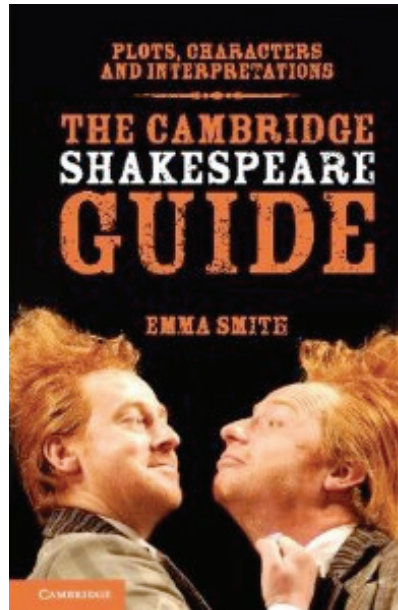
"High points were a question on Radio 4's News Quiz and a letter in Private Eye, as well as a thundering denunciation of our findings by a senior academic: time will tell who is more right"

Emma Smith writes – "This year I've published a new edition of early modern revenge plays for Penguin and *The Cambridge Shakespeare Guide*, as well as a journal article on *Hamlet* and consumer culture and an essay on Thomas Middleton. This last piece led to some new work on Thomas Middleton as a collaborator with Shakespeare, and Laurie Maguire of Magdalen and I published an article suggesting that certain anomalous features about *All's Well that Ends Well* might become clearer if the play were jointly authored. The response to this was much more extensive than anticipated, with lots of press interest (high points were a question on Radio 4's *News Quiz* and a letter in *Private Eye*), as well as a thundering denunciation of our findings by a senior academic: time will tell who is more right.

"I have given papers on my ongoing research on the *First Folio* and on early modern drama in print and performance at the Globe theatre, the British Museum, the English and Media Centre's A Level Conference, Wheatley Park School, Oxford's first BardFest, and the University of Kent, as well as at conferences in Bos-

"My lecture series on iTunesU has expanded, and I've been surprised and gratified by emails in response from all over the world"

ton, Reading and Oxford. I was honoured to speak at our first Hertford English reunion in April. I was a competitor in a Shakespearean characters balloon debate organised by Blackwell's bookshop (perhaps fat Falstaff was a difficult sell). My lecture series on iTunesU has expanded, and I've been surprised and gratified by emails in response from all over the world. It has certainly made me feel humbler about the idea of a global Shakespeare" ■



Human Sciences

Clive Hambler writes – “It is great news to report that Hertford will now normally take three Human Sciences students per year, starting this October. Although we previously took three students fairly regularly, in recent years the numbers became capped by the important commitment to college rooms for all undergraduates. With changes in the student numbers in other subjects, we have been able to expand. This decision was also facilitated by the outstandingly strong performance in finals in the last decade and more - so thanks to our alumni for that! Moreover, some other colleges have also increased numbers in the subject, which is thriving. The course is seemingly forever expanding, and includes new core Human Ecology content in conservation.

“Hertford will now normally take three Human Sciences students per year, starting this October”

“My research has continued when possible, mostly on how to achieve limestone grassland restoration from ex-arable land. However, when not teaching or doing administration, most of this year has been spent on very intensive writing, complet-



The grassland restoration grazing experiment in Wytham Woods which has kept Clive busy.

ing the second edition of my textbook, *Conservation*, to be published early in 2013. This edition is co-authored with Dr Susan Canney, a colleague in the Zoology Department and a former Associate Member of Hertford SCR: some of you may remember being interviewed by her. It includes a much more substantive element on the social sciences and sustainability, and, in line with my usual comment on essays, it gives lots more references!” ■

Mathematics

Alan Lauder writes – “The Hertford mathematicians scored remarkable successes in both Moderations and Schools last summer, with two-thirds making the first class and the remainder all landing among the upper seconds. Professor Alday and I greatly enjoyed basking in the reflected glory and we do hope it will set the standard for the years to come.

“My former colleague Dr Day and predecessor Dr Steer both shared my delight in learning of the donation of a copy of Newton’s *Principia* to the college from a mathematics alumnus. This lovely book complements perfectly our collection of early mathematical and astronomical works, reflecting the long tradition of mathematics at Hertford.

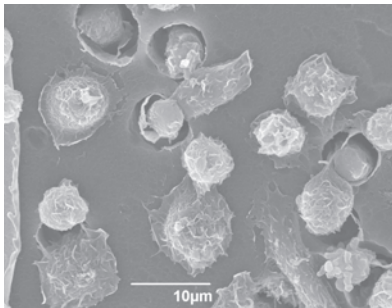
“Turning to my own research, I continue to labour away quietly on elliptic curves and modular forms - as I grow older I get more and more pleasure from this, and have come to appreciate just how relaxing doing mathematics is. I hope also that my mathematical readers have recovered from the trauma of finals, and find some time to enjoy mathematics in their work or at home” ■

Medicine, Physiology and Anatomy

David Greaves writes – “My laboratory studies the basic cell and molecular biology of inflammation, which is the natural response of our tissues to infection or injury. Acute inflammatory responses are nearly always protective but chronic inflammatory responses lie at the heart of a wide range of human diseases including asthma, arthritis, heart attacks and strokes. We seek to understand how the inflammatory response is regulated in order to identify novel targets for the development of new anti-inflammatory drugs.

“We have patented these novel compounds and are seeking partners in the pharmaceutical and biotech sector to help us develop this exciting technology”

“In collaboration with colleagues in the Department of Chemistry, Ivy Christou, a graduate student funded by the British Heart Foundation, has identified a novel series of chemical compounds that have potent



Scanning EM image of the underside of a filter in an ECIS Chemotaxis experiment using murine macrophages and the CC chemokine CCL5 (photo: Dr Asif Iqbal & Mike Shaw).

anti-inflammatory activity. We have patented these novel compounds and we are seeking partners in the pharmaceutical and biotech sector to help us develop this exciting technology. Work in my laboratory is now focussed on identifying exactly how these novel molecules are able to reduce recruitment of inflammatory cells, called monocytes, to sites of inflammation. As part of these studies we have developed a new technique to measure directed migration of inflammatory cells in a real time assay.

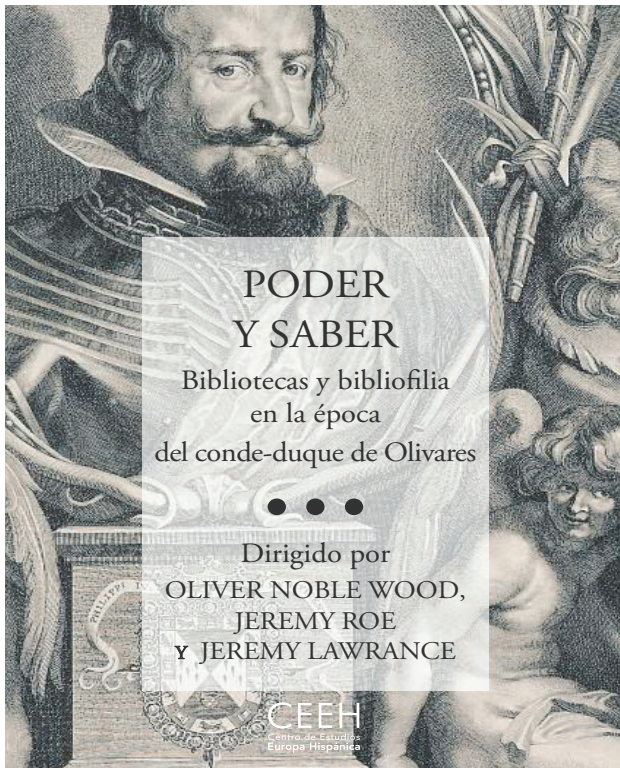
“Research from my group has been published in peer-reviewed journals including the *Journal of Innate Immunity*, *Arteriosclerosis Thrombosis and Vascular Biology*, and the *European Journal of Immunology*. In addition to giving lectures and tutorials in Oxford, I was invited to give seminars on my research work in Imperial College London and at an international meeting in Milan.”

Kay Davies writes – “My news is that I have been awarded Honorary Membership of the Genetics Society (*as noted in the Principal’s letter above – Ed.*). I am also excited about a recently funded grant on mental health. I was a co-applicant on a recent award from the Wellcome Trust to create a Sleep and Circadian Neuroscience Institute (SCNi) for Mental Health at Oxford. This is led by Russell Foster in Ophthalmology and involves the department of Psychiatry and Experimental Psychology and as well as my own department. The work is based on the observation that sleep patterns are abnormal in schizophrenia patients. We hope that our studies will identify new paradigms for treatment. Sleep abnormalities are also common in Parkinsons disease and Alzheimers disease so we intend to expand our work to study these disorders as well” ■

Modern Languages

Oliver Noble Wood writes – “In October 2011, I completed a 42-month project sponsored by the Arts & Humanities Research Council on the library of the Count-Duke of Olivares, first minister to Philip IV of Spain from 1621 to 1643. Having run conferences in Nottingham (2008), Madrid (2009), and New York (2010), my collaborators and I are now in the process of disseminating our findings. The first of three proposed volumes was published in Madrid last summer; the second will come out later this year, with the third following in mid-2013. This year

I have also completed a co-edited volume on the Baroque poet Góngora and have begun a new project on the circulation and influence of illustrated editions of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* in Europe between 1480 and 1700. In March I spent three days at the University of Hartford, CT, where I gave a lecture on still-life painting in the Golden Age of Spain. The next academic year is already looking busy, with conference papers in Nottingham, Cork, and Dusseldorf in November/December 2012 and the annual conference of the Association of Hispanists of Great Britain & Ireland in March 2013 (the first time Oxford will have hosted the event for over 30 years).”



Dr Oliver Noble Wood's recent publication

Claire Williams writes - “From October 2012, Hertford will offer Portuguese as one of its modern languages. Portuguese has been taught at Oxford since 1933 and the Portuguese sub-faculty is currently the only independent department of Portuguese in the UK. Most students at Oxford study Portuguese *ab initio*, either in combination with another language (typically French or Spanish) or as part of a Joint Schools degree with English, History, Linguistics or Philosophy. From the second year on, students can choose to specialize in either European or Brazilian Portuguese. They can also choose from a wide variety of non-language papers, with subjects ranging from medieval *cantigas* and Renaissance accounts of the Discoveries, to the great novels of the late nineteenth century and contemporary Brazilian cinema. Students will be able to study not only canonical Portuguese writers (e.g. Camões, Pessoa, and Saramago), but also works by writers from other Lusophone countries such as Brazil, Angola, and Mozambique (e.g. Machado de Assis, Lispector, and Mia Couto). My own research focuses on contemporary Brazilian literature and women’s writing from the Lusophone world. Every year, I organize ‘Brazil Week’, a week of cultural events bringing together students and staff from across the university and beyond. For more information, please contact claire.williams@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk.”

Kevin Hilliard writes – “I published a piece on the German poet Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim (1719-1803), who in his long life was a friend and patron to many younger writers. A volume of Gleim’s work in the Taylorian Library, originally owned by one of his disciples, the now quite obscure Johann Jakob Ihlee (1762-1827), has a handwritten poetic tribute to Gleim inscribed on the end paper.



This year’s finalists in front of the youth hostel in Frankfurt: Szymon Pozimski, Samuel Smith (St Peter’s) and Sophie Wingate (Languages, 2008)

My article publishes the poem for the first time and comments on the significance of Gleim’s writings for the younger generation. It is always pleasing to unearth a hitherto unknown work, however brief (this poem is a mere six lines long). And in its modest way it, too, helps to shed light on the literary culture of the age.

“Meanwhile, the Germanists at Hertford and St Peter’s are thriving. The 2012 reading week took us to Frankfurt, for the second year running. The chief advantage over other possible destinations is the well-located youth hostel. It looks out over the Main river, with its traffic of barges on the Rhine-Danube route. Further along the embankment are the main museums and galleries – nine of them, one after the other. The highlight is the newly expanded Städel art gallery. On the other side of the river is what remains of the old town. All of the sights are within easy walking distance. Other cities of note – Wiesbaden, Mainz, Darmstadt – are half an hour away by train.

“We studied hard in the morning and early part of the afternoon, tackling works by Wieland, Tieck, Novalis, Hoffmann, Büchner and Stifter. In our free time, we saw an intriguing adaptation of Büchner’s harrow-

ing play *Woyzeck* in a small ‘off-Broadway’ theatre. The nearest *Gasthaus* turned out to serve Uzbek food, and since, as we were informed, it was the Uzbek national holiday, we naturally took our chance to sample *plov* and *lagman*. A visit to Darmstadt for a less successful updating of Hoffmann’s *Sandman* was redeemed by some good Turkish cuisine. To rebalance our culinary experience, we also ate the local delicacies, including *Handkäse mit Musik*. Wikipedia will tell the uninitiated what this is. On the literary side, there was the obligatory tour of Goethe’s birthplace, now a museum; and, in Darmstadt, a visit to the small team editing the works of Goethe’s friend Johann Heinrich Merck (see the last year’s subject news). It was an excellent week all round, even if, by the end of it, I had lost my voice and was reduced to something between a croak and a whisper” ■

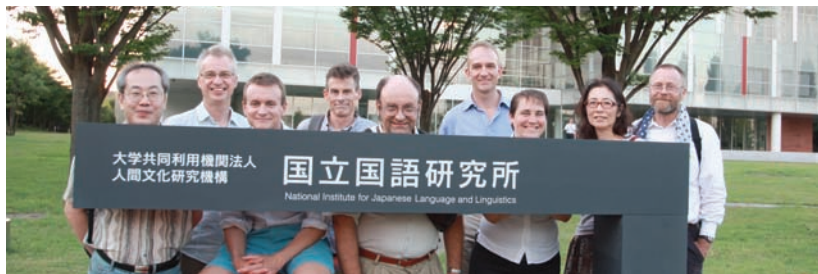
Oriental Studies

Bjarke Frellesvig writes – “In 2011-2012, I had a combination of sabbatical leave and teaching relief and was able to spend more time than in the previous past years on my research-related work. I am in Ja-

pan as I write this and have been here since the beginning of March 2012 (staying until the end of August) as a visiting professor at the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) in Tachikawa on the outskirts of Tokyo. Here I work with colleagues on several projects, principally the large AHCR-funded project on pre-modern syntax which I am directing (see <http://vsarpj.orinst.ox.ac.uk/>). I’m also preparing a joint workshop with colleagues at the NINJAL about our project which will take place in late July 2012 and which will be open to the public.

“After a quite competitive two-stage process, our application was successful and our project is now one of the British Academy’s Research Projects”

“As part of the project we are constructing an annotated, digital corpus of early Japanese texts (from the eighth century) and in order to maintain and expand this part of our work I last year made an application to the British Academy for a larger project, called *The Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese Texts*, to be adopted as an Academy Research Project. After a quite competitive two-stage process, our application



Bjarke Frellesvig and colleagues outside NINJAL. From left: Akira Watanabe (Tokyo University), Peter Sells (York University), Dan Trott (Oxford DPhil student, Hertford Japanese, 2003), John Whitman (NINJAL and Cornell), Alexander Vovin (Hawaii), Bjarke Frellesvig (Tutor in Oriental Studies, Hertford), Kerri Russell (Oxford, postdoc), Yuko Yanagida (Tsukuba University), Stephen Horn (Oxford, postdoc)

was successful and our project is now one of the British Academy's Research Projects. This recognition reflects 'kitemarking [by the BA] of academic excellence to major infrastructural projects or research facilities, intended to produce fundamental works of scholarship, in most cases for the use of a variety of disciplines'. We are obviously very pleased with that.

"When I return to Oxford from Japan, I am set to become Chair of the Oriental Studies Faculty Board for the next three years"

"Over the past year, our research team has presented results from the project at several large international conferences, starting with the 13th Conference of the European for Japanese Studies (EAJS) which was held in Tallinn, and later at a workshop in the 20th International Conference on Historical Linguistics (ICHL), a large triennial conference which this time took place in July 2011 at the National Ethnographic Museum in Osaka, Japan, and at the Workshop on Altaic Formal Linguistics (WAFL) in Stuttgart in May 2012. I was invited to give a plenary lecture at the ICHL in Osaka and other invited lectures over the past academic year included Zurich, Newcastle, York, Osaka and Tohoku universities, and a public lecture here at the NINJAL in May 2012.

"All this has added a little to my administrative work, but nothing compared to what will happen when I return to Oxford from Japan, as I am set to become Chair of the Oriental Studies Faculty Board for the next three years. During that period I will not be able to teach much, but I will remain fully involved with the college and particularly with our undergraduates in Oriental Studies.

"Finally, I would like to mention a pub-

lication with a strong Hertford connection: my Hertford colleague, our fellow in Korean, Dr Jieun Kiaer, my former doctoral student at Hertford, Dr Janick Wrona, and I together published an edited book called *Studies in Japanese and Korean Linguistics* in the late spring of 2012. My own chapter in the book is called 'Chronological layering in pre-Old Japanese and proto-Japanese verb inflection' ■

Physics

Sam Henry writes – "Although astroparticle physics is my main interest, it's easy to get distracted by other interesting projects. Last year I worked on a joint project with geophysicists from the University of Avignon to see if we could use the magnetometer I had built for the neutron EDM experiment, to track the flow of underground water. This led to a very pleasant four weeks at a laboratory in Provence, monitoring magnetic fields in underground tunnels. The results, while promising, are still inconclusive, meriting another trip this year. Back in Oxford we have been working on plans for the EDELWEISS and EURECA dark matter searches; and seeking funding to continue UK research in this field - a challenge as so much of the limited funding for particle physics is tied up with bigger projects like the LHC. I also put together plans for an exciting project with see3d.co.uk to produce a series of 3D animated films promoting astroparticle physics to a young audience - also still seeking funding" ■

Hertford Record

Candidates for matriculation: Academic Year 2011-12

Adams, Thomas
Aggleton, Jessye
Agius, Katie
Angle, Pamela
Arbiter, Anna
Baker, Hugh
Bansal, Shivali
Barhey, Rajkiran
Barker, Nicholas
Barnard, Samuel
Baust, Sebastian
Bergin, Tabatha
Bevan, Sarah
Bibby, William
Bird, Jessica
Bladen, Tobias
Bley, Griffiths Eleanor
Bolton, Thomas
Bratcher, Holly
Britt, Rhiannon
Brown, Charlotte
Butt, Eleanor
Chan, Evelyn
Chauhan, Aneesha
Chawner, James
Cherrih, Lila
Clarke, Stephanie
Cleary, Christopher
Cochrane, George
Connolly, Kate
Cook, Georgia
Coonjobeeharry, Jaymee
Cooper, Sophie
Cotton, Natalia
Cowing, Nicole
Cuk, Tilen
Dace, William
Dahlmeyer Jr, Joseph
Davies, Henrietta
Diaby, Mohamed
Dickson, Andrew
Dolgoy, Rebecca
Drean, Dawn
Duff, Aoife
Dunlop, Siobhan
Duran, Rustu
Featherston, Georgina
Fenner, Claire
Feyer, Jennifer
Fielden, Stephen
Fitt, Charlotte
Fleming, Joshua
Fleming, Thomas
Fong, Chee Hoe
Foord, Richard
Freeman, Stefan
French, Margot
Gandhi, Oktoviano
Gatt, Lucy
Gaub, Alexander
Goldman, Alice
Graham, Rory
Gribaudo, Timothy
Guegantou, Solenn
Hardie-Forsyth, Alexander
Harrold, Caroline
Haylor, Eloise
Hildersley, Catherine
Hill, Rory
Hingley, Eleanor
Holmes, Zoe
Honan, Stephen
Huang, Xinyue
Hudson, Jessica
Hughes, Christopher
Hughes, Pascale Clair
Hunter, Sarah
Ingham, Joshua
Izzard, Georgina
Jackson, Harry
Jacznikowska-McGirr, Stephanie
Jeffery, Emily
Jeong, Eunjin
Jones, Christopher
Jones, Malachi

Hertford record: Candidates for matriculation

Jones, Rio	Proctor, Michael
Jovicic, Andrej	Pybus, Matthew
Kandaswamy Srinivasan, Anbarasu	Qamar, Antonia
Kang, Alethia	Qureshi, Farah
Keane, Finn	Reeks, Charlotte
Kennedy, Michael	Rhodes, Alice
Kinsella, Kelly	Robinson, Alison
Knight, Adam	Rodger, Sophie
Krishna, Manasvini	Rohde, Nora
Latinwo, Dara	Schuck, Stella
Law, Eleanor	Schwarz, Jenna
Lee, Alexander	Senina, Tatsiana
Lee, Ronald	Setinova, Marketa
Lekvall, Ebba	Shaw, Rebecca
Levinkind, Emma	Sheikh, Mohamed Omer
Li, Rebecca	Shetty, Shravan
Liu, Chong	Shigemoto, Yuki
Lombard, Erica	Sims, Eleanor
Maffulli, Roberto	Smith, Adam
McGurk, Sophie	Smith, Ruth
McIntyre, Anna	Sowa, Jakub Krzysztow
McLoughlin, Finbar	Spooner, Helen
McMahon, Alice	Sripatanasakul, Lita
Meng, Jianhua	Stuart, Emma
Mills, Christopher	Sun, Yanbing
Monk, Alexander	Tabram, Bethan
Morris, Toby	Tan, Nicholas
Moser, Anna	Taylor, Brittany
Movsisyan, Levon	Taylor, Joseph
Mueller, Sebastian	Thierfelder, Christian
Murgatroyd, Louise	Thuillier, Mark
Murphy, William	Tierney, Emma
Ng, Nicholas Wai Lok	Tilbury, James
Nicklin, Gabriel	Troussard, Sophie
Noons, Harriet-Rose	Turner, Rachel
Nurani, Abrar	Ullrich, Leila Selena
Owens, Amy	Unur, Murat
Owens, Rhys	Veronese-Clucas, Leah
Parikh, Siddharth	Walters, Hannah
Patel, Bhavin	Walters, Roland
Pearce, Madison	Wang, Zijun
Phelan, Thomas	Warren, Tristram
Phillips, Nathalie	Watanabe, Masanori
Pipitone, Federico Alessandra	Webb, Simone
Prior, Dennis	Weber, Nicolas

Hertford record: Undergraduate examination results

Whitehead, Edmund
 Whittle, Rachael Lucy
 Williams, Jennifer
 Williams, Martha
 Wimalarathna, Helen
 Winfield, Hannah
 Wood, Emma
 Wriedt, Vera
 Xu, Connie
 Yap, Holson
 Zhang, Joy Yue
 Zhang, Yue

*EMBA students matriculated through the
 Saïd Business School (Jan 2012)*

McKnight, Brian
 Rorich, Pieter

Undergraduate examination results: Finals 2012

<i>Archaeology & Anthropology</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Dowley, India	2.1
3	Flynn, Sophie	2.1
3	Young, Alice	2.1

<i>Biochemistry</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
4	Gileadi, Talia	2.1
4	Smith, Nicholas	2.1

<i>Biology</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Byfield, Gabriella	2.1
3	Durston, Katherine	2.1
3	Ford, David	2.1

Chemistry

<i>Year</i>		
4	Acar, Georgina	2.2
4	Beckett, Jonathan	2.2
4	Cornwell, Matthew	1st
4	Datta, Angelica	1st
4	Smith, Thomas	2.1

Earth Sciences

<i>Year</i>		
4	Ashcroft, Helen	2.1
4	Gooder, Robert	1st
4	Rhodes, Felicity	2.2
4	Wilding-Steele, Joseph	2.1

Economics & Management

<i>Year</i>		
3	Avory, Hannah	2.2
3	de Hoop, Josef	2.1
3	Eyland, Lauren	2.1
3	Flood, Michael	2.1
3	Hamada, Jennifer	2.1
3	Mullins, Alex	2.2
3	Salonen, Markus	1st
3	Thakrar, Anish	1st

Engineering

<i>Year</i>		
4	Gledhill, Robert	1st
4	Kelly, Sarah	2.1
4	Lynn, Richard	2.2
4	Selley, Grace	2.1

EEM

<i>Year</i>		
4	Schwan, Jonas	1st

English

<i>Year</i>		
3	Asquith, Isabel	1st
3	Boyle, Simon	1st
3	Kemp, Nicholas	1st
3	Lee, Nicholas	1st
3	Orwell, Sophie	1st
3	Riding, Dominic	1st
3	Smith, Celia	2.1

Hertford record: Undergraduate examination results

<i>Geography</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Ackers, Sophie	2.1
3	Butcher, Natasha	2.1
3	Fox, Charlotte	2.1
3	Gervais, Rachel	2.1
3	Harris, Gabriel	1st
3	Houston, Charlotte	1st
3	Jackson, Lara	2.1
3	Moore, Kirstie	2.1
3	Morris, Alexander	2.1
3	Sumaria, Amy	2.1
3	Tarpey, Juliana	2.1
3	Walker, Annabel	2.1

<i>History</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Arciszewska, Bryony	2.1
3	Arnold-Forster, Agnes	2.1
3	Barker, Charles	2.1
3	Farrell, Dominic	1st
3	Lester, James	2.1
3	McGoff, Rachel	2.1
3	Moore, Hannah	2.1
3	Neoh, Steven	2.1
3	Parker, Daniel	2.2
3	Slater, Ben	2.1
3	Weinberg, James	2.1
3	Winslett, Richard	2.1

<i>History & Modern Languages</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
4	Cowan, Amy	1st

<i>Human Sciences</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Lehner, Vanessa	1st
3	Patel, Sonali	2.1

<i>Law</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Hazell, Alexandra	2.1
3	Seaton, Susanne	2.1
3	Sonam, Maria	2.1

3	Sykes, Alice	2.1
3	Ward, Jonathan	2.1
3	Wright, Hannah	1st

Law with Law studies in Europe

<i>Year</i>		
4	Birch, Anne	1st
4	Shah, Chandni	2.1

Mathematics

<i>Year</i>		
4	Davies, Emma	1st
4	Yang, Xinbin	2.1

Medicine

<i>Year</i>		
3	Fox, Katherine	2.1
3	Granger, Luke	2.1
3	Lavelli, Grace	2.1
3	Segall, Emma-Tina	2.1
3	Slaney, Alexander	2.1

Modern Languages

<i>Year</i>		
4	Easton, Flora	2.1
4	Randall, Harriet	2.1
4	Rowe, Emily	2.1
4	Wingate, Sophie	2.1

Music

<i>Year</i>		
3	Goodson, Benjamin	2.1
3	Hopper, Alison	2.1
3	Law, Jennifer	2.1

Oriental Studies

<i>Year</i>		
5	Kim, Sung Min	2.2
5	Maxfield, Nicholas	2.1
5	Millichip, Daniel	1st

Philosophy & Modern Languages

<i>Year</i>		
4	Rogers, Jack	2.1

Hertford record: Undergraduate examination results

<i>PPE</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Bishop, Sylvia	1st
3	Brooks, Victoria	2.1
3	Laurier, Genevieve	2.1
3	Tyndall, Adam	2.1
3	Walker, Camilla	2.1

<i>Physics</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Ahmed, Fayaz	2.2
4	Barter, Edmund	2.1
4	Brambleby, Jamie	1st
4	Phillips, Joe	2.1
4	Sears, Thomas	2.1
4	Wright, Samuel	2.2

<i>Physics & Philosophy</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
4	Bavcic, Mak	2.1

<i>Physiological Sciences</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
3	Dowse, Laila	2.1

Undergraduate examination results: First Public Exams 2012

<i>Archaeology & Anthropology</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Aggleton, Jessye	2nd
1	Izzard, Georgina	2nd
1	Reeks, Charlotte	2nd
1	Shaw, Rebecca	2nd

<i>Biochemistry</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Britt, Rhiannon	Pass
1	Cook, Georgia	Pass
1	Walters, Hannah	Pass

<i>Biology</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Featherston, Georgia	2nd
1	Harrold, Caroline	2nd
1	Jacznikowska-McGirr, Stephanie	2nd
1	Sims, Eleanor	2nd
1	Turner, Rachel	2nd

<i>Chemistry</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Coonjebcherry, Jaymee	Dist
1	Fielden, Stephen	Dist
1	Kennedy, Michael	Dist
1	Lee, Alexander	Pass
1	Sheehan Pundyke, Orla	Pass
1	Sowa, Jakub	Dist

<i>Economics and Management</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Barker, Nicholas	Pass
1	Jovicic, Andrej	Pass
1	Latinwo, Dara	Dist
1	Patel, Bhavin	Dist
1	Schuck, Stella	Dist
1	Unur, Murat	Dist
1	Zhang, Joy	Pass

<i>Engineering</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Cochrane, George	Pass
1	Hildersley, Catherine	Pass
1	Hughes, Christopher	Pass
1	Noons, Harriet-Rose	Pass
1	Pybus, Matthew	Pass
1	Smith, Ruth	Pass

<i>EEM</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Ng, Nicholas	Dist

<i>English</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Bird, Jessica	Pass
1	Dunlop, Siobhan	Pass

Hertford record: Undergraduate examination results

1	Foord, Richard	Pass
1	Hingley, Eleanor	Dist
1	Hughes, Pascale	Pass
1	Rhodes, Alice	Pass
1	Veronese-Clucas, Leah	Pass
1	Walters, Roland	Pass

Geography

<i>Year</i>		
1	Agius, Katie	Pass
1	Drean, Dawn	Pass
1	Fenner, Claire	Dist
1	Haylor, Eloise	Pass
1	Law, Eleanor	Pass
1	Levinkind, Emma	Dist
1	McGurk, Sophie	Pass
1	Monk, Alexander	Dist
1	Morris, Toby	Dist
1	Spooner, Helen	Dist
1	Williams, Jennifer	Pass
1	Wood, Emma	Dist

History

<i>Year</i>		
1	Bley Griffiths, Eleanor	Pass
1	Cherrih, Lila	Pass
1	Cleary, Christopher	Pass
1	French, Margot	Pass
1	McLoughlin, Finbar	Pass
1	Murgatroyd, Louise	Pass
1	Owens, Rhys	Pass
1	Tabram, Bethan	Pass
1	Winfield, Hannah	Pass

History and Modern Languages

<i>Year</i>		
1	Goldman, Alice	Pass
1	Owens, Amy	Pass

History and Politics

<i>Year</i>		
1	Fleming, Thomas	Pass
1	Jones, Rio	Pass

Human Sciences

<i>Year</i>		
1	Davies, Henrietta	Pass
1	Duff, Aoife	Pass

Law

<i>Year</i>		
1	Barhey, Rajkiran	Pass
1	Bergin, Tabatha	Pass
1	Gatt, Lucy	Pass
1	Hudson, Jessica	Pass
1	McIntyre, Anna	Pass
1	Robinson, Alison	Pass

Law with Law Studies in Europe

<i>Year</i>		
1	Cooper, Sophie	Pass

Mathematics

<i>Year</i>		
1	Adams, Thomas	1st
1	Chawner, James	2nd
1	Phelan, Thomas	2nd
1	Qamar, Antonia	2nd
1	Sheikh Mohamed, Omer	2nd

Medicine

<i>Year</i>		
1	Chauhan, Aneesha	Dist
1	Cotton, Natalia	Pass
1	Dace, William	Pass
1	Li, Rebecca	Pass
1	Watanabe, Masanori	Pass

Modern Languages

<i>Year</i>		
1	Connolly, Kate	Pass
1	Jeffery, Emily	Pass
1	McMahon, Alice	Pass
1	Tierney, Emma	Pass
1	Williams, Martha	Pass

Music

<i>Year</i>		
1	Keane, Finn	1st
1	Whitehead, Edmund	2nd

Hertford record: Scholarships and prizes

<i>Oriental Studies</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Bevan, Sarah	Dist
1	Bladen, Tobias	Dist
1	Fitt, Charlotte	Dist
1	Knight, Adam	Pass
1	Nicklin, Gabriel	Pass

<i>PPE</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Brown, Charlotte	Pass
1	Dickson, Andrew	Pass
1	Fleming, Joshua	Pass
1	Freeman, Stefan	Pass
1	Guegantou, Solenn	Pass
1	Nurani, Abrar	Pass
1	Webb, Simone	Dist
1	Wriedt, Vera	Pass

<i>Physics</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Baker, Hugh	Dist
1	Bolton, Thomas	Pass
1	Clarke, Stephanie	Pass
1	Gandhi, Oktoviano	Pass
1	Ingham, Joshua	Pass
1	Jones, Malachi	Pass
1	Taylor, Joseph	Pass

<i>Physics and Philosophy</i>		
<i>Year</i>		
1	Holmes, Zoe	Pass

Scholarships and prizes: 2011 - 2012

The following were elected to Scholarships:

Adams, Thomas
Mathematics
Agrawal, Shivaangee
Oriental Studies (J)
Baker, Hugh
Physics

Sarah Bevan
Oriental Studies (J)
Bladen, Tobias
Oriental Studies (J)
Burgess, Alexandra
Biology
Chauhan, Aneesha
Medicine
Coonjooeharry, Jaymee
Chemistry
Dace, William
Medicine
Fenner, Claire
Geography
Fielden, Stephen
Chemistry
Fitt, Charlotte
Oriental Studies (J)
Hingley, Eleanor
English
Keane, Finn
Music
Kennedy, Michael
Chemistry
Latinwo, Dara
Economics and Management
Levinkind, Emma
Geography
Monk, Alexander
Geography
Morris, Toby
Geography
Ng, Nicholas
EEM
Patel, Bhavin
Economics and Management
Schuck, Stella
Economics and Management
Sowa, Jakob
Chemistry
Spooner, Helen
Geography
Unur, Murat
Economics and Management

Webb, Simone

PPE

Wood, Emma

Geography

The following were awarded University Prizes:

Year

- 3 Asquith, Isabel
(English) The Gibbs Prize
- 2 Austin, Keziah
(Medicine) Matilda Tambyraja
Prize (jointly awarded)
- 3 Bishop, Sylvia
(PPE) The Gibbs Prize
- 4 Brambleby, Jamie
(Physics) The Gibbs Prize
- 4 Cowan, Amy
(History and Modern Languages)
The Gibbs Prize: Book Prize
- 1 Fitt, Charlotte
(Oriental Studies) The Gibbs
Prize
- 3 McTernan, Charlie
(Chemistry) GlaxoSmithKline:
for practical excellence
- 1 Schuck, Stella
(Economics and Management)
Barclays Capital Prizes: best per-
formance in all three E&M papers
- 4 Schwan, Jonas
(Engineering) Maurice Lubbock
Prize for best performance in the
Honour School of EEM

The following were awarded College Prizes:

Year

- 1 Baker, Hugh
(Physics) Tanner Prize
- 4 Birch, Annie
(Law with LSE) Charnley Law
Prize

- 1 Britt, Rhiannon
(Biochemistry) Garth Robinson
Prize for passing Prelims
- 1 Cook, Georgia
(Physics) Garth Robinson
Prize for passing Prelims
- 4 Cowan, Amy
(History and Modern Languages)
Boaze Prize
- 3 Farrell, Dominic
(History) Dangerfield Prize
- 2 Girling, Ben
(Chemistry) The John Stubley
Memorial Prize
- 3 Lambert, Katie
(Physics) Tanner Prize
- 1 Ng, Nicholas
(EEM) Del Favero Prize
- 4 Phillips, Joe
(Physics) Tanner Prize
- 3 Slaney, Alexander
(Medical Sciences) Steve Trout
Dissertation Prize
- 1 Walters, Hannah
(Biochemistry) Garth Robinson
Prize for passing Prelims

Graduate examinations and prizes

- Arbiter, Anna
MSt English (Dist)
- Bansal, Shivali
Bachelor of Civil Law (Pass)
- Barnard, Samuel
*MSc Nature, Society, & Environmental
(Dist)*
- Baust, Sebastian
*MSc Biodiversity, Conservation &
Management (Pass)*
- Butt, Eleanor
*MSc Criminology & Criminal Justice
(Pass)*

Hertford record: Graduate examinations and prizes

- Chan, Evelyn
MSc Medical Anthropology (Pass)
- Chegodar, Natalia
MSt Japanese Studies (Pass)
- Chesterton, Grace
MSt English (Dist)
- Christian, Annabel
BMBCh (Pass)
- Cuk, Tilen
MJuris (Pass)
- Davies, Thomas
MSt in Global & Imperial History (Pass)
- Diaby, Mohamed
MSc Economics for Development (Pass)
- Durbin, Edward
MSt in US History (Dist)
- Fong, Chee Hoe
MSc Mathematical Modelling (Pass)
- Forman, Emma
BMBCh (Pass)
- Gaub, Alex
Diploma in Legal Studies (Pass)
- Graham, Rory
MSt in English (1800-1914) (Pass)
- Hughes, Rhodri
BMBCh (Pass)
- Huk, Alexandra
PGCE (Modern Languages) (Pass)
- Jeong, Eunjin
MSt Korean Studies (Dist)
- Kitov, Oleg
MPhil Economics (Pass)
- Knulst, Roos
MSc Water.Sc., Policy & Management (Pass)
- Krishna, Manasvini
Bachelor of Civil Law (Pass)
- Lee, Hui-Shyang
MPhil Economics (Pass)
- Longhurst, Mark
MPhil Economics (Dist)
- Matheny, Rachel
MPhil Classical Archaeology (Pass)
- Meng, Jianhua
Certificate in Diplomatic Studies (Pass)
- Mills, Christopher
Bachelor of Civil Law (Dist)
- Moser, Anna
MSc Latin American Studies (Pass)
- Phillips, Nathalie
MSt Japanese Studies (Pass)
- Pipitone, Alessandra
Diploma in Legal Studies (Pass)
- Powell, Matthew
MPhil Politics (Dist)
- Prior, Dennis
MSt History of Art (Dist)
- Proctor, Michael
Bachelor of Civil Law (Dist)
- Qureshi, Farah
MSc Material Anthropology (Pass)
- Rohde, Nora
MSc Latin American Studies (Pass)
- Senina, Tatsiana
MSc Applied Linguistics & Second Language (Pass)
- Setinova, Marketa
MSc Sociology (Pass)
- Shigemoto, Yuki
MSc Modern Japanese Studies (Pass)
- Smith, Adam
MSc Nature, Society, & Environment (Pass)
- Smith, Kelly
MSt Archaeology (Pass)
- Sripatanasakul, Lita
MSc Global Governance & Diplomacy (Pass)
- Taylor, Brittany
MSc Nature, Society, & Environmental Policy (Pass)
- Thorner, Emily
BMBCh (Pass)
- Thuillier, Mark
Bachelor of Civil Law (Dist)
- Tilbury, James
MSc Environmental Change & Management (Pass)
- Troussard, Sophie
MJuris (Dist)

Ullrich, Leila
MSc Global Governance & Diplomacy (Pass)

Vaughan, Priya
MPhil Social Anthropology (Pass)

Verbon, Marja
MSc Sociology (Dist)

Wang, Zijun
MSc Mathematical & Computational Finance (Pass)

Weber, Nicolas
MSc Computer Science (Pass)

Whittle, Rachael
MSt in English (1900 – present) (Dist)

Zhang, Yue
MSc Biomedical Engineering (Pass)

DPhils successfully completed

Agarwal, Amit
Physical & Theoretical Chemistry

Allcock, David
Atomic & Laser Physics

Barker, Simon
Archaeology

Elson, Laura
Pharmacology

Fujioka, Takamasa
Management Studies

Golden, James
History

Grochola, Lukasz
Clinical Medicine

Larner, Aimee
Particle Physics

Li, Lei
Organic Chemistry

Liu, Xinhui
Engineering Science

McGranaghan, Mark
Archaeology

Moutsianas, Loukas
Life Sciences

Oliver, Katie
Particle Physics

Ozaki, Muneto
Oriental Studies

Preston, Paul
Archaeology

Rosas Martins, Sara
Zoology

Salvador-Amores, Anlyn
Social and Cultural Anthropology

Smith, Aaron
Life Sciences

Thoreson, Ryan
Anthropology

Valentine, Mark
Engineering Science

Worlton-Pulham, Kathryn
English

Undergraduate degrees conferred: November 2011 - August 2012

BA

Ainley, Jessica

Akinyemi, Jonathan

Arnold, Phoebe

Astin-Chamberlain, Nirvana

Austin, Keziah

Bailey, Charlotte

Baillie, James

Barrett, Matthew

Bates, Charlotte

Bayes, Thomas

Bennett, Helena

Bettaney, Ellen

Bird, Lucia

Boon, Jeremy

Butterfield, Fiona

Caleb, Sam

Carr, Celia

Casey, Emily

Hertford record: Degrees conferred

Chegodar, Natalia
Chesterton, Grace
Chivers, William
Clark, William
Cowley, Lauren
de Courcy Wheeler, Henry
Doherty, Charlotte
Ellison, William
Fox, Rosie
Goodliffe, Peter
Griggs, Stephen
Gush, Helen
Handel, Claire
Hanks, Sarah
Hardie, John
Hawkins, Sam
Hazell, Alya
Hobday, Jennifer
Hollister, Suzanne
Hutchinson, Rebecca
Jaffer, Nabeelah
Janeway, Charles
Jayasuriya, Shanaka
Johns, Samuel
Jones, Siân
Kandasamy, Rohan
König, Felix
Kueh, Yi Kwann Russell
Kwan, Zuzana
Lehner, Vanessa
Lepissier, Pauline
Listl, Nicolas
Longdon, Amy
Love, Claire
Mayne, Sarah
McAndrew, Ciar
Minden, Joseph
Mitchell, Jonathan
Mockford, Emma
Monk, Kirsty
Muir, Rhona
Murphy, Kay
Mynott, Jemma-Louise
Neale, David
Newcombe, Emily

O'Sullivan-Carty, Sinéad
Pabari, Suraj
Pancholi, Jay
Patel, Anaar
Phillips, Anna
Pollard, Hannah
Rajagopal, Manasi
Ramful, Rajiv
Roberts, Hannah
Robinson, Augustus
Rodger, Sophie
Sadowski, Josef
Salter, Joanna
Shadwell, Jonathan
Simmons, Alexander
Skinner, Sharon
Smith, Courtney
Smith, Suzannah
Soneji, Ushma
Spencer, Mary
Stagg, Victoria
Stanfield, John
Stuart, Fiona
Stubbens, Naomi
Tan, Ian
Thomas, Andrew
Thorner, Emily
Thornton, Alice
Thorold, Noah
Tiley, Anna
Watson, Natasha
White, Keren
Whitehead, Alex
Wilson, Rodney
Wood, Matthew

BA & MA

Snailham, Fiona

MA

Akbar Khan, Iona
Barrett, Eleanor
Bleaney, Christopher

Bocklet, Stephan
Bramble, Alexander
Casey, Patrick
Chan, Yan
Cooper, Sian
Cotton (née Cordwell), Gemma
de Courcy Wheeler, Henry
George, Robert
Hamilton, Amy
Hanna, Mark
Hurst, Geraldine
Illingworth, Stephanie
Jackson, Paul
Jordan, Amy
K, Irra
Laughrin, Helena
Le, Alexander
Leece, Hannah
Logan, Katharine
Mailer, Caroline
Morgan, Richard
Muir, Rhona
Needham, John
Needham, Valerie
Ogden, Benjamin
Pearce, Fiona
Polywka, Mario
Ramwell, Andrew
Ratty, Leonie
Salt, Freya
Santos, Krista
Seifert, David
Stevens, Juliet
Tapfield, Edmund
Wilson, Rodney
Yates, Fiona
Zinzan, Olivia

MChem

Lad, Jaime
Acar, Georgina
Datta, Angelica

MEarthsci

Cheung, Hei Man
Harvey, Sarah
Pownall, Jonathan
Richey, Emily

MEng

Schwan, Jonas

MJuris

Bologan, Dumitrita

MMath

Chen, Ruolong
Kearns, Michael
Morley, Jack
Peet, Rebecca
Perrins, Andrew
Seifert, David
Strommen, Kristian

MMathComp

Wittiger, Martin

MPhys

Lane, Rebecca
Smith, Mark

MPhysPhil

Bavcic, Mak

**Graduate degrees
conferred: November 2011 -
August 2012**

BCL

Doukova, Iskra
Tilly, Rachelle

BMBCh

Christian, Annabel
Forman, Emma
Hughes, Rhodri
Thorner, Emily

BPhil

Morgan, Daniel
Qu, Hsueh

DPhil

Agarwal, Amit
Chowdhury, Dewan
Colling, Michael
Conliffe, Alexandra
Connolly, Matthew
Ferguson, Julie
Flanagan, Frances
Fujioka, Takamasa
Giannoulatou, Eleni
Gupta, Alok
Hanna, Erika
Hart, Rosie
Lautze, Susan
Leitch, Victoria
Li, Lei
Liu, Xinhui
Loebenberg, Abby
Morgan, Daniel
Preston, Paul
Ross, Alan
Sahai, Michelle
Salvador-Amores, Analyn
Thoreson, Ryan

Walker, George
Wang, Weiqi
Worlton Pulham, Kathryn

MBA

Ajaji, Abdelkrim
Chaudhary, Kamran
Cigdem, Hasan
Goyer, Julia
Guo, William
Ionova, Nikolina
Khalid, Habeel
Russo, Emiliano
Sandhu, Tajinder
Smith, James
Sudhir, Sanjay
Ueyama, Satoko
Yu, Qian

MPhil

Bocklet, Stephan
Loebenberg, Abby
Wahl, Michael

MSc

Arghiris, Nikolas
Blakeley, Rosanna
Chance, Se-Anne
Childs, Ian
Dean Armistead, Lauren
Ding, Chenying
Đorđjević, Biljana
Henricus, Marsiyana
Madzharov, Nikolay
Miller, Mary
Neale, David
Okech, William
Quinn, Steven
Raitz von Frenzt, Nivedita
Steinacher, Katherine
Tarr, Bronwyn
Tendulkar, Rohini
Thibodo, Starr

MSt

Aziz, Azlina
Brodie, Thomas
Carter, Stuart
Li, Wenchao
Matsuhashi, Tomomi



Degree Day, July 2010 (photo: Greg Jennings)

News from Old Members

If you have news you would like printed in the next edition, please contact the Members' and Development Office.

Members and Development Office,
Hertford College,
Oxford OX1 3BW

Email:
development.office@hertford.ox.ac.uk

Online: www.hertford.ox.ac.uk/alumni

The Editor reserves the right to edit contributions.

Births

1989

Heather Cross gave birth to a daughter Elizabeth in 2010.

1999

Johanna Mills and Nick Mills celebrated the birth of their second son, Ford, in July 2011. Their first son, Toby, was born in 2008.

Marriages

1994

Eleanor Blair married **Michael Snape** on 18 September 2010.

1999

Jack Nicholls married **Joanna Nicholls** (*née Hartley, Hertford 1999*) on 31 December 2009 and their daughter, **Heidi May Nicholls**, was born in the **John Radcliffe Hospital** on 13 July 2011.

2005

Pippa Halpin (*née Miller*) married **Daniel Halpin** (*Hertford 2005*) on 16 October 2010.

2008

Eleanor Yerburgh married **Daniel Shepherd** (*Queens College*) on 10 August 2012. The ceremony was held at their local church in Gloucestershire.

Other News

1945

Christopher Mylne recently published *Foula – The Time of My Life* (The Islands Book Trust, 2011). The book tells the story of Chris's time in this remote and unique island community, and records its social and economic life, the challenges posed by extreme weather and unreliable transport links, and its beautiful natural environment, full of birds, flowers and wildlife.

1946

Robert Frampton has one son, T. J. Frampton, who sells helicopters, and two daughters, the elder of whom is Mrs R. A. Briant, MBE.

1952

Trevor Alan Cowlett was awarded an MBE for services to music in Oxford on 7 July 2012.

1953

Michael James Essex celebrated his golden wedding anniversary last year with his wife, Dinah.

1964

Adrian Oldknow retired from his university post in 1997 and worked as a freelance

educational consultant for several IT companies (HP, Intel, Microsoft, Promethean, RM, SMARTech, Texas Instruments) and organisations (Becta, NCETM, QCDA, TDA, World Bank). He remains actively involved with STEM education in the UK and abroad - including the establishment of a Centre for Innovation in Technological Education in Cambridge. He is co-editor of the recent JMC report on Digital Technologies and Mathematics Education (<http://www.nationalstemcentre.org.uk/news/digital-technologies-and-mathematics-education-jmc-uk-report>), co-editor of *Mathematics Education with Digital Technologies* (Continuum 2011), and co-author of the 3rd edition of *Teaching Mathematics using ICT* (Continuum, forthcoming).

1965

David Cornwell retired from the European Commission three years ago and has remained in suburban Brussels.

1969

Hugh Becker will be relocating to Australia this year.

1971

Peter Friend is in his 37th year in the nuclear industry, and still enjoying his job and travelling the world. His wife, Lin, retired two years ago, and is enjoying running a B&B. Their three grown-up daughters (Kate, Amy and Beth) have all fled East for exciting jobs. The nearest one lives 6,000 miles away from the UK!

1973

Alan White writes: "I hold a patent, now expired, for a fire detection system which protected 30% of the North Sea oil platforms. I designed what I believe was probably the world's first solid state modem. I married Tricia in 1984 and we have two

delightful daughters, one married in 2011 and one in the sixth form until 2013."

Stratford Caldecott has recently published a two-part study of philosophy of education devoted to the seven liberal arts, *Beauty for Truth's Sake* (Brazos Press, 2009) and *Beauty in the Word* (Angelico Press, 2012). Drawing on ancient traditions of learning, *Beauty for Truth's Sake* suggests the way to unity in education is through a renewed understanding of cosmic order, inspired by the classical quadrivium of liberal arts found at the heart of the medieval university. *Beauty in the Word* completes this study by examining the three arts of language, the trivium, which Dorothy L. Sayers made the basis of classical education in her famous essay, "The Lost Tools of Learning". Stratford's blog can be found at beauty-in-education.blogspot.co.uk. He is currently the G.K. Chesterton research fellow at St Benet's Hall, Oxford, and a director of Second Spring Oxford Ltd with his wife, the writer Leonie Caldecott.

1975

Paul Andrew Simpson writes: "Three children have all graduated. Jonathan: Oxford Brookes now working in website design. Robin: First in Physics at Worcester College; undertaking PhD in Medical Physics. Sophie: University of Birmingham - waiting to take primary PGCE."

1977

Adrian Michael Hough has published two books, *God is not Green* (1997) and *The Flaw in The Universe* (2010).

Jane Dowson's main publications include *The Cambridge Companion to Twentieth Century British and Irish Women's Poetry*, ed. (Cambridge University Press, 2010); *A History of Twentieth-Century British Women's Poetry*, co-authored with Alice Entwistle (Cambridge University Press,

2005); *Women, Modernism and British Poetry 1910-39: Resisting Femininity* (Ashgate, 2002); and *Women's Poetry of the 1930s: a Critical Anthology* (Routledge, 1996).

1982

Thomas Jensen writes: "I am now Head Translator at the French embassy in London. I also write absurdist plays and can be contacted on the associated website www.tomjensen.co.uk."

1989

Peter Henry Robert Houston writes: "Having returned to Oxford in 1994 to work at the Clinical Trial Service Unit in the Department of Medicine I subsequently moved to Reading to pursue a PhD in Theoretical Physics. After completing the doctorate I joined an internet company just before the dot com crash where I stayed until starting my own business in 2003. I've moved around quite a bit over the years but have recently settled in Devizes."

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier writes: "After eleven years representing the United States before the U.S. Supreme Court and courts of appeals, I have left the Department of Justice to head the Appellate and Supreme Court practice at the law firm of Ropes & Gray."

1990

Russell Paul Stopford writes: "I've been an executive producer of projects, senior creative and expert in digital production and user experience for many years now, and am particularly fascinated by digital media. I've experience in web, interactive apps, TV, commercials, film, mobile, animation and live events. I have worked as a producer, director and designer during my career and have conducted projects for most of the UK terrestrial broadcasters, as well as

a large selection of new media companies. I also have consultancy expertise in digital media for large organisations and start-ups. When I'm not working I love football, cinema, yoga, cycling, cooking, science and technology. Honours and Awards: BAFTA, Peabody, five IVCAs, D&AD, Learning Screen, Webby Nomination, Revolution."

1991

Geraldine Fagan writes: "My book *Believing in Russia - Religious Policy after Communism* is due to be published by Routledge in October 2012."

1992

Michael Bungay Stanier created and edited a book called *End Malaria* (The Domino Project, 2011). It is a collection of essays from business leaders on how to do more "Great Work". Twenty dollars from every copy sold went to the international advocacy organization Malaria No More, enough for two mosquito nets. The book hit number two on Amazon.com and more importantly has raised more than \$350,000.

1993

Kirsty Hooper received the Philip Leverhulme Prize in Modern European Languages and Literatures in November 2011. She was appointed Reader in Hispanic Studies at University of Warwick on 1 September 2012.

1994

Louisa Reid's debut novel *Black Heart Blue* was published in May 2012 by Penguin and has been widely reviewed.

1998

Erik Brand was selected by LOCOG to serve as a sports medicine doctor for the Olympics and Paralympics.

2001

Christopher Whalen was a drummer and a marshall in the Olympics opening ceremony and a marshall in the closing ceremony.

2002

Devyani Saltsman is a published author and freelance journalist. Her first book, *Shooting Water* (2006), received starred reviews in both *Publishers Weekly* and *Library Journal*, was called “a poignant memoir” by *The New York Times*, and has been published internationally. Writing credits include Canada’s national newspaper *The Globe and Mail*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Marie Claire*, *The Literary Review of Canada*, and *Tehelka*, the Indian weekly political magazine known for investigative journalism.

Jonas Frederik Vibell was selected as a Pacific Century Fellow 2012 (www.pacific-centuryfellows.com).

2003

Joanne Laura Harding was awarded a PhD in Developmental Signalling on 28 December 2011 by University College London and nominated for the 2012 Pontecorvo Prize for the best Cancer Research UK funded thesis.

2006

Tanmay Bharat writes: “My boss (Dr John Briggs) is another Hertford alumnus. Together, we have elucidated the structure of an important retrovirus (like HIV) protein. Our article describing this research was published in *Nature*; see <http://goo.gl/DGTPg> and our institute’s press release at <http://goo.gl/82cNn>”

Obituaries

We record with regret the following deaths, listed in order of the date of matriculation. Use of an asterisk (*) indicates that an obituary follows; we are most grateful to those who have supplied this material.

Former Fellow

Keith William Fuller, 18 January 2012, aged 82.

1930

Jack Mayman, 17 January 2012, aged 81.

1938

William Anthony Rowland Hamilton, 3 May 2012, aged 92.

1939

David Henderson Tew, 14 September 2011, aged 91.

Robert Hughes Atkinson, 31 August 2011, aged 90.

The Hon. Dominic Mintoff, 20 August 2012, aged 96.*

1940

John Julian Walters, 31 October 2011, aged 88.*

1943

Stanley Frank Smith, 22 January 2012, Aged 87

1951

Hubert Ernest Ashton, February 2012, aged 81.

Jack Mayman, 17 January 2012, aged 81.

1953

John Scott Muir, 21 February 2012, aged 76.

1955

David Thomas Richard Pearce, date unknown, aged 77.

John Graham Wilkinson, 1 September 2010, aged 74.

1956

Reginald Basil Christie, 24 July 2011, aged 75.

Hubert John Watkins, 1 April 2012, aged 75

1972

John Sidwell, date unknown, aged 58.

1973

Richard James Dalton Kirkman, 30 April 2009, aged 54.

1974

Michael David John Easton, 20 May 2012, aged 56.

1976

Jane Rose Furnival, 14 May 2012, aged 55. *

1982

Marina Catovsky, 2 June 2011, aged 47.*

2004

Benjamin Andrew Ogden, 28 September 2012, aged 27.*

2009

Matthew Beggs, September 2012, aged 21.

Dom Mintoff

6 August 1916 - 20 August 2012

As the impetuous and unpredictable Prime Minister of Malta from 1971 to 1984, Dom Mintoff often confused both his one-time colonial overlords and his allies of the day with his foreign policy. As leader of the Malta Labour Party (MLP) before independence he had wanted Malta to be part of the UK, and when this was not granted, swung his party behind independence – which was achieved in 1964 under the conservative Partit Nazzjonalista (PN) led by Dr Giorgio Borg Olivier.

A prickly relationship with Britain was re-established when Mintoff returned to power in 1971 with a strongly socialist manifesto. Though the British naval presence had been useful to Malta, since its dockyards were a large employer, Mintoff wanted to sever the link with the former colonial power. A republic was declared in 1974 and the British left in 1979, by which time Mintoff had also put an end to a Nato presence.

Pursuing “non-alignment”, he encouraged Soviet ships to use Malta’s facilities – to the alarm of Nato which did not relish a Soviet presence in the Mediterranean. He courted Arab countries, notably Libya under Colonel Gaddafi. China was a friend, which Mintoff visited twice and in whose warnings against Russian “hegemonism” he was to concur. He often compared Malta with Switzerland, depicting his country as a blessed Mediterranean version of that landlocked state, insulated and prosperous. It was a fragrant vision not to be achieved while the Mintoff brand of socialism held sway, and Malta’s economy declined. Eventually, long after Mintoff had handed over the reins, Malta was back in the arms of its Western friends and, finally, the EU.

Internally, Mintoff was always at log-



Dom Mintoff (photo courtesy of the Malta High Commission)

gerheads with the leaders of Malta's Roman Catholic Church, which had feared the consequences of incorporation into a progressive and divorce-friendly Britain. At one stage the Church had put the Labour Party under an interdict. Bishops declared that it was a mortal sin to vote Labour and to read the party's literature. Yet it continued to be difficult to define Mintoff's socialism. He came across merely as an opportunist, bargaining for financial aid from East and West while waving a flag of neutrality. The longer he stayed in office, the more enigmatic and erratic his foreign policy was to become.

Dominic Mintoff (he liked to be called Dom) was born in 1916, the son of a cook in the Royal Navy. He was educated in the Seminary and Lyceum, with a view to becoming a priest. But he turned to engineering and architecture at the Royal Uni-

versity of Malta, graduating BSc in 1937. Architecture was his profession and provided him with a substantial fortune during the rebuilding of Malta after the war and in the hotel boom of the later 1960s. In 1939 he went to Hertford College, Oxford, as a Rhodes scholar, and took an MA in engineering science. He made many friends in the British Labour Party, became an anti-imperialist, and showed a robust indifference to the university's charm. His feeling for Britain developed into what was widely held to be a love-hate relationship.

After working as a civil engineer in the War Office from 1941 to 1943 he returned to Malta and after 1945 began his rapid rise in the Labour Party and in the General Workers' Union (to which most dockyard workers belonged). In 1947 he became Minister of Works and Reconstruction, but resigned in 1949 over the withdrawal of an ultimatum to Britain in negotiations which Mintoff was conducting in London. The party split and lost office, but Mintoff emerged as its leader, and led it to victory in 1955 on a programme for integration with Britain, supported in a referendum by 75 per cent of voters.

“Architecture was his profession and provided him with a substantial fortune”

The Church was violently opposed to any extension of British divorce laws to Malta. Negotiations ensued but foundered. There was disorder, Mintoff resigned in 1958, and a new colonial constitution was imposed. The opposition now demanded independence, and Mintoff followed suit, but with a strong anti-Church, anti-British, leftist and neutralist slant. When the Church placed the Labour Party under an interdict, this tended to favour Borg Olivier's PN and he became Prime Minister

in 1962. Under him Malta achieved independence from Britain as a sovereign state within the Commonwealth in 1964. Ties with Britain remained strong. The Queen was the head of state and in the early days independence seemed to mean little more than local self-government.

In June 1971 Mintoff returned to power. He ordered out the Governor-General, Sir Maurice Dorman, and the Italian naval Nato commander, and sacked the chief of police. He demanded that the UK pay a larger rent for the naval base and in 1972, after a bitter battle with Edward Heath, he almost drove the navy out completely. The rent was raised, but Britain had to agree to run down its establishment at Mintoff's pace to minimise unemployment. Meanwhile, Malta's economy and development plans were in trouble, but Mintoff won financial aid from Libya and others, and pushed ahead with the redevelopment of the old naval dockyard. In 1974 Malta became a republic with an elected president. The process of taking over British assets began with the nationalising of the banks, broadcasting and telecommunications.

Mintoff ruled the country in an autocratic manner, his ascendancy resting on a magnetic personality, a certain aloofness and oratorical powers. But though he treated the opposition with contempt and harassed its newspapers and supporters, he never threatened the life of democracy in Malta. For Mintoff, the British rule and military presence and Church power were the two elements that the island had to be finally rid of, in the accomplishment of his brand of socialism. But while the British did leave the island, on March 31, 1979, Mintoff succeeded only in diminishing the Church's influence. Legislation approved in 1983 under which fee-paying church schools were to be abolished and 75 per cent of church property was to be expro-

"Mintoff ruled the country in an autocratic manner, his ascendancy resting on a magnetic personality"

riated to finance universal free education was overturned by the courts. In 1985 the Government reached agreement with the Church for a phased introduction of free education in church secondary schools. Tension between Church and state continued, with the former continually seeking to reduce the latter's influence on its schools.

But by this time it had ceased to be Mintoff's concern. He retired as Prime Minister in December 1984, to be succeeded by the new leader of the MLP, Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici. But he sat in the House of Representatives for a further 14 years. Here he campaigned against the pro-EU policies of the PN Government that replaced the MLP in power after the 1987 election. From that point the "Mintoff era" was effectively over and there was a steady move towards Malta's accession to the EU in 2004. Mintoff retired from parliament, standing down at the general election of 1998.

In 1947 Mintoff married Moyra de Vere Bentinck. She predeceased him, and he is survived by two daughters ■

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Julian Walters

27 July 1923 - 31 October 2011

Julian Walters was born in Pontedarwe on 27 July 1923, weighing 4lbs and expected to live for a few hours only. He died in Oxford, aged 88, on 31 October 2011. He was educated at Swansea Grammar School (where he was taught English by Dylan Thomas's father) and came to Hertford in



Julian Walters

a Hertford undergraduate led to conflict with the police; Julian's intervention could sometimes point all parties helpfully towards the proctors. He was an early member of the Hertford Society, served on its committee from 1967 to 1975, and attended many of its events with Mary. In later life he made a number of trips to Africa, including with fellow-Hertfordian Andrew Goudie. He is fondly remembered for his time in the Hertford Society as well as in the college, and was a person of wit, discriminating tastes and fine judgement ■

John Kiteley

17 August 1934 - 2012

1940 to read Geography for two years before volunteering for the RAF. During the war he was based in Italy and served in the Desert Air Squadron. On his return to the UK he entered the civil service under the ministry of labour in South Wales, a line of work he disliked. He then trained for the law, working as a solicitor first in Swansea (where he met his wife Mary Heaf, then a senior house officer at Morryston Hospital) and then Monmouth. In 1964 the couple moved to Oxfordshire, where Julian joined Darby and Sons as a general solicitor, later specializing in criminal advocacy. Here they brought up their young family, Mary working thereafter for the community, notably in diagnostic paediatric audiology. Julian assumed the role of solicitor to Hertford in the late 1950s (under Principal Murphy), becoming a stalwart member of the SCR at the same time and continuing as a convivial member of our community long after his retirement from the law. Successive deans found his help invaluable, especially when the indiscretion of

John Frederick Kiteley was born in Grif-fithstown in Monmouthshire and was an only child. He went to the local grammar school, Newport High, and from there to Wadham College. After finals he took a research degree, supported by a college scholarship, and completed two years of National Service in the RAF before returning to Oxford where he taught for a number of colleges including Trinity, Hertford and finally Regent's Park (with which institution, as a Baptist, he had a special affinity). John had many interests outside academia, including sports and travel. He was an active freemason, a keen player of darts, and had a second career as an after-dinner speaker in Oxfordshire. He enjoyed playing jazz on the piano, and the organ for church services in Abingdon and Oxford. He met his wife, Brenda, at a university "hop" when she was a trainee nurse and he an undergraduate. They were a devoted couple thereafter, proud of their daughter, son and two grandchildren ■

Marina Catovsky

24 August 1963 – 2 June 2011



Marina Catovsky

Marina died suddenly and tragically on 2 June 2011. She was only 47. Marina was born in Argentina and came to England at the age of four. She went to Notting Hill and Ealing High School and from 1982-1985 read PPE at Hertford. Her tutors included Baroness Warnock, whom Marina admired and respected very much. After graduating from Oxford she worked as a psychotherapist, both with adults and adolescents, in a variety of different settings, including the NHS, the voluntary sector and private practice.

“Warm and gregarious, she had friends from all walks of life”

She undertook work with individuals and groups and was accredited with the United Kingdom Council for Psychotherapy. In 2001 she decided to become a lawyer and was a Middle Temple Benefactors’ Scholar in 2002, being called to the Bar in 2003. In the last year of her life she lectured in advocacy at Kaplan College of

Law in London, where she was extremely popular with the students. Kaplan College has now established a scholarship in her name for underprivileged law students.

Marina had many interests in life in addition to her successful career, including dancing, music and travelling. She was also fluent in Spanish. Warm and gregarious, she had friends from all walks of life, many of whom attended her funeral at Putney Vale. She was also very generous, as reflected by the fact that she saved three lives through organ donation ■

Dame Julia Polak

Jane Rose Furnival

25 April 1957 - 14 May 2012

Jane Furnival was born at King’s College Hospital in Camberwell and named after Jane Austen and Jane Eyre, whom her mother considered the greatest romantic novelist and heroine respectively. Her father, film writer Robert Furnival, left his wife before Jane was born and reappeared only when she was 12, by which time he had re-married and had had three more daughters. Jane was brought up in what she described as “eccentric semi-poverty – a big old dusty house stacked with family ‘treasures’” and was cared for by her grandmother. Her mother, who worked at the BBC, would occasionally take her to watch programmes being made, including “Dr Who” and Angela Rippon reading the nine o’clock news. Educated at the Oliver Goldsmith School in Peckham then at a girls’ grammar school, Jane “gained reasonable A levels and then left, worked at a library, lived in a tatty flat and did Oxford entrance. Although I had not applied to that college specifically, I found my-



Jane Furnival

self plucked from the pool of students and given a place at Hertford College... There were only eight women and 80 men. This was a peach of a place, much sought-after.”

After graduating she married a young academic, though the marriage broke up a few months later when she realized she was not cut out to be a don’s wife. She subsequently made a career in advertising and then in journalism, television and radio. She wrote for international as well as many major British newspapers and publications, including the *Guardian*, *Sunday Express*, *You Magazine*, *Telegraph*, *Daily Express*, working hard and persistently to establish herself. The going was sometimes difficult but she relished the variety of challenges and experiences on offer. “I became a freelance journalist by the simple technique of writing something and sending it in by bike to the *Evening Standard*, where the property editor published it next day,” she wrote. “I worked on *The European* in the early days, when I was slim and

probably physically at my prime, wearing sharp suits and ladylike hats and going off into Eastern Europe, to Moscow, Italy and France in pursuit of stories and learning to think on my feet and juggle small change in the days before Euros. I kept \$100 and a bottle of whisky in my luggage.” After *The European* folded she was headhunted by Richard Ingrams to write the “Mr Thrifty” column in *The Oldie*, a project that turned into a book of the same name and was followed by many other successful publishing, radio and television ventures on shrewd and stylish shopping and on thrifty home-making techniques.

Jane Furnival had a particular talent for creating unusual homes. For two years she lived with her future husband Andy Tribble on a houseboat, Toad in the Hole, on Eel Pie Island at Twickenham, subsequently moving to a gothic chapel in Penge which she transformed, rebuilding the crest and clock outside and buying the cottage next door. Her final home was a rectory in Cheam, complete with well stocked vegetable gardens, chickens, a particularly beloved dog (Boo) and sundry devoted cats. Here she lived very happily with Andy and their three sons, regularly letting the house as a film location and for funeral, wedding and party receptions. Diagnosed with breast cancer some years ago, she continued to publish and broadcast and was able to hold a 55th birthday party in her home a few days before her death. She wrote frankly and courageously about her illness and prepared for her death with characteristic generosity, imagination and efficiency. Her own account of her life (from which this obituary is partly drawn) ends, “I have had a lot of experiences most people only dream of – the seaplane in the Caribbean; camping rough by myself in Botswana; recording my own stuff with top artists when I was in advertising; meeting interesting and

influential people and having the newspaper-given power to ask anyone the cheekiest questions, to create amazing homes, help people, and to make people laugh as well as writing a lot of commonsense books. I particularly liked the comment of a presenter when I walked into the studio of 'You and Yours' once: 'Oh good, here's Jane – now we'll have a bit of fun.'" ■

Benjamin Andrew Ogden

15 January 1985 – 28 September 2012



Ben Ogden read Law with Studies in Europe (German) at Hertford College between 2004 and 2008. He was a warm, intelligent and much loved member of the community here at Hertford College. During Ben's time at Hertford he touched the lives of many. He will be remembered with great fondness by his tutors and peers. A fuller tribute will follow in due course ■

Alan Bogg

Senior Tutor and Fellow & Tutor in Law

Hertford Society Officials 2012

President

Roger Westbrook CMG (1960)

Past Presidents

Sir John Whitehead GCMG, CVO (1952)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Waddington GCVO,
PC, QC, DL (1947)
General Sir Roger Wheeler GCB, CBE
(1961)

Vice-Presidents

D. H. Conran TD, FRSA (1944)
J. R. Torrance
J. W. Preston CB (1959)
A. J. Eady (1959)
His Honour C. A. H. Gibson (1959)
A. V. Swing (1965)

Chairmen

His Honour C. A. H. Gibson (1959)
R. J. Seymour (1985)

Secretary

G. F. Jones (1964)

Treasurer

R. J. Seymour (1985)

Membership Secretary

Cicely J. Brown (1985)

Committee Members

Professor J. Billowes (1976)
A.J. Eady (1959)
Angela E. Fane (1978)

S.J.M. Kinsey (1974)
Victoria MacGregor (née Garner) (1994)
Fiona Robertson (1978)
R.T. Smith (1978)
Shirley L. Stacey (1991)
Haidee J. Tattersall (née Schofield) (1977)
P. B. Watts (1965)
T. E. Wipperman (2002)
The Principal (ex officio)

Hon. Auditor

S. Tomlinson A.C.A (1994)

Letter from the Chairmen of the Hertford Society

This end piece for the magazine has a modified title this time. In the last magazine I mentioned that I should be retiring as chairman in June 2012; and unlike the late Frank Sinatra and others I have not been tempted to indulge in a series of farewell performances. As I said at the conclusion of my final report to the society's AGM, "Here endeth the eighth year of my tenure of the chairmanship of the Hertford Society, and the twenty-fifth year of tenure by persons who matriculated in 1959." I think that the appropriate response is probably "Hallelujah!"

At the AGM I was honoured (together with a far more worthy honorand whom I shall mention below) with election as a vice-president of the society. In my time I have held a variety of offices with a range of labels attached (including, in the structures of the C of E, that of Lay Chair, with which I was uncomfortable until I translated it as Chaise Longue); but never before have I been a vice-president, so I am truly grateful.

This year the society achieved fif-

ty years of existence, and I think that the achievement has been appropriately celebrated. The inaugural party in January 1962 was held in the fine surroundings of the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn, as were parties celebrating the first 25 and 40 years; and it was natural for us to return there for a dinner in January 2012. Organising a dinner in a good location at a cost which is not stratospheric is not easy, but we pared the cost down as far as was practicable and achieved an attendance which was reasonable, while falling short of that for which we had hoped. The evening was apparently enjoyed by all. It was a pleasure to welcome as our guest Will Hutton, who rather put us to shame in one respect.

"This year the society achieved fifty years of existence, and I think that the achievement has been appropriately celebrated"

In order to accommodate those coming straight from work we decided not to make it a Black Tie occasion, but the Principal showed that he is a traditionalist as well as a modernist by arriving dressed as perhaps we all, with hindsight, should have been.

In June we had the privilege of an illustrated lecture at Drapers Hall by Sir Nicholas Jackson on the life and work of his



Hertford Society's 50th Anniversary in the Old Hall at Lincoln's Inn

distinguished grandfather, Sir Thomas, to whose architecture Hertford, the university and many other places owe so much. It was a most genial and convivial occasion in a grand location, and it was enhanced by wine and an excellent buffet supper.

Our committee has been strengthened this year by the addition of two new members, but also weakened by the loss of one. Paul Watts has been a stalwart supporter of Hertford rowing for many years, and he will bring to the committee his skill in persuading many who have enjoyed rowing while at college to remain involved after they graduate. Professor Fiona Robertson has demonstrated her enthusiasm by attending many of our events, and her intellect will raise the average IQ of the committee by a notch or two. But against this dual benefit we suffer a most grievous loss in the form of the retirement of Anthony Swing. The two events which I have mentioned, and countless others over three decades, owe their success to his dedication and his highly efficient organising skills. Initially he was part of a social sub-committee, but for many years he has laboured alone. The society is deeply indebted to him, and so too is the college, for he has done as much as anybody over the years to maintain the strength of the links between *alumni*, *alumnae* and their *alma mater*.

One way in which we do this is by making modest gifts from our resources. At one time the gifts were all artefacts, but recently we have diversified in a manner suitable for the times, by supporting Freshers Week and by helping to bring to fruition an excellent scheme under which students go out as ambassadors to schools which have little or no history of sending pupils to Hertford. It is admirable that our successors, with all the intellectual and financial pressures which they face, have the goodness to embark on a beneficial scheme such as this.

"I hand over the chairmanship, as well as this letter, to Robert Seymour"

The one gift which is pending is the commission of an anthem for chapel in memory of Brian Galpin, a long term member of the committee, whose love of music equalled his love for the college. I claim the credit for suggesting as the text Psalm 42: *Like as the hart desireth the waterbrooks*. The composer is Samuel Pegg, a young musician who has already begun to make his mark, and who has the advantage of a Hertford alumnus as his father. The premiere is scheduled for Sunday 28 October.

I hand over the chairmanship, as well as this letter, to Robert Seymour, who has served us so well as treasurer and who will be far more capable than I in steering the society through the challenging years ahead. The college has become far more outgoing to its old members than it was when the society was founded. Indeed, I wonder whether, if the society did not exist today, a latter-day Bill Atkinson would see the need for the initiative which he took over fifty years ago. But this counterfactual conditional does not detract from my belief that there is an important continuing place for the society, and I am confident that Robert will lead us most effectively to mark out that place and to maintain it. He will be greatly assisted by the continuation in office of Graham Jones as secretary and Cicely Brown as membership secretary. To all those, whether officers or not, who have helped to make my time as chairman so enjoyable I express my sincere thanks ■

Charles Gibson

The Hertford Society has reached the creditable score of fifty not out, an event celebrated by many of our members at convivial events in the course of the year. The dinner at Lincoln's Inn in January saw members from seven decades of college life renewing old friendships and making new ones among their predecessors and successors, an event which reflected the value of the society in maintaining contacts among Hertford alumni and with college. I am deeply grateful to my colleagues on the committee for the honour they have done me and hope that I am able to repay their confidence in me in my forthcoming term in the chair.

Speaking of predecessors, Charles Gibson has been a fine chairman and a good friend. I look forward to his continued presence on the committee for many years to come and hope that he will contribute to its workings and events with all of the warmth, sagacity and wit that we have come to regard as standard. It is remarkable that the last three chairmen have all been drawn from a clearly vintage year, 1959. Charles and his predecessors Jeffrey Preston and Anthony Eady steered the society successfully to its present happy condition over a total of twenty five years, exactly half of the society's life to date. We remain deeply indebted to all three for their stewardship.

Social events have been, and will long remain, central to our purpose. As Charles has already noted, Antony Swing has been masterly in organising these events, largely single-handed, for thirty years. Even if the committee is able to match the high standards that he established as routine, I doubt that we will accomplish this with the ease, apparent effortlessness and charm evinced by Anthony throughout. One of my most important tasks as chairman this year will be to find a successor (or successors) to continue the organisa-

tion of the society's social programme in keeping with the high standards he set.

Reaching the age of fifty will prove to be a significant watershed in the life of the Hertford Society. I may well be proved wrong but I think perhaps that I may be the last chairman who has had the great privilege to have met all of his predecessors in the chair. I will not embarrass that

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eminent cadre of 1959 by further repetition of their great contribution over the course of the second half of the society's life, but must remark that its foundations were firmly laid and cemented by their predecessors Bill Atkinson, Bob Jackson and Derek Conran who are not to be forgotten. As the society moves forwards into its second half century it is incumbent on me and on my colleagues on the committee to ensure that it continues to play an appropriate role in the life of college, fulfils the objectives of its members and, above all, reaches out to attract current and future members of Hertford College to join what will become their society for them to shape for *their* own times ■

Robert Seymour

