THE PRESIDENT

Following the resignation of Professor Andrew Hamilton, Oxford has been in the news having appointed its first woman Vice-Chancellor in its 800 year history. Professor Louise Richardson comes to us from St Andrews, where she has been Vice-Chancellor for the last six years. Having neither studied nor worked at Oxford before, she can be expected to bring a fresh, searching eye to the governance of our university with its Byzantine structures. Her field of expertise is terrorism, or rather the combatting of it; so she should have few qualms about handling her new colleagues in the colleges and at Wellington Square. As my last post working in London in the FCO was as head of counter-terrorism, I’m looking forward to some stimulating discussions with her.

As you will read on the following pages, at Trinity we have been celebrating some remarkable achievements on the part of the Fellowship, most notably that Professor Frances Ashcroft FRS, Fellow and Professor of Physiology, was made a Dame in the Queen’s Birthday Honours, for services to Medical Science and the Public Understanding of Science. Apart from her ground-breaking work in ion channels and the treatment of neonatal diabetes, she has been a very public enthusiast for the popularisation of science and is a role model for women in science, as recognised by her winning of the L’Oréal-UNESCO prize as European Woman Scientist of the Year in 2012.

Meanwhile one of our Honorary Fellows, Professor Sir Paul Collier, was awarded the prestigious British Academy President’s Medal in recognition of his pioneering contribution in bringing ideas from research to policy within the field of African economics. And three Fellows, Professors Peter McCulloch (Surgery), Bryan Ward-Perkins (History) and Johannes Zachhuber (Theology) have, through the University’s 2014 Recognition of Distinction exercise, been awarded the title of Professor at the University of Oxford. And not to be outdone, a Trinity alumnus, Andrew Moore (1968), with whom I shared a posting to Madrid over twenty years ago, has been made a Distinguished Friend of Oxford in recognition of his tireless support for the Oxford Society in Spain.

Lastly, many of us who were privileged to hear the poet Simon Armitage’s wonderfully stimulating Richard Hillary memorial lecture three months ago were delighted that he was resoundingly elected as the new Professor of Poetry—particularly gratifying for those of us who’d led his campaign. We look forward to welcoming him back to Trinity in the autumn when he gives the first of his lectures as the University’s poetry professor. It almost makes one wish the summer away. Almost...

SIR IVOR ROBERTS, KCMG

Front cover:
Professor Jonathan Mallinson, vice-president, welcoming members and guests to the Literary Dinner, held in support of the chapel (see page 8)
Professor Frances Ashcroft FRS, Fellow and Professor of Physiology, was appointed a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the Queen’s Birthday Honours, for services to Medical Science and the Public Understanding of Science.

Dame Frances is Professor of Physiology at the Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics, her research focusing on the molecular mechanism that links an increase in the blood sugar level to secretion of the hormone insulin. Her work (with Professor Andrew Hattersley, Exeter University) has enabled many people with neonatal diabetes to switch from insulin injections to tablet therapy.

Together with Dr Stephen Tucker, Professor Ashcroft runs a doctoral training programme in Ion Channels and Membrane Transport in Health and Disease. She is also an outstanding communicator of science, whose popular book *Life at the Extremes: the Science of Survival* became an international bestseller. Her most recent book is *The Spark of Life: Electricity in the Human Body*.

### HONORARY FELLOWS

Five new Honorary Fellows have been elected by Trinity’s Governing Body, each of them being distinguished in their respective fields, which include academia, conservation, the church, finance, literature, overseas development and politics.

The new Honorary Fellows are the Rt Revd John Arnold (1972), Bishop of Salford; Justin Cartwright MBE (1965), author; Kate Mavor (1980), CEO of English Heritage; Professor David Soskice (1961), Professor of Political Science and Economics at the LSE, and Andrew Tyrie MP (1976).

The college’s thirty-seven Honorary Fellows represent a wide variety of achievements and experiences and many of them are regular visitors to Trinity. More information about those who have been elected can be found in the News section of the website.

### A DISTINGUISHED FRIEND

Andrew Moore (1968), chairman of the Oxford University Society of Madrid, has been made a Distinguished Friend of Oxford, being recognised for his unwavering commitment to ensure the success of University and college activities in Spain. In particular, he played a key role in the very successful European Alumni Weekend in 2013, during which he also coordinated the dinner for Trinity members. The award was conferred at a ceremony held at Harris Manchester College in June.

The Distinguished Friend of Oxford (DFO) Award was initiated in 1997 to provide the University with a means of formally recognising individuals who have acted as exceptional volunteers for the benefit of the wider collegiate University.
**RUGBY CUPPERS ANNIVERSARIES**

In April, members of the rugby squads that had won Cuppers in both 1955 and 1965 returned to College for an anniversary celebration in the Old Bursary. Here Peter Watson and George Gordon recall those who took part and how the success of the 1965 squad was a surprise win.

**1955**

In 1955 Trinity had four blues (three in the pack), four others who had played previously for the University, and three who had played for the Greyhounds, so we should have been ashamed if we had not done quite well. We beat Merton 17-3, New College 12-0, Hertford 21-0, Brasenose 11-3 (in a replay, after drawing 5-5 in the first match), and Worcester 5-0 in the final.

At the sixtieth anniversary dinner on 16 April, shared with the 1965 team, only five of the eighteen who played during the competition were able to attend: David Manning, David Russell, Mike Drury, Jack Hoare and Peter Watson. Mike Attfield and John Owen were not fit enough to travel, and two were too distant, Derek Cooper in British Columbia and Robin Plumbridge in South Africa.

Regrettably, the closure of the chapel meant that we were not able to combine the celebration of those who had survived with those who took part.

*Members of the 1955 and 1965 squads back in College for the anniversary dinner.*

*The 1955 squad*
appropriate remembrance of those who had not: Dennis Robinson, John Clark, Neil Henderson, John Dillon, Noel Hutchings, Philip Howard, Dick Pegler and Jeff Abbott.

Peter Watson (1952)

1965

On 6 March 1965 Trinity won Rugby Cuppers, beating Exeter in the final at Iffley Road and with an aggregate score of 51-3 in their four matches.

Trinity had also won in 1955; but the 1965 success came as a major surprise to all at Oxford—and especially at Trinity—as rugby had been at a low ebb just eighteen months earlier and it was sometimes impossible even to put out a team. But the tide began to turn with a good run in Cuppers in early 1964, and with the emergence of the largest pack in college rugby and a style of play built unashamedly around this pack (and around the set scrum in particular).

In those days a straight put-in was still permitted, and so was the strike against the head. Trinity invariably won the strike (on either head) or simply pushed the opposition off theirs. The ball came back and was promptly despatched to the long grass. Also at that time you could kick direct to touch, even on the full, from any position on the pitch. So the pack could usually win the line-out and soon repeat the whole process until within striking distance of the opponents’ line. At this point a pushover try usually resulted. (These tactics had been perfected by Wales a couple of years earlier, culminating in the international match which boasted 111 line-outs and leading to the new rules on touch kicking and line-outs. No doubt the legislators were following Trinity too.)

In the 1964 Cuppers victory over Oriel all four tries were scored in this way (and all of them by the number 8, Baxter). The Oxford Mail reported, ‘Once again Trinity had much for which to thank their heavyweight pack. Their concerted shove made hooking easy for Bailey, who is a useful performer anyway, and their liveliness in the loose, with the back row outstanding, made them a constant menace.’ There didn’t seem to be many scrummage infringements in those days, except for the rapid unbinding/rebinding in the front row in order to cover the opposing hooker’s eyes at put-in. And penalty tries never featured.

For the 1965 campaign Trinity loosened up a bit (St Edmund Hall, a major power then, had been eliminated early). Merton, BNC and Worcester were all defeated with only three points conceded. The back row was already a force, and now the backs too spread their wings. They included captain Turcan at scrum half, veteran Greyhound Chapman, and a recent convert to rugby on the wing, Wykehamist and Olympic hurdler Hogan, who scored tries as he jumped out of tackles.

And so to the final, eagerly awaited in Trinity. In the preceding week there was some light training and the team dined on their own every night in the gallery, with a special diet devised by chef Butterfield. The final itself was actually something of an anti-climax, although Exeter were favourites. Trinity again allowed no score against them and The Times reported, ‘By no stretch of imagination was it a distinguished final…Trinity won because their heavy forwards gradually wore down the Exeter defence.’ So back to basics as above!

The team was entertained to dinner on High Table by our well-loved President Norrington: he knew a thing or two about rankings, but where would he have placed his rugby team? The team included one Blue, Thorburn, and two Greyhounds. The only overseas member was a considerable one: the prototype South African prop Baillie. The team was: Burden, Hogan, Chapman, Bartlett, O’Donnell, Clarke, Turcan (C), Gordon, Bailey, Baillie, Bark, Ellis-Jones, Thorburn, Baxter, Black, (Elviss).

George Gordon (1962)
BOAT RACE BLUES

Three members of Trinity, Emily Reynolds, Constantine Louloudis and Michael di Santo, rowed in this year’s victorious Boat Race crews.

Emily Reynolds, who was at Trinity for a one-year MBA course, played a part in sporting history, as the Women’s Boat Race joined the men’s on the Tideway for the first time.

Constantine Louloudis was rowing in the Boat Race for the fourth time, having been in the crew in 2011, 2013 and 2014. He was part of the bronze-winning GB men’s VIII in the 2012 Olympics and won a gold medal rowing in the GB VIII in the 2014 World Rowing Championships. He was this year’s president of OUBC.

Michael Di Santo, who is reading for an MSc in Psychiatry, also rowed in the Oxford crew in the 2014 Boat Race. Among his other rowing successes, he won the Ladies Challenge Plate at Henley in 2010 and 2012. He has been this year’s vice-president of OUBC.

THE FLETCHER ROOM

The college’s meeting room on Staircase 14 has been given a new name, following its recent refurbishment. It has been named the Fletcher Room, in honour of Robin Fletcher, Fellow and Tutor in Classics from 1950 to 1989, who served as domestic bursar between 1951 and 1974. Dr Fletcher retired after nine years as Warden of Rhodes House and now lives on Orkney.

Shortly after its refurbishment, Andy Newman (1973) gave Trinity one of his recently exhibited paintings and offered the loan of others from the series, which now hang in the Fletcher Room along with the portrait of Dr Fletcher by Howard Morgan.

The Fletcher Room is the smallest of the college rooms that are available for booking. Most of the venues, from Hall to the lawns, and the Old Bursary to the Sutro Room, are often filled many months in advance. In addition to everyday academic use and the many events run by the Alumni & Development Office, there are admissions events such as Open Days and school visits, subject dinners and Schools Dinners, regular conference bookings, six weeks of summer schools, visits from NADFAS and other groups, personal bookings for drinks or dinners to mark special occasions, and large-scale events such as weddings.
CHAPEL RENOVATION

Following the closure of the chapel, the programme of renovation has begun well. After the removal of the furnishings, there followed a careful assessing and removal of most of the carvings. Scaffolding has been installed, firstly at the east end to allow access to the reredos, and now extending the full length of the chapel, providing several levels for the restorers to work at and to see in detail the work that needs to be carried out.

Removing the pews exposed the supporting joists, which were found to be infected with woodworm and rot and, following work in previous centuries, had been supported by bricks. The pews themselves are being repaired, with rotten sections of their bases replaced with new oak.

Much of the work is taking place off site, in Alan Lamb’s workshop in Northamptonshire. All of the carvings have now been removed from the chapel and experiments have been taking place to determine the best way to remove the nineteenth-century ebonised staining. The four figures of the evangelists from the top of the screen have already been restored.

The window paid for by public subscription to honour Isaac Williams (a leading member of the Oxford Movement and a Fellow of Trinity who died in 1865), which was removed in 1941 and not replaced after the war, has been taken by York Glaziers to be treated in its workshop. The glaziers have also finished an ‘in situ’ survey of the windows which will determine what work they need.

The plasterwork will be restored by Cliveden Conservation and members of its team have completed their survey of the plaster and moulded plaster decoration and have labelled broken, missing and loose sections. The next stage, cleaning the flat areas of plaster prior to repainting in September, has almost been completed.

Jointly, Cliveden Conservation and Granville and Burbidge have completed their investigation into how well the plaster paintings are attached to the roof structure and they will shortly present their recommendations for the cleaning of the paintings. At the same time, samples have been taken from the painted parts of the ceiling to establish the original colour scheme and to estimate the approximate dates of overpainting and repairs to the pictures.

To find out about the progress of the refurbishment of the chapel and how to make a contribution to the chapel fund, follow the link on the Home page of the Trinity website. Anyone who wishes to discuss a donation can also contact the Development Director, sue.broers@trinity.ox.ac.uk.

Some of the twentieth-century history of changes and work carried out to the chapel is not well documented and the college would be delighted to hear from any members who remember changes taking place.

MARRIED IN CHAPEL?

With attention focussed on the renovations of the chapel and its reopening next year eagerly expected, we would like to create an archive of images of Old Members’ weddings in Chapel.

Many Old Members have already sent in pictures of their wedding. If you have a photo taken during your wedding service or outside the chapel that you would like to send, please email Tom Knollys, thomas.knollys@trinity.ox.ac.uk.
LITERARY DINNER IN AID OF THE CHAPEL

On a sunny May Saturday, an evening of entertainment and good food began with drinks in the President’s garden. The inspiration for this first fundraising event came from Justin Cartwright (1965), who was joined by fellow writers Joanna Trollope, Lady Selina Hastings and Professor Margaret MacMillan.

During the delicious dinner, each author discussed one of their recent works, while over coffee, an auction was held to raise funds for the chapel. Auction lots included a day cooking with Trinity’s head chef, the chance to see the chapel renovation work underway and an afternoon tea with the authors.

The event proved to be enormously popular with Old Members, Friends and their guests, and it has raised over £26,000 for the renovation of the chapel. Trinity is very grateful to the authors and all who attended for their support.
SUMMER EIGHTS

CBC had a good Eights week this year, with the women’s 2nd VIII getting blades, and the women’s 1st VIII only narrowly missing them.

The men’s crews had a relatively quiet time – just one bump was recorded across all crews. M1 unfortunately fell two places, having started from a high position, victims of an extraordinarily quick and talented Keble crew composed of many Blues rowers and associated trialists. M2 bumped once to reclaim their spot in Division 3 and, despite some gutsy performances, M3 also fell down a spot in Division 6.

The women were able to get three eights on the river for the first time in many years, thanks to the hard work and determination of all the rowers, especially the new intake of novices, and Scott Houghton, coach of W2 and W3. Unfortunately W3 did not qualify for the main week of racing, missing out by four seconds in the time trial, with a time that would have qualified last year.

This year competition for the first boat was fierce, leading to a highly successful W2 full of experienced rowers, who went on to win blades after an excellent week of racing. The highlight of the week was an exciting bump on Oriel right outside the boathouse.

After winning blades in Torpids, W1 were hoping for the same again, with the addition of Blue Emily Reynolds enhancing an already strong crew. After bumping around Donnington Bridge on the first three days, they were forced to go for the overbump on Jesus on Saturday, racing right to the line, but at a length off Jesus they missed out on the bump.

INTernational relations

Following the President’s speech to the Oxford International Relations Society (IRSoc) in February, Trinity’s connection to IRSoc continues to grow. Major General Jonathan Shaw (1976) was welcomed back to Oxford on 12 May by Daniel Bayliss, a second-year History and Politics undergraduate and the current IRSoc President. Jonathan was invited to speak to the society’s members and gave a very interesting and thought-provoking talk entitled ‘The executive deficit at the heart of Whitehall: the systemic failings of UK government’. The event was held at the Oxford Martin School.

You can read more about the lecture at www.oxirsoc.com, under Events.

STUDENT ARTS

This year’s Lawns Play was a production of Hay Fever by Noel Coward, directed by Megan Slattery and described by the Oxford Student as ‘fantastic’ and as having ‘a charming make-shift quality, marked by its wonderfully playful and energetic acting’. The weather was good for the run and several performances sold out. The same week a play, Elephants, written by Anthony Maskell, a second year English student, was performed at the Burton Taylor Studio.

Trinity term’s Orchestra concert took place in 5th week, and was tailored to the difficulties of performing during the exam season (fewer instruments and less rehearsal time), offering a small selection of overtures and tone poems rather than a symphony, with Brahms’ Academic Festival Overture as the highlight.
CASUALTIES MOUNT ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND A NEW HELL EMERGES AT GALLIPOLI

In the third of a series of articles to commemorate the First World War, offering a brief synopsis focused on the scale of the conflict, the early casualties and the immediate impact on Trinity’s members, John Keeling, Domestic Bursar, considers the next six months of the War.

The six months up to 11 November 1915 were dominated by mounting casualties, including twenty-seven more of Trinity’s best and brightest, and the failed attempt to break the deadlock on the Western Front, which resulted in a new hell at Gallipoli. This six month period was one of the worst of the war for Trinity in terms of fatalities. We do not have consistent records of where they all died; repatriation was not possible and some would have been buried temporarily in shallow graves, especially in Gallipoli where the heat and risk of disease necessitated field burials. The college roll of service and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records are not always identical, so we have tended to use the latter. For consistency their regiments are also listed so that anyone wishing to trace the fallen has an alternative source. It should also be noted that the scale of casualties was such that a lot of emergency reorganisation was done during the various battles and hence some are shown as being killed whilst serving with a different regiment from their listed unit.

On Saturday 18 April, a new war memorial board, commemorating the five German and Austrian members of Trinity who fell in the First World War, was unveiled—100 years to the day since the death of the first, and youngest, of those five.

In addition to Fellows, staff, students, Old Members and relatives of those commemorated, those present included the Austrian Ambassador, Dr Martin Eichtinger, and the Chargé d’Affaires of the German Embassy, Tania von Uslar-Gleichen, representing the German Ambassador, who joined the President and Bryan Ward-Perkins, Fellow Archivist, in making speeches.

The new board, which hangs inside the college’s undergraduate library, built in 1928 as a war memorial to the dead of the First World War, was unveiled by Antonia Coleman (1980), an Old Member of Trinity and great-niece of one of the five commemorated.

The unveiling ceremony, which included speeches and a minute’s silence, was followed by a reception in the President’s garden and a lunch in Hall. More photos can be found on the News section of the website, along with a video of the ceremony and speeches.

(continued over)
Britain’s principal focus throughout the war was France and Belgium and thus the Dardanelles campaign in 1915 was a relatively short, but equally bloody, diversion. The scale of losses reflects this; of the 886,342 British war dead in World War One, ‘only’ about 40,000 perished at Gallipoli, albeit another 250,000 were wounded or out of action due to disease and sickness. That total of 40,000 includes all Allied forces; Australia and New Zealand, the ANZACs, suffered a higher percentage but Britain lost many more. Fifteen of the twenty-seven Trinity casualties in this period were killed at Gallipoli or died later from their wounds; the other twelve died on the Western Front, notably at the Battle of Loos.

In mid-1915 Britain was very much the junior partner on the Western Front and remained so until mid-1918 when it finally reached French manning levels, largely because France had lost so many. Of course the French had no option other than to defend their homeland and to try to evict the German Army. But the stalemate in France and Belgium led the British to search for an alternative to the carnage and high attrition levels of static trench warfare. Churchill, in particular, was keen to find a better way of winning the war other than ‘chewing barbed wire’ and slogging it out for years until the enemy’s losses became untenable. He wanted to develop another Front to divert Axis forces, open up links with the Russians in the Black Sea and, hopefully, persuade Greece, Bulgaria and Italy to enter the war on the side of the Allies. Tragically, the Dardanelles campaign plan which resulted was never viable and disaster was inevitable.

Gallipoli proved, yet again, that courage and fortitude were not enough to prevail in an ill-conceived, poorly co-ordinated, inadequately resourced operation which was fought in intense heat over difficult terrain against a well prepared and determined enemy. Losing Henry Moseley (1906), one of Britain’s most celebrated physicists, on such a futile venture was therefore particularly tragic. Thereafter the Government barred the country’s most prominent scientists from active combat.

The other Trinity casualties included Lieutenant George Calderon (1887) of the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, the oldest Trinitarian to die on active service, aged 46. A remarkably talented polymath, he had already served in Flanders before being re-deployed to Gallipoli where some may have assumed his skills as a linguist would be of more value. He was temporarily attached to the King’s Own Scottish Bordersers and died in the Third Battle of Krithia on 4 June, as did Lieutenant John Harley (1899) of the Worcestershire Regiment, who was also temporarily attached to the KOSB. More Trinity men soon followed: Lieutenant Charles Sartoris (1911), Leicester Regiment but attached to the Royal

Left: Richard Gilbanks was 24 when he was killed in action at Gallipoli. He was born and bred in Cumberland and came up from Rossall School in 1911 to read History. He graduated in 1914 with the intention of reading for Holy Orders. Richard’s body was never recovered, and his name is honoured on the Helles memorial.

Right: Francis Rudolf Danson was the elder brother of John Raymond, the book collector and college benefactor after whom the Danson Library and Danson Room are named. The brothers came up to Trinity in 1910 and 1913. At the outbreak of war Francis was mobilised as a Lieutenant in the 4th Cheshire Battalion. The battalion landed at Gallipoli on 9 August 1915, and on the following day, Francis was killed. He was 23.

Inniskilling Fusiliers, on 24 June, Captain Charles Mowat (1903), Camerons, at the Battle of Gully Ravine on 28 June, and Second Lieutenant James Hamilton-Grierson (1905), Royal Scots Fusiliers, on 12 July.

The next month was worse. Indeed August 1915 was a particularly grim month; seven Trinitarians died at Gallipoli and two more (from the same year, 1897), Captain Edward Hume, South Staffordshire Regiment, and Second Lieutenant John Hall, South Wales Borderers, subsequently died at sea as a result of their wounds. Three died on the same day, 10 August, namely Second Lieutenant Henry Moseley, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Richard Gilbanks (1911), Border Regiment, and Lieutenant Francis Danson (1910), Cheshire Regiment. Captain John Morgan (1894), Yorkshire Regiment, was killed on 7 August and two days later Lieutenant Fitzroy Phillpotts (1913) of the Gloucestershire Regiment died of wounds received at Suvla Bay. Lieutenant Laurance Pinsent (1913), North Staffordshire Regiment, on 15 August, and Captain Charles Henderson-Hamilton (1901), Camerons but attached to the King’s Own Scottish Borderers, complete that month’s dreadful tally.

The unforgiving sun, hard ground, mounting casualties, disease and sickness made Gallipoli a living hell. The resolute Turks made it far worse. They suffered similar casualties but knew that time and overall numbers were on their side. British withdrawal
was inevitable, but not before Lieutenant John Goslett, a scholar-elect serving with the Norfolk Yeomanry, died on 11 November, Trinity’s last victim of the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign.

Back on the Western Front, Second Lieutenant Bernhard Rissik (1912) of the Rifle Brigade had been killed at Flanders on 23 June and would be another Trinity name on the Menin Gate. The following month Second Lieutenant Oliver Field (1891) of the Durham Light Infantry and Captain Cecil Keenlyside (1900) of the Cambridgeshire Regiment were killed at Armentières in France on 18 and 20 July respectively. Second Lieutenant Thomas Gent (1913), also of the Rifle Brigade, fell in Flanders four days later. July was bad but September was even worse, principally due to the Battle of Loos.

Between 25 and 28 September Trinity lost seven men, five of them on the first day, the highest number of Trinity fatalities in a single day. Robert Cameron (1910), perhaps unsurprisingly, was serving with the Cameronians. He is shown as a Private in the Trinity Roll of Service, but other sources list him as a Sergeant. The rest were all junior officers: Lieutenant Harold Edwards, a scholar-elect serving with the Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herbert Robertson (1906) of the Black Watch and Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie (1910), another Cameronian who would probably have died close to Robert Cameron (above). Captain John Purvis (1912) of the Rifle Brigade was the fifth Trinitarian to die that day, in a different battle elsewhere in Flanders, and his name is also on the Menin Gate memorial.

The Trinity Roll of Service shows that Lieutenant Richard Strutt (1904) of the Royal Scots died the following day but another source indicated that he survived until mid-October before succumbing to his wounds as a prisoner of war. The final Trinity casualties of this period were Second Lieutenant Harold Pennington (1900) of the Sussex Regiment, who was also killed at Loos on 27 September, and Captain Leslie Dun (1912) of the King’s Liverpool Regiment who was killed near Ypres on 28 September.

Altogether, Britain suffered 60,000 casualties in the Battle of Loos, 48,000 of those in the first wave. It was a battle that characterised that period of slaughter of the Western Front. Insufficient artillery, infantry advancing too far behind the bombardments to exploit them, poor communications, slow committal of reserves and poison gas blowing back on to troops were just some of the problems. And not for the only time on that Front, the attack was called off just before a major breakthrough was realised.

Listing all the names of the fallen is a salutary reminder that each life cut short deprived a family, the college and the country of so much. Unfortunately, after Gallipoli, it was even clearer that the scope for manoeuvre was limited. There would still be campaigns elsewhere on the ‘forgotten fronts’ like Mesopotamia and of course with General Allenby and Lawrence of Arabia in the desert, but the dire attritional slog on the Western Front was the main effort and the war still had three full years to run. Before it ended, over 100 more Trinity men would make the final sacrifice.

HENRY MOSELEY
(23 November 1887 - 10 August 1915)

Henry Gwyn Jeffreys Moseley, known affectionately as ‘Harry’ by his family and friends, was Trinity’s most famous physicist. Such was (and is) the importance of the scientific work which he accomplished in a short research career spanning less than four years, that Isaac Asimov described his demise as ‘the most costly single death of the War to mankind generally’.

Harry was born in Somerset to Henry Nottidge Moseley, a Professor of anatomy and physiology, and to Amabel Gwyn Jeffreys Moseley—the daughter of the Welsh biologist John Gwyn Jeffreys. Harry never really knew his father, who died when he was three. The family moved to Oxford, where Harry went to school at Summer Fields School in Summertown. He won a King’s scholarship to Eton, and on application to Oxford was offered a Millard scholarship at Trinity, which he accepted over a commoner’s place at Balliol, coming up in 1906.

When Henry Moseley came up there was no Fellow or tutor in Physics, and Trinity’s Chemistry tutor,
D H Nagel, guided him through the course, though our records show that he was often ‘farmed out’ to St John’s for tutorials with Idwal Griffiths. Whilst expected to excel in finals, Moseley was beset by his own version of exam nerves, and felt the effects of the heat and lack of sleep. In a letter to his mother in June of 1910 he wrote:

Dear Mother, Two elementary papers today, not great success! I was fighting inefficiently against time. The heat is overpowering, and an owl squawked all night in the garden and kept me awake...The heat here has been insupportable, and Saturday was the worst of all. I have therefore of course spoiled all my chances...My papers have been extremely fair and well arranged, so that it will be no use slanging the examiners...

He was awarded a Second.

Despite not getting the First he had coveted, Moseley’s reputation secured him a job in Manchester as assistant to Ernest Rutherford. It was while he was there that in mid-1912 Moseley learnt of results obtained in Germany by von Laue’s group, that showed how X-rays produced ‘spots’ when passing through crystals. In collaboration with the grandson of Charles Darwin, Moseley worked out what these spots meant, and how they were produced. He presented his analysis at a meeting in Leeds in late 1912, where the professor was William Henry Bragg. Bragg let Moseley know that his son, William Lawrence, then a research student at Cambridge, had come to the same conclusion. Moseley characteristically ‘gave way’, and the Braggs set up his equipment and started to work his way through the heavier elements in the periodic table, and noted that, search as he might, several could not be found. Imagine listening to someone practicing scales on the piano, but missing out a note here and there—you would notice it immediately, and would be able to identify exactly which note was skipped. Similarly, when Moseley stacked up his film records of the X-ray lines emitted by various elements in his apparatus, there were always four missing, and he could readily identify where they were in the series. He could state with certainty that he could not find elements numbered 43, 61, 72, and 75. He did not know it at the time, but there are very good reasons why these four elements were missing. For example, number 43, which we call technetium, does not occur in nature in a stable form, and was the first ‘man-made’ element produced in a cyclotron in Berkeley in 1937.

By the spring of 1914 Moseley had sorted out pretty much all of the periodic table up to element 79 (gold). In May he received a visit from a well-known chemist of the day, Professor Georges Urbain from the Ecoles de Physique et Chimie Industrielles de Paris. At that time in the early twentieth century, many chemists believed there were new elements to be found and perhaps their name could be made by discovering them. Urbain spoke no English, and Moseley no French, yet the universal language of science enabled them to communicate, and in a couple of days Moseley dashed Urbain’s hopes, and proved that his samples contained only elements that were already known—something Urbain had been working on for years. However, Urbain was mightily impressed with the young physicist, and in late June 1914 Harry received a letter from Urbain:

J’ai beaucoup pensé à mon voyage à Oxford, à vos belles expériences et surtout à ce qui portera dans la science le nom de loi de Moseley... Cette loi donne une base à la classification de Mendeleff qui n’est d’un point de vue scientifique qu’un joli roman... Vive la loi de Moseley.

Not long after Urbain’s visit, Moseley set out for Australia for a meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Science. It was during this trip, in
August 1914, that war broke out, putting an end to his scientific career. Moseley ‘pulled strings’ to make sure that he got a job as a Signals Officer with the Royal Engineers, which would lead to the front line, rather than a desk. A year later he was part of the assault on Gallipoli.

The discoveries of Moseley and his then contemporaries in the first decades of the twentieth century were so revolutionary, and have stood the test of time so well, that they are still encompassed under the overarching title of ‘Modern Physics’, and to this day, in various guises, find their way into the Oxford Physics degree course.

Harry’s legacy lives on in Trinity in a number of ways. Several members of the current Fellowship use the techniques of X-ray spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction pioneered by Moseley in their research. For example, Professor Dame Frances Ashcroft uses X-ray diffraction to determine the structure of proteins. Recently retired Chemistry Fellow, Russ Egdell, uses the X-ray transitions that Moseley studied to work out the complex chemistry that determines how batteries operate. I myself, along with Trinity JRF Sam Vinko, observe exactly the same X-ray transitions as Moseley (along with a few new ones) in our study of stellar-like matter created by the world’s first X-ray laser.

What Moseley might have achieved had he not been killed by a sniper’s bullet in Gallipoli a century ago is impossible to tell. Many prominent scientists have speculated that he may well have gone on to win the Nobel Prize in 1916 (it was not awarded that year because of the war, and the prize cannot be awarded posthumously). Whatever answer to that question one may wish to provide, there is no doubt that within a few short months the insight he gave us into our world at the atomic level helped define and shape the modern view of how the physical universe operates. As the centenary of his death calls us to remember and mourn the tragic loss of one of many young lives cut short by the Great War, in honouring his memory it is fitting to enlist the words of Georges Urbain: Vive la loi de Moseley. It is also poignant to recall that, whilst an accomplished scholar and brilliant scientist, Henry Gwyn Jeffreys Moseley was known and referred to by those who loved him simply as ‘Harry’.

The University Museum of the History of Science’s centenary exhibition, ‘Dear Harry...’ – Henry Moseley: A Scientist Lost to War, runs until 18 October. Developed in partnership with Trinity, the exhibition marks Moseley’s great contribution to science and reveals the impact of his death on the international scientific community.

GEORGE CALDERON
(2 December 1868 - 4 June 1915)

At 46, George Calderon was the oldest member of Trinity to be killed on active service in World War One. He was a remarkably gifted and original man, indeed some have called him an ‘Edwardian genius’.

Born in 1868, Calderon was the top mathematician of his year at Rugby but took an Exhibition to read Classical Greats. Then on graduation he amazed Laurence Binyon by telling him that as soon as he went down he was going to study Russian!

Calderon learnt Russian whilst reading for the Bar, abandoned the latter in 1895, and spent three years in Russia as a teacher and special correspondent for British newspapers. In Moscow in 1896 he reported on the coronation of Nicholas II and what was then the worst stampede disaster in recorded history. The experience marked him for life.

In 1900 Calderon married the widow of his Trinity friend Archie Ripley and obtained a post at the British Museum. His burlesque novel The Adventures of Downy V Green, Rhodes Scholar at Oxford had great success and in 1903 he turned full-time writer. When he subsequently had a nervous breakdown, he recovered on Tahiti, where he made an anthropological study of the island that became a posthumous best-seller. On returning to England, he made a name for himself as a conservative thinker, activist, and exponent of the New Drama. But in the theatre he is probably best known for having introduced Chekhov to Britain with his successful 1909 production of The Seagull in his own translation.

Long before 1914, Calderon foresaw war with Germany and told his friends he would fight. He inveigled his way into the Blues as an interpreter, but at Ypres on 29 October 1914 managed to cross into the Warwickshires as a second lieutenant. He was wounded the same day. He then used his ‘commission in the field’ to obtain a regular commission as a lieutenant. In May 1915 he volunteered for active service abroad, which turned out to be the Dardanelles. On 4 June he was killed outright in the first wave over the parapet at the Third Battle of Krithia.

The story of how George Calderon managed to get to the front line at both Ypres and Gallipoli was described by his friends afterwards as a ‘romance’. I would describe it more as Machiavellian in its strategy. It is told on calderonia.org as it unfolded.

PATRICK MILES

Patrick Miles is author of a forthcoming biography of Calderon, which will be reviewed in the Report.

JUSTIN WARK
FELLOW AND PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS

The story of how George Calderon managed to get to the front line at both Ypres and Gallipoli was described by his friends afterwards as a ‘romance’. I would describe it more as Machiavellian in its strategy. It is told on calderonia.org as it unfolded.

PATRICK MILES

Patrick Miles is author of a forthcoming biography of Calderon, which will be reviewed in the Report.
**DR DORIT HOCKMAN**  
*Junior Research Fellow in Biology*

I joined Trinity in September 2013, after completing my PhD at the University of Cambridge. Before coming to the UK, I had completed my undergraduate and Master’s degrees at the University of Cape Town. My current research aims to reveal the mechanisms underlying one of Earth’s most significant evolutionary innovations—the origin of vertebrates. Many key characteristics that enable vertebrates to dominate the planet can be traced back to a unique cell population, the neural crest, found only in vertebrate embryos. The neural crest originates near the brain and migrates to form critical adult structures including the bones of the jaw and the nerves that transmit touch and temperature information from the body to the brain. These tissues allow vertebrates to perceive and interact with their environments, and it was these innovations that spurred the evolution of active vertebrates from immobile, filter-feeding ancestors.

To determine how the neural crest evolved I am analysing the ‘genetic recipe’ for neural crest development in the lamprey, a living representative of an ancient vertebrate lineage. Though lampreys have continued to evolve since they split from the rest of the vertebrates millions of years ago, they can provide insight into the state of the earliest neural crest. By comparing the lamprey to other vertebrates I will identify the parts of the neural crest genetic recipe that are shared across the vertebrate lineage and were essential for neural crest evolution.

I am performing this research in the Sauka-Spengler lab at the Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine and working in collaboration with the Bronner lab at the California Institute of Technology, where lampreys are housed. I was recently awarded the Sydney Brenner post-doctoral fellowship to begin a further collaboration with Professor Illing at the University of Cape Town.

I am immensely grateful for the support that Trinity is providing me, especially in encouraging me to expand my research collaborations around the globe. I feel privileged to be surrounded by inspirational academics and I have loved hearing about fascinating research while enjoying Trinity’s hospitality.

**DR JULIA LANGBEIN**  
*Junior Research Fellow in Art History*

I began a three-year Junior Research Fellowship at Trinity in October of 2014. I came here from Chicago, where I had conducted my doctoral studies. In a strange way, Trinity was sort of in the stars for me. For years, I thought of Francis Haskell as a guiding authorial voice, the writer of deeply erudite but engaging books like *Rediscoveries in Art* and *The Ephemeral Museum* that essentially launched ‘exhibition history’ as a field of study. Haskell’s thinking about the vagaries of taste and the changing reception of works over time fed into my doctoral thesis on press caricature’s mockery of painting in nineteenth-century France. But it’s been really fascinating to learn more about Haskell as a scholar and teacher since I find myself in his footsteps: Oxford’s Department of the History of Art was established in 1955, and as I was delighted to learn, its chair is attached to Trinity—Haskell held the professorship from 1967 to 1995, the second to hold the post.

I’ve used my time here so far to focus on expanding and editing that doctoral thesis into a book entitled *Salon caricature: comic criticism and modern art in nineteenth-century France*, which investigates a culture of laughter around painting in the generative years of modernism. I combat the tired assumption that people laughed out of hostility to the intellectual challenges of new art, instead finding rich formal connections between caricature and painting. I look at a lot of newspaper caricature, but I also pore over art criticism, so Haskell’s remarkable collection of copies of French art criticism, tidily in one place and at arm’s reach in the Sackler Library, has been a fantastic resource.

I’ve been told not to say this too loudly, but I do miss teaching, so I am looking forward to taking on a few tutorials in the autumn, and before then I will spend a month in Paris doing research. I used to think of my research sojourns in Paris as opportunities to eat really well, but now I’m so spoiled by Trinity’s outstanding kitchen I’ll be pouting all the way to St Pancras. I’m very grateful for the warm welcome I’ve had at the college and look forward to two more years of rewarding study, lively colleagues, and rich dessert.
Dr Sam Vinko

Junior Research Fellow in Physics

Although I only joined Trinity as a Junior Research Fellow this academic year, I have had the pleasure of spending time in this beautiful and welcoming college for the past few years as a Physics lecturer; perhaps that is one of the reasons I was so thrilled by the opportunity to become JRF here as well. Before coming to Trinity I was a Physics Lecturer at Merton and a Research Fellow at Wolfson, where I had also spent my time as a graduate student and obtained my DPhil in Atomic and Laser Physics. In parallel to my duties at Trinity I also hold a Royal Society University Research Fellowship in the Physics Department, where I conduct most of my research activities.

My research interests are in investigating extreme states of matter using the brightest X-ray sources ever made—X-ray Free-Electron Lasers. These XFELs are so bright that we have been able to demonstrate how to use them to generate the temperature and density conditions found half-way into the centre of the sun in a laboratory in a very controlled way, and how to subsequently investigate these extreme systems. Of course, such samples don’t exist for long—they tend to blow up very quickly—but the X-rays we use are sufficiently quick so that we can conduct our entire experiment in the very brief amount of time before the system is vaporized. The capabilities offered by such ultra-fast X-rays are fascinating because they enable us to resolve atomic processes on the spatial and temporal scales on which they occur simultaneously for the first time, providing a unique look into systems too extreme to be otherwise found on Earth.

XFELs are very large machines: the FEL in California, called the Linac Coherent Light Source, is over 2 km long, and the European XFEL facility currently in construction in Germany will be a staggering 3.4 km long! As such, there are only a few FELs in the world at the moment, so most of my experimental work takes place overseas, in Stanford in California, Hamburg in Germany and Trieste in Italy.

Events

A Gaudy for years 1996 to 1998 was the first event after the end of Hilary term, and was followed by events for members in Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore (with grateful thanks to those who helped facilitate these gatherings and especially to Priscyll Shaw for supporting the reception in Singapore). Back in Oxfordshire, the Trinity team in the Intercollegiate Golf Tournament, despite losing a couple of players at the last minute, was still able to beat Balliol, while Kevin Hambling (1978) won the Individual Trophy for the highest Stableford score of the day. A Rugby Dinner just before the beginning of term brought current and former players back to College, with plans for a bigger dinner in 2016 already in place, and, for some academic balance, there was a dinner for Physicists at the start of Trinity term.

The appearance of a large marquee on the lawns in the first week of May heralded the second all-year Degree Day, when most of the recent undergraduate leavers returned to collect their degrees—over four hundred graduands and guests enjoyed lunch and a celebratory tea in the gardens. The following day, 340 current students and their parents had the chance view the Old Library, college silver and wall paintings and see some of the archives, before enjoying lunch in the marquee.

Another successful weekday London drinks event was held at Henry’s Bar in Covent Garden, while later in May past and present members of the Boat Club celebrated Eights Week with their annual dinner in Hall.

This year’s Ralph Bathurst Society Dinner included a wonderful opportunity to explore the new Weston Library and enjoy drinks in its Blackwell Hall, before heading back to College for dinner. The library, created from the former New Bodleian and one of Trinity’s immediate neighbours, is a remarkable blend

Degree Day celebrations
of the old and new members and their guests had a unique opportunity to tour the reading rooms and the visiting scholars’ centre, admire the views from the roof terrace, and see the exhibition of the Bodleian’s greatest treasures.

A Gaudy for years 1986 to 1989 and the ‘Fifty plus years on’ lunch for those who had matriculated in or before 1965 brought more members back to College for the final events before the summer break.

Hong Kong dinner

OLD MEMBERS’ NEWS

Willy Cave (1945) navigated the Mini Cooper which won the Tyresoles Trophy for Best British entry in the 2015 Rallye Monte Carlo Historique, sixty years after he first competed in the ‘Monte’. He has been given a Lifetime Achievement Award by the International Historic Motoring organisation and been appointed a vice-president of the Endurance Rally Association.

Francis Bruce (1949) celebrated sixty years since he was ordained a priest, at Manchester Cathedral on Trinity Sunday.

Ian Flintoff (1957) was asked to direct an open-air production of The Great Gatsby in Sonoma County, California. His own book, Gatsby at Trinity, was also made available and audience members, and the cast, generously donated to Trinity funds.

Peter Stuart (1960) has published a collection of poems, Coracle (Mākaro Press, 2014).

Gavin Williams (1964) was awarded the ASAUK (African Studies Association of the UK) Distinguished Africanist award in 2014.

Thomas Acton (1966) is still academically active in retirement: his latest book is Hearing the voice of Gypsy; Roma and Traveller Communities: inclusive community development, edited with Andrew Ryder and Sarah Cemlyn (Policy Press, University of Bristol, 2014).
Richard Corbett (1973) was returned to the European Parliament in the 2014 European elections and is now the Deputy Leader of the Labour MEPs.

Mark Gargan (1979) has been appointed a circuit judge. He will be known as His Honour Judge Mark Gargan and will sit at the Sheffield Combined Court Centre on the North Eastern Circuit.

Edward Montgomery (1979) was awarded an MBE in the June 2014 Queen’s Birthday Honours List, for services to the community of County Londonderry.


Jenny Krasner (1983) writes, ‘I will be exhibiting, a 10’ x 42’ x 12’ art installation for the Venice Biennale’s Swatch Pavilion. The artwork will be on view in September and October 2015 at Arsenale Nord, Tesa100, Venice. I’ll be there the whole time so please come and visit! I’m running an Indiegogo Campaign to help fund this project. To get involved please visit https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/jenny-krasner-s-venice-biennale-art-installation/.’

Lois Quam (1983), after leaving the US State Department in 2014, is now serving as the global chief operating officer for The Nature Conservancy.

Claudine Toutoungi (1994) writes, ‘My poetry is featured in Carcanet’s *New Poetries VI*, edited by Michael Schmidt and Helen Tookey, published in June. Also, my new Radio 4 play, *Deliverers*, starring Jonathan Bailey (Broadchurch, W1A), is about to be recorded.’

Ian Yeung (1996) has been working in Washington DC as a Uveitis & Ophthalmic Pathology Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Laboratory of Immunology, National Eye Institute (NEI), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and has now been posted to Liberia as part of the US Government response to Ebola. He will be researching inflammation in the eye (uveitis) in Ebola survivors. From January 2016, he will be back in London as a Medical Retina Fellow at Moorfields Eye Hospital. Ian would love to hear from anyone based in West Africa, the United States or London.


Mark Pinkham (1999) has been appointed as a Consultant Radiation Oncologist at the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane, specialising in neuro-oncology and Gamma Knife radiosurgery.

**MARRIAGES**

Lois Quam (1983) to Arshad Mohammed, on 6 December 2014, in Washington DC.

Caleb Liu (2003) to Minyi Chua, on 7 June 2014, at the Mandarin Oriental in Singapore. During their honeymoon they held a small reception at Trinity, attended by many Trinity friends.


**BIRTHS**

To Helena Gauterin (née Banyard Smith, 1997) and Tom, in March 2015, a daughter, Emily Grace Banyard, a sister for Lucy.

To Dennis Kruchinin (1999) and Katie, on 30 March 2015, a daughter, Mia Amelie.

To Katie Wright (née Lee, 2002) and Stephen (Wadham, 1997), on 2 September 2014, a son, Joshua James Bernard.

To Georgina Campbell Flatter (née Campbell, 2004) and Jacob, on 9 March 2015, a daughter, Penelope Rose.

To Martin Mekat (2006) and Sabrina, on 16 September 2014, a daughter, Louise Victoria.

To María del Pilar Blanco, Santander Fellow and Tutor in Spanish, and David James, on 8 April 2015, a son, William Blanco-James.

To Anna Drabina, Dining Hall Supervisor, and Ingmar Hybel, on 28 June 2015, a son, Oliver Maciej Hybel.

**DEATHS**

The college has learned with sadness of the following deaths:

Lieutenant-Commander (Humphry) Michael Woolrych GM (1944), on 13 November 2014

(William) Richard Norman (1945), in March 2015

Iain P Campbell (1948), on 31 May 2015

John L Owen (1953), on 10 April 2015

Major General (Thomas) David G Quayle CB (1954), on 25 June 2015

His Excellency Vernon L Shaw (1962), in December 2013

John A J Webb (1975), on 19 May 2015

Obituaries will appear in the 2014-15 Report. Offers to contribute obituaries or information would be very welcome.
FORTHCOMING EVENTS

GAUDIES
Saturday 26 September 2015
1999 - 2001
Saturday 16 April 2016
1977 - 1981
Friday 24 June 2016 (please note change of date)
years up to 1959
Friday 16 September 2016
1960 - 1966

2015
Friday 18 September
RETIREMENT DINNER FOR PROFESSOR RUSS EGDELL
Friday to Sunday, 18 to 20 September
THE TRINITY WEEKEND
Wednesday 30 September
WASHINGTON RECEPTION AND DINNER
Friday 2 October
NEW YORK RECEPTION AND DINNER
Saturday 3 October
BOSTON RECEPTION AND DINNER

Saturday 17 October
BENEFACTORS’ LUNCH
Saturday 31 October
BENEFACTORS’ LUNCH
Thursday 10 December
VARSITY MATCH

2016
Friday 15 January
RUGBY DINNER
Saturday 6 February
WILLIAM PITT SOCIETY LUNCH
Saturday 20 February
MEDICAL SOCIETY DINNER
Saturday 12 March
MICHAEL BELOFF LAW SOCIETY DINNER
Sunday 15 May
PARENTS’ LUNCH
Saturday 28 May
BOAT CLUB DINNER
Saturday 18 June
RALPH BATHURST DINNER

For all event information or booking enquiries please contact the Alumni Events Officer, 01865 279942, sarah.beal@trinity.ox.ac.uk.